WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV No 2

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1915—8 PAGES

The Improved Chocolate Candy Laxative

Pleasant to take for adults or children
Does not grip—disturb the stomach
or interfere with digestion

Regular size 25 cents Trial size 10 cents

—— Special Agency ——

Hunter's Drug Store

Phone 35 Drugs and Kodaks C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Wodehouses's
Animal Invigorator

Conditions Horses and Cattle. Nothing in the world like it Endorsed by the Leading Stockmen.

Try a 25c. or 50c. Package

A. P. SIEVERIGHT
Drugs and Kodaks

To My Patrons
and Friends
I Extend the Compliments of
the Season
and the wish for
a prosperous
1915

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

C. A. FOX,
Jeweller and Optician

SEMI-ANNUAL

Slack Season Sale

Begins on Saturday Jan. 9th and ends on Sat. Jan. 23 1915

Only two weeks, come and get Bargains in Men's Wear that will surprise you.

$2.00 and $2.50 Hats, sale price.................$1.00
50c. to $1.50 Caps, sale pr.................89c to 80c
$1.00 to $4 Underwear sale price a suit .... 85c to $3.25
20 to 75c Sox. per pr 15c to 69c
$1.00 and $1.50 Shirts all going at.................89c
Overalls, Smocks, odd pants Sweater Coats, Neck Scarfs, etc.,

25 Per Cent Off

Business Suits, Dress Suits Odd Pants, Overcoats made to your measure in the latest styles. Fit workmanship and trimmings Guaranteed. 20 per cent off during sale.

Call and see me and get me to make you a new Suit and overcoat, we'll give you the new Spring styles for 1915

We do only first class work.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

lkerton, - Ont.

Get your C.P.R. tickets at Hunters.

Shop in the morning at McBurney's sale.

Jas. Tolton issuer of marriage licenses.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

New spring silks at last year,s prices. Stephan Bros.

You save 20 to 40 per cent at McBurney's sale.

Good quality dried apples wanted at Stephan Bros.

Social half price sale of children's coats at McBurney's.

Miss Pearl Rife was a visitor in Durham last week.

Big reduction sale of furs and ladies' jackets.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Harold Godfray of Mildmay was a visitor here this week.

Hobberlin's special traveller will be here January 27th.—Stephan Bros.

Hess Poultry Panacea makes hens lay—35c. and 85c. pkgs. at Hunters.

Mr. Jack Kerney, jr. of Dryden, New Ontario, renewed acquaintances here this week.

The heavy gale of Friday morning last, blew in the plate glass window at the Savoy Cafe.

Everybody come to the C. O. F. entertainment and dance at the town hall on Friday evening.

Messrs "Scotty" Leslie and Mac Gibson were visitors in Clifford on Sunday of last week.

Mr. Jno. Patterson of Owen Sound, is taking a commercial course at the Walkerton Business College.

Harry Cousins formerly of W. H. McBurney's staff, is taking a commercial course at the W. B. C.

Mr. Ab. Smith of Toronto has taken a position at the local G.T.R. station as assistant to agent Walford.

Mr. Joe Cain of the C.P.R. staff at Durham is spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Cain.

Mr. Bud Sauers who has spent the past two weeks at Mr. S. Ellinghausen's returned to his home in Buffalo on Monday.

Miss Dara Schumacher who has spent the past three weeks at her home here, returned to Sublette, Ill. on Monday

Don't miss the bargains in made-to-your-measure suits, overcoats and men's wear at Rourke's Sale this week. Read ad on front page.

Mrs. N. C. MacKay will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday, January 20th, at her home on Durham St., West.

Harvey Lambertus of Otter Creek, and David Hoffarth of Carlsruhe, are taking the commercial course at the Walkerton Business College.

Mr. A. McConnell of London has accepted a position on the staff of S. A. Rife & Co'y. Mr. McConnell will manage the overall department of that firm

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Schourr, accompanied by Mr. Barney Alt, of Plum Coulle, Man., made a trip to Berlin, Buffalo and other points during the past week.

Messrs N. C. McKay and A. C. Hutchison of the Department of Agricultural office are in Dobbington this month conducting a four-week's course in Agriculture

Mr. W. C. Winter has volunteered for service in the army service corps of this contingent as a butcher. Mr. Winter has had experience at that trade, having spent several years with Kennedy Bros in Seaforth.

Mr. R. M. Taylor was in Southampton on Friday officiating at an N. H. L. hockey match played between Port Elgin and Southampton intermediate teams. The latter team won by a score of 6-2.

Mr. W. H. Adams of Toronto, secretary of the General Reform Ass'n., of Ontario, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. R. E. Truax, M. P. Mrs. Adams who has spent the past two weeks with her parents, accompanied him on his return to the city on Tuesday.

I. O. D. E. NOTICE

The regular weekly meeting of the sewing circle of the I. O. D. E. which is usually held on Thusday afternoon, will this week be held on Friday afternoon, at the armoury.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The annual meeting of the Walkerton chapter I. O. D. E. will be held in the Armouries on Saturday, Jan. 16th at 3. 30 p. m. Reports will be received and officers elected for 1915.

RED CROSS MEETING

A general meeting of the branch of the Red Cross Society will be held in the Council Chamber, on Monday night, Jan. 18th at 8 o'clock. All interested in this good work, in addition to regular members, are asked to attend.—K. M. Taylor, Sec'y Treas.

DONATIONS RECEIVED

Mrs. E. J. Skelton, treasurer of the local branch of the I. O. D. E. acknowledges with thanks the donation of $12.65 from the St. Thomas Church Sunday School. This amount will be devoted to the purchasing of supplies and comforts for Canadian soldiers.

BROKE A FINGER.

Mr. Ed. Erdman, who is training in the second contingent at Toronto had the misfortune to fall on the icy roadway and break one of his fingers during the past week. Notwithstanding the accident, Ed. has remained in the ranks and will cross the water with the contingent when they sail in the near future.

HON. GEO. CLARE DEAD.

Hon. Geo. E. Clare, M. P. for South Waterloo died at his house in Preston on Sunday after an illness extending over many months. Deceased who was will known in this locality was 61 years of age. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and one son.

C. O. F. ENTERTAINMENT.

Don't forget the C. O. F. entertainment and ball at the town hall on Friday evening of this week. A good program of songs, etc. will commence at eight o'clock, after which lunch will be served. This will be followed by a dance. Admission to entertainment, 25c, tickets for the dance, gents, 50c. Everybody welcome. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross Fund.

EXCHANGE OF PULPITS

Three local ministers will exchange pulpits on Sunday morning next. Rev. Walker of the Methodist church will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist church, Rev. Rock of the Baptist and Christian church will preach in the Presbyterian church and Rev. Wilson of the latter church will conduct the service in the Methodist church. Sunday is Bible Society Sunday and all three ministers will speak in the interests of that society.

WANTED

The town council are making arrangements to quarter the volunteers who are mobilizing here, in the new school building and will require a large number of mattresses, stretchers, or camp beds. Any parties having any of the above mentioned articles are requested to hand their names to Mayor Lippert at once.

H. S. HOCKEY CLUB

The organization meeting of the High School Hockey Club was held on Friday last, the following officers being elected:—

Hon. Pres.	Mr. J. Morgan
President	V. McKechnie
Sec'y Treas.	G. Pinkerton
Manager	J. Rowland
Captain	C. R. Skelton

The school has some excellent material this year and should be able to give a good account of themselves. The management have engaged the rink for three practices a week.

ASSAULTED FARMER

Because Wm Pollick, a farmer of Kincardine township sold a team of horses to a Paisley buyer after having promised to sell them to him on Saturday last a Ripley horse dealer became so incensed that he assaulted him and gave him a bad beating. The horse buyer later, without appearing in court paid a fine of $10.00 and costs. It is said that Pollick's injuries were such that it was necessary for him to be taken to the Kincardine hospital

HAND CAUGHT IN PRESS.

While engaged in running the small press in this office on Friday morning last Ed. Bowman had the misfortune to have his right hand caught in the machine. Two of the envelopes which Ed was running fell into the machinery and in endeavoring to recover them his hand was caught. Fortunately the drive shaft of the press broke which stopped the machine and prevented a more serious accident. As it was his hand was badly squeezed and he will be off work for some time.

LEFT FOR TOBERMORY

Seven of the volunteers who have been doing guard-duty at the wireless station at Tobermory since the outbreak of the war have signed up with the third contingent and the following local youths left on Wednesday morning to take their place at the "Tub":—Jack Jackson, Ed. O'Brecht, Levi Miller, Harry Leech, Vic Brislan, Milton McCarter and Chester Cunningham. Among the local boys who are returning from Tobermory to join the third contingent are Joe Wallace and Robt. Turner but we have been unable to secure the names of the remaining five.

DEATH OF AGED RESIDENT

Mrs. Rae who for some time has been considered to be Walkerton's oldest citizen passed away at her home on the Mildmay road on Friday last after a lengthy illness. Although the correct age of the deceased could not be ascertained it was said she was at least ninety-five years of age. The late Mrs. Rae was a native of Ireland and came to Canada in 1848 and has been a resident of Walkerton for many years. The husband of the deceased who predeceased her by some twenty-eight years was a railroad contractor and assisted in building the Stratford-Goderich line and also the Guelph-Southampton line. The funeral took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Monday. She is survived by an adopted daughter, Miss Tillie Shelton.

$10 AND COSTS.

On an information laid against him by license Inspector White, Mr. J. Aecker of Carrick appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Friday, charged with procuring liquor while on the prohibitary list. He was found guilty and assessed $10.00 and costs, amounting in all to $15.50. In giving evidence, Becker informed the court that he had secured his liquor at a Neustadt hotel and although that village is out of his district, Mr. White is investigating the case and a charge against the hotelkeeper will probably be laid. As the license Inspector for that section of Grey resides in a distant part of the county it is claimed that the hotel-keepers in Neustadt and surrounding country pay little or no heed the laws governing the sale of booze.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

A lecture, magnificently illustrated by stereoptican views, will be delivered on Wednesday January 27th at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall, by Mr. Herbert B. Ames M. P., Honorary Secy. of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, for the benefit of the fund for the support of the wives and dependents of the volunteers who have enlisted to go to the front. The lecture will describe the composition, organization and distribution of the British Navy, a subject of which the lecturer made a special study in the autumn of 1913 in England and continental Europe. Everyone desirous of intelligently following the great naval campaign of the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the high seas, should hear this address. Admission to all parts of the Hall 25c The services of the lecturer are given free

SALE OF HATS

Violet, plush, velour and beaver shapes, on sale at 50c. to $1.00.—Miss L. Portcous, milliner.

GASHED HAND

While shaving one of his patrons on Friday last, Mr. Fred Benninger one of the local tonsorial artists, met with a nasty accident. Mr. Benninger was engaged in stropping his razor when the man in the chair accidently struck the barber's arm with his foot, causing the razor to slip from the strop and connect with his left wrist, inflicting a gaping wound. Two arteries were severed and Mr. Benninger lost considerable blood, but the doctor soon had the flow of blood staunched and he was able to return to work shortly afterwards.

RECRUITS FOR THIRD

The enlisting of recruits for the third contingent is in progress at the armoury under the supervision of Lieut Col. Douglass. Up to Wednesday afternoon twenty-one men had taken the oath as follows:—

W C Winters	Walkerton
W Fitzell	Bervie
Jack Frost	Chesley
S B Carter	"
Fred Jewell	Walkerton
Louis Runstadtler	"
Richard Addley	"
Norman Denny	"
Philip Denny	"
George Mann	Teeswater
J C Connell	"
A N Culham	Paisley
Thos Babcock	"
Harry Henry	"
C R Kemp	Chesley
Harry Duplock	"
James Steel	"
Douglas Jay	"
Bert Pavlin	"
J C Ostrom	Bervie
Wm Fraser	Kincardine

This is but a small percentage of the number of men who are expected to represent the 32nd in this force as 125 are required from Bruce county. Col. Douglas is very anxious that the full quota of men be secured and every youth or man who is in a position to do so is urged to answer the call to the colors of his king and country. The volunteers who enlist in Walkerton will be trained here until January 25th when they will be transferred to a concentration camp at Guelph. In the meantime the new school building will be used as a barracks and the volunteers will be quartered there.

REMANDED FOR A WEEK

On Wednesday evening last Chief Ferguson arrested an elderly gentleman, by the name of Cumberland, who apparently hailed from the vicinity of Orangeville,on a charge of fraudulently obtaining money for the Patriotic Fund. Cumberland, who was, it is claimed, in an intoxicated condition was soliciting contributions for this cause from the merchants in the western part of the town and as the genuineness of his credentials was questioned, word was sent to Mr. Ferguson, who placed him under arrest. At his trial on Friday it transpired that the prisoner had given the name of McDonald in one instance and when accosted by the Chief had given another fictitious name, while in his supposed credentials, the name of Cumberland appears. It was proven that he was soliciting money, but on no occasion so far as can be learned had he been given any. However, the attempt at fraud was proven, and unless the case takes an unlooked for turn a conviction will necessarily result. The prisoner was remanded for one week in order that the court might learn something of his past history, prior to proceeding with the case against him. He will appear for hearing before Magistrate Tolton on Friday at 10 a.m. The seriousness of the offence of which Cumberland is charged might be judged from the fact that recently a man in Barrie arrested on a similar charge, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.

BORN

LEAKE—In Walkerton on Thursday, January 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leake, a son.

MARRIED

CLARK—HAWTHORNE—In Greenock, on Friday January 1st, by Rev. J. W. Sanderson of Walkerton, Mr. Chas. E. Clarke of Toronto, to Miss Florence Olive Hawthorne daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawthorne of Greenock.

O'CONNELL—GOETZ—In the R. C. church, Walkerton, by Rev. Father Cummings, on Wednesday, January 13th, Mr. J. R. O'Connell of Regina to Miss Ida Goetz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Goetz of Walkerton.

TSCHIRHARDT—WINTER—In Formosa on Tuesday, Jan. 12th, Mr. Diebold Tschirhardt of Walkerton to Miss Sybilla Winter, daughter of Mr. and George Winter of Greenock.

LAWRENCE—WINTER—In Formosa, on Tuesday, January 12th, Mr. Jos. Lawrence of Clifford to Miss Salome Winter, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Winter of Greenock.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

A meeting of the S. Bruce Farmers' Institute will be held in the town hall, Walkerton, on Monday 25th, inst., afternoon and evening. See bills for particulars.—W. A. Rowand, Sec'y.

WALKERTON BROOM WORKS

Mullin Bros., proprietors, successors to C. Patrick. Manufacturers of and dealers in brooms, whisks, hockey sticks, etc. Skates and knives sharpened.

ANOTHER G. T. R. CHANGE

Since the recent change in their time-table the Grand Trunk have received compliments from many branches of their road stating that the service under the new time was very unsatisfactory. The local line was one of those on which the change had an undesirable effect and many complaints were registered. Considering this the company have decided to make another change to take effect on January 17th, which will in some degree remedy the cause of the objections made by the patrons of the company. The morning mail train which at present arrives at 11.10 will, under the new arrangement, arrive ten minutes later, 11.20, which change was made so that connections for this line from a new train on the Galt line. The most important change, however, is in the afternoon train going south, which now leaves at 3.35 and does not arrive in Toronto until 9.00. This train will in future leave at 4.25, make direct connection through Palmerston and arrive in Guelph at 6.40, connecting at that city with the main line train from Sarnia which has a parlour car and arrive in Toronto at 8.10. This change will be welcomed by the travelling public and is possibly the best that this section of Ontario will secure until business returns to normal and the old service which was very satisfactory, can be renewed.

RECOUNT IN BRANT

As was expected W. G. McCallum, ex-reeve of Brant, who was defeated by R. S. Nesbitt by a majority of one vote for the big chair at the recent municipal election, demanded an investigation or in plain speaking, a recount, and this was held on Saturday last. However this recount availed him nothing, which fact was welcomed, by not only the supporters of Mr. Nesbitt, but also a large number of those who cast their vote for Mr. McCallum who considered that in demanding an investigation he, as usual, displayed considerable nerve and was taking, what they considered to be an unnecessary procedure. At the public meeting in the town hall on Monday evening of last week, the ex-reeve stated to the electors present, from the platform, that he would be content and abide by the will of the people and that he should "right-about-face" and demand an investigation was more than they expected even of W. G. Be that as it may, however, he did not benefit by his investigation, which is the all-important fact. In the recount of the ballots from the Maple Hill poll two more were added to Mr. Nesbitt's majority while from each of the Malcolm and Elmwood boxes one was added in favor of Mr. McCallum, which left the the majority of one as formerly for Mr. Nesbitt. The latter is now the undisputed reeve of one of the best and richest townships in Bruce County, while Mr. McCallum will find it hard at any future date to do the "come-back" stunt and win honors for himself in municipal politics.

Town Council

The Town Council met on Monday morning for the purpose of taking oath of office for 1915 and appointing a striking committee to appoint the standing committees. This duty was given to Messrs. McNab, Johnston and Douglas and they submitted their report at the evening session of the Council having selected the committees as follows:—

FINANCE, SALARIES AND SCHOOLS
Messrs McNab, Johnston and Pletsch

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND DRAINAGE
Messrs Rennie, Johnston and Fischer

RELIEF AND CEMETERY
Messrs Fischer, McNab and Douglas

MARKET AND PROPERTY
Messrs Johnston, Rennie and McNab

FIRE AND WATER
Messrs Douglas, Faust and Johnston

RAILWAY
Messrs Faust, Pletsch and Rennie

PRINTING AND LICENSE
Messrs Pletsch, Douglas and Faust.

STREET LIGHTING
Messrs Faust, Rennie and Fischer.

BOARD OF INDUSTRY
The Mayor and councillors, Faust, Pletsch and Fischer.

COURT OF REVISION
Messrs Pletsch, Douglas, Fischer, Faust and Rennie.

At the evening session all members were present, with Mayor Lippert in the chair.

In his address, the Mayor outlined the work which would probably confront the council this year. Among

(Continued on Page 8)

CHIMNEY FIRE

A chimney fire at the home of Mr. Geo. Fisk on Yonge St., which threatened to be disastrous to the residence gave the firemen a run on Friday afternoon. The blaze was extinguished before the firemen reached the scene no damage being done.

FARMERS MEETING.

A meeting in the interest of Fruit Growers will be held in the Dept. of Agr. on Friday, Jan. 22nd, 1915. Mr. A. E. Eurin of the Dominion Fruit branch will give demonstrations in packing apples in boxes and barrels, grading fruit and stencilling the packages. Lectures will also be given dealing with orchard practice and spraying. 2.30 p. m., Friday, Jan. 22nd. 1915. N. C. MacKay Rep. Ont. Dept. of Agr.

Win the Opener.

WALKERTON "COLTS" DEFEAT SOUTHAMPTON IN N. H. L. GAME 6-5.

In the hockey match played here on Tuesday night between the Walkerton Colts and Southampton N. H. L. teams the local septette emerged from the fray with the big end of a 6-5 score to their credit. By winning this, the opening game of the season, the locals have broken all previous records, as it was the usual occurrence that the visiting team should win the first game here, and the result has sent the Walkerton fans' hopes, for district honors, soaring.

The game was one of the best exhibitions of hockey witnessed in Victoria rink for several years and although the blue-and-white held the lead throughout it was by a narrow margin and it appeared to be anybody's game right up to the last. The pace set was fast and owing to lack of practice it was expected that the locals would "blow up" but they stuck to it like trojans and covered themselves with glory.

Referee McIvor of Southampton, started the game at 8.30 and from the beginning it was a battle royal. After ten minutes of play during which the Colts literally bombarded the Southampton nets a close-in shot fooled McKenny, who played a stellar game for the visitors, and the first tally was recorded. This was soon followed by another, a long shot by C. Oberle, from centre ice, and with the score 2-0 against them, the Southampton boys spruced up and after five minutes play slipped one into the Walkerton net. Before the end of the first period Walkerton added another to their credit, making the half-time score 3-1.

The second half was a repetition of the first with the visitors playing a somewhat better game and in twenty-five minutes they scored four while the locals notched two, thus tying the score 5-5. With five minutes to play the Colts jumped into the game at a furious pace and resumed the bombardment of their opponents goal, scoring the winning tally with but two minutes of play left. Southampton tried hard to even up but their efforts were fruitless, and the game ended with the score 6-5 against them.

The teams lined up:—

WALKERTON		SOUTHAMPTON
LaFrance	goal	McKenny
Rife	R defence	McVittie
Vegan	L "	McPhail
R. Oberle	rover	McPhail
H. Oberle	centre	Lounge
C. Oberle	L wing	Huber
Runstadtler	R "	Crawford

Notes

Walkerton defeated Southampton, Southampton defeated Port Elgin and Port Elgin defeated Mildmay. Can you figure out who will win the district?

In combination plays the "Colts" had it all over the visitors.

Just before the end of the first half "Hermie" Runstadtler was struck on the head and received a gash which required two stitches. After Dr. Sinclair had patched him up Hermie had the appearance of a man from the trenches.

The Printers have organized a team and are open for challenges from any other septettes in town.

Walkerton plays the return game in Southampton on Friday.

The next game at Walkerton will be played on the 22nd, inst., the visiting team being Mildmay.

There is not a weak spot on the team, LaFrance has made good in goal, Vegan and Rife play well together on the defence, the Oberle brothers are a trio hard to beat and Runstadtler has considerable stick-handling ability and is the best shot on the team.

Walkerton's victory was a hard blow to the Mildmayites, who witnessed the game. They expected to see Southampton have a walk away victory and cheered lustily for the green-and-white.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

Then the Honorable Stuart caught her around the waist, and laughing in a foolish, coaxing manner, attempted to take her back to the table.

Her brother also laughed.

Benjamin Hurst started forward, his usually gentle blue eyes blazing with wrath. But even before he could come to her rescue, Suzy had thrown her rude assailant off, and gained the door, where, standing for an instant, she said, with dignity:

"Benjamin Hurst, I charge you to see that gentleman out of the house, and attend him to his home. He is clearly not in a condition to take care of himself, any more than to be responsible for his ill-breeding."

And so saying, she passed out of sight.

"There! now you have done it! You see, you went too far! You were rude, you know," stuttered Mr. William.

"Rude! Really indeed! I should have been considered rude to a lady, I suppose; but is a gentleman expected to stand on ceremony with such as she?" inquired the Honorable Stuart, with a scornful laugh, for he was both very drunk and very angry.

"I say, look here, you know! What the deuce do you mean by that?" hiccoughed Mr. William, as he poured out and turned off another bumper of champagne.

"Come, sir!" said Benjamin Hurst, firmly. "Mademoiselle desired that I should see you safe out of this house, and into your room. I am ready to attend you."

"So am I ready!" laughed the inebriate, defiantly.

"But hold on! I say, look here, you know!" repeated Mr. William, in a half-muddled dignity. "What do you mean, you know?"

"I mean to go home, that's what I mean. Here, you fellow! show me to the door," answered Mr. Stuart Fitzroy, with a reckless air.

Benjamin handed him his hat and gloves, and then took his arm to assist his rather uncertain steps.

Jones held open the room door, while Smith went before and opened the street door.

Benjamin Hurst took his charge out upon the sidewalk and began to lead him along, with the intention of hailing the first empty cab that passed.

The fresh air seemed to help the inebriated man, who walked somewhat more steadily.

Meanwhile, Mr. William sat over the wine at the deserted supper-table, pouring out and drinking champagne as freely as a thirsty man would drink water. And he brooded over the contemptuous words that Fitzroy had used in reference to his sister.

"What the devil did he mean by—by 'such's she?'" he inquired of himself. They he drank more wine and muttered:

"Meant something 'fensive, know he did. What dev'l was't?" And he drank still more wine and grumbled:

"Ought to called—called 'm to 'count for 's words 'bout my sister." And again he drank yet more wine, and then he staggered to his feet, muttering:

"Do it yet. Do it, sure. Call 'm to 'count for 's 'sulting words 'bout my sister!"

And so, crazed with drink, he left the house and went in the direction taken by Benjamin Hurst and his charge.

The fresh air helped him also, and partly sobered him, so that he was able to walk steadily and quickly, and to overtake speedily the man he was pursuing.

"I say, look here, you know! Hold on! I want to speak to you!" he said, laying his hand on the shoulder of Fitzroy.

"Well, fellow! well, what do you want of me?" grandly inquired this last inebriate.

"Want t' know what dev'l you meant by the words y' used in reference t' my sister?"

"Meant what I said—that a gentleman needn't stand in ceremony with such as she," doggedly replied Fitzroy.

"Look here! I say, you know! What dev'l d' you mean by such 's she?" persisted William, following him up.

"I mean she's only a very common person! Now don't bore me about your worthless sister!" said Fitzroy, scornfully.

"You false-tongued base hound!" exclaimed William, in a fury. "You lie like——"

The words had scarcely left his lips when Fitzroy wheeled around, and struck him full upon the mouth, crying:

"Take that, you dog, for daring to insult a gentleman!"

The sting of that blow drove the already infuriated young man to perfect frenzy. He drew back for an instant, and threw himself with all his force upon his assailant, seizing him by the throat, and hurling him with violence to the ground.

Fitzroy fell heavily, struck the back of his head against the sharp corner of a curbstone, quivered for a few seconds, and then lay perfectly still.

And all this happened with the rapidity of lightning, so that Benjamin Hurst could not, if he would, have interfered to prevent the catastrophe.

"Come! I say! Get up and have it out like a man!" said Mr. William, half fearfully, half recklessly.

Benjamin Hurst stooped down, and passed his hand under the back of the man's head to raise it from the curbstone, but quickly withdrew his hand, and gazed upon his fingers in consternation and sickening horror.

"Come! up with you, if you've as much heart as a hare, and have it out with me here and now!" repeated Mr. William, bending over the fallen man, and speaking, half in dread and half in defiance.

"Mr. William—oh, my Lord!—he will never get up any more," said Benjamin, in awe.

"Never get—— What the devil do you mean?" inquired the young man, almost sobered.

"He is dead, sir," solemnly answered Benny.

"Dead!" wildly exclaimed William Juniper, his face blanching, his chin falling, has eyes starting with horror.

"Quite dead!" answered Benjamin, with a shudder. "The back of his head is crushed upon the sharp corner of the curbstone. Oh, see!" he added, exhibiting his hand, stained and smeared with blood and brains.

"Oh, my Lord! my Lord! Am I a murderer? Have I lived to commit a murder and to perish on the scaffold!" cried William Juniper, wildly wringing his hands, and gazing in horror and terror upon the dead man.

"And it will ruin Suzy! and break my poor mother's heart! And I never meant to kill him. Oh, my Lord! my Lord! what shall I do? what shall I do?" he cried, tearing his hair.

These frantic, despairing words brought Benjamin to his senses.

With him, to think quickly, and act promptly, on an emergency, was quite natural.

"Mr. William," he said, speaking fast, "you intend going to Paris on your sister's business to-morrow, do you not?"

"I did. But where shall I be to-morrow. In Newgate, probably!" cried the young man, tearing a handful of hair from his head.

"No; go now! hurry! fly! You have just time to catch the mail train that leaves for Dover about 2.30, to meet the early steamer. Fly, Mr. William, for Suzy's sake. You have money with you?"

"Yes—no, not a shilling!" answered the wretched young man, shaking.

"Take my pocketbook, then! Yes; there, take it! This is no time for hesitation or scruples. That's right. Now, fly! I hear footsteps coming around the corner," breathlessly spoke Benjamin, as he forced his porte-monnaie into the hands of the half-frenzied homicide, and hurried him away.

He watched him cross the street, and turn down another leading in the direction of the Dover railway station.

Then Benjamin turned to meet his fate.

CHAPTER XXII.

He thought, with pity and horror, of the murdered man, with pity and terror, of Suzy's brother; with the deepest sorrow and anxiety, of Suzy herself; but he never once thought of the awful peril in which he placed his own life and liberty.

He turned to face the approaching footsteps.

Two policemen came around the corner and up to the fatal spot.

"Now, then, what have you been up to?" demanded the first one, stepping short, speaking to Benjamin, but looking down upon the fallen man.

Benny instantly took a firm resolution—to give no information that criminate Suzy's brother.

"What's all this, White? A man dead drunk?" demanded the second officer, coming nearer, and turning the bull's-eye of his lantern upon the face of the murdered man.

"He was certainly drunk when he fell," replied Benjamin, truly but incautiously.

"Fell?" echoed the first man, whom his companion had addressed by the name of White. "Fell, do you say?" And he took the lantern from his comrade, and stooped and examined the body. "This man never fell of himself. Here are marks of violence on his face and throat. He has been knocked down and probably robbed, and seriously injured. Hold the lantern a moment, Sefton."

The second officer took the offered light and held it, while the first one knelt down to raise the head of the corpse; but he quickly withdrew his hand, gazed at it in curiosity, and uttered an exclamation of consternation and horror.

"Heaven and earth, here's been a murder! Secure that man!"

In an instant Sefton seized Benny, while White sprung his alarm rattle.

"You need not take so much trouble. I will go with you quietly, for I have nothing to fear. I did not kill the man," said Benny.

"Then, of course, you'll be all right, you know. But we must take you, all the same, for by your own admission you saw him fall, for you know you told us he was drunk when he fell. Now, you see, he didn't fall. The marks on his face and throat prove that he was knock'd down, either by you or someone in your presence. So you must go along with us, whether to be considered as a witness or a principal the magistrate will decide," said Sefton, keeping a firm hold of Benny's arm.

With a deep sigh, as though yielding to the inexorable fate that pursued him through all his life, Benny dropped his head upon his breast and was silent.

Meanwhile the alarm rattle was going at a startling rate; so that even at that most lonely hour of the morning in the streets, two o'clock after midnight, a small crowd began to collect, with excited faces and eager inquiries.

Policeman White told all he knew of the circumstances as briefly as possible, and they listened as well as they could to the tumult.

"It is the body of a gentleman," said one.

"Will we take it to the St. James?" inquired another.

"No," said Policeman White. "We will leave it just here as it lies, until we take this suspected person to the station house, and then we'll report the case to our sergeant and take his orders about where it is to be carried."

And then he beckoned two of his companions of the force, and ordered them to guard the body, while he and his comrade, Sefton, should take the prisoner to the station and report the murder.

And then Benjamin Hurst was marched off between two policemen to the station house on Little Vine street, where, in a close, ill-favored office, a sergeant sat at a desk, with three or four attendants around him.

The policeman led Benny up to the desk and related all the circumstances of his discovery of the dead body on the sidewalk in Piccadilly.

"What is your name, young man?" enquired the sergeant of Benny, when the officer had finished his story.

"Benjamin Hurst, sir," replied the prisoner.

"Now I warn you that you need not say a word to criminate yourself; but if you can say anything, and prove anything to clear yourself from suspicion, you had better do so at once."

"I thank you, sir," said Benny, with a slight bend of the head.

"Can you, then, tell us anything about this murder?"

"No, sir, I can tell you nothing about it except this—that I certainly did not kill the unfortunate man," said Benny, earnestly.

The sergeant of police listened to him, looked at him and believed him, but had to do his stern duty nevertheless.

"If you can prove that now!" he began.

"I cannot prove it, sir," answered Benny resignedly, as he recognized in all its horror the full import of the awful sacrifice he was about to make to save the life of Suzy's brother, and the peace of Suzy's mind.

"Can you not explain your presence on the premises at the time of the murder?"

"No, sir, I cannot."

"At least you can tell whether you were acquainted with the deceased?"

Benny reflected for a moment as to whether it might be safe to answer this simple question; and then still feeling doubtful on the subject, he answered civilly:

"If you please, sir, I prefer not to answer any more questions."

"You may be right. You are at least very discreet. Yet I am sorry for you, for we shall be obliged to lock you up. Officer, remove the prisoner," said the sergeant.

Policeman White took possession of Benny to lead him away, while Policeman Sefton, coming forward and touching his hat, enquired:

"If you please, sir, what is to be done with the body of the murdered man for the present? There's the St. James near at hand, and quite convenient, and there's——"

"Have the body brought here for the present. The inspector will be here soon. And the coroner must be notified immediately," said the sergeant.

And Policeman Sefton went out to obey these orders, while Policeman White conducted Benny to a lockup room occupied by five or six other prisoners, and secured him there for the night.

Very early in the morning Benjamin Hurst was brought from the station house to the police court for examination.

Each of the two policemen who had discovered the murdered man and arrested the supposed murderer, in turn gave in his report, and their reports corresponded accurately.

"What have you to say to this charge?" enquired the magistrate, sternly regarding the prisoner.

"Nothing, your worship, except that I did not kill the man," respectfully replied Benny.

"You were with him when he was killed; you saw him fall; you admitted as much to the policemen here."

"I said that he was drunk when he fell," Benny amended.

"Then you saw him fall, of course; and it appears from the marks of violence upon his face and throat, testified to by both these officers, that he fell, not because he was drunk, but because he was murderously assaulted. Now then, if you yourself made the assault, you are not expected to criminate yourself here by any admission of the fact. If, on the other hand, you did not make it, but saw it made, you are strongly advised to tell all you know about it, and thus save yourself."

"I did not assault the man, your worship. That is all I have to say," replied Benny.

"Then I shall have to remand you to prison to await the issue of the coroner's inquest," said the magistrate.

And Benjamin Hurst was led away.

Suzy Juniper's consternation was too great for words when she heard of the tragedy. She was called as a witness at the inquest and there she said all she could in favor of Benny; but the overwhelming evidence adduced was too great, and he was committed to Newgate prison to await trial for willful murder.

CHAPTER XXIII.

"Mademoiselle Arielle" was never seen on the stage again.

The shock of Stuart Fitzroy's tragic death, and Benjamin Hurst's committal on the charge of murder, utterly prostrated her nervous system.

The Earl of Wellrose heard of the horrible murder of Mr. Stuart Fitzroy, in Piccadilly, as that unfortunate gentleman was returning from a little supper with Mademoiselle Arielle in Park Lane, and of the consequent illness, and absence from her part, of the young prima donna.

And he called to make anxious inquiries about the singer's health.

He found Suzy reclining on the sofa, very pale, faint and tremulous.

She greeted him with gentle courtesy, and begged that he would sit down near her.

"But I am very much grieved to find you in so much sorrow," said his lordship, tenderly.

"It is for Benjamin Hurst! You know he was committed to Newgate on the charge of murder. And oh, Lord Wellrose, he never did it! Benny never, never did it!" she said, bursting into tears, and sobbing hysterically.

"My best beloved," said the young earl, gently, and all the more calmly because she was so much excited; "my own dearest Susan, you must not despair because a coroner's jury has brought in a verdict against him. It was really upon very insufficient evidence. And coroners, moreover, are mostly Dogberrys. A judge is another sort of man—a man of superior learning and wisdom, who holds his high office in virtue of these qualities. Benjamin will have a fair trial. And as the evidence is really quite insufficient to convict him, he will be acquitted; and after his acquittal my dearest Suzy, it shall be my very first care to advance him in life."

"Oh, thanks! thanks! thanks! Oh! you give me hope! You think there's good ground for hope? You really do?" eagerly exclaimed Suzy.

"I know there is ground for hope, and none for fear. Benjamin's imprisonment and impending trial are misfortunes that we cannot prevent, but they will be the extent of his troubles, and we can mitigate them. I shall see to engaging the best counsel for him. It shall be my first business to do so to-day."

"Oh, I thank you so much! And you will go to see him in his cell today, and speak some kind words to him?—poor, friendless boy!"

"Indeed I will! And let me tell you, Susan, that there is something in the poor young man that interests me strangely."

"Oh, Lord Wellrose, forgive me for daring to hint it, but——" Susan hesitated, and her pale face flushed for an instant.

"But what, my dearest? Speak freely," said the young earl, gently.

"Oh, Lord Wellrose, there may be some deep reason in nature that you know not of, for this strange interest you feel in Benjamin Hurst," she said, and then again paused.

"Truly there are hidden things in nature, dearest Suzy," he said, soothingly, though he did not see the drift of her words.

"And that may give you the right to help Benny," she continued, and once more paused in embarrassment.

"I have the right to help him, and all who need my help, dearest Susan. But there is something you have to say to me and find difficulty in saying. Now, surely you may speak freely to me, my own," he said, gently pressing her hand, that he still held.

(To be Continued.)

—Do not let the children play with matches.

Neuralgia of the Heart

This Letter Tells of Wonderful Change Effected by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mr. James G. Clark, Fosterville, York County, N. B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from what the doctors said was neuralgia of the heart. The pain started in the back of the neck and worked down into the region of the heart. Though I had taken a lot of medicine of one kind and another, I could not get anything to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"When I began this treatment I could not rest in bed, except by sitting upright, on account of the dreadful pain about the heart and the quick, loud beating. The change which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has made in my condition is wonderful. It has entirely overcome these symptoms, and is making me strong and well. If this statement will help to relieve the suffering of others, you are at liberty to use it."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a true tonic and the greatest of nerve restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

"STARVING GERMANY."

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

Meantime the world at large is not the people of the United Kingdom, are not losing sight of the fact that, despite the humiliation to which Germany has subjected Great Britain in domestic waters and near by, the Germans are showing signs of apprehension at British dominion of the seas. The claim that Germany can hold out for four years loses some of its value when precautions for the conservation of the food supply are taken and it is known that not only as to provisions, but as to materials and equipment generally, Great Britain has rendered it impossible for Germany to get assistance from outside of European countries that are either neutral or allied with Germany. In other words, the problem of starving out Germany is not as remote as it seemed earlier in the war. The process is slow, inevitably, and it's a long, long way to the end; but if the allies can stand off Germany by land in the western zone, and Russia cannot be defeated decisively in the east, and Great Britain is able to police the oceans, the question how Germany is to replenish becomes more difficult with each passing month.

"FORTIFIED TOWNS."

(New York Sun.)

According to the Koelnische Zeitung, Whitby and Scarborough, on the Yorkshire shore, are fortified towns because each has a coast guard station. Then the whole coast of England is fortified, for such stations are to be found everywhere from Land's End to the Orkneys, and back again. The coast guard's work is to suppress smuggling and aid vessels in distress.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT IN a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

OUT OF EVIL, GOOD.

(Montreal Gazette)

Who can tell what advantages may result from the truer, surer knowledge of each other due to the common service of the British and their Allies? Situations of almost unimaginable dramatic force have been precipitated—situations that marvellously disclose character and form imperishable landmarks in the moral history of humanity. Hitherto, much though there had been written of France by Englishmen, of England by Frenchmen, there was a vast world in the hearts of either nation that the other had never fathomed. Hereafter we shall know each other better. The same is true of Great Britain and Russia, of Great Britain and Belgium. As yet, we do not dare to forecast the end. But we have no cause to despair. We look with confidence to what lies before us and trust that the aggressors will receive a lesson by which they and all the world shall profit.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Colors of Music.

There has just been installed at Queen's Hall in London a color organ for representing musical effects in terms of colored light thrown upon a screen, which has been designed expressly for the deaf. Each note played produces a corresponding color, and the color combinations are said to cause the same delight to the deaf ear as the harmonious sounds of a composition do to the normal ear. The organ was devised by Professor Wallace Rimington, and among those who have become very much interested in the project is M. Alexander Scriabin, a Russian composer, who has achieved a foremost position in European musical circles.

OSTRACIZED.

(Kingston Standard.)

Feeling against Germany in the United States is so strong that it is said the upshot may be the Germans in that country may become a class apart, like the negroes. So far as the Super-Huns are concerned most Americans would prefer the colored people.

FOR MARRIED MEN.

(Guelph Mercury)

The married man who is not individually a "homester" is a failure. His home's got to be his hobby, his wife his best friend and his children his choicest playthings. The club, the lodge, the poolroom or the street have got to play second fiddle to the home, or the whole game's going to be a fluke.

TWENTY-ONE.

(Brantford Courier)

Before attaining twenty-one years of age that figure seems like a peak which would never be reached, and after that it's a toboggan slide all the way, by gosh!

THE BRITISH IDEAL.

(Peterboro' Examiner)

Freedom, not force, is the British ideal. The man's the thing; not the machine.

FROM THE GHURKA.

Indian Soldier Tells of Their Favorite Pastime.

[A personal impression of the fighting on the Belgian border is given by one of the Third Ghurkas, now in hospital at Southampton.]

We were delighted to be called on to fight the battle of the Raj against the Germans. The shell fire was a bit troublesome at first, because it was far worse than anything we had ever experienced in frontier fighting, and few of us had had any experience of being under fire. We soon got used to it, and it didn't trouble us more than thunder.

The rifle fire wasn't so bad, for the Germans aren't very good shots. Still, it was annoying to us to have to lie still under it when we like to be getting to close grips. We were very happy when we were told one day that we were to have our turn at last, and get a chance of driving off the soldiers who were threatening the King-Emperor's authority.

We were close to the enemy when the order to charge came, and we went forward with one rush. We had fired the last volley, and each man was grasping his bayonet as we rushed on them. They didn't wait for us, but ran like frightened cows before a tiger. We were at their heels like panthers, and it was exciting work bayoneting them as they ran.

We were so excited we couldn't stop running, and we must have gone through their lines many times before we were recalled. It was on the way back that their cavalry tried to cut us off. Putting our knives in our teeth, we held our rifles with both hands across our breasts and checked the rush of their horsemen.

Then swinging the rifles round, we bayoneted the riders. I think the horses were terrified at this new move, and they reared, some of them throwing their riders in their terror. That part of the fight didn't last long, for they cleared off and we returned to camp, where we were cheered by the English and French.

We liked that very much, and it will be something to tell when we go back to India.

ARMAMENTS A STATE MONOPOLY

(Ottawa Citizen.)

So long as armament manufacture is a private industry it may be expected that army and navy officers will be recruited from the national service to the service of private interests, and orders will be executed for possible enemy countries. The new era of armament industry, whatever form it is destined to take after the war, should be a state monopoly. It would be as absurd to have the navy privately owned, as to leave armament manufacture as a source of revenue to private enterprise.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

WORLD LESSON IN THE CANADIAN BORDER.

(From the Christian Science Monitor.)

More than 3,000 miles of boundary line extends across the North American continent between the United States and Canada. On one side of the line are approximately 100,000,000 people, on the other side approximately 10,000,000. On one side stretches a tier of thirteen sovereign states of the American nation; on the other stretches seven provinces of the Dominion of Canada. On one side floats the stars and stripes; on the other, the union jack. On each side, in addition to the native population, may be found, and in great numbers, natives or immediate descendants of natives of every country on the globe. Along the entire 3,000-thousand mile line imaginarily dividing United States and Canada there is not a fortress, a fort, a fortified city, an armed war vessel, a soldier or a gun. Along the entire line from New Brunswick to Victoria, from Washington to Maine, not a man is armed even with a pistol under governmental authority for the purpose of preventing anybody on one side from passing over to the other. Yet between these two nations, between these two peoples, peace has existed for a hundred years. Tens of thousands of Canadians cross over to the United States, tens of thousands of Americans cross over to Canada every year. It is all one on either side whether they stay or return. There is constant intercourse between Washington and British Columbia, between Michigan, Ohio, New York and Ontario, between the New England states and Quebec.

MURDERED

Put right out of business, a whole family of corns by Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. No pain or sore if "Putnam's" is used. Refuse substitutes, 25c per bottle at all dealers.

THE AEROPLANE.

You brought your little Zeppelins,
 You dropped your little bombs,
You thought we had no feeling
 In our tender little domes;
You thought you caught us napping
 But we'll show you just the same
We will meet you fair in battle
 With our flying aeroplanes

CHORUS

On you came a creeping,
 Thought we were a sleeping,
Sure that you could handle all the game
 We the watch were keeping,
Sure, we'll give you greeting
When we come in a sweeping
 In our aeroplane

We will meet you with a bayonet charge
 Upon the land so dry,
Or if you'd rather have us
 Afloating in the sky,
However you'd like to meet us
 We always play the game,
In the land so dry, or in the sky,
 Or in an aeroplane.

So take your little airship,
 And just you travel home,
It's not the best of policy
 So far away to roam
You may be killed upon the land,
 I'm sure you'll feel some pain
When we drop pebbles on your head
 From our flying aeroplane.

So keep your little Zeppelins
 And treasure up your bombs,
The chances are, you'll need them
 To guard your little homes,
And William may require them
 E'er his wings have grown,
He'll travel all the faster
 When he's on the run for home

JANET ADDLINGTON
Burlington, Ont.

ONE GOOD EFFECT OF WAR.

(Toronto News.)

It is possible to have a solid society without extravagance and a desirable circle of friends without bankruptcy. If the war has discovered that fact—and it seems so—we can count one item of good against the flood of evil which it has brought upon us.

REAL EDUCATION.

(Montreal Evening News)

Many highly educated people are inefficient, and many efficient people are not highly educated. The world calls for educated people who are efficient and efficient people who are educated. Most of all is needed education for efficiency, for service.

Real education is not so much the learning for what we do not know as the doing of what we do not now do.

THE ALLIES

SPOHN'S, and the Horsemen. For twenty-one years they have waged a successful campaign against the army of Disease. Distemper, Influenza, Catarrhal and Shipping Fever disastrously defeated by "SPOHN'S". Absolutely safe for all ages. Best preventive. Sold by all druggists. Turf goods houses or the manufacturers.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

PIMPLES SO BAD ASHAMED TO GO OUT

Also Terrible Rash on Arms. Itched and Burned. Could Not Sleep. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eruption All Disappeared.

Creasy, Ontario.—"For a long time I suffered from pimples and blackheads the worst way and I got a terrible rash on my arms. When I got in bed at night and got warm I would have to scratch my arms till blood came. The pimples all came to matter festers and then they broke leaving lots of little marks on my face. I was ashamed to go out with my friends. They also itched and burned until I could have torn my face and arms. I could not sleep at night and I rubbed my arms till they bled.

"One day when reading the paper I came across the Cuticura advertisement, then I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I washed with the Cuticura Soap and then applied the Cuticura Ointment night and morning. I found great relief and in a short time my pimples and eruption all disappeared thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) George W. Key, Aug. 10, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet and a skin soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap, combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors, is Cuticura Soap. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

FIRE LOSSES.

(Exchange.)

The fire losses in Canada and the United States have long been a disgrace to North American civilization. We are recklessly careless in regard to the safety of property as we are in regard to the safety of human life. German militarism has led to an unprecedented destruction of the youngest and best of the race, but the Old World has long shown us a worthy example in its comparatively small percentage of fire losses. The backwardness of this continent in this respect imposes an unfair penalty upon the average business man or householder. The exorbitant premiums, which he has to pay for fire insurance, spring directly from the carelessness or worse of those who are burned out, or from the recklessly imperfect building methods which obtain so largely in the New World, or from both.

ADD TO YOUR INCOME
GET INTO BUSINESS AT HOME.

We will start you right in your home Town in a standard, staple, legitimate, non-competitive business. Excellent proposition for part time of young man or woman who wants to learn a good business. Many large incomes have been made in this business.

You do business with business men and get repeat orders, something every business man sees but usually cannot get in his home town.

One young man in a Town of [illegible] population did [illegible] worth of business the first month, nearly all profit, and conducted another business at the same time.

Get into touch with us at once, and secure your Town. Will pay part of your expenses to Toronto, if we do business.

THE MULTIPRESS COMPANY, LTD.
67 Richmond St. E., Toronto, Ont.

THE BEATER BEATEN.

(London Free Press)

Five months ago [the Germans] were a nation filled with pride and self-confidence. Germany was a power in the world. Her influence was felt at every court and by every Government. Her will was not lightly to be set aside. Her credit was good. Her word was as her bond. What has happened that in so brief a period afterwards her people are subjected to the pain and humiliation of a scarcity of foodstuffs? The answer is that her enemies have gripped by the throat the once powerful and arrogant Germany. The beater has been beaten. And unless Germany can shake off this death grip her complete defeat cannot long be withstood, but has already in fact come.

MAN'S BEST AGE.

(Philadelphia Record.)

For those who have always scoffed at the Oslerian theory of man's uselessness after attaining three-score years it will come as a welcome confirmation of their views that, in the words of President E. H. Bryan, of Colgate University, "investigation by keen men has shown that man's best work has been done between the ages of [illegible] and 70." This, of course, refers especially to brainworkers, whose powers develop steadily, but often slowly. This is the way President Bryan sums it:

Six hundred of the most important scientists, statesmen and Old World famous men were selected and it was found that only [illegible] per cent. of them accomplished their world's work before the age of [illegible]; [illegible] per cent. between [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] per cent. between [illegible] and [illegible]; [illegible] per cent. between [illegible] and 70; [illegible] per cent. between 70 and [illegible]; and [illegible] per cent. after they had reached the age of [illegible].

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

TIMELESS

A timeless being in a time-bound sea,
I hoist my sail and fly my signals free,
The tuneful winds [illegible] my vibrant mast
And bring me songs from regions far and vast.

Spirit trails are traced in fleeting maze,
Whispers faint and far come through the haze.
Portends point their fingers in the sky,
And clouds on clouds enclose the mystery.

My timeless nature [illegible] visions rare,
I measure with an ageless air.
I was before, I shall be after time,
Mine is the painless, [illegible], endless clime.

Beamsville H. T. Miller

CULTURE AND KULTUR.

(Stratford Beacon.)

The British invasion of Cuxhaven was not accompanied by baby killing. It gave the German fleet on the water, under the water and in the air an opportunity to defend itself—but there was no slaughter of non-combatants. That is the difference between British culture and German kultur in warfare.

CHRISTIANITY STILL A FORCE.

(Kingston Whig.)

Hon. Mr. White, though not a preacher, and not posing as one, says Christianity has been the salvation of the people in these war times. And some people are inclined to think that Christianity had lost its force and influence!

To clean a japanned ware tray that into a little sweet oil and rub as hard has become spotted, dip a woolen cloth as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY WORK SILKS, YARD packages, etc. Floss, Embroideries, Stamping Outfits, Patterns, etc., Samples, catalogues, and lessons free. Address, Edmond Lambert, Greenville, N. H.

MORE CHRISTIANITY NEEDED.

(London Advertiser)

Some critics of Christianity have urged that it has done nothing in two thousand years to end war. The reasons why Christianity has not prevented war are (1) and it has not been allowed to do so by those in all countries who say that the gospel and golden rule are right for the individual, but will not apply to governments, which are above religion; (2) that the German militarists have definitely discarded Christianity for a political version of Nietzscheanism.

What is needed is an extension of Christian morals to govern the actions of states as of individuals. German writers who have persistently argued that the state is the highest thing, and therefore not to be made subject to arbitration or to any law but that of its own making, are largely responsible for this war. Certainly Christianity has nothing to do with it nor with German methods of waging it.

Not only states, but the public activities in general of citizens, in other countries besides Germany, will have to be held to the golden rule before Christianity may be said to have had a fair trial. Grafting and boodling are as un-Christian as German methods of warfare, and perhaps are better known in several countries which might be named than in Germany. The millennium will set in when men cease to think of their wider social and political relations as less amenable to a Christian law than their private life.

UNCLE SAM'S POSE.

(Brantford Expositor.)

Uncle Sam finds the position of straddle-the-fence increasingly difficult. He finds it hard to keep his own skirts clear, and he finds it harder still to convince himself that some of the combatants, particularly Great Britain, are not seeking to take advantage of him.

In the matter of keeping neutrality he is holding himself so straight that he is leaning backward.

A Woman's Message to Women

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box [illegible], Windsor, Ont.

FASHIONS AND WORK.

(Buffalo Express.)

A Boston woman says that the constant change of fashions due to the whim of women is responsible for much of the idleness among workers. She explains that manufacturers cannot give steady employment because they never know until the last moment what women will demand. To most persons it would appear that the trouble mainly is with the manufacturers. Their designers are always trying for new effects and stirring up the women.

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

(Toronto Star.)

Poultney Bigelow is worried about a typographical error in a New York paper. Through this error he was quoted as calling Bernard Shaw "an intellectual ass." The words he says he meant to use were "an intellectual coast," but lots of people will not believe him.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A Chef Suggests.

That small pieces of chicken with the merest bit of its own liver pounded up with some cream and a little coralline pepper make a delicious paste to spread on thin slices of brown bread.

Before attempting to seed raisins, cover them with hot water and let them stand 15 minutes, then the seeds can be removed easily without any waste.

That left-over potatoes should not be piled together, as they will sour quickly. Spread them out on a large dish.

That a teaspoonful of curry powder added to the cream sauce in which macaroni is baked greatly improves the flavor.

JUDGED BY THEIR WORKS.

(Chatham News.)

Men who have occupied public office must expect that the public will base an opinion to the activities during the term of office and if in that time these men have not worked to the best interests of the city in general they must expect repudiation at the hands of the electors.

CAN'T IGNORE THE PUBLIC.

(Buffalo News.)

A free people like publicity in public affairs. The source of corporate existence is in the people and they have a right to know much about the actual work and needs and conduct of their creatures. The old notion that the public may be ignored, or even ill treated by the big corporations is ended for ever.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A DIFFERENT CASE.

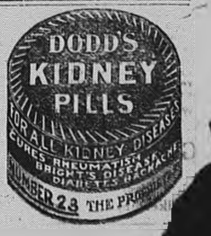
(Montreal Mail.)

The United States comes into the International Court to demand redress when her own material interests are affected. The same door as the United States came to enter in was slammed in Belgium's face and the United States stood by without a protest.

NATURE FAKING.

(London Advertiser)

By entering the conflict, Turkey has made a goose of herself.



EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1915.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

While German ships may make marauding excursions and bombard the seacoast of Britain, and while she may torpedo a vessel here and there and strew the sea with mines, Great Britain still controls the seven seas. Her shipping is everywhere, while Germany's are either captured or sunk or tied up in German or neutral ports. The British people know all this. But they have little idea as to what use Britain is making of the opportunity she thus has of navigating the waters of the world. As the Manchester Guardian said, the safe return of King George to London is but one proof of the splendid organization which marks our control of the sea. In a great war like the present, attention is too often diverted to small incidents, and the policy of secrecy adopted by the allies has tended to obscure the large achievements of our army and navy. Few people realize, for instance, that perpetual traffic is carried on between England and France, and that our communications with the watching fleet in the North Sea has never been broken since the beginning of August. At least a thousand vessels of the mercantile marine are in some way or other in service of the allies, carrying food, guns, munitions of war. The transport services from India, Australia and Canada have been and are being performed without a hitch. And in proportion to the numerous lines of steamers still plying regularly to India, the Far East, and Oceania, to the Mediterranean, Africa, and the North and South America, the damage inflicted by the raiders of the enemy has been comparatively slight. The ease, too, with which Britain has countered such movements as the threatened Turkish invasion of Egypt, has frustrated the rising in South Africa, and has thwarted German plans elsewhere, is a tribute to the intelligence department of the defensive services. And only the inhabitants of the Clyde, Belfast, Tyne, Barrow and other shipbuilding areas, and they but imperfectly, realize the nature of the powerful additions that are being made to the fleet.

The silent war continually going on in the North Sea is what is crushing the life out of Germany. While her armies in the field are now mostly on the defensive, her naval power has been shattered and has been rendered of little avail for real purposes of warfare.

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GERMAN HATRED OF BRITAIN.

The British people have no consuming desire to annihilate or destroy the German people. Their chief desire is to see German militarism smashed and the menace of a rough shod Germany over all removed. Although they are beginning to see that this is not what they thought it was—the Kaiser's war—that the people of Germany are behind the Kaiser in it—they are not obsessed with bitter hatred of the Germans. There is something akin to pity for them that they should be misled and misruled by the military factions that govern the country. But in Germany it is different. There the most intense hatred is borne towards Britain. Bitter is the spirit against the British and bitter is the language they use to give expression to their disgust and hatred of everything British. They blame Britain for the war, and prophesy all sorts of evil things that will happen to her. As an instance of this hatred we may cite the Vossische Zeitung, which publishes a summary of a lecture delivered in Berlin on November 12th, Professor Josef Kohler, one of the most eminent jurists in Prussia. His theme was, "England and the World War." In the course of the lecture he said.

However much opinions may differ as to the character and behavior of France, Russia and Belgium, on one point we are all agreed, and that is our condemnation of England. Such treachery and brutality we had never expected even of England, whose entire policy it has always been to incite the Continental States against one another, concealing her own cunning under a mask of hypocrisy. Such a policy demanded a certain intelligence; but the people now at the head of the British Empire are weak-brained and ignorant dolts.

In spite of Russia's menacing attitude, Germany's loyal efforts would have limited the present conflict to the original two principals. Austria and Servia, had not the trickiness, ambiguity and brutality of Grey's policy got the upper hand. . . . As regards Germany, England acted the ridiculous comedy of Belgium's neutrality, though she knew better than anyone that Belgium had long abandoned her neutrality by entering into a secret treaty with England. . . . The Imperial Chancellor committed the serious legal error of admitting in the Reichstag a breach of neutrality, whereas in reality no such breach had taken place. England is a country without music and without morals. Her campaign of lies against Germany, which began after she had cut the cables, was unparalleled in history. England must be brought to her knees; she must be smashed to the ground, for otherwise we shall never have peace from this treacherous foe.

This is a repetition of what the German Chancellor said in the Reichstag. He declared that Britain could have prevented the war had she told Russia that she would not allow her to make a European war out of the Austrian attack on Servia. Possibly, Servia was not attacking Austria and Germany could have prevented the Austrian attack on Servia declaring that she would not support her in her attack on Servia. Had she done that there would have been no war, and no need to attack Belgium. The "conversations" make it quite plain that France had no intention of interfering with the neutrality of Belgium. She gave her word that she would not, and she did not. The real cause of Germany's hatred of Britain is that she upset the Kaiser's plans to overrun France and Belgium and defeat Russia. Her game failed, and she naturally and truly blames Britain for her failure.

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When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Britain seems also to rule the air.

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Turkey is prosecuting its holy war by massacring Armenians.

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Winston Churchill may next dig the rats out of the Kiel Canal.

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Where was Count Zeppelin when the British cruisers chased his air craft home?

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The Kaiser is said to be cutting off to Germany the private property of Belgian citizens. Highway robbery, as it were.

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The "conversations" going on now between Britain and the States will not need any White Paper to explain who began it first.

◆

Von Tirpitz refused to come out of his hole when the aviators flew at Cuxhaven. He dreaded the presence of British dreadnoughts.

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The twenty-four Winnipeg hotel keepers who kept open on Christmas in defiance of the wishes of the Government were compelled to close for two days at New Year. They didn't like the punishment.

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Great Britain's navy has almost as much to apologize for as Austria-Hungary's army.—Philadelphia Record.

Is that so? Then how is it that British ships are sailing over the seven seas, while Germany's ships are tied up at New York and other ports.

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An invasion of Germany by Britain from the North Sea is not an impossibility. With the aid of her fleet she could land a considerable force without the trouble of driving the Germans back through Belgium. That Cuxhaven raid shows that such a thing is possible.

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The Toronto News sees no reason why Canada should not have an election during the war. Is it nothing that Sir Wilfrid called off his whole party programme and has devoted all his time to help the Government in this crisis? Is it nothing that the Liberals in Parliament refrained from all criticism in the House, and went to the [illegible] to helping the Government?

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The United States Government has made a strong protest to the British Government against the latter's interference with U. S. shipping, while searching for contraband in the cargoes of those vessels. They declare that public opinion in the States is aroused against Britain, in consequence, and in a friendly but unmistakable way, ask that this interference be put a stop to. It goes without saying that Britain will do everything possible to satisfy the States, still it must have some assurance that contraband is not finding its way to Germany. Britain made a big concession to the States when it declared that cotton was not contraband.

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At a meeting in London recently, held to further the appeal for the Indian soldiers' fund, Lord Curzon said that he would not say how many of these troops had left India, because he was not going to present a valuable secret to the German Emperor. But he knew, and the number was in all probability in excess of anything that the world believed. These brave men were fighting not merely at the front in France and Belgium; they were assisting our cause in Egypt, where it was extremely likely there would be fierce fighting before very long, and they were fighting for the flag in British East Africa. They were fighting under conditions extremely novel and most trying to them. Most of these men had been born and trained in a climate very different from that of France and Belgium in winter, and they could imagine the strain on the physique of men who had not naturally the robustness or experience of our own people.

A Public Idol

"Yes," said Wallace emphatically; "I believe it would wound her extremely. You see, in spite of all her success, she is beginning to be conscious that there are two publics in London. There is the small fastidious public of people who take the theatre seriously, and there is the large easy-going public who get the only sensation they want out of her beauty and her personal prestige. The enthusiasts have no difficulty, as yet, in holding their own against the scoffers, and for a long time Miss Bretherton knew and cared nothing for what the critical people said, but of late I have noticed at times that she knows more and cares more than she did. It seems to me that there is a little growing soreness in her mind, and just now if I refuse to let her have that play it will destroy her confidence in her friends, as it were. She won't reproach me, she won't quarrel with me, but it will go to her heart. Do, for heaven's sake, Kendal, help me to some plausible fiction or other!"

"I wish I could," said Kendal, pacing up and down, his gray hair falling forward over his brow. There was a pause, and then Kendal walked energetically up to his friend and laid his hand on his shoulder.

"You oughtn't to let her have that play, Wallace; I'm quite clear on that. You know how much I like her. She's all you say and more, but art is art, and acting is acting. I, at any rate, take these things seriously, and you do too. We rejoice in it for her sake; but, after all, when one comes to think of it, this popularity of hers is enough to make one despair. Sometimes I think it will throw back the popular dramatic taste for years. At any rate, I am clear that if a man has got hold of a fine work of art, as you have in that play, he has a duty to it and to the public. You are bound to see it brought out under the best possible conditions, and we all know that Miss Bretherton's acting, capped with Hawes', would kill it from the artistic point of view."

"Perfectly true, perfectly true," said Wallace. "Well, would you have me tell her so?"

"You must get out of it somehow. Tell her that the part is one you feel won't suit her—won't do her justice."

"Much good that would do! She thinks the part just made for her—costumes and all."

"Well, then, say you haven't finished your revision and you must have time for more work at it; that will postpone the thing, and she will hear of something else which will put it out of her head."

"There are various reasons against that," said Wallace; "it's hardly worth while going through them. In the first place, she wouldn't believe me; in the second, she won't forget it whatever happens, and it would only put the difficulty off a few weeks at most. I feel so stupid about the whole thing. I like her too much. I'm so afraid of saying anything to hurt her, that I can't finesse. All my wits desert me. I say, Kendal!"

"Well?"

Wallace hesitated and glanced up at his friend with his most winning expression.

"Do you think you could earn my eternal gratitude and manage the thing for me? You know we're going to Oxford next Sunday, and I suppose we shall go to Nuneham, and there will be opportunities for walks, and so on. Could you possibly take it in hand? She has an immense respect for you intellectually. If you tell her that you're sure the part won't suit her, that she won't do herself justice in it; if you could lead the conversation on to it and try to put her out of love for the scheme without seeming to have a commission from me in any way, I should be indeed everlastingly obliged! You wouldn't make a mess of it, as I should be sure to do. You'd keep your head cool."

"Well!" said Kendal laughing, balancing himself on the table facing Wallace. "That's a tempting prospect! But if I don't help you out you'll give in, I know; you're the softest of men, and I don't want you to give in."

"Yes, of course I shall give in," said Wallace, with smiling decision. "If you don't want me to, suppose you take the responsibility. I've known you do difficult things before; you manage somehow to get your own way without offending people."

"H'm," said Kendal; "I don't know whether that's flattery or not." He began to walk up and down the room again, cogitating. "I don't mind trying," he said at last, "in a very gingerly way. I can't, of course, undertake to be brutal. It would be impossible for anyone to treat her roughly. But there might be ways of doing it. There's time to think over the best way of doing it. Supposing, however, she took offence? Supposing, after Sunday next, she never speaks to either of us again?"

"Oh!" said Wallace, wincing, "I should give up the play at once if she really took it to heart. She attaches me to her. I feel toward her as though she were a sister—only more interesting, because there's the charm of novelty."

Kendal smiled. "Miss Bretherton hasn't got to that yet with me. Sisters, to my mind, are as interesting as anybody, and more so. But how on earth, Wallace, have you escaped falling in love with her all this time?"

"Oh, I had enough of that last year," said Wallace, abruptly rising and looking over his overcoat, while his face darkened; "it's an experience I don't take lightly."

Kendal was puzzled, then his thoughts quickly put two and two together. He remembered a young Canadian widow who had been a good deal at Mrs. Stuart's house the year before; he recalled certain suspicions of his own about her and his friend—her departure for London and Wallace's long absence in the country. But he said nothing, unless there was sympathy in the cordial grip of his hand as he accompanied the other to the door.

On the threshold Wallace turned irresolutely. "It will be a risk next Sunday," he said; "I'm determined it shan't be anything more. She is not the woman, I think, to make a quarrel out of a thing like that."

"Oh, no," said Kendal. "keep your courage up. I think it may be managed. You give me leave to handle 'Elvira' as I like."

"Oh, heavens, yes!" said Wallace; "get me out of the scrape any way you can, and I'll bless you forever. What a brute I am never to have asked after your work! Does it go on?"

"As much as any work can in London just now. I must take it away with me somewhere into the country next month. It doesn't like dinner parties."

"Like me," said Wallace, with a shrug.

"Nonsense!" said Kendal; "you're made for them. Good-night."

"Good-night. It's awfully good of you."

"What! Wait till it's all over!"

Wallace ran down the stairs and was gone. Kendal walked back slowly into his room and stood meditating. It seemed to him that Wallace did not quite realize the magnificence of his self-devotion. "For, after all, it's an awkward business," he said to himself, shaking his head over his own temerity. "How am I to come around a girl as frank, as direct, as unconventional as that, I don't quite know! But she ought not to have that play. It's one of the few good things that have been done for the English stage for a long time past. It's well put together, the plot good, three or four strongly marked characters, and some fine Victor Hugoish dialogue, especially in the last act. But there is extravagance in it, as there is in all the work of that time, and in Isabel Bretherton's hands a great deal of it would be grotesque; nothing would save it but her reputation and the get-up, and that would be too great a shame. No, no! It will not do to have the real thing swamped by all sorts of irrelevant considerations in this way. I like Miss Bretherton heartily, but I like good work, and if I can save the play from her, I shall save her too from what everybody with eyes in his head would see to be a failure!"

It was a rash determination. Most men would have prudently left the matter to those whom it immediately concerned, but Kendal had a quixotic side to him, and at this time in his life a whole-hearted devotion to certain intellectual interests, which decided his action on a point like this. In spite of his life in society, books and ideas were at this moment much more real to him than men and women. He judged life from the standpoint of the student and the man of letters, in whom even considerations, which would have seemed abstract and unreal to other people, had become magnified and all-important. In this matter of Wallace and Miss Bretherton he saw the struggle between an ideal interest, so to speak, and a personal interest, and he was heart and soul for the ideal. Face to face with the living human creature concerned, his principles, as we have seen, were apt to give way a little, for the self underneath was warm-hearted and impressionable, but in his own room and by himself they were strong and vigorous, and would allow of no compromise.

He ruminated over the matter during his solitary meal, planning his line of action. "It all depends," he said to himself, "on that. If what Wallace says about her is true, if my opinion has really any weight with her, I shall be able to manage it without offending her. It's good of her to speak of me as kindly as she seems to do; I was anything but amiable on that Surrey Sunday. However, I felt then that she liked me all the better for plain-speaking; one may be tolerably safe when her that she won't take offence unreasonably. What a picture she made as she pulled the primroses to pieces—it seemed all up with one! And then her smile flashing out—her eagerness to make amends—to sweep away a harsh impression—her pretty gratefulness—enchanting!"

On Saturday, at lunch time, Wallace rushed in a few minutes to say that he himself had avoided Miss Bretherton all the week, but that things were coming to a crisis. "I've just got this note from her," he said, despairingly, spreading it out before Kendal, who was making a scrappy bachelor meal, with a book on each side of him, at a table littered with papers.

"Could anything be more prettily done? If you don't succeed to-morrow, Kendal, I shall have signed the agreement before three days are over!"

It was indeed a charming note. She asked him to fix any time he chose for an appointment with her and her business manager, and spoke with enthusiasm of the play. "It cannot help being a great success," she wrote. "I feel that I am not worthy of it, but I will do my very best. The part seems to me, in many respects, as though it had been written for me. You have never, indeed, I remember, consented to so many words to let me have 'Elvira.' I [illegible] at Mrs. Stuart's yesterday, and was disappointed. But I am sure you will not say me nay, and you will see how grateful I shall be for the chance your work will give me!"

"Yes, that's done with real delicacy," said Kendal. "Not a word of the pecuniary advantages of her offer, though she must know that almost any author would give his eyes just now for such a proposal. Well, we shall see. If I can't make the thing look less attractive to her without rousing her suspicions, and if you can't screw up your courage to her face—why, you must sign the agreement, my dear fellow, and make the best of it; you will find something else to inspire you before long."

"It's most awkward," sighed Wallace, as though making up his perplexed mind with difficulty. "The great chance is that by Agnes' account she is very much inclined to regard your opinion as a sort of intellectual standard; she has two or three times talked of [illegible] of yours as if they had struck her. Don't quote me at all, [illegible]. Do it as impersonally as you can."

"If you give me too many instructions," said Kendal, returning the letter with a smile, "I shall bungle it. Don't make me nervous. I can't promise to succeed, and you mustn't bear me a grudge if I fail."

"A grudge! No, I should think not. By the way, have you heard from Agnes about the trains to-morrow?"

"Yes, Paddington, 11 o'clock, and there is an 8.25 train back from Culham. Mrs. Stuart says we're to lunch at Balliol and go down to Nuneham afterward and have the boats there to bring us back."

"Yes, [illegible] with that friend of yours. I think you know him—Herbert Sartoris, the best fellow. Balliol don for [illegible]. I only trust the weather will be what it is to-day."

"The weather was all that the heart of man could desire, and the party met on the Paddington platform with every prospect of another successful day. Forbes turned his pencil to the moment, and radiant under the combined influence of the sunshine and of Miss Bretherton's presence; Wallace had made all the arrangements perfectly, and the six friends found themselves presently journeying along to Oxford, at that moderated speed which is all that a Sunday express can reach. The talk flowed with ease, and gayety; the Surrey Sunday was a pleasant memory in the background and all were glad to find themselves in the same company again. It seemed to Kendal that Miss Bretherton was looking rather thin and pale, but she would not admit it, and chattered from her corner to Forbes and himself with the mirth and abandon of a child on its holiday. At last the "dreaming spires" of Oxford rose from their green, river-threaded plain and they were at their journey's end. A few more minutes saw them alighting at the gate of the new Balliol, where stood Herbert Sartoris, looking out for them. He was a young don with a classical edition on hand, which kept him working after term within reach of the libraries, and he led the way to some pleasant rooms overlooking the large quadrangle at Balliol, showing in his well-bred look and manner an abundant consciousness of the enormous good fortune which had sent him Isabel Bretherton for a guest. For at that time it was almost as difficult to obtain the presence of Miss Bretherton at any social festivity as it was to obtain that of royalty. Her Sundays were the objects of conspiracies for weeks beforehand on the part of those persons in London society who were least accustomed to have their invitations refused; and to have managed to hold the famous beauty for more than an hour in his own rooms, and then to enjoy the privilege of spending five or six long hours on the river by her side—delights which, as the happy young man felt, would render him the object of envy to all at least of his fellow-dons below forty.

In she stirred the party filling up the book-lined rooms and startling the two old scouts in attendance into an unwonted rapidity of action. Miss Bretherton wandered round, surveyed the familiar Oxford luncheon-table, standing under the time-honored fare, the books, the engravings, and the sunny, irregular quadrangle outside, with its rich adornings of green, and threw herself down at last on to the low window seat with a sigh of satisfaction.

"How quiet you are! how peaceful! how delighted it must be to live here! It seems as if one were in another world from London. Tell me what that building is over there. It's too new, it ought to be old and gray like the colleges we saw coming up here. Is everything going—gone down, you say? I should like to see all the [illegible] while [illegible] walking about [illegible]."

"I could show you a good many if there were time," said young Sartoris, hardly knowing, however, what he was saying, so lost was he in admiration of that marvelous changing face. "The variation is the time they show themselves. It's like owls coming out at night. You see, Miss Bretherton, we don't keep many of them; they're in the way in term time. But in vacation they have the colleges and the parks and the Bodleian to themselves, and you may study their ways, and their spectacles, and their umbrellas, under the most favorable conditions."

"Oh, yes," said Miss Bretherton, with a little laugh, "people always make fun of what they are proud of. But I mean to believe that you are all learned and that everybody here works himself to death, and that Oxford is quite, quite perfect!"

"Did you hear what Miss Bretherton was saying, Mrs. Stuart?" said Forbes when they were seated at luncheon. "Really, I don't think I quite like it. It's too bad to last."

"Oh, I am such a changeable creature, then!" said Miss Bretherton, smiling at him. "Do you generally find my enthusiasms cool down?"

"You are as constant as you are kind," said Forbes, bowing to her; "I am only like a child who sighs to see a pleasure nearing its highest point lest there should be nothing so good afterward."

"Nothing so good!" she said "and I have only had one little drive through the streets. Mr Wallace, are you and Mrs. Stuart really going to forbid me sight-seeing?"

"Of course!" said Wallace emphatically. "That's one of the fundamental rules of the society. Our charter would be a dead letter if we let you enter a single college on your way to the river to-day."

"The only art, my dear Isabel," said Mrs. Stuart, "that you will be allowed to study to-day, will be the art of conversation."

"And a most fatiguing one, too!" exclaimed Forbes; "It beats sight-seeing hollow. But, my dear Miss Bretherton, Kendal and I will make it up to you. We'll give you an illustrated history of Oxford on the way to Nuneham. I'll do the pictures, and he shall do the letterpress. Oh! Oh! the good times I've had up here—much better than he ever had. A plodding scribe was Kendal," who was listening. "He was too proper behaved to enjoy himself; he got all the right things, all the proper first-classes and prizes, poor fellow! But as for me, I used to scribble over my note-books all lecture-time and amuse myself the rest of the day. And then, you see, I was up twenty years earlier than he was, and the world was not as virtuous then as it is now, by a long way."

Kendal was interrupting, when Forbes, who was in one of his maddest moods, turned round upon his chair to watch a figure passing along the quadrangle in front of the bay-window.

"I say, Sartoris, isn't that Camden, the tutor who was turned out of Magdalen a year or two ago for the atheistical book of his, and whom you took in, as you do all the disreputables? Ah, I knew it!

By the pricking of my thumbs
Something wicked this way comes."

That's not mine, my dear Miss Bretherton, it's Shakespeare's first, Charles Lamb's afterwards. But look at him well—he's a heretic, a real, genuine heretic. Twenty years ago it would have been a thrilling sight; but now, alas! it's so common that it's not the victim, but the persecutors who are the curiosity."

(To be Continued.)

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A NIGHTMARE.

(London Free Press.)

Surely it is a terrible nightmare that 1914 has brought in its train. If we might we would wipe the year from memory. We would erase it from the calendar of the years. We would go back to the days of peace, and would forget that men can set [illegible] each other at the bidding of their leaders with all the zest and intent that we should have liked to believe had been left behind in the long ago.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—January 17, 1915. The Call of Gideon—Judge 6: 11-40.

COMMENTARY.—I. Gideon's call (vs. 11-16). 11. an angel of the Lord—It is quite evident that this was he who appeared later as the Messiah. The Revised Version uses the definite article and says, "The angel of the Lord." See Gen. 18:2; Josh. 5: 13; Judges 13:3. Ophrah—The location is uncertain further than that it was a town in Manasseh, threshed wheat by the winepress—"Was beating out wheat in the winepress."—R. V. The language indicates the terror the Midianites brought upon the people of Israel. The usual method of thrashing grain, having oxen tread it out on smooth, hard spaces of ground, was abandoned, and Gideon was using a stick to beat out the wheat in a winepress where there was not enough space to use even a frail. In the winepress, which was probably a hollowed out rock, he could hide both the grain and the process of thrashing. Midianites—The decendants of Abraham and Keturah. They occupied the Sinatic peninsula, and had sallied forth from thence to ravage the land of Israel. Moses gained a victory over them just before his death, and for two centuries they had not troubled Israel. They now had become strong and were oppressive.

12. Appeared unto him—The call came to Gideon while he was at his work, which was humble but he was doing the best he could under the circumstances. The Lord is with thee—To the knowledge of the fact which Gideon had already, this was a welcome and added assurance. It is an inspiration, a source of strength, to have a divine conviction of God's presence. Thou mighty man of valour—He was the kind of man for the task which was to be assigned to him. He had physical strength and courage. He had spiritual power, for God was with him. 13. If the Lord be with us, why, etc. This was a most natural question to occur to Gideon under the circumstances. The Lord told Gideon that he was with him, not that he was with the people of Israel as a whole. Gideon might well say that the Lord had wrought miracles for Israel's sake in the past, but now he had forsaken them. 14. Go in this thy might—Nothing of the past or of the present should be a hindrance to the fulfillment of God's purpose to deliver Israel. Gideon's might consisted of his physical strength his courage and his contact with the Lord. Thou shalt save Israel—The promise is direct and positive. The command was for him to go and success was promised. Have not I sent thee—This question is equivalent to the positive declaration, "I have sent thee."

15. Wherewith shall I save Israel—Gideon was looking over his own resources to see what he could find that would be likely to constitute him a deliverer of Israel, and he could see nothing to himself or in his family in his favor. His family was not noted or rich, and he felt that he was the most uncompromising in the family. His humility was greatly in his favor. 16. Surely I will be with thee—Such a promise as this was most reassuring. A similar promise was given to Moses (Exod. 3: 12) and to Joshua (Josh. 1.5) and to the apostles (Matt. 28:20), hence the promise is for all who fully obey the Lord. As one man—As if all the Midianitish host was a single individual, and he was executed at a stroke—Whedon. The promise shows the suddenness with which the power of Midian would be broken.

II. A sign sought (vs. 17-24). In a matter of such great importance as this, Gideon believed he should have the most perfect assurance that he was being divinely led. This together with his true hospitality led him to desire the messenger to remain and partake of the food he would prepare. What the angel of the Lord would do with the food, might reveal to him whether the messenger was divine or human. When the angel of the Lord touched with his staff the food he had prepared for him, fire came forth from the rock and consumed all the repast that had been provided. Then Gideon was convinced that a heavenly messenger had visited him, and he was afraid. The Lord spoke to him and allayed his fears. Gideon built an altar and called it Jehovah-shalom, the Lord send peace.

III. Baal's altar destroyed (vs. 25-32). That very night the Lord told Gideon to pull down the altar of Baal and destroy the grove by it. The grove was a wooden pole or statue of Asherah, the female deity corresponding to Baal. Gideon was to cut this up and use it in sacrificing a bullock upon an altar he was to build out of the stones that had composed the altar of Baal. He did this by night. In the morning the men of the place saw that the altar had been destroyed and they accused Gideon of doing it, and demanded that he should be slain. Joash, his father, would not consent to that, saying that Baal should have protected his own altar. The people gave Gideon the name, Jerubbaal, which means Baal-fighter.

IV. Gideon assured (vs. 33-40). 33. Amalekites—A wandering race which was then a band of robbers, occupying parts of Canaan. Children of the east—Wandering tribes whose place was east of the Jordan. These people joined with the Midianites in their plundering expeditions through Palestine. Pitched in the valley of Jezreel—They encamped in the fertile plain or valley leading from the broad plain of Esdraelon to the Jordan. They were there for plunder. 34. The Spirit of the Lord came upon Gideon. The Spirit "wrapped him round as with a garment" or took possession of him and moved him to action. Blew a trumpet—This was the signal for the men of war to assemble. Abi-ezer—The family to which Gideon belonged. 35. Sent messengers—The tribes of Asher, Zebulun and Naphtali lay close to Manasseh, to which Gideon belonged, and it was not a great undertaking for the fighting men to gather from thence to Gideon.

36. If thou wilt save.... as thou hast said—Gideon believed God, and yet his heart craved still greater assurance. He could test the matter further. 37. Dew be on the fleece only—There are heavy dews in those regions. 38. A bowl full of water—The test was in accordance with Gideon's wish. The fleece was decidedly wet. 39. Let not thine anger be hot against me—Gideon feared the Lord's displeasure, yet his caution respecting the great work before him led him to make a further test. Upon all the ground let there be dew—The test was renewed with conditions reversed. 40. God did so—He saw the sincerity of Gideon and did not chide him nor refuse his request. The fleece was dry and the ground all around was wet with dew. Gideon had no further questionings.

Questions.—What enemies were troubling Israel? Describe the condition of the Israelites at this time. Who came to Gideon with a message? Who was Gideon and what was he doing? What was he called to do? What sign was given him by the angel of the Lord? What was the first work Gideon was commanded to do? What tribes did Gideon call upon for men of war? Describe the tests which Gideon proposed. Why did he propose these tests?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Deliverance for Israel.
I. From the worship of Baal.
II. From the yoke of Midian.

I. From the worship of Baal. This lesson reveals an extraordinary change in the whole aspect of things in Israel. The chapter opens with a vivid description of the ravages of the Midianites, and the pitiable distress to which Israel was reduced. For seven successive years those ravages were committed, until Israel had become greatly impoverished and disheartened. In all that time not one cry of repentance was heard; not one act of faith in the true God. Spiritual apostasy had brought Israel into national humiliation. When, at last, they cried to the Lord because of the Midianites" the Lord by his prophet declared the cause of all their trouble to be their disobedience to Him. Their idolatry had brought upon them the terrible Midianite servitude. God answered Israel's cry in the call of Gideon. The divine eye penetrated to the very depths of Gideon's spirit and character and saw in him the very qualities for His special mission. As a man of valor Gideon was as much unknown to himself as he was to Israel or his enemies. It was difficult for him to reconcile the assurance of God's presence with the signs of actual weakness and distress all around him. Yet he was not at liberty to follow his own private aims when the heavenly voice spoke within him. He must rise, act, dare and ask. "The man, the warrior, the captain, the deliverer, the hero must be awakened in him. His own life had to be openly changed. His family had to witness his zeal for God. The growth of Gideon's habitual character was rapid and decisive. His might consisted in his wholehearted loyalty to God and his humble dependence upon him, coupled with his faith in God's promise and the consciousness of a divine mission. With his commission came the wisdom, the might, the valor, the strategic skill needed to fit him for the expedition in which he was soon to act so prominent a part. Gideon did not undertake the work of subduing the Midianites until he had first effected a religious reform among his people. The first blow in the contest that was coming on must be against Baal worship. Then the Lord would strike a blow against Midian. Gideon's obedience was prompt though attended by personal danger. He destroyed Baal's altar before he built an altar to God.

II. From the yoke of Midian. The work to which Gideon was called was no common task. His response to the call ripened his task into power, resolve and fruitfulness. He renounced all pretense to any superiority. Duty was his, results were with God. In asking a sign from heaven Gideon sought strength to enable him to keep his resolution. Gideon feared himself, his own unfitness and unworthiness, feared in the awful presence of God. His altar was a memorial to his faith, his hope, his gratitude. When peace had filled his heart he called his altar Jehovah-shalom. Deeper in his own spirit than any desire for warlike honor, there was a yearning after peace for Israel which could come only as they returned to Jehovah their God. Upon the top of that same rock where he had erected his altar and where the angel of the covenant had met him, and where the miracle had been wrought, and which had become the place of divine revelation to Gideon, he was directed to build God's altar and offer sacrifice thereon. Then came his trumpet call to Israel. Then Israel recognized in him, who had braved Baal's revenge, their champion, and deliverer from the yoke of the Midianites. The spirit of patriotism waxed strong upon the renunciation of idolatry. It was an instance of childlike confidence in that "mighty man of valor" when his faith was weak to turn at once to the Lord for a new revelation. It pleased the Lord to accommodate himself to Gideon's infirmity, and allow him to prove his promise to give him triumph over the Midianites. A certainty that he was moving in divine order enabled Gideon to think less of the difficulties he should meet in the management of his undertaking. Israel's weakness could not cause failure with God. He was set for the accomplishment of the divine purpose.

T. R. A.

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EDITORIAL

DO NOT PLUNGE

The plunger generally loses heavily in the end. True, the man who never takes a chance seldom becomes wealthy, but it is equally true that the steady, thoughtful man, who weighs each important move carefully before making it, never goes bankrupt and generally keeps considerably ahead of the game, be it farming or other business. Just now there is a great tendency for the farmer to neglect live-stock and operations and plunge into grain growing, particularly wheat. Wheat and coarser grains are high in price and the war may force them even higher, but conditions do not warrant the growing of wheat to the total exclusion of live-stock and other branches of farming, for nothing is surer than that wheat must come down when conditions become normal again, and the drop will be sudden and disastrous to the man who depends on wheat alone. Besides all are agreed that to keep land in a high state of fertility and in that tilth which ensures big yield it is necessary to practice mixed farming and rotation crops. "Some stock on every farm" should be our ideal. A prominent man in Western Canada affairs says this of his country. It is even more true of the Eastern and Central Provinces. It might safely be exchanged to "more stock on every farm." Men are farming not for one year, not for five or ten years but for a lifetime, and they, if they are good farmers, desire to leave the land to their children in better tilth and more fertile than when they started on it. If so, do not plung. We once knew a man who plunged every year. One year it would be all wheat, another year all clover or alfalfa, another year all sugar beets and so on, and the unhappy experimenter always happened to hit a year of crop failure in his particular line, or a year of extremely low prices which scarcely afford him a living. His chances were costly, and while his neighbors enjoyed the prosperity which came of steady progress in mixed farming with several branches to fall back upon, he stood still or went backward. It is a good time to distribute effort over a wide field in agricultural endeavor.

AFTER THE WAR

It may be as well to catch our hare before we cook it, but it is only human nature to look forward to what will happen when the Allies have conquered a glorious peace. We expect to see a great deal of territory added to the British Empire, and perhaps a considerable indemnity exacted, which will help pay off Canada's national debt, now increasing at the rate of $200,000 a day. But we are even more interested in knowing whether, after the war, the Dominion will get the vast immigration from England and the large financial accommodations she enjoyed before the war.

Some people argue that the demand for capital and labor in continental Europe will be so acute that few emigrants and little money will find their way to the Western world. But this position is combatted by Mr. John Moody, editor of Moody's Magazine, who points out that continental Europe will be too impoverished to do much in a financial way for a long time, and that British capital will seek investment at very low rates of interest in Canada and other countries on this continent. Moreover, the return of two million men from military to civil life will so demoralize the British labor market that we may confidently anticipate an enormous army of immigration from the British Isles.

STOCK EXCHANGE OPENED.

The London Stock Exchange reopened on Monday after having been closed five months because of the war situation. The opening was marked with an enormous attendance. Before the formal opening a proclamation was made the members gathered in front of the desks, cheered, then united in singing "God Save the King."

Richards
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

CHRISTMAS AT TOBERMORY.

For a few days previous to the festal day the members of our guard were busy in their spare time decorating our main barracks room with holly bunting, tissue paper decorations such as bells and streamers and a copy of the regimental crest and many suitable mottos and on the whole we made it extremely presentable. On Xmas eve our shift was off duty, and we held a little concert to which we invited a few from the village and the operators at the wireless station and their families. We had a very fine program considering that we had no piano by which an accompanist could aid the singers. The program consisted of songs, choruses and recitations and Capt. Clark acted as chairman. Everything went off smoothly and there was not a dead number in the whole program. Perhaps the numbers which brought down the most applause, that is if any come in for more than others, were the songs Tipperary and Tickle Me Timothy by Private C. Donlon and Asleep in the Deep and Stop Your Tickling Jock by Pte. Diss, while a solo Go to Sea, by Mr. Lightbown, and a duet by Mr. and Mrs. Lightbown entitled Mona, was simply fine, a violin and mouth-organ selection by Pte. K. Butley and W. Edit, the songs Ship Ahoy and One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin by Pte. Harrington a sketch entitled Black and Tan Comedy by the colored artists Corporal Spicer and your humble scribe and a recitation The Telegraph Operator also by the latter all came in for their share of applause too. The artist though, who fairly copped the lumps, was Pte. Britton who sang the comic songs The Art of Mesmerisme, I'm Getting Ready for my Mother-in-law and Poonamon, he certainly could get away them in a most humorous way. After the program there were some presentations. Since the Detachment have been here we have received many favors from a few of the residents among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Mathieson of the boarding house, Mr. and Mrs. Argue and Mr. and Mrs. Lightbown of the Marconi station. the former were presented by Capt. Clark, on behalf of the detachment, with a handsome five piece silver tea set with the tray suitably engraved the latter couples were each presented by the detachment with a silver fern pot. Sergt. Camp, on behalf of the non-com officers and privates, presented Capt. Clark with a handsome set of solid gold cuff links, tie pin and tie clip with his initials engraved on them, and Corporal Spicer on behalf of our guard, presented Sergt. Camp with a box of cigars. All the recipients made suitable speeches thanking us for the gifts. The evening was brought to a close with Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem. On Christmas day we had a fine spread for dinner, and our cook out-stripped himself with his marvels of the culinary art. After dinner Capt. Clark passed around cigars. As we had no fatigue duty on that day we were able to do as we liked inside the camp limits, most of the time, however, was spent reading the mail which had got in very late the previous evening and opening Xmas boxes from home. So you see that altho we were all away from home, some for the first time, we certainly had a Merry Xmas and one that we will long remember.—Wiarton Canadian-Echo.

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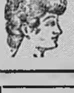

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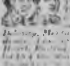

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Mens Heavy Grey Flannel Shirts, regular $1.50 January sale price	**$1**
Mens Black Drill Shirts, white stripe, regular $1.00, January sale price	**69c.**
Mens Heavy Chambray Shirts, regular 85c, January sale price	**69c**
Boys Black Work Shirts, regular 60c, January sale price	**44c.**
Mens Heavy wool Sox, regular 35c, January sale price	
Mens Black Craftana Hose, regular 50c, January sale price	**44c.**
Mens police Suspenders, regular 35c a pair; January sale price	**23c.**
Mens Fleece lined underwear, reg 50c. January sale price	**39c.**
Mens ElasticKnit Underwear, regular 85c, January sale price	**60c**
Mens Pig Skin Mitts, lined, regular 90c, January sale price per pair	**55c.**
Boys Saaanac Mitts, lined, regular 50c, January sale price per pr	**30c.**
Mens heavy freize Pants, regular $2.50, January sale price pair	**$1.90**
Mens Tweed Pants, good quality, reg $1.60, January sale price pair	**$1.22**

15 only Mens Tweed Overcoats, regular $10.00 January sale price	**$4.98**
Ladies Felt Shoes, some with leather vamp regular $1.50 to 2.00 all sizes, January sale price	**$1.49**
Mens Box Kip Shoes, Blucher cut, regular $2.75 January sale price	**$2.39**
Mens High grade Shoes in gun metal, patent and box calf up to $5 pr, January sale price	**$2.98**
Mens 4 buckle Overshoes, regular $3.00, January sale price pair	**$2.39**
Womens Button Overshoes, regular $1.85, January sale price	**$1.35**

5 lbs. finest roasted Coffee, Jan sale price		**$1**
4 lbs green or mixed Tea	"	**1**
6 lbs good clean Rice	"	**25c.**
Borax Soap	" 6 bars	**25c.**
Seedless Raisins 2 lbs for	"	**25c.**
Valencia Raisins, by box 28 lbs each per box		**$2.55**
lbs, of recleaned Currants January s p		**25c**

Produce and Dried Apples Taken as Cash

Many of the articles advertised are limited in quantity, which means early buyi[illegible] avoid disappointment.
Don't overlooook this warning but get full benefit of the extraordinary economies open to you. : : :

J. PLESKY, ***Whitehead's Old Stand*** ***WALKERTON***

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's Best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments.

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Our graduates succeed and you should get our large, free catalogue, write for it at once

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

AFTER THE WAR

Business in Canada will boom. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of [illegible] schools and [illegible]. A few months will do it. It will pay you well. Free catalogue. Write for it.
SHAWS BUSINESS SCHOOLS
Toronto, 395 Yonge st W Shaw Pr

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock that ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] per week right through the winter [illegible] or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

New Train Service

Toronto-Montreal Ottawa

Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. Ag[illegible] or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Private Asa Day, 2nd Battalion Canadian Overseas Force, is reported as seriouly ill of pleurisy in No. 1 Canadian General Hospital at Netherhaven, England. Private Day is a son of Mr. Alexander, Wiarton.

Jos. Welsbar, of Walkerton, has disposed of his 100 acre farm on the Carrick townline, to Geo Prockow, of Brant, who intends moving to this township in the spring. Mr. Welsbar takes a Hanover residence on the deal. —Mildmay Gazette.

Harold Skilling, a Teeswater young man, who has joined the Ambulance Corps of the Second Canadian Contingent, and is in training at Exhibition Park, Toronto, was home for Christmas and while there was presented with a silver wrist watch by his Teeswater friends.—Lucknow Sentinel.

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Good Morning!

WE ARE INTRODUCING
American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

Hosiery

They have stood the test. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip. Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in—not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cashmere Hosiery,
or 4 Pairs of our 50c. value American Cotton - Lisle Hosiery
or 6 Pairs of Children's Hosiery.

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

DONT DELAY — Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

International Hosiery Co.
P. O. Box 214
DAYTON, OHIO

A despatch from London:—There is such a rush of recruits for the third contingent that only the very finest are being accepted. Many young men who came long distances to join are keenly disappointed at being turned down.

Dr. Gillies received a letter this week from his brother, Dr. Ernest Gillies at Salisbury Plains. He says that the bayonets have all been freshly sharpened and the first aid requirements put in shape. This would indicate that an early departure for the front is probable.—Teeswater News.

ABOUT AUCTION SALES.

The man who holds an auction sale is liable to hesitate at going the additional expense of $1.00 or $1.50 for having the entire list inserted in the local paper. The fact that the entire list is in this way placed in the hands of very reader of the paper so that he can peruse it item by item at his home renders it of great value to the person holding an Auction Sale.

CHESLEY TAKES TROPHY.

The same old luck. Twice we have won the Bowman trophy and twice we have dropped it like a hot pancake. Chesley won by 11-4, tucked the mug carefully under their goal keeper's arm and made for home. The rink was packed. The game was clean and no accidents. Port Elgin lads showed much steam in the first period and in the last ten minutes, but were unequal to the strain in the centre period. Chesley had a star goal-keeper in Watts, and he was no horseshoe man, either, but a keen, heady stopper. Port will improve in combination now sure, for it cost them the game last night.—Port Elgin Times. Walkerton boys are getting in shape and may decide to bring the trophy here. If so, it will be much easier for the Port Elgin boys to come to Walkerton and try to get it back, than to have to drive to Chesley.

LOCAL OPTION IS GOOD.

In a letter to the Midland papers in the course of the local option campaign just closed in that town. Mr. James Playfair states that should local option in that town be defeated, he would, as far as possible transfer his business interest elsewhere. He is moved to take the stand by his experience as a large employer of labor and knows of the good effect upon the men by the closing of the bars. Not only is Mr. Playfair engaged in the manufacturing business but he is interested in the largest mercantile establishment in Midland and his interest in steamship companies has in recent years made that town the headquarters for many steamers. Therefore he is in a position to view the question from every side. Evidently there are many more in Midland who have the same opinion as Mr. Playfair for the repeal by-law was defeated last Monday by a vote of 714 to 322.

Some object to even giving a little towards the various war funds, but if the Germans were in power here workmen would have to give a day's pay per month, while others must pay two or three per cent of their earnings.

Kincardine is a pretty live place in spite of the fact that there are a few merchants here who do not advertise, but who find fault with people for dealing with Toronto houses that do advertise.—Kincardine Review.

Peterboro, with a population of about 20,000, subscribed $60,000 to the Canadian Patriotic fund in three days. We have heard some men in this district tell how the Patriotic fund had plenty just at this time. It may be true, but it is hardly the proper spirit to make that excuse for not giving. Before the war is ended the Patriotic treasury will be quite empty.

"Business as Usual" for this year, says the Brantford Expositor. Don't get cold feet or listen to the blue ruin artist. The worst days of the war have passed, the panicky stage is over and there should be a gradual improvement from now on. Business will be just what you make it. Close attention to detail, a little more energy and the net results will be much as usual.

The verdict against Hyatt, who was recently tried by the Police Magistrate M[illegible], for seducing a young girl in Amabel has caused quite a discussion in the press, and many of the papers wonder why the confinement in goal was not made longer. This was entirely to the fact that the accused has a wife and two children dependent upon him. In the opinion of The Echo he should have received the lash, but it is sure a long term of imprisonment would have inflicted a great deal of hardship on his wife and small children.

CHESLEY WINS TROPHY.

On Tuesday Chesley's N. H. L. senior team journeyed to Port Elgin and defeated the fast septette of the town by a score of 12 to 3, winning the Bowman trophy. The game was a keen contest in the first and third divisions. The play was clean and no accidents occurred.—Chesley Enterprise.

STENOGRAPHER TO THE COLONEL.

Pte. George Crane, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crane, 8th Ave. E., who is with the Second Contingent at Exhibition camp, Toronto, has been appointed the official stenographer to Colonel Allan, of the 20th Battalion, of which the 31st representatives form a part. Mr. Crane's ability in office work was given a try-out last week and his appointment is a decided promotion, as he will probably be stationed with the officials at headquarters when the contingent reaches the front. —Owen Sound Sun.—Young Crane is well known in Walkerton.

HEPWORTH'S CLOSE VOTE.

The exact vote on the local option by-law in Hepworth was 52 for and [illegible] against. The by-law was lost by four-fifths of a vote. On Tuesday the ballots were gone over again but without any change and the result will not likely be affected, unless the Ontario Government sees fit to step in and cancel the license, on the strength of the very close vote, Hepworth has evidently made up its mind to get rid of the bar again and in any event the next vote taken on the question will no doubt be favorable to local option.

THE GUILTY MAN.

On Thursday collector Kidd went up to Dr. Crow's office and collected $15 of arrears for water rates and $1.65 for a water motor attached to a washing machine, in his house, making $16.65 in all. The tap in Dr. Crow's office was installed before Mr. Kidd became collector of water rates. On Nomination night Dr. Crow claimed to know a party who had not paid his water rates for years, and, of course, subsequent events have proven that he knew what he was talking about.—Chesley Enterprise. P. S. How about Walkerton arrears.

FLOUR SHIPPED TO BELGIUM.

The donation of two thousand bags of flour which the county of Grey made to the relief work for victims of the war in Belgium is now on the way to Halifax and will be shipped to Belgium as expeditiously as possible. The committee, which was appointed by the County Council to purchase the flour composed of Warden Breese, and Messrs. E. Lemon and John Legate, bought the flour and shipped it on January 2nd. The flour was purchased in lots of four hundred bags each, one lot being purchased at Owen Sound, one at Hanover, one at Durham, one at Meaford and one at Thornbury and Clarksburg, two hundred bags being bought at each of the latter places.

School Report.

DUNKELD.

Sr. IV.—Pass—A. Chisholm, J. Garland.

Jr. IV—Hon—M Knoll. Pass—A Beddy, E Garland.

Sr. III—Hon—B Garland, C Garland Pass—M Abell, W Parker.

Jr. III.—Pass—V Abell, E Waechter, W Symonds, C Parker, S Kastner, L Knoll, W Parker, R Chesney, W Beddy.

II.—Pass—L Symonds, J Beckberger, O Johnston, I Parker.

I—Hon—A Garland, H Chesney. Pass—G Knoll, S Beckberger.

Sr. Pr.—Hon—J Monahan, P Beckberger, L Schnitzler. Pass—L Gross, T Kastner, F Johnston, F Symonds, M Johnston, S Knoll, J Waechter.

Jr. Pr.—Pass—R Frook, M Caldwell.

Mary M. Keith, teacher.

RIVERSDALE

Mr. Jas. Halliday has returned home after a pleasant visit with members of his family and friends in different parts of Grey County.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Chatron entertained quite a number of their friends on New Years' Day. Amongst the visitors being Mr. Chatron's sister Susan of London, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs Wm Macdonald and two grand-daughters spent New Year's day at Glen Douglas farm, Culross Township, with Mrs. Macdonald's brother, Alex Campbell and also other members of the family tree.

Our old friend Thos Symons is getting tired of keeping bach and has serious matrimonial intentions. But owing to the busy time looking after and caring for the stock and also the unfavorable weather and roads, he is greatly handicapped in his courting desires. In this connection it might be well to remember some other men keeping "bach" to at least emulate Tom's good intentions.

Mrs. Frank Anderson and two daughters of Oakville, Ont., are visiting the formers parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm Macdonald and other relatives.

On New Year's Day Mr. and Mrs. Archie McKinnon entertained a large number of visitors. All present being relatives or members of the family tree. Amongst the number present were:—Mr and Mrs John McKinnon, Walkerton, Mr and Mrs Thomas Cunningham and family, Walkerton. Mr and Mrs Robert Smith and family, Walkerton, Mr and Mrs Fred Glebe and family, Hanover. Mr and Mrs John Harley and daughter, Hanover. Mr and Mrs Neil McKinnon and family, Greenock, Mr and Mrs John H McKinnon and daughter Culross, Mr Archie McKinnon's grandfather was one of the pioneers in this locality. Himself and his son's Neil, John, Hugh and Donald all settled in the woods and cut out homes. All are deceased leaving families to take their places on the farms that were chopped and cleared by them. Also two daughters, Mrs. Archie McLean and Mrs Francis Anderson and their husbands located on bush farms here at the same time. Hence this reunion of relatives met on this occasion are members of the third, fourth and fifth generation of the said John McKinnon. Vocal and instrumental music furnished part of the pleasure for those present. It is needless to dilate on the table, as Mrs. McKinnon is an adept in the culinary art. She arranged a table for the little folks at which presided one of the male members of the family tree, who, in a short address stated that he had supped with all five generations.

Penmans

Underwear

is that kind of underwear *you want*—the kind that *cannot* sag or lose its shape.

Every suit bearing the famous *triangular* trademark is *actually* knit to form—knit with *exacting* care to fit *distinct* types of men, women and children.

No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada

Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters 97

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

MORE V. C'S.

Drummer Spencer John Bent (1st Battalion East Lancs. Regt.) for conspicuous gallantry near Le Gheer on the night of Nov. 1st and 2nd, when after his officer, platoon sergeant and section commander had been struck down, he took command, and with great presence of mind and coolness succeeded in holding the position. Drummer Bent had previously distinguished himself on two occasions, on 2 2and 23 of October, by bringing up ammunition under a heavy shell and rifle fire and again on November 3rd, when he brought into cover some wounded men who were lying exposed in the open.

Lce.-Cpl. Frederick Wm. Dobson (2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards) for conspicuous gallantry at Chavanne (Aisne), on September 28, in bringing into cover, on two occasions, under a heavy fire, wounded men who were lying exposed in the open.

The "London Gazette" contains an announcement, that the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve the grant of the Victoria Cross to Naik Darwah Sing Negi, of the 1st Battalion 39th Garhwal Rifles, and to Sepoy Khudadad, of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

The V. C. was, in the former case, formally bestowed by the King during his recent visit to France.

The deeds for which the men are rewarded are:

Naik Darwal Sing Negi, for great gallantry on the night of November 23, 24, near Festubert, France, when the regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches, and although wounded in two places in the head and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Sepoy Khudadad, displayed conspicuous gallantry on October 31st, at Hollebeke, Belgium. The British officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, through himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

BRITISH TRADE.

The trade returns for the eleven moths of the year show that imports, after the first fall at the beginning of the war, are steadily increasing, but exports, which showed a rise in October, fell sharply again last month. Compared with November 1913 the imports of foodstuffs increased £5,688,-663.

IMPORTS.

November	£ 55,987,058
Increased over October	4,427,769
Decrease from Nov. 1913	12,480,017
Eleven months this year	629,245,300
Decrease from 1913	67,974,635

EXPORTS.

November	£ 24,601,619
December from Oct	4,00,196
December from Nov. 1913	20,154,969
Eleven months this year	403,951,797
December from 1913	78,162,890

Raw imports fell by £12,290,951, cotton being responsible for £8,919,229; coal and coke were responsible for a £2,085,477 decrease in exports; and in manufactured articles there was a drop of £4,902,190 in cotton fabrics, £1,533,168 in wool fabrics, £1,987,589 in iron and steel manufactures, and £1,569,633 in machinery.

ANNIHILATING DISTANCE.

The "Autocar" tells a story which is interesting, but how impossible it would have seemed, say at the time of the South African War. An airman at the front was wounded while flying, and when he came down the doctors ordered him at once to hospital. But as they did not specify any particular hospital, he said to another airman, "Will you take me over to England on your machine? I think the hospitals here are crowded and I could get better well away from the sound of guns." So in he got, and in a few hours he was in a Kentish hospital. De Wet had been captured because of the power of a motor. Without it he might have been at large as in years gone by. But this seems trivial in comparison with a flight to hospital across the English Channel

SOLDIER'S KINDNESS.

The kindness of the soldiers to the poor is proverbial.

A member of the Canadian contingent in a Strand restaurant had just ordered 'a steak smothered in onions,' the other evening, when he was accosted by an elderly man, who produced a paper which he requested him to read. The Canadian read the document through carefully and said, "Well, what do you want?" "I am an old soldier down on my luck," said the man. "An old soldier down on your luck, are you? Well, could you do a hot feed?" The man required no second invitation, and more than relished the plate of meat so generously provided for him.

RECRUIT'S 14-SIZE BOOT.

The Ulster division of Lord Kitchener's Army has many men six feet and over, and more than one-half of the division has a chest measurement of 38 to 45 inches.

One of them is Sergeant J. Bryan Stewart, of the 11th Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who claims to be the biggest man in the British army. His measurements are: chest (tunic) 57, waist (tunic) 61½, collar size 19½, cap size 7⅝, boots size 11, height 6 feet 1 inches, weight 21 stone. Another recruit, a lad, is 6 feet 6½ inches in height, wears 14-size boots, 16½ size collar, and a 25-inch cap

NOTES.

Over 1,000 miles of double-width khaki have been manufactured by the woollen and worsted looms of Huddersfield and Colne Valley during the past three months.

The death rate in the 97 great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 15.3 per 1,000.

A verdict of "Death from natural causes" was returned at an inquest held at the Sheffield Coroner's Court on Squire Bottomley, 75, of 16 Jubilee road, who died suddenly on a Corporation motor-bus proceeding from Lodge Moor to Manchester road.

Mr. Gordon Harpur Morley, son of Mr. Launcelot A. Morley, Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the old Wednesday cricketer, has been gazetted second lieutenant in the 4th Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry. He was educated at Wesley Grammar School and St. John's College, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Kirkby, of Gleadless, has now four sons serving in the forces of the country. The oldest, Pte. T. Kirkby, of the West Yorkshires, is in France; Pte. H. Kirkby and Gunner Fred Kirkby, of the York and Lancaster and Royal Artillery, respectively, are in camp; while W. Kirkby has just joined the West Yorkshires.

Bert Fenton, 24, laborer, 7 St. John's avenue, Laughton, was admitted of Rotherham hospital on Saturday week and died shortly afterwards. He had been run over by a train in the sidings at Dinnington main colliery, his legs being badly injured.

Impaled on the railings at Victoria Mansions, Hull, Pte. John W. Milner, 3rd East Yorkshire, was found dead, one of the spikes having pierced his breast.

At Retford county police court Viscount Galway was sworn in as a special constable.

Rev. A. H. M. Hope, assistant priest at St. Mark's, Mansfield, for the last seven years, has accepted the living of Egmanton, Tuxford, which is in the gift of the Society for the Maintenance of the Faith.

Up to the present time twenty men have gone from Bamford to serve their country in the war. Two are in active service, and the others are in training.

Through the efforts of Canon Hayward the men of Bamford have sent to the headquarters of the Red Cross Society 20 lbs. of tobacco and 10,000 cigarettes.

Two iron merchants were remanded at Glasgow, each on £2,000 bail, on a charge of trading with the enemy.

On the ground that she herself had been guilty of misconduct, the decree nisi granted to Mrs. Helena Powell against her husband, an actor, was rescinded in the divorce court.

Sentence of eight weeks' imprisonment has been passed on Harold Wearing, who was tried by a court-martial at Falmouth for spreading a report that German warships were in St. Ives Bay.

Tried by court-martial at Toulon in connection with the loss of torpedo-boats 317 and 318 by collision, Second Lieut. Veun, says Reuter, has been acquitted, and Chief Petty Officer Tristani has been found guilty through lack of judgment.

News reached Bristol that during the recent visit of the King to the front His Majesty inspected the 1st Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, which has been in the thick of the fighting. The King decorated Pte. George Law, of Bristol, with the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bringing in a wounded sentry under heavy fire. Pte. Orr, of Bristol, who was with Law, has been similarly decorated.

Following a disturbance in the canteen, a large number of shots were fired from a hut at a camp near Upwey, Dorsetshire, and Pte. Wallace Williams, of the 3rd Dorset Regiment, was killed, and another private injured.

Brigadier-General Hill, commanding the troops in the Dublin district, prohibited the manufacture or sale of fire-arms, ammunition, or explosives in the metropolitan area. Shot guns and sporting cartridges may be sold as usual, and the sale of other fire-arms and ammunition will be allowed when the consent of the Brigadier-General is obtained.

With time-honored ceremony Dr. Dickin was elected Mayor of Brightlingsea, Essex, in the belfry of the parish church.

The death from pleurisy took place at Radlett of Mr. Fred Knee, secretary of the London Trades Council and various other London labor committees.

A marriage with a prisoner as the bridegroom took place at Kirkcaldy police station. The bridegroom was James Duncan, miner, who had been charged with deserting from the Black Watch and remanded pending the arrival of an escort. The bride was Miss Cecilia Crawford. Invitations had been issued for the wedding to take place on Hogmanay, but fearing that this would be impossible, the couple were anxious to be married immediately. The provost, Sir Robert Lockhart, performed the ceremony, after which the bridegroom was taken back to the cell.

Leicester is on the crest of a wave of prosperity. "Never has Leicester enjoyed such a trade boom," was the description of one man who has a finger on the pulse of employment in the town. Orders for army supplies have been pouring into Leicester's hosiery and boot-making factories, and, as early delivery is imperative, all Leicester's resources are strained to keep pace with the demands of the world's armies.

Lord Moulton, at a meeting in Manchester, said that English dependence on German aniline dyes had seriously affected certain English industries. The meeting unanimously approved the establishment of a national company for the manufacture of synthetic colors and dyes. The Government had offered conditionally to guarantee interest on £1,500,000 debenture capital. England, it was stated, consumes £2,000,000 worth of dyes yearly in an industry worth £200,000,000.

Lady Armstrong, wife of Lord Armstrong died at Cragside, Rothbury Northumberland.

The death occurred at Lower Watlingham, Surrey, of Lady Sherbrooke widow of the first Lord Sherbrooke who as Robert Lowe proposed to tax matches when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871. This led to rioting. Lady Sherbrooke, on hearing in November, that her nephew had been killed in action, was seized with paralysis from which she never recovered.

The appointment of Sir D. Brynmor Jones, M. P. for Swansea, to a Mastership in Lunacy, has caused a parliamentary vacancy. Either Mr. C. F. G. Masterman or Mr. T. J. Williams, a tinplate maker, will be selected by the Liberals

STICKS TO OLD METHODS.

(New York Sun.)

Of all the back number things war is the most obstinate. It sticks to old methods despite all modern improvements. The bayonet gets up to date [illegible] at defiance, the cavalryman resists all the efforts of theorists to send him to the rear; now it is announced that the usual old spy holds his own against the aeroplane. "England's "Eye-witness" backs him up as the one reliable means of finding out what the enemy's commanders really have in view. There is one advantage in these survivals. Something of the traditional picturesque element is preserved to tell of quality the heroism of the struggle.

◆ ◆ ◆

Fortune is like glass, when she shines she is broken.—Syrus

This Boy Craftsman Earns Skilled Mans Wage on City Job

YOUNG MURRAY JONES, WORKING AT HIS LARGE MODEL HOUSE, WHICH WAS PRONOUNCED A PERFECT PIECE OF WORKMANSHIP BY HIS INSTRUCTORS.

Denver, Col.—When he was only 18 years of age, young Murray Jones, of this city, left school to take a position paying him $120 a month!

That was his reward for having taken pleasure in patiently training himself to work with hands!

Young Jones had the advantage of attending the Denver Trades school, where he was taught carpentry and building. But, according to his instructors, it was more the boy's own enthusiasm for 'doing things with his hands' than his training school, which made him an earner of big wages instead of a mere apprentice, so early in his life.

Jones left school in August. The city of Denver gave him a job at once on the elaborate decorations for the big Knights Templars convention, and his craftsmanship proved far superior to that of experienced carpenters who worked beside him.

The lad is now engaged in a skilled position at good wages in a planing mill in Caspar, Wyo. "He's going to get to the top of his trade in quick time," say his employers, "as a result of the habits of putting his whole soul into his work, which he acquired by his interesting experiments in his own little workshops."

Jones' amateur masterpiece was a complete wooden house which he designed and built on the scale of 3 inches to a foot. It took the boy only four months of work in leisure hours to complete the big model, which is a marvel of intricate, painstaking craftsmanship.

THE MINE SWEEPERS OF THE NORTH SEA

War has brought with it a new task to the drifters and trawlers. Their ordinary calling is perilous enough, for the North Sea is a water full of traps and danger. Its currents and shallows, its October gales and November fogs, have often tried the courage and resourcefulness of those who try to extract a livelihood from its depths. But the clearing away of mines is a far more dangerous task. Germany has proved herself a mistress of the furtive and nefarious arts of warfare. She sows the open sea with mines regardless of the danger entailed upon inoffensive seafarers who carry good between neutral ports or trawl for fish. It is one of her principles that considerations of humanity are subordinate to her personal interest. Without the mine sweeper, the North Sea just now would not be navigable. Fortunately, the North Sea fisherman is equipped better than anybody else to undertake the task. His knowledge of the sea is the accumulation of generations. Along the coast from Wick and Thurso to Yarmouth and Lowestoft there are communities of deep-sea fishermen who know every rock and sandbank and shallow. As boys they have climbed the rigging of boats at the quay, and gone with their fathers in search of herring and cod, assuming at a very early time of life a share of the work. Of recent years they have been compelled by the introduction of trawling machinery, to give up the simpler methods of their forefathers and join themselves to trawlers, but they have carried to the new work those qualities of hardihood and readiness in times of danger bred in them from battling with wind and wave. The men are of the same hard stuff as their ancestors, although their occupation is changed. The open air, with its breezes and rain and sunshine, has tanned them brown. Constant meeting with danger has given them self-reliance and the courage engendered by sea-faring is joined to steadiness and caution. Lean, active and alert, they are never seen to greater advantage than when faced with danger and difficulty. And they have the sailor's happy temperament, his jolly breezy way of doing the hardest things with a laugh. In a word, they present to us in its most attractive form the old type of sea-dog characteristic of this Empire.

The very exceptional services they are called upon to perform at the present moment ought to ensure a hearty response to the appeal issued on their behalf by Princess Louis of Battenberg. Their case can be easily understood. We are approaching those days when wild weather is expected to prevail in the North Sea, and it cannot reasonably be expected that the Germans will do other than increase their mine-laying during the winter months. Such work as theirs is most conveniently performed in darkness or even fog. Their mine-layers would probably fare the elements much more cheerfully than British guns. What facilities Germany may possess for carrying on the practice it is impossible for us to know. The naval authorities have no doubt been able to check the practice by taking trawlers with them to watch for those who sow these mines under a neutral flag. It was a happy thought that induced them to obtain the co-operation of the deep-sea fishermen in doing this as the latter are very quick to recognize the difference between an English and a foreign trawler, whatever flag may be flown. But with an enemy like Germany it is never wise to count on having stopped the most evil of her practices. If one method fails, she will do her utmost to devise another, and it is as clear as can be that her plan of campaign includes as an essential point the gradual weakening of the British navy by the use of mines and submarines. The German battleships are not meant to venture out until our navy has been weakened by the destruction of individual ships in this way. Therefore the mine sweepers will have an abundance of work during the months on which we have entered. They have an extremely large area to deal with. It has generally been recognized that a country at war is justified in using mines only under conditions that have been very clearly defined. But the Germans have initiated the practice of scattering them broadcast, and thus have increased the work of the sweepers. Luckily for our fleet, drifters and trawlers could scarcely have had better preparation than their own work for the dangerous task on which they are now employed. The trawlers work in pairs, equipped with a trawling gear made for the purpose. It somewhat resembles their usual nets, only it is made of hundreds of yards of steel wire. This is weighted so as to carry it down to the proper depth, and it is dragged along by two steam trawlers, catches the moorings of the mine and brings it to the surface. The danger comes from the fact that the mine, after being dragged a little way, very often explodes, and even when it comes to the surface it can only be delt with by a warship, which explodes it.

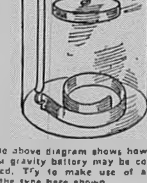
The drifters use nets, a number of which are fastened together and spread out by the boats. They are very effective, and cover a great deal of water in a short time; but here, too, the danger is extremely great. In sufficient trouble is taken with the moorings of the mines, with the result that occasionally they drift away from their original position and sometimes come together in a bunch, which is liable to explode by one bumping against another in bad weather.

No praise can be too great for the fishermen who have volunteered for this service. Men have been called up on the Naval Reserve, and still it has been shown that among those left behind are numbers of daring, handy and resourceful men who are able to search the seas for mines as successfully as they used to do for fish. But although these men are employed by the Admiralty during the war, they are not, technically speaking, members of the fleet. At any rate, they do not participate in that gratuitous clothing which the seamen receive, and the appeal made by Princess Louis is in order to do for them what the naval authorities do for those who are in the regular navy; that is to say, provide them with the clothing which work in the open sea during the winter months renders necessary. When it is taken into account that these men have been successful in drawing up and exploding many hundreds of mines, it will be conceded that what they have done deserves the gratitude of the country, and especially of shippers and those who have financial interests in sea-borne traffic.

It is impossible to drop this subject without some reference to the action of our British naval authorities. They have resolved, and most properly, to use mines in self-defence. The difference between them and the German Government is, however, very striking. The Government of the Kaiser started mine laying in the most outrageous manner at the beginning of the war. In accordance with the teaching of van Bernhardi and other military experts, they unscrupulously used the mine for purposes of offence, openly exulting in the hope that by this means they would be able to cripple and ultimately destroy the British navy. We were using mines only after the war had lasted two months, and after the serious losses which we and neutral countries have suffered rendered it imperative that some effective means of defence against this weapon should be adopted. In the next place our naval authorities issued public warning before beginning to lay mines, so that ships might avoid the dangerous area. They are sowing British mines only as a defence against German mines and submarines.—Country Life.

SMALL TELEGRAPH BATTERY BOYS CAN MAKE; EXPERT TELLS HOW

(By an Expert Electrician.)



The above diagram shows how simply a gravity battery may be constructed. Try to make use of a jar of the type here shown.

The electric battery was the first device invented to produce a continuous electric current. The best way you can understand a little about the mysterious power you are working with in these experiments is to make a gravity battery yourself. The one here described will give a steady current of about one volt. A series of several of them would run a short amateur telegraph line.

Materials: A glass jar (Mason jar will do if you cannot get one like that shown in the cut); a strip of copper one and one half inches wide by fifteen inches long; a piece of No. 14 copper wire two feet long; two binding posts (buy them at the electrical supply house); a circular piece of zinc an inch thick and four inches in diameter (from the plumber); a piece of wood one-half inch thick, a little longer than the jar is across, and two and one-half inches wide, a soldering iron (40 cents at the hardware store); some acid, a sheets and three pounds of copper sulphate (10 cent at the drug store).

Begin by removing the insulation for about two inches at each end of the No. 14 wire. Scrape the wire clean with a knife and then solder one end to an end of the copper strip. Then coil the copper up as shown in cut. Pound out an end of the other piece of copper wire until it is broad and flat. With a sharp nail a small hole may then be made in the flat wire end and a similar hole in the zinc, and a rivet used to rivet the wire end to the zinc. Cover this point with a drop of paraffin.

Drill a small hole through the centre of the board and screw the binding posts to it at each end, first bringing the cleaned ends of the two wires up and hooking them about the screws. The affair will then look as in the illustration. The zinc must not be lowered nearer than three and one-half inches to the copper.

Now pour the blue, glossy lumps of copper sulphate into the jar. Fill it with rain water or melted snow until the zinc is just covered. Connect a copper wire from one binding post to the other, and leave for about two hours. Then remove this piece of wire.

The cell will now be working right and there will be a blue solution in the bottom of the jar and a clear one on the top, the dividing line being between the zinc and copper.

INGENIOUS BOOKKEEPING.

How Doctors May Have Banks Keep Track of Their Business.

"The Medical Record quotes from a writer in the British Medical Journal who suggests that physicians should make banks serve as their bookkeepers. Sir John Collie is the author of this system. His plan is to keep two banking accounts at the same bank.

"The first, No. 1," says the writer, "is his ordinary current account, into which he should pay all the money he receives, whether he has been paid in cash or cheques. It is an excellent rule never to spend a penny which has not come to one through his banking account. The physician should never get cheques which have been paid to him cashed by the local tradesmen. He should never pay his chauffeur with his fees. Every single item received from the physician's practice from one year's end to another should go through his banking account No. 1. If the physician has been tempted to cash a five dollar bill which some one has paid him unexpectedly on a round, or if he has bought stamps with the money which some patient left at the office, then he should draw a cheque for the amount, cash it and pay the money into his bank. Thus, and thus only can he make his banker his bookkeeper.

"If the physician should die suddenly or wish to sell his practice, then, and then only, whether his other business books are kept well or not, the lawyer or the medical agency or the purchaser who wades through his effects will rejoice to find one method of knowing gross receipts and getting some idea of the real intrinsic value of the business, and will from the physician's bank book alone tell the total cash receipts from the practice upon which to found the purchase price.

"At the end of every year the books should be balanced, and if the doctor cannot balance them himself, he has not the time the comparatively small sum which a professional accountant will charge, say $5 or $10, will be well repaid."

Sheridan's Retort.

Pitt had answered a speech of Sheridan's and complained when the latter proposed to rejoin that Sheridan always wanted the last word.

"Not at all," said Sheridan, instantly withdrawing his request to be heard, "I am content with having had the last argument."

The Prince of Wales At Oxford

The war cut short many things. Amongst them it cut short the Prince of Wales' Oxford time. He was to have returned for yet one more term, and added something further to his education, to his studies, to his sports, to his Oxford friendships and memories. It would have been very pleasant for Oxford and for his college and for himself. He would have mingled with yet a third generation of young Oxford Englishmen as happily as he has mingled with two

But this was not to be. The Prince, and this is what he would have wished, has suffered the common lot of his compeers. Like two-thirds and more of the men with whom he was up, like ever so many 'second year' men of 1914, he was swept off into the service of his country, and his second year at Oxford has proved his last. It is the more fortunate that he has given these two years uninterruptedly and to the full. Those who knew him well, who remember his advent, and saw him often throughout his course will agree that few undergraduates, taking things all round, could have got more, if so much, out of two fast-fleeting years. The Prince arrived, at a little over 18, well forward in the studies and training of the Navy—naval, physical, and intellectual—but naturally somewhat newer to, and less directly prepared for, university life and studies than the Public School boy.

"PAR INTER PARES."

In a very few weeks, however, he began to find his feet and developed rapidly. From the first he took his own line, with usual modesty and firmness, determined in his own mind that he would be really par inter pares, that he would seek and accept no tribute, except on his merits, that he would take as habitual and as much trouble to avoid deference or preference at others take to cultivate it, desiring, as the old Roman poet put it, "that men should give what be wanted, but that they should be free to deny". Quodque dari volult, volult sibi pause negari. His natural dignity and charm, and it should be added, the good sense and good feeling of his college companions, and of Oxford generally, that democratic aristocracy, enabled him to go far in this resolve without mishap or untoward result. Once having started upon it, he pursued this narrow, sober line with increased confidence, until it seemed the most easy and natural and unconscious thing in the world.

Some sacrifice had to be made. He saw very little of the seniors in the university, and was little seen by them except by those with whom he came officially in contact. He did no want to spend any time at all, even a little, in being treated as prince. But all the more he made a wide acquaintance with a great variety of juniors. Neither his equerry, Major the Hon William Cadogan, whose soldier's death will place Oxford in mourning, and in whom Magdalen College loses one who had become an intimate and personal friend, nor his tutor, Mr. H. P. Hansell, stood in the way of this. Indeed, they only helped him to it. His rooms were more and more open to his friends and to his friends' friends. He went in turn to scores of rooms of other men

GAMES AND SPORTS

He played football, lawn tenis, golf, tenis, and squash rackets; he motored; he ran with the college beats, he ran a great deal with the beagles, he shot at various country houses round Oxford; he rode, for exercise, and to hounds. In this last accomplishment he started at a disadvantage; but by real perseverance and pluck soon made up for it and became quite proficient, though among one of the genuine losses involved by the loss of another winter at Oxford is the missing of yet further days with the Oxford hunts. He was withal a punctual and diligent member, in the ranks of the O. T. C. He drilled, he marched, he went into camp like any other private.

As to his set studies, his time was short. It was not clear at first that he would have the second year: the career for which he was to prepare was a unique one: strict educational "economy" had to be practised. French, German and English, especially the comand of literary expression in his own language, were necessary for him. History, political economy, political science and constitutional law were desirable.

SIR WM. ANSON'S INFLUENCE

For this last study he was singularly fortunate in having at hand one of the first living authorities, and perhaps the first living teacher, in the late Sir William Anson. Young himself in mind and body to the last, a country gentleman and sportsman, as well as a great jurist and publicist, and singularly happy in his relations with undergraduates, Sir William Anson at once put the Prince at his ease, and there sprung up between them an friendship which grew and strengthened every term. Together, beginning with the British system, they went through the constitutions of the world, it out from China to Peru, yet literally from Switzerland to Japan, the Prince reading and writing and taking notes, Sir William talking and expounding. His "hour with the warden" was a pleasure to which he looked forward every week, and it was indeed a singular coincidence and piece of good fortune that the removal of this friend and teacher, sad and sudden as it was, did not occur until just before the end of the Prince's undergraduate time.

LECTURES AND TUTORS.

Side by side with this, the Prince attended lectures on history, on political economy, and on political science. He also had many special hours of instruction with the university teachers of French and German, Mr. Berthon, the university lecturer in French and Prof. Fiedler, the professor of German. He further went for special tuition in history to Mr. C. Grant Robertson and Mr. A. L. Smith, the college tutors in that subject, and once every week he wrote an English essay for the president. Lectures he chiefly attended in the earlier part of his career. More and more as time went on he found that he preferred the Oxford system of private and individual tuition in which the pupil writes or prepares work and his work is criticised, and he is "catechised" orally by his tutor, to the system of the larger general lectures. He found that he learned more, and more quickly, under the first method, and, indeed, that is the usual experience of Oxford students, and is the raison d'etre of the "tutorial classes" which have recently been added with such remarkable effect to the old extension lectures for workingmen. It is interesting to find that Prince and workingman as pupils are at one on this point. He learned, as J. K. Stephen says in his poem, first "to write and then to read," and then, it may be added, to write again, for both arts go together. Like other writers, young and old, he soon found that he could write best about a subject for which he really cared, and also that when he cared for a subject he could make it more truly his own by writing about it.

It is interesting to note how his command of all three languages proceeded together, and how he acquired a sense of literary style, as regards both arrangement and form, in both English and French, at much the same rate. His essays, which at first were conscientious reproductions and compilations, became more and more his own, both in thought and expression. In the end, though not yet 20 and only at the age when many sixth form boys are just beginning Oxford, he acquired a considerable mastery. Gifted with a good verbal memory, a freshness of view, and decided independence of character, his essays, if not exactly literary, became more and more interesting, and again and again were striking and eloquent, if only in their genuine sincerity and simply honesty.

THE PRINCE'S QUALITIES.

Bookish he will never be, not a "Penuclerk," still less a "British Solomon." Kings, perhaps fortunately, seldom are this last. That is not to be desired, but the Prince of Wales will not want for power of ready and forcible presentation, either in speech or writing. And all the time he was learning more and more every day of men, gauging character, watching its play getting to know what Englishmen are like, both individually and still more in the mass.

Oxford might then have given him a little more. The cumulative influence of her studies and her life might have deepened still further, but she has given him essentially what she had to give. He leaves her, if young, already able to be, what England expects him to be, a force and a factor in national life. If the role of Princes in a constitutional country is to guide rather than dominate, to persuade rather than to compel, to influence by the attraction of character and personality, and the example of the chivalry of modern days, and of duty, steadfastly and eagerly if unostentatiously pursued, he stands on the threshold of life to-day wanting neither in national gifts nor in such preparation in its more modern form as it has been the privilege of England's ancient and historic schools and seminaries of "true religion and useful learning" from age to age to confer upon each succeeding generation of her sons.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP

will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and lung troubles, such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. B. E. Bruce, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try 'Dr. Wood's' and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Clearing Themselves.

Among the many means adopted for expressing grief upon the demise of a relative perhaps an interesting a one as any is that met with in the neighborhood of the Tully river, in Queensland. Here two, three or four of the deceased friends or relatives will squat close together, with heads on each other's shoulders, bewailing for hours at a time the loss of the dear departed. It is not the virtues of the latter that are in any way extolled, however. What these mourners are really taking pains to do is to show that they and the deceased were always good friends. Their object in all this is to prove to the outside public that they have had nothing to do with the encompassing of the death.—Wide

The Right Foot Foremost.

Putting the right foot foremost was an old Roman ordination originally regulating the entry of persons into a house or other building and based upon the superstition that the left was unlucky. A boy was kept at the door to see that no one entered the house "left foot first." The phrase quoted is thus seen to be very ancient.

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become sluggish.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor D. McNeills, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so every night after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are vial. 5 vials for $1.00, at all d mailed direct on receipt of price T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toro

LEADING EVENTS OF YEAR JUST CLOSED

JANUARY.

Jan. 1—Knighthood was conferred upon F. C. S. Langelier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Chief Justice Archambault of Quebec; and Henry Egan, Ottawa.

Jan. 5—Local option carried in sixteen Ontario municipalities.

Jan. 8—A general railway strike began in South Africa.

Jan. 9—Announcement was made of the existence of a $5,000,000 indemnity fund for the Ulster Volunteers.

Jan. 10—The Mexican rebel army captured Ojinga after a week's fighting, the Federals fleeing across the border.

Jan. 12—A "free wheat" resolution was adopted unanimously by the Manitoba Legislature.

Jan. 13—The steamer Cobequid was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy.

Jan. 15—The Dominion Parliament opened.

Jan. 16—Senator George A. Cox died at Toronto.

The British submarine A7 sank off Plymouth with her crew of 11 men.

Jan. 20.—A Montreal newspaper launched charges of graft against three members of the Quebec Legislature.

Jan. 21—Lord Strathcona died at London.

Jan. 27—The South African Government deported ten labor leaders.

Jan. 28—Hon. L. P. Pelletier announced the rates for the parcel post system.

Jan. 29—The three members of the Quebec Legislature accused of bribe-taking, resigned.

Jan. 30—The steamer Monroe was rammed and sunk off the coast of Virginia with a loss of 23 lives.

FEBRUARY.

Feb. 1—The German bark Hera was wrecked off Falmouth, England, with a loss of nineteen lives.

Feb. 7—T. H. Johnson, a Liberal member of the Manitoba Legislature charged that a huge sum was improperly spent in the Gimli bye-elections.

Feb. 9—The Redistribution Bill was introduced in the House of Commons.

Feb. 10—The parcel post system was inaugurated in Canada.

The British Parliament was re-opened and the Home Rule struggle renewed in the House of Commons.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in parts of Ontario and Quebec.

Feb. 11—The Asquith Government was sustained by a majority of 78 on the first division on the Home Rule Bill.

Feb. 12—Messrs. Berard, Bergevin and Mousseau, the three members of the Quebec Legislature accused of taking bribe money were pronounced guilty by the investigating committee.

Feb. 16—A Unionist tariff reform amendment advocating Imperial preference was defeated in the British House of Commons.

Feb. 22—Joseph Fels, philanthropist and single tax advocate, died in Philadelphia.

Feb. 23—Sir Edward Grey announced in the British House of Commons that Great Britain would not interfere in Mexican affairs.

Feb. 25—A sensation was caused in the Ontario Legislature by the reading of a letter showing that Mr. Gustave Evanturel had attempted to become the paid agent of the liquor interests.

Feb. 26—Dr. Douglas Mawson's Antarctic expedition returned to Adelaide, Australia.

MARCH.

March 1—Lord Minto died at Hawick, Scotland.

March 3—Hon. F. D. Monck resigned his seat in the House of Commons.

March 5—The Home Rule bill was read a first time in the British House o' Commons.

March 7—Sir George W. Ross died at Toronto.

March 9—Premier Asquith announced his "six year exclusion" concession to Ulster.

Thirty persons were burned to death in a St. Louis fire.

Gustave Evanturel resigned as member of the Ontario Legislature.

March 15—Heavy earthquakes killed many persons in Japan.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced that there would be no further Home Rule concessions.

March 16—Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, was shot and killed by Mme. Caillaux.

March 18—Hon. Wm. Paterson, former Minister of Customs, died at Picton.

March 19—Hon. Hewitt Bostock was chosen as Liberal leader of the Senate.

March 20—British troops were sent from Dublin to Ulster.

March 21—Seventy army officers serving in Ireland resigned.

March 23—Premier Asquith and Col. Seely explained to the House of Commons the misunderstanding which led to the resignations of army officers in Ireland, most of whom returned to their regiments.

Col. Seely resigned as Secretary of State for War.

March 26—Field Marshal Sir John French and Gen. Sir John S. Ewart resigned from the Army Council.

March 27—A new army order was issued by the British Cabinet requiring obedience from all ranks.

March 30—Premier Asquith announced his intention of assuming the duties of Secretary of State for War, and resigned his seat to face re-election.

APRIL.

April 2—More than 150 men of the Newfoundland sealing fleet perished in a blizzard.

April 6—The Home Rule bill passed its second reading with a majority of eighty.

Charges were made in the New Brunswick Legislature that Premier Flemming improperly extorted money from timber limit licensees.

April 17—An attempt was made to kill Mayor Mitchell, of New York.

April 22—American marines landed at Vera Cruz, four of them being killed in the fighting.

April 27—Huge quantities of rifles and ammunition were landed and distributed in Ulster in spite of the Government's precautions.

April 26—The United States and Mexico accepted the offer of mediation by Argentina, Brazil and Chili.

April 29—The steamer Benjamin Noble was wrecked in Lake Superior with a loss of nineteen lives.

April 30—Huerta [illegible] to cease hostilities against the United States [illegible] the outcome of peace negoti-

MAY.

[illegible] 2—The Duke of Argyll died at Isle of Wight. Mr. Lloyd-George delivered his budget speech.

May 6—The House of Lords threw out the Woman Suffrage Bill.

May 7—The announcement was made that Prince Alexander of Teck would succeed the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General.

May 10—Mme. Lillian Nordica, the singer, died at Batavia, Java.

May 19—The Welsh Disestablishment Bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons.

May 20—The Peace Conference opened at Niagara Falls.

May 25—The Home Rule Bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons.

May 29—The Empress of Ireland was rammed and sunk near Father Point, with a loss of over 1,000 lives.

JUNE.

June 3—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Woodstock.

June 10—The Redistribution Bill was introduced in the House of Commons.

June 12—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued.

June 16—The Empress of Ireland enquiry was begun.

June 19—Nearly 200 miners were killed by an explosion at Hillcrest, Alberta.

June 21—Premier R. L. Borden and Messrs. Boucher, Beck, Aitkins and Dr. Roddick were knighted.

June 23—Hon. S. H. Blake died at Toronto.

The Home Rule amending bill was introduced in the House of Lords.

June 25—Salem, Mass., was almost wiped out by fire.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo, Bosnia.

June 29—The Conservative party was returned to office in Ontario.

June 30—The Mexican Peace Conference at Niagara Falls ended.

JULY.

July 3—Joseph Chamberlain died at London.

July 6—The Court of Appeal decided that the Hindus on the Komagata Maru could not enter Canada.

July 8—The House of Lords adopted the total exclusion amendment to the Home Rule Bill.

July 10—The Conservative Government in Manitoba was returned to power.

July 11—The Empress of Ireland Inquiry Commission presented its report, placing the blame upon the Storstadt.

July 14—The Home Rule amending bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

July 15—General Huerta resigned as provisional President of Mexico.

The House of Lords rejected the Plural Voting Bill.

July 17—Huerta fled from Mexico City.

July 20—King George reviewed a great fleet of over 200 war vessels at Portsmouth.

July 22—The Home Rule conference over the exclusion of Ulster reached a complete deadlock.

July 24—Austria served an ultimatum on Servia demanding immediate satisfaction for the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

July 26—The King's Own Scottish Borderers fired on a Dublin mob, killing four persons.

Austria and Servia broke off diplomatic relations.

July 28—Austria declared war on Servia.

Germany declined to consider Sir Edward Grey's peace plans.

Russia prepared to mobilize her army and the other European powers took precautionary steps.

July 29—Belgrade was bombarded by Austrian warships.

Russia decided to support Servia and ordered mobilization.

July 30—Belgrade was occupied by the Austrians.

Britain prepared her army and navy for eventualities, stopping all leave.

Canada's Military Council drew up tentative plans for mobilization.

July 31—The German fleet was warned off the Danish coast. French troops manoeuvred close to the German frontier.

AUGUST.

Aug. 2—Germany declared war on Russia and invaded Belgium and Luxemburg.

Aug. 3—Britain presented an ultimatum to Germany demanding her withdrawal from Belgian territory.

Aug. 4—Britain declared war on Germany.

Aug. 5—Liege was attacked by the Germans who were beaten back with heavy losses.

Earl Kitchener was appointed War Secretary.

The British cruiser Amphion was destroyed by a mine, with a loss of 120 lives.

Aug. 6—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson died.

Aug. 8—The first British troops landed in France.

Canada's offer of a million bags of flour was accepted.

Aug. 9—The British fleet had a brush with German submarines, sinking one of them.

Aug. 10—The Germans occupied the town of Liege.

Aug. 12—Fighting began on French soil. The French evacuated Mulhausen.

Britain declared war on Austria.

Aug. 13—The Germans reached Louvain after heavy fighting.

Aug. 16—Japan served an ultimatum on Germany to withdraw from the Orient.

Aug. 17—The Belgian capital was moved to Antwerp.

Aug. 18—The Dominion Parliament met for a special session.

Aug. 20—Pope Pius died.

The Germans occupied Brussels.

Aug. 22—The battle of Mons started.

Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.

Aug. 24—The British and French started to retire from Mons.

Aug. 25—Austria declared war on Japan.

Aug. 26—Togoland, a German African possession, surrendered to the British.

Aug. 27—The Germans advanced well into France.

Aug. 28—Admiral Beatty's fleet sank four German war vessels in Heligoland Bight.

SEPTEMBER.

Sept. 3—Cardinal Della Chiesa was elected Pope.

Sept. 5—The Germans started to retire, huge armies gathering along the Marne for battle.

The British cruiser Pathfinder was sunk.

Sept. 7—The allies successfully turned the German advance toward Paris.

Sept. 9—Gen. Rusky's Russian army crushingly defeated the Austrians at Rawa.

Sept. 10—Premier Botha announced that South Africa would give its wholehearted support to Britain.

Sept. 13—The British and French hotly pursued the retreating Germans.

Word reached Ottawa that eight of Explorer Stefansson's party were dead or missing.

Sept. 14—The Germans retreated across the River Aisne and the great battle of the Aisne commenced.

Sept. 15—The operation of the Home rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills was suspended for one year.

Sept. 20—The famous cathedral at Rheims was destroyed by the Germans.

Sept. 21—General Beyers resigned as Commandant-General of the South African forces.

Sept. 22—The British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sunk.

Sept. 23—The General Conference of the Methodist Churchmen at Ottawa.

Sept. 23—Sir James Whitney died at Toronto.

OCTOBER.

Oct. 1—The Ontario Cabinet was reorganized with Hon. W. H. Hearst as Premier.

Oct. 6—The Canadian Government decided to raise a second force of 22,000 men.

Oct. 8—Antwerp was occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 10—King Charles of Roumania died.

Oct. 11—Cardinal Ferratta, Papal Secretary, died at Rome.

Oct. 12—The Germans began a gigantic offensive movement along 300 miles of battle front in France and Belgium.

Oct. 13—A Boer commando under Col. Maritz rose in rebellion.

Oct. 14—The first Canadian contingent arrived at Plymouth.

Oct. 16—The British cruiser Hawke was sunk by a German submarine.

Oct. 16—Marquis di San Guiliano, Italy's Foreign Minister, died.

Oct. 18—British war vessels sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 19—The British fleet shelled the German land forces near the Belgian coast.

Oct. 20—Hon. Messrs. Casgrain and Blondin were sworn in as Cabinet Ministers.

Oct. 27—Generals De Wet and Beyers placed themselves at the head of rebel Boer commandoes.

Oct. 29—General Botha defeated Beyers' commando.

Oct. 29—Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned as First Sea Lord.

Oct. 30—Baron Fisher succeeded to the post of First Sea Lord.

NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1—The cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope were sunk in battle with a German fleet off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 5—The German cruiser Yorke was sunk in Jahde Bay.

Nov. 6—Tsing Tau surrendered to the Japanese.

Nov. 7—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Russians in Galicia.

Nov. 10—The official statement was made that Carl Hans Lody had been shot in the Tower of London as a spy.

The Admiralty announced the destruction of the German cruiser Emden and the bottling up of the Koenigsburg.

Nov. 13—The Prussian Guard, the flower of the Kaiser's army, was soundly thrashed by the British near Ypres.

General Botha's decisive defeat of De Wet was announced.

Nov. 20—The Khedive of Egypt revolted against British control.

Nov. 21—British aviators dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshaven.

Nov. 23—A German submarine was rammed and sunk off the coast of Scotland.

Nov. 24—Terrific fighting occurred between Ypres and La Bassee.

Nov. 30—King George went to France to visit the troops.

DECEMBER.

Dec. 1—General Joffre formally announced the annexation of a section fo Alsace.

Dec. 2—General De Wet was captured at Waterburg.

Austrian troops occupied Belgrade.

Dec. 3—Premier Flemming resigned the Premiership of New Brunswick.

Dec. 4—The Russians claimed a big victory at Lodz.

Dec. 8—General Beyers, the Boer rebel, was reported drowned in an attempt to escape.

Dec. 9—The German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were defeated and sunk by a British squadron in the South Atlantic off the Falkland Islands.

Dec. 11—The Servians recaptured Belgrade.

Dec. 15—The Austrians admitted a severe defeat in Servia.

Dec. 16—A German cruiser squadron shelled the towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool on the English east coast. Over 125 persons were killed.

Dec. 17—Great Britain declared a protectorate over Egypt and deposed Khedive Abbas Hilmi.

Dec. 18—Britain named Prince Hussein Kemal as Sultan of Egypt.

Dec. 22—The Ontario Cabinet was reorganized.

Dec. 24—A German aviator flew over Dover, dropping a bomb.

Dec. 25—British sea and air fleet make daring raid on Cuxhaven, German fleet centre, on mouth of the Elbe.

Dec. 29—Austrians in full retreat in Galicia before Russians endangering Hindenburg's army.

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO RUBBED AWAY FOR ALL TIME

Hoorah! No More Suffering—Every Ache Goes Quick.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realise that a powerful, pain-subsiding remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

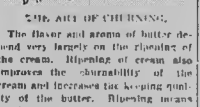
Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly magical medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia.

As for earache, toothache, sprains or strains, nothing can excell good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.



THE ART OF CHURNING.

The flavor and aroma of butter depend very largely on the ripening of the cream. Ripening of cream also improves the churnability of the cream and increases the keeping quality of the butter. Ripening means souring or preparing the cream for churning. It is brought about by the development of lactic acid, which is a by-product resulting from the growth of certain species of bacteria, commonly called lactic acid bacteria. These bacteria are normal milk and cream, and their presence is necessary to the development of desirable flavors in butter, says W. S. Cunningham, of the New Mexico Agricultural Station.

The temperature at which cream ripens best is between 60 and 70 degrees Fahr. A lower temperature than this will produce a bitter cream, while higher temperatures are likely to produce foul flavors.

It is a common practice among farmers to use a little buttermilk from one churning as a starter for the next batch of cream. This is the easiest way of providing a starter, and if the buttermilk is good it is very satisfactory. However, if one is having trouble with poor flavors and difficult churning, a more satisfactory starter is to save four or five bottles of clean milk and allow them to sour naturally at 60 to 70 degrees Fahr., until firmly coagulated. Then taste the contents of each bottle and use that which has the cleanest and pleasantest acid flavor for a mother starter. By adding this starter to a large amount of milk, enough can be made to sour any amount of cream. A starter is simply a quantity of milk containing a preponderance of desirable germs. It should be added to cream at the rate of 2 to 10 per cent. of the cream, at least 12 hours before churning.

Stir cream frequently to insure even ripening, and to prevent the curd from settling to the bottom and becoming lumpy. Do not add fresh, warm cream to the older cream. Let it cool first. Sweet cream should not be added to your cream less than 12 hours before churning, as it will not ripen even with the older cream, and will thus cause a large loss of butter fat in the buttermilk.

For making butter of good body or texture, a churn without any internal dashes or paddles should be used. The swing and barrel churns give good satisfaction. The churn should be scalded and cooled with water to prevent the cream from sticking to the sides.

The proper temperature for churning varies at different times of the year with character of feed, with period of lactation and breed of cows. As a rule, the temperature should be about 60 degrees in winter and 56 degrees in summer, and the cream should be held at these temperatures for at least an hour before churning. If the cream is too warm, the butter will come soft and salvy. It will have poor keeping quality and there will be a large loss of fat in the buttermilk. If the cream is too cold it will froth and stick to the churn. It is well to have the temperature so that churning may be accomplished in [illegible] to 20 minutes and the butter come in firm condition. A dairy thermometer should be used in controlling the temperature.

The cream should be strained into the churn to remove any hardened curd. Do not fill the churn more than one-third full, as more will lessen the agitation. If color is to be added, it should be put in the cream after it is in the churn and before the churn is started. The amount to add varies from none to about an ounce per hundred pounds of butter, depending on the market, season of the year and breed of cow. The churning should proceed in a manner to secure the greatest agitation. If a tight churn is used, it should be opened two or three times to allow the gas to escape. Stop the churn when the granules have reached the size of wheat grains. If the butter is churned into balls, buttermilk will be incorporated and the butter will deteriorate quickly.

Draw off the buttermilk and add as much water to the butter as there was cream to begin with. The wash water should be of about the same temperature as the buttermilk, although if the butter is soft, it may be cooler, to firm the butter. Revolve the churn a few times before removing the water. The purpose of the wash water is to remove the buttermilk and thereby improve the keeping quality of the butter.

Salt serves both to flavor and preserve the butter. Different markets require different amounts of salt. Under average conditions, six-tenths of an ounce of salt to a pound of butter should be used.

Butter is worked to distribute the salt uniformly, to remove excess buttermilk and water, and to give the butter a compact, waxy body or texture. It may be worked in a bowl with a ladle or with one of the lever workers. Over-working causes it to have an oily or salvy texture and occasionally a fishy flavor. Under-working causes a leaky and mottled butter of loose texture. Butter should be cool at time of working.

Butter should be printed or molded, preferably in rectangular shape, and wrapped in parchment paper. If a fancy market is desired, it is well to put the butter in special cartons, which have printed on them the name of the farm or of the brand of butter, together with statements as to the purity of the product. The style or neatness of the package helps to sell the butter.

NOTES.

Dr. E. L. Volgenau, a successful veterinarian, says that equal parts of nitre, ether and laudanum, given in doses of one-half ounce to one ounce, is a good cure for colic in horses.

The difference between slop and swill for hog feed is mainly one of quality. Water polluted with unhealthy refuse is merely swill, but slop is a mixture of good feeds and good fluids free from putridity.

Many recommend sheep for feeding in orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed, and will keep the orchard healthy and the trees manured.

To toughen horses' shoulders it is advised to use two ounces of hemlock bark and two ounces of oak bark for one gallon of vinegar. Put in it the alum that will dissolve. Apply the solution to the horse's shoulders for four or five days before the work commences in the spring, and your horses will have no more sore shoulders, provided the collars are correctly fitted.

The difference between good farming and poor farming is demonstrated by the condition of the buildings. On the farms where the buildings are in good repair you will find good crops and choice herds of cattle and flocks of sheep.

There have been various types of milking machines on the market for upward of 10 years; but they are far from coming into general use, even on up-to-date dairy farms. It is evident that the demand for a reliable economical mechanical milking machine is unfilled.

If every man would work his own farm as he has to work when helping the neighbor haying, the country would be a good deal neater, a good deal more tempting to all concerned. Work when work is called for; rest when it rains. Besides there is a Sunday every week.

An English breeder of registered cattle says that feeding whole oats to his youngest calves and letting them have continual access to rock salt and soft [illegible] has done away with scours in his herd.

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Borneo Belles Wear 'Em This Way, Too

Dame Fashion has slipped Milady's necklace from her throat to her shoulder and there it hangs in a glittering [illegible] a yard or so in length.

The fashion is also popular with the belles of Borneo and Siam, but even if it does hint of barbarism it's a pretty fashion and a rope of black jet beads is effective, not to say sensational, when worn with a gown of white.

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X-RAY EFFECTS.

Same Cause Produces Stimulation and Destruction.

It has been shown by experiments conducted in Germany by Dr. Schwartz that so far as their action on plant life and living tissue is concerned the X-ray have both a stimulating and a destructive effect, and results being controlled by the length of the exposure. The proper time appeared to be 150 seconds, and shortly after exposure to the rays the plants were so much stimulated that in three weeks' time they had grown to double the height of the other specimens.

Such experiments were made with the use of young sprouts, and not upon plants in an advanced state of growth. An exposure of 30 seconds has no appreciable effect of any kind upon the growth, and on the contrary, a long exposure of five minutes is seen to alter the tissues and hinder the growth of the plant.

As to the effect on the tissues of the human body, he found that in the case of wounds where there is a decrease in vitality of structure this is stimulated to quite a degree, so that, for instance, an obstinate wound will heal up after a few days. It is well known that the X-rays will produce severe lesions upon the skin, but this is caused by a too strong action.

KNEW ONE THING WELL.

(Montreal Evening News)

The history of every successful man can be summed up in one sentence: He knew one thing well.

[illegible] is an absolute mastery of the single thing in hand.

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THE WORST MISSILE.

(Ottawa Citizen)

There is the destructive shell fired by the 11-inch naval guns, and there is the [illegible] more havoc-creating Von Tirpitz [illegible] which is exploded orally.

GILLETT'S LYE
The Standard Lye of Canada. Has many imitations but no equal
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
100% PURE

IN THE POULTRY WORLD

THE STORRS CONTEST.

The total production for the sixth week of the Storrs, Conn., egg-laying contest amounted to 1,634, an increased yield of 174 eggs as compared with the preceding week and relatively 461 eggs better than for the corresponding week last year. The heavier breeds, including the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Dominiques, Sussex, Faverolles, Orpingtons and Favorite Hens, constitute 53 per cent. of the birds engaged in the contest, but up to this time they have yielded only 47½ per cent. of the eggs. On the other hand, the lighter breeds, including the Leghorns, Campines and Buttercups, constitute 47 per cent. of the birds in the competition, and have yielded 57½ per cent. of the eggs to date.

Ed. Cam's pen of White Wyandottes from Houghton, England, again won first place for the week, with a production of 12 eggs. A New Haven pen of White Leghorns, owned by N. M. Hendryx, secured second place, with a yield of 40 eggs. A Storrs experimental pen of White Leghorns was third with 37 eggs for the week, and a New Hampshire pen of Rhode Island Reds, owned by Colonial farm, followed closely with 36 eggs for the same period.

Some interesting changes occurred in the leading pens during the week. Windsweep Farm's pen of Leghorns from Redding Ridge, Conn., which have stood first since the contest opened, are now supplanted by Cam's English White Wyandottes. Another pen of White Leghorns from Windham, N. Y., which has been among the ten leading pens, is now supplanted by a pen of Rhode Island Reds from Temple, N. H. The ten leading pens to date are as follows:

Ed. Cam, Houghton, near Preston, England—White Wyandottes	242
Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn.—White Leghorns	221
Storrs Experimental Station (our milk pen)—White Leghorns	192
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt.—Rhode Island Reds	187
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn.—White Leghorns	183
P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa.—White Leghorns	164
Storrs Experimental Station—White Leghorns	161
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., Barred Rocks	156
Manor Poultry Farm, Manorville, L. I.—White Leghorns	153
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H.—Rhode Island Reds	152

THE NECESSARY CARE.

To produce eggs, a hen must have plenty of water, and as she has no teeth, needs grit to grind the food after it passes into the gizzard—animal food, vegetables, and lime in some form. Brooks and outside drinking troughs are sure to be frozen in winter, and sand likewise. So when the farmer throws down corn, which is greedily eaten, the hen profits little, for she cannot digest it properly, and in consequence is unprofitable. Insects (the natural animal food supply) are not to be had, nor is there any vegetable matter available. So the fowls return to natural conditions, which means no eggs until springtime, when they are again able to find the different ingredients from which eggs are formed. The real poultryman knows that it pays to provide the hen with these things when she cannot find them for herself.

During the last two years I have almost entirely changed my plans for feeding the laying hens, and find the new methods much better than the old. Instead of a wet mash at 9 o'clock in the morning, I now give the following dry mash in the afternoon at 2: Ten pounds wheat bran, ten pounds of ground oats, ten pounds ground corn, ten pounds white middlings, ten pounds old process oil meal and ten pounds freshly cut green bone. If you can't get freshly cut green bone, use twenty pounds of any one of the commercial brands of animal food specially prepared for poultry. Mix the above quantities thoroughly, and keep in a barrel for daily use.—The Poultry Yard, in Woman's World for January.

NOTES.

That the Single-comb Buff Orpington is fast coming to the front no one versed in poultry will dispute. They are good layers and growers when properly handled.

Utility is the solid foundation on which the beginner must start his poultry operations. This does not mean the purchase of scrub, or culls, labeled utility, but from any breeder who has standard-bred poultry with a good performing record behind them. A strain that means something and if given half a chance will produce in the hands of the buyer.

In a few months the hatching season will be on. The beginner has been taught the first few lessons and preparations will be made both better and earlier for the 1915 crop of chicks. The experienced poultry operator has already laid his plans and with him everything will be in order to make a good start. No untried methods are used by this class of poultry keepers, and a fair measure of success is always attained.

When the poultry judge hears at the big shows noted breeders disagreeing as to color or shape of the breed they have raised, he does not feel called upon to explain why he cannot always agree with them. And his judgment from time to time, show after show, is in the main right. Any judge can, and at times does, make a mistake. So does a bookkeeper, but generally speaking the awards are placed pretty nearly correct.

The dollar sign should not be the only aim of the exhibitor. Too many times the great desire to win just from the money and advertising standpoint, has led, otherwise good fellows, to be poor sports, and to condemn judges many times unjustly. To be a poor loser gains one nothing in the end. Most exhibitors are mighty good judges of their own fowls, and when in competition fail to see the merits of the other exhibitors' fowls. Keep the vision clear and if on the losing side go back on the plant and plan for better fowls next year. If the breeder looks through smoked glasses, seldom will that kind reach the top of the ladder.

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The Housekeeper

To make a liquid rouge, take thirty grams of carmania; ammonia fluid, one ounce, and rose water four ounces. Mix.

To remove spots from furniture, mix equal parts of alcohol, olive oil, and pure cider vinegar. Shake it well for five minutes to mix evenly and apply with a soft cloth. Wipe with another cloth and polish with woollen cloth.

Don't throw away an old umbrella, but enamel the frame white and use for an extra clothes hanger. Suspend the frame by the handle and hang small articles on it. It will rust nothing after it is enameled.

If potatoes are placed at once in boiling water with a little milk and salt added, it will prevent their turning dark.

To remove indelible ink, soak in strong salt water and rinse in ammonia water. Repeat process till all ink is removed.

When the cream is too thin to whip, add the unbeaten white of an egg. You will have no trouble in whipping the cream.

To remove ink from the fingers, dampen a [illegible] match and rub the stains.

In making peach ice cream, add a few drops of almond flavoring and it will be delicious.

Great saving can be effected in the use of metal polish if it is mixed with paraffin oil. A tin of polish and about four egg cupfuls of the oil shaken together will last for months, besides being much cleaner to use.

Varnished paint can be kept bright by soaking in water a bag filled with flaxseed, and then using the bag as a cloth to wipe off the paint.

To preserve fruit jar rubbers cover with dry flour. When wanted, the flour can readily be wiped off with a dry cloth, and the rubbers will be good as new. Any rubber goods can be preserved for years in this way.

Vinegar will remove fly specks from almost anything—windows, pictures, cupboard, shelves, woodwork, etc.

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Intelligence of Animals.

The story of the Airedale that tramped back home 125 miles is only one of many such instances. It did the journey in 20 days. Another dog was taken a hundred miles by train, and arrived back home in three weeks. A fox-terrier was taken a distance of 150 miles, but within a few days it found its way back to its old home.

A Japanese collie was taken to the veterinary surgeon's with a painful affection of the ear and operated on. It was then taken back home over a mile away. The next evening the dog found its way back to the surgery, and as soon as the door was opened jumped on to the operating table and waited till the "vet" could attend to it. For many evenings after, punctually at 8 o'clock, it visited the surgery and submitted to the process and then went home.

A farmer took a horse from an island to the mainland three miles by boat, worked it all day, and let it loose. The next morning he was surprised to find the horse grazing near his stable, though still very wet.

A tame pigeon used to accompany a boy to school a distance of one and a half miles, remain during lessons, and return with the boy.

A gray cat was taken by train over 60 miles and yet returned home in a few days; one walked a distance of 133 miles, and another walked no less than 282½ miles in four weeks.

A JUST VIEW.

(Rochester Herald)

The shooting of two American hunters in Canadian waters was an incident to be regretted. Yet we must bear in mind that Canada is practically at war, and the men had been warned. [illegible] there is not [illegible] doubt that the American [illegible] would justify the [illegible] though regretting [illegible]

CAUSE FOR PRIDE.

[illegible]

NOT DECADENT.

[illegible]

LIKE A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

[illegible]

In other words, while Uncle Sam does not object to Great Britain being [illegible] of the seas, he wants her to act less like a mother-in-law.

Overwork causes mighty few men to go under.

An Announcement about a "Reduction in Furs"

Has no interest unless the original prices of these furs were especially good. Our Fur Department's reputation for good values makes our **Special Sale of Furs** of special significance.

Our entire stock of women's furs is on sale at a big reduction in price and we certainly have some very interesting values.

Handsome Western Sable Stoles & Throws
Sale price **$8,10, 11.60 and $12**

Isabel Sable Stoles
Sale price **$4.80,6 and $8**

Splendid Mink Marmot Neck Pieces
Beautifully striped, sale price
$8, 10.80, $14.20

Large Western Sable Mufts, fine full furred, sale price
$[illegible].20, 11.60, 12.80

[illegible] shape Isabel Sable Muffs $4, 4.80, 6, $8

Beautiful Mink Marmot Muffs, sale prices **$8.40 9.20, 10 and $11.60**

Belgian Hare and Bokaran Bear Muffs and Stoles from $2.50 and $3.00 up.

Young Men's Stylish Coats

The newest models of the Se
Season's favorite materials—soft
las in greys, browns and navy u
effects, Shawl collar, half belted
waistline, $10 and $12.50

and in the
p Chinchil-
xed tweed
aped at the

Stylish Boy's Overcoats

With shawl collar belted backs, grey brown and navy Chinchilla,$4.50, $5.00 and $[illegible]

Now a word about Ladies Jackets

The balance of this season's stock of coats are now on sale at a tremendous reduction in price.

Regular $10.50 Coats at $7.35 — Regular $11.50 Coats, for $8
" 12.50 " 8.75 — " 15.50 " 10.85

All Misses' and Children's Coats at equally reduced prices.

STEPHAN BROS.

FORMOSA

Miss Saddie Schell, Tillie Kramer and Maggie Brick who came from Preston to spend Christmas with their parents here left for Preston on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kubler of Enniskillen were here on business last Saturday.

Last week it was cold and stormy.

Married here last Monday Jan. 11, Cornil Zinger of Regina, Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zinger to Miss Carrie Gedy daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. Fecy.

Married—J. Lawrence of Clifford to Miss Salome Winter of Enniskillen also Tschirhard of D. Walkerton to Miss Sybella Winter, Walkerton. The two brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs Geo Winter of Enniskillen.

Mr. Cornel Zinger who has been visiting in Cleveland, Ohio, came back last week.

Miss J. Zinger of Cleveland is visiting her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schefter visited relatives in Mildmay on Sunday.

Mr. Alex Kremer of Mildmay was here on business on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oehring of Hanover who visited here for three weeks left for home last week.

Fire wood came down in price this winter.

(Intended for last week.)

Mr. Corney Zieger who arrived from Regina two weeks ago, left for a visit in Cleveland accompanied by his sister Miss Johanna and Miss Carolina Fedy. On their return they were accompanied by their sister Justin of that city who will visit her parents here.

A Vogt of Otter Creek spent New Year's here with his parents.

Mr Andrew Oberle of Walkerton was here on business last week.

The Culross old Council was elected by acclamation on nomination day.

The Brewery is looking up for their summer ice.

Alex, son of Jacob Brick here, came home from the north west two weeks ago.

Mike Graf, Henry Mosack and Alex Zimmer are busy at the rabbit hunting.

Last Saturday and Sunday we had a great snow storm the roads are blocked with snow at many places.

CHEPSTOW

Wedding bells are ringing here.

Greenock Township council met in McNab's hall last Monday.

Quite a number of the local sports attended the patriotic concert held in Cargill last Friday, and report it was fine.

Louis Shenkel spent the week end at his town residence on Water Street north.

Rev. P. J. Meyer, formerly of Chepstow, but now of Hespeler spent a few days of last week with Rev. Y. A. Zettler.

Quite a number of our youth and beauty attended the ball at Cargill last night (Wed.) and report a good time.

Jos M. Graf has taken the contract of cutting ice on the pond this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Austett returned to their home in Berlin last Monday after spending the holidays with their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs H. C. McNab and family who have been visiting their many friends in this vicinity returned to Guelph last Thursday and intend leaving for their home in Elgin, Oregon, shortly.

Mr. Tony Klein of Swift Current. Sask., is visiting friends and relatives here.

James Coumans of the W. H. S. spent Saturday and Sunday under the parental roof.

A. J. Graf made a business trip to Walkerton on Tuesday.

Roman Bolk contractor of Walkerton spent last week visiting his many friends here. Rome says he already has a large number of contracts on hand for next summer.

Mrs. John Lang was in Berlin last week attending the funeral of Mr. Bates.

W. H. Mullin of the Walkerton Works spent Sunday renewing acquaintances in the burg.

Our general blacksmith Jos. A. Massel is at present running overtime to keep up with his ever increasing trade,

This Stunning Blouse and Short Wide Skirt

may be seen with many other smart new styles in The Butterick Fashion Sheet for January.

Call at our Pattern Department and get a copy FREE.

J. H Appel

Miss Margaret Lippert of Buffalo is here attending her father Mr. Geo. Lippert sr. who is seriously ill.

The engagement of Miss Christina Polmer to Mr. J. Kocher of Walkerton was announced from the R. C. pulpit here on Sunday.

Judging by the heavy movement in town property local real estate dealers predict a boom for this burg the coming summer. Ed. Wittman purchased a fine building lot in the east end of the burg from Mr. Peter Graf. Ed. intends to erect a house on this lot next summer. Mr. Graf has several more good building lots for sale and speculators would do well to look over this proposition as the east end will eventually be the primier residential part of the town.

CARGILL

A most enjoyable entertainment was given in aid of the Belgians in the Foresters hall here on Friday evening last in aid of the Belgian fund. The first part of the programe was a comedy in one act "War Times", excellently presented by a caste of local amateurs, this was followed by readings cleverly and vividly depicting scenes from the late battle of the Meuse, and the camp scene which was next on the programe was a very effective tableau, by the side of a fire and surrounded by clusters of trees were bivouacked representative of the defenders of our country softly humming songs of home and their loved ones far away while in the background a British sentry paced back and forth back and forth, his bayonet glowing red in the light of the camp fire, the chorus of the British Marines "presented arms" with admirable precision when the Union Jack was swung across the foreground of the scene, "Rule Brittania" followed by songs of the Royal Navy were rendered with a spirit worthy the real "Jack Tars. Against a background of this grouped flags of the Allies, the National Anthems were sung by uniformed representatives of each. The British anthem last of all, and the evening ended with three hearty cheers for the King. A capacity audience greeted the performers. The handsome sum of $100.00 was realized besides a donation of $5.00 by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hettrick. The management wishes to thank most heartily everyone who co-operated with them in their efforts to make the evening a success.

Mr A. J. Bennet and family moved to St. Thomas on Tuesday where we underst and Mr. Bennet is entering into business for himself.

Our local hockeyists journeyed to Paisley on Monday evening and played a friendly game with the puckists of that village, sorry to say our boys were beaten. 1-1 Never mind boys it is early in the season.

A load of our youth and beauty drove over to Mr. Jas Watson's on the town line Monday evening and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Picture post cards depicting different scenes of the play and Nautical choruses are on sale at the store of Keeling & Co. All proceeds from these go to the Patriotic Fund.

Mr. C. W. Keeling was up from Listowel for a few days the first of the week.

Mr. John Reaburn took over the stock of Mr. Fred Pegelo on Tuesday of this week and Mr. Pegelo has moved to the form taken from Mr. Reaburn in exchange for his stock.

Miss Crawford of Walkerton is spending a few days at the home of Ed. Crawford.

Our new open air rink was opened on Saturday night with a large attendance

The hockey team journed to Paisley on Monday night and were defeated by the puck chasers of that burg by 3 to 1. The return game will be played here on Jan 21st

Mr Jas Bennett who has been manager for the last half year of the planing mill has resigned and moved to St Thomas We wish them every success in their new home

Mr and Mrs W J Laughleen who spent the past two months visiting in Woodstock have returned home

Mr Joe Hanson of Guelph was in the village on Tuesday

Another change in the train service is advertised for Jan 17th our mail arriving about 15 minutes later and the south train in the afternoon about 20 minutes earlier

PINKERTON

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Vennard a daughter.

Miss Jean MacMillan is visiting her sister Mrs. Adam Reid.

Mrs. Nokel, Miss Jean Walker and Mr. Hugh Tully who have been visiting friends in this vicinity returned on Monday to Toronto.

Skating is the order of the day on the pond though the ice is somewhat rough yet.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Garland to Mr. Wesley Caswell of Success, Sask., takes place on Wednesday of this week. Mr. Caswell is an old Pinkerton boy and the best wishes of the community go with the young couple to their future home in the west.

Rev. Mr. Johnston preached at both services in the Pres. church on Sunday last taking the place of Rev. Mr. Peckover who will occupy the pulpit next Sunday.

Mr. William Cumberland and two sons arrived from the west last week and are visiting at Mr. John McKee's.

Miss Mettle Donnelly returned to Toronto last Thursday.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. George Chick lost a valuable colt last week.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

TOWN COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

the other things planned by the council was the extension of the water main in the west ward, which was necessary, before the residents of that section would have an efficient service This extension would also give a double line down town, which in case of emergency would be valuable as at present, should a bad break occur in the one main, the emergency pump at Truax's mill would alone have to be relied upon.

In connection with the water-works system it is proposed to drill another well at the pumping house in order to secure a larger supply of water. A new electric pump is also being installed there. This pump has a capacity of 400 gallons per minute.

With regard to road work, Yonge St. to the Carrick road will be graded and receive special attention. The roads in town will probably be oiled as last year. Additional sidewalks will also be built.

It is proposed to put a by-law before the ratepayers in the near future for the purpose of making the extension of the waterworks system in the West ward and raise debentures to pay for that work and also for the amount of $[illegible] which is required to pay the town's share of the cost of the West end bridge. This is almost necessary for if the council attempted to pay this amount from taxes and general revenue it would mean a tax rate of 35 mills.

Besides the usual routine work the following appointments were made:—Assessor, Mr. P. Todd: Auditors, Messrs. W. H. McBurney and I. A. Nairn: Member Public School Board, Mr. H. G. Hunter: Member High School Board, Dr. Stalker.

The next meeting of the Council will be held on Monday 25th, inst.

FACTORIES REOPENED.

The Rattan factory, the Knechtel Furniture factory and the R. Truax & Son factory which have been closed for some two or three weeks, recommenced operations on Monday.

SPECIAL LOW RATES

The Walkerton Business College is offering special low rates for a three months commercial course. Now is an excellent opportunity for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education and be prepared for the great demand for trained book-keepers and stenographers which is sure to come at the close of the war.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Northern Exhibition Agricultural Society will be held in the office of the Department of Agriculture, Walkerton, on Thursday Jan, 21st, 1915 at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the directors and the financial statement for 1913 and for the election of president and Directors for the year 1915 and such other business required by the Ontario Act. respecting Agricultural Associations, Jas. Tolton, Secy.

WHAT THE MEN NEED

Many people in Ontario who are anxious to send articles to the Canadian soldiers at Salisbury are repeatedly asking "What are the men in need of and what would they appreciate?" An answer to this comes in a letter from Captain Arthur McNally, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McNally of Brant, where in answer to the query he says:—

> "If you want to send things that the men really need, you can send no more scarfs, mitts and gloves. The men have all been issued with sleeping bags and cardigan jackets by the government. Remember when you make gloves or mitts, the men must be able to use the forefinger at least."

Capt. McNally also intimates that as socks and handkerchiefs wear out quickly, these articles are always very acceptable and appreciated by the men as well as the above.

THE Merchants Bank OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. **The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.**

Big Sale is Booming

The LARGE CROWDS of people daily visiting our 20 Per Cent Reduction Stock-Taking Sale, are more than pleased with their purchases.

A few specials reduced more than 20 per cent, brocaded velvets special $1 value now 75c yd.

$1.00 and $1.25 silks 1 yd wide Sale Price 75c yd.

25c. to 30c. silk ribbons, 15c. yd. 2 yds. for 25c.

15c., 20c., and 25c. embroideries and laces, 10c. yd.

75c. and 8-c. fancy lawn waists, Sale Price 39c.

$1.00 to $2.00 waists, Sale Price only 50c. each.

$3 50 and $4.00 silk underskirts Sale Price 2.75.

60c. table linens 2 yds. wide, Sale Price 45c. yd.

60c. corduroy velvets 27 in. wide, Price 45c. yd.

10c, 12½c. and 15c. embroideries and laces 5c. yd.

$1.00 and 1.25 silk scarfs and mufflers, 65c. each.

Cravenette and rubber raincoats $7.50 and $8.50. for $5.75 each.

Come with the Big Crowds in the afternoon or the Smaller Crowds in the morning, if convenient, as you get prompt attention then. Big Bargains for all up to the 23rd.

McBurney & Co.

DEFEATED IN PORT ELGIN.

The Mildmay hockey team was defeated by Port Elgin in a league hockey match played in Port Elgin on Monday evening by a score of 8-1. This defeat will probably take some of the swelling from the heads of the "Flying Dutchmen", and the worst has not yet come.

DISTRICT L.O.L. MEETING.

The annual meeting of Walkerton District L.O.L. was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall here on Monday afternoon. The meeting was attended by twenty-one delegates from the Paisley, Cargill, Underwood and Walkerton lodges. The following were the officers elected:—

W. M. John Nelson, Underwood.
D. M. John Bannerman, Paisley.
Chaplain Geo Carhert, Walkerton.
Fin. Sec'y, Wm Abell, Cargill.
Rec. " Wm Van Horne, Walkerton.
Treas. Arthur Johnston, Cargill.
Dir. of C. Geo. Morton, Paisley.
Lecturer, R. M. White, Underwood.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	"	50
Wheat	"	"	Standard		1.50
Barley	"	"	65	to	68
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"	50
Butter	"	lb.	16	"	28
Eggs	"	doz.	30	"	[illegible]
Chicken	"	lb.	10	"	12
Ducks	"	"	10	"	12
Turkeys	"	"	15	"	16

GAVE ALL HE HAD.

In the last three verses of the 12th Chapter of St. Mark. The Master commended the poor widow for her much giving. In Chesley in the last week of 1914 a little six-year-old boy had five dollars in the Savings Bank gave all that he had to buy a barrel of flour for the Belgians and a barrel will keep two starving Belgians alive all winter. The boy's name is Burdette McNeil and we would ask all our exchanges to repeat the story of the sacrifice of a Chesley boy who has a heart that can feel for another's woe.—Chesley Enterprise.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Tenders for Wood

TENDERS for supplying about thirty cord of good sound green body wood, beech or maple [illegible], will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, January 26th, 1915, at 2 p.m. Wood to be piled where directed and delivered at the Jail and County Buildings, Walkerton, on or before the last day of March, 1915. Further particulars may be obtained from H. M. Norrish at County Buildings.
Dated 11th of January, 1915.

F. A. MALCOMSON,
County Clerk

The History of the County of Bruce

And of The

Minor Municipalities Therein

(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)

Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps, Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for **75c** or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for $1.75

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL. XXXIV No 3

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1915—8 PAGES

"VINOL"

The Delicious Cod Liver and Iron Tonic Without Oil

For a nervous run-down condition, lack of energy, chronic coughs, loss of appetite, gives strength and vitality.

Especially recommended as a strengthening tonic for elderly people, weak women and pale children and during convalesence.

It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach.

"THE VINOL AGENCY"

Hunter's Drug Store

Phone 35 Drugs and Kodaks C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Wodehouses's Animal Invigorator

Conditions Horses and Cattle. Nothing in the world like it Endorsed by the Leading Stockmen.

Try a 25c. or 50c. Package

A. P. SIEVERIGHT

Drugs and Kodaks

To My Patrons and Friends I Extend the Compliments of the Season and the wish for a prosperous 1915

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

SEMI-ANNUAL

Slack Season Sale

Ends on Saturday January 23 Take advantage of the big discounts we are giving in Men's Wear, Suits and Overcoats made to your measure.

Following are some Bargains

$2.00 and $2.50 Hats, sale price.................. $1.00
50c. to $1.60 Caps, sale pr .... 39c to 80c
$1.00 to $4 Underwear sale price a suit .... 80c to $3.25
20 to 75c Sox, per pr 15c to 69c
$1.00 and $1.50 Shirts all going at 89c
Overalls, Smocks, odd pants Sweater Coats, Neck Scarfs, etc.,

25 Per Cent Off

Business Suits, Dress Suits Odd Pants, Overcoats made to your measure in the latest styles. Fit workmanship and trimmings Guaranteed. 20 per cent off during sale.

Call and see me and get me to make you a new Suit and overcoat, we'll give you the new Spring styles for 1915

We do only first class work

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

C. A. FOX.

Jeweller and Optician.

C.P.R. ticket office at Hunter's.

Jas. Tolton issuer of marriage licenses.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Buy your Overcoat this week at McBurney's.

Three more Big Days left of McBurney's Sale.

Get your share of McBurney's Bargains this week.

Miss Cecelia Ellinghausen left for Buffalo on Tuesday.

Mr. M. J. Rumsey made a business trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. Walter Bock of Buffalo is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. Jack Hartman of Clifford was a business visitor here last Tuesday.

The annual congregational meeting of Knox church was held last night.

Mrs. J. I. Hobson of Guelph is visiting at the home of Mr. N. C. McKay.

The next regular meeting of the town council will be held on Monday next.

Mr. Walter Booth, barber of Port Elgin, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

Mr. John Brauler who has spent the summer in the west returned here yesterday.

Miss Flossie Beshan spent the week-end at the home of Mr. Jno. Austett in Chepstow.

Miss W. Sinclair of Edmonton was a guest at the home of Mr. A. S. Royce on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schumacher celebrated the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Leggett of Regina were recent visitors of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Leggett, in Hepworth.

Additional locals on page 8.

Miss Estelle Kribbs who has spent the past three weeks here left for her home in Hespeler on Monday.

Saturday Jan. 23rd is the last day of our slack season sale. Come and see the bargains we are giving.—G. T. Rourke.

Mrs. J. S. Wahlquist and daughter Florence who have spent the past three week's at Mr. N. Eidt's returned to Berlin on Wednesday.

A snowshoeing party comprised of ten local young people spent a very enjoyable evening on Tuesday at the home of Mr. J. L. Lamb in Brant.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cross who were married at Napier, Ont., on Tuesday of last week are spending part of their honeymoon at the home of the latter's uncle, Mr. W. J. McNally Mr. and Mrs. Cross will reside in Younge Sask.

Mrs. J. Leggett and Miss McDonald of Hepworth, renewed acquaintances here on Tuesday after having attended the funeral of their brother, the late Alex McDonald, which took place to Purdy's cemetery, Greenock, on Saturday.

Mr. J. J. Schumacher made a trip to Toronto this week and while in the city went to hear the world-famous pianist, Ernest Seitz, who appeared at Massey Hall. Mr. Seitz is a cousin of Mrs. J. Cuolo of Walkerton and is known to many in this locality, his father having been a resident of Formosa some years ago.

BAPTIST CHURCH

The annual business meeting of the Baptist and Christian church will be held on Friday evening of next week, January 29th.

SOLD FARM.

Mr. Chas. Pettepiece has disposed of his 150 acre farm on Concession 2, in Greenock to Mr. Joseph Carter. Mr. Carter now owns 250 acres of good farm land in Greenock township.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the S. Bruce Farmers' Institute will be held in the town hall, Walkerton, on Monday 25th, inst., afternoon and evening. See bills for particulars. -W. A. Rowand, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

White Wyandotte Cockerels, large healthy birds; bred from McLeod Bros.' pen, which won second prize in the International egg laying contest at Storrs.—Apply to John T. Lamb.

KNOX CHURCH.

A farewell service will be held for the men of the third contingent in Knox Church on Sunday evening. Special sermon by the minister and music by the choir. They expect to leave Walkerton early next week.

MARRIED IN TRENTON.

On January 1st Mr. A. D. Hone, B. A., a former teacher on the W. H. S. staff, was married in Trenton, Ont., to Miss Kathleen McComb. Mr. Hone is science master in the Peterboro Collegiate Institute.

BOX SOCIAL.

The Johnston Corner's box social which was postponed some time ago owing to stormy weather, will be held in the school house on Thursday of this week, Jan. 21st. A good program will be provided commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 10c, ladies with boxes free.

LECTURE AND BOX SOCIAL.

Rev. Thos. Wilson will deliver his illustrated lecture on the war at S. S. No. 3, Brant, (Maple Hill school) on Friday evening of this week, Jan. 22nd Mr. Wilson's lecture will be followed by a box social. Admission, 10c and 15c. Proceeds in aid of Red Cross Society. A sleigh will leave the town hall at 8.30 o'clock for any wishing to attend the box social and return immediately after the social.

BOX SOCIAL.

A box social and entertainment under the auspices of the Malcolm Branch of the United Farmers of Ontario will be held in their hall at Malcolm on Friday evening, January 29th. An excellent program is being prepared, which will include addresses by R. E. Truax, M. P., W. D. Cargill, M. P. P. and H. H. Miller, Wm McDonald, M. P. P. will occupy the chair. Admission 15c, ladies with boxes free.

HE'S ONLY A KID.

At last the editor of the Mildmay Gazette has thrown off his mask and appeared in his true light—he is merely a kid. Citizens of this town were always in a quandary to know the why and the wherefore of the Gazette's persistent raillery about Walkerton and everything pertaining thereto and the secret was revealed on Thursday last when the Gazette man appeared on the line-up of the Mildmay hockey team of youngsters under eighteen years which opposed the High School II. team in a strenuous game in that burg. Now that the Gazette man has dubbed himself a kid, Walkertonians will be content to let him rave on as long as the youngster is kept amused. Will some one be kind enough to contribute a rattle and perhaps he will then cease his incessant bawling.

GOING IN THIRD.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn manager of the Canada Spool & Bobbin Co'y will be an officer of the Bruce Regt. in the Third Contingent. Mr. Albert Earwaker has signed up as quarter-master for Capt. Martyn and will accompany him.

HAD TOES CRUSHED

While working about the tool-house at the town hall, on Friday, Mr. Jno. Smith, street inspector, had the misfortune to have the scraper, which is used in levelling the snow on the sidewalks, fall on his right foot, badly crushing two of his toes. Mr. Smith will as a result of his mishap be off work for several days.

BURIED AT CARGILL

The death occurred in London on Sunday January 17th, of Elizabeth Thompson, aged 42 years, of Cargill. The remains were forwarded to that town for burial on Monday afternoon Mrs. Thompson is survived by her husband and four children. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

SIGNED FOR THIRD

Besides Messrs Joe Wallace and Robt. Turner mentioned in our last issue, the following local boys returned on Saturday from Tobermory where they have been doing guard duty, to join the local corps of the third contingent which is mobilizing here:—Vic Bell, Geo. Weidner, Joe Farrell, Frank Taggart and Percy Jenkins.

MAKES ASSIGNMENT

Mr. J. Pleskey, general merchant, who has been conducting the business formerly conducted by Mr. James Whitehead, made an assignment to the latter on Saturday last. Mr. Pleskey claims that the recent failure of one of his debtors in Toronto put him in financial difficulties and is assuring all his creditors that he expects to be able to make settlement at one-hundred cents on the dollars.

SOLDIER'S AID TEA ROOM.

Citizens are reminded that the Soldiers Aid Tea Room which is being conducted by a number of young ladies is open every Wednesday afternoon and evening. A number of ladies have recently given teas at the tea-room and the room is open to all for this purpose. The young ladies have raised a considerable sum of money in this way and whenever possible purchases of homemade baking etc. should be made at the tea-room.

ZEPPELINS RAID BRITAIN

The most important despatch received from the war zone during the past two weeks was that bringing news which was received yesterday of a Zeppelin raid on English towns. The raid was made during the night of Tuesday and a great deal of damage was done in the five towns which were attacked. Among other things the raiders attempted to blow up the country residence of the Royal Family at Sandringham. The attempt however was futile and even had it been successful it would have been of little consequence the Royal Family had returned to Buckingham palace some days previous.

NO CHANGE AT MALCOLM POLL

In reporting the recount of the ballots cast in the recent election for the reeveship of Brant, last week we stated that one ballot at the Malcolm Poll had been added in favor of Mr. McCallum. This we have since been informed was untrue and in justice to Mr. O'Neill, the Deputy Returning Officer, we state that his first return was correct and the recount of the ballots at his poll made no change. This being the case, the recount demanded by Mr. McCallum proved beneficial, in a certain degree to Reeve Nesbitt as it increased his majority to two.

DIED IN PORT ELGIN

The death occurred at Port Elgin on Thursday last of a former resident of this district in the person of Mr. Alex. McDonald The remains were brought to Greenock for burial, the funeral taking place on Saturday, from his son Daniel's residence, to Purdy's cemetery where interment was made. The deceased is survived by three daughters Mrs. Moulton, Port Elgin; Mrs. Wm. Percy, Kinlough, and Mrs. Neil McKay, Kincardine, and two sons, W. J., of Kincardine and Dan. of Greenock. Mrs. Legget and Miss McDonald, of Hepworth, formerly of Walkerton, are sisters of the deceased.

DEATH OF MRS. TINDALE.

Death in a very sudden nature came to Catherine Young, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Tindall at her home on Victoria St., on Monday evening last, heart-failure causing her death while seated in a chair, shortly after having eaten her evening meal. The late Mrs. Tindall who was 81 years of age has been a resident of Walkerton for many years and was highly respected by all who knew her and her sudden demise is regretted by all. She is survived by one daughter Mrs. Ross of Windsor, who was with her at the time of her death. The funeral took place to the Walkerton Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hildstein of Formosa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Genevieve M., to Mr. Anthony J. Klein, the marriage to take place in St. Mary's church, Formosa, on Tuesday, February 2nd.

McPHERSON—FREEMAN.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, Jan. 20th at high noon at the home of the bride's parents when Olive May youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Freeman was united in marriage to Mr. W. G. McPherson. Rev. Thos. Wilson officiating. The bride who was unattended wore a gown of charmeuse veiled with ninon with pearl trimming and carried a boquet of bridal roses. The young couple, left on the afternoon C.P.R. train for Toronto and other points previous to taking up their abode at West Monkton, Ont.

CHARGE DISMISSED.

Wm. Cumberland who was charged with fraudulently collecting money for the Patriotic Fund, appeared for a second hearing before Magistrate Tolton on Friday last. No additional evidence of any important nature was produced by the crown and as it was in no instance proven that he had received money, the magistrate considered that he had been punished quite sufficiently for the attempt by his one week in goal, and dismissed the case. In dismissing the case he warned Cumberland against further collecting and the latter assured the court that at no time had he collected funds in a fraudulent manner and as to the future, he would attempt to collect no more funds.

A DESPISABLE TRICK.

One of the most despisable tricks which have been perpetrated recently came to light last week when a man who held a grievance against a former neighbor placed him and his wife on the Indian List. This was without doubt spite work on the part of this man as it transpired that neither of the parties placed on the list have at any time conducted themselves in such a manner as to warrant their names being placed there and the woman in the case has never partaken of the flowing bowl. On learning of the wrong which has been done him the chagrin which the man felt was almost unbearable and on complaining to the authorities he was instructed to communicate with the department at Toronto. Surely this man has some way of securing recompense for the great wrong which has been done not only to him but more particularly to his wife.

Volunteers for Third

Enrolling for the third contingent is still in progress at the armory, the following men in addition to those reported last week having signed up since last issue.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn	Walkerton
Albert Earwaker	"
Vic. Bell	"
Geo. Weidner	"
Joe Wallace	"
Symon Small	"
Ray Hyslop	"
Robt. Turner	"
Joe Farrell	"
Frank Taggart	"
John R. McKay	Kincardine
Thos. Babcock	Paisley
Joseph Parker	Hepworth
G. L. Maloy	"
R. D. Roberts	Tara
Dan. Robson	"
J. H. Dolphin	"
Geo. Pike	"
Frank McDonald	"
A. E. McFarland	Wiarton
E. M. McFarland	"
Bert Blackman	"
Wm. Lamers	"
Jas. Copperthwaite	Chesley
J. Yorke	Cargill
Chas. Cole	Riversdale

The third contingent is taking a large number of Walkerton young men sixteen having already signed to fight for their flag and country.

BORN

Von Hatten — In Walkerton on Thursday January 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Von Hatten, a daughter.

MARRIED

Vogan—Russell. — In Toronto, on Monday January 11th, Mr. Ray Vogan of Walkerton, to Miss Jean Russell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Russell of Walkerton. Mr. Vogan has rented a part of Mrs. McKillop's residence on Jackson St., and will reside there.

Cross—Gough.—On Tuesday January 12th, at the home of the bride's parents at Napier, Ont., Mr. H. W. Cross of Young Sask., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Cross, formerly of Walkerton, to Miss Irene Lilian Gough, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogle Gough.

Hill—Condy.—In Greenock on Wednesday, January 20th, 1915, Mr. Alfred Roy Hill to Miss Alice Condy daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Condy of Greenock

HOCKEY MATCH

The Mildmay hockey team will play an N. H. L. match with the local aggregation here on Friday night of this week. The Mildmayites are coming here determined to win this game from the blue-and-white and it will be the best game of the season. Turn out and cheer the "Colts" to victory over their old-time opponents, the "Dutchmen". Game called at 8.15 sharp.

ROOM FOR MANY MORE

The County of Bruce has been asked for 150 men for the third contingent, and recruiting is now in progress in Walkerton and will continue until Jan. 25th, unless the number should be forthcoming before that date. A good number have already volunteered, but there is still room for many more, any young man who is desirous of serving his Country, should lose no time in coming to the Armouries, as recruiting must close on the above date. Do not be backward in coming forward, there will be plenty of room for you. Parents should encourage, not discourage, their boys from serving their Country. Pay commences from date of enlistment. —W. J. Douglass, Lt. Col., Recruiting Officer.

A CO-OPERATIVE STORE

Walkerton is to have a co-operative store to assist in reducing the high cost of living. The Householders Co-Operative Stores Limited of Toronto, a concern chartered by the Ontario Government with a capital stock of $400,000 and who now have a chain of stores running successfully in Toronto are now prepared to open up branches in outside districts, they have appointed Mr. Wm. Bish to organize a branch here. He will start at once to appoint a provisional advisory board and treasurer to handle the funds for subscribers, upon which the company will pay a good interest as well as profit-dividends every three months. The company will also undertake to sell produce of all kinds on the Toronto markets for its members, without charge. This will be a decided advantage to the farmers.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A case of interest to farmers and fruit growers was heard at the court house on Monday afternoon before Judge Klein. It was a case in which McGregor & Pritchard, fruit growers were suing for an injunction to compel Mr. Nicholas Schmidt their neighbor, who is also a fruit grower, to cut or trim the limbs of a number of cherry trees which had been planted on the dividing line of the two properties and the limbs having extended over their property, were, the plaintiff alleged interfering with traffic on a road which passes along the fence at that point and it was to compel the removal of this obstruction for which they entered suit. Considerable evidence was heard from both sides and Judge Klein adjourned the case until Wednesday of next week, January 27th.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The C.O.F. entertainment and ball which was held in the town hall on Friday last in aid of the Red Cross Fund was most successful in every way. The program was all that could have been desired, each and every number being will received and applauded by the packed hall. The numbers on the program deserving of special mention were, the recitations by Miss Nesbitt and Miss Jean Norrish, the solos by Mr A. S. Royce and the the recitations by Mr. Clarke of the Bank of Commerce staff. Mr. Clarke is an artist in elocution and his recitations added greatly to the evening's program. Mayor Lippert occupied the chair in his usual able manner. At conclusion of the program, lunch was served to everyone in the hall after which some sixty couples participated in a most enjoyable dance. The proceeds of the evening over expenses amounted to over $40, which amount has been paid over to the Red Cross Society.

ANNUAL MEETING OF I.O.D.E.

Though it is not yet five months since the Walkerton Chapter was organized much has been accomplished. The sum of $551.00 has been received by the Treasurer. Of the money expended $50 was sent to the Belgian Relief Fund, $15 was spent in providing Christmas cheer for families in town and $225 in purchasing materials for hospital supplies and soldiers' comforts. Four shipments have been made to the Red Cross Society and to the Camps, among the materials being 108 yards bandages, 101 shirts and 202 pairs of socks, besides wristlets, cholera bands, night-shirts, helmets, scarfs, bed quilts, etc. The members wish to thank the people of the town and community for their generous assistance and would mention especially the Dunkeld school, the Soldiers' Aid Tea room, St. Thomas Sunday School, Rev. Mr. Wilson and the ladies of Cargill. They wish to acknowledge also the courtesy of the editors of the local papers, of Captain Klein and of Sergeant Pengelly. They extend a cordial invitation to all the women of the community to attend the meetings held for work, in the Armouries each Tuesday evening at 7.30 and Friday afternoon at 2.30.

FINED $25 AND COSTS.

As a sequel to the case we reported last week in which Mr. Jno. W. Becker of Carrick was fined $10 and costs for being drunk while on the prohibitory list, Mr. Wm Russell, proprietor of the American Hotel, Neustadt, appeared before magistrate Telford in Hanover on Thursday last and on pleading guilty to the charge of supplying the liquor to Becker, was fined $25 and costs. The charge against Russell was laid as a result of the investigation of Mr. Jos. White the local license inspector.

FOR THE WARDENSHIP.

Our Reeve A. E. McNab is out this year for the Wardenship of Bruce County. As a Reeve of Walkerton has never been honored with the position, it seems to be about due for the County fathers to pass the honor this way. Alex has been in the County Council now for a number of years and has been returned Reeve by acclamation during the past three years something unheard of in the municipal life of Walkerton. He has occupied almost all the responsible positions in the County Council except the Wardenship and has served the County faithfully and with ability during the time he has been our representative there and is easily ranked as the foremost member of the County Council. No doubt he has also, with his legal training saved the County considerable sums of money. We think he has fairly earned the right to be the County's next Warden and here's hoping he lands the prize.

HOCKEY

In the return N.H.L. hockey match played in Southampton last Friday. Walkerton defeated Southampton by a score of 10 to 4. Although it was predicted that the locals would win, it was not expected that they would do so in such a decisive manner and the one-sided score in their favor was a surprise not only to their opponents, but also to their supporters here, to say nothing of the effect it had upon the Mildmay septette and their fans. During the first half the game was a close one, the half-time score being 4-1 but the second period proved disastrous for Southampton six goals being registered against them while LaFrance in goal for Walkerton got everything that came his way.

Poor old Mildmay! The championship honors which were flaunted before the people of that burg by the editor of the Gazette two months ago, have faded into obscurity, and the team is now prepared to lie down and die. The game Friday night will put them under the sod completely and Walkerton hockey fans will no doubt willingly supply all the crepe necessary for the mourning Mildmayites.

. Port Elgin defeated Mildmay on Thursday last by 11-9. Thirty minutes overtime was necessary to decide a winner.

Cheer up Mildmay, the worst is yet to come.

Mildmay plays here Friday. This will be the game of the season.

Another illustration of the enmity which Mildmay bears towards Walkerton came to light during the past week when it was learned that the officials of the hockey team which represents that town had protested to the N.H.L. against the local team playing Roy Oberle who is employed in Formosa. The Mildmay club are jealous of Walkerton's successes and in thus attempting to demoralize the local team are evincing considerable swelheadedness. Suffice it to say that they gained nothing by their protest and Roy will as usual be seen on the line-up on Friday night.

Walkerton's win at Southampton has put them at the head of the district the standing being as follows:—

	Won	Last	To Play
Walkerton	2	0	4
Port Elgin	2	1	3
Southampton	1	2	3
Mildmay	0	2	4

The High School hockey team plays an exhibition game in Chesley on Friday.

The Walkerton High School Juniors journeyed to Mildmay on Friday evening last, they were defeated 4-1 by an older and larger team. Godfrey of the Mildmay Northern League team and Schefter, the celebrated editor of the Mildmay Gazette appeared on their line-up. The return game has not yet been arranged.

On Saturday afternoon the fast Hanover junior Y. M. C. A. septette were defeated here 5-4 by the local juniors after fifteen minutes of overtime. The game was evenly contested throughout. The teams line-up as follows:—

Hanover		Walkerton
N. Helwig	goal	H. O'Brecht
K. Knechtel	1st defence	F. Moore
E. Logie	2nd "	M. Wilson
H. Boettger	rover	O. Schefter
C. Peppler	centre	A. Scanlon
O. Helwig	l. wing	O. Schwindt
S. Peppler	r. wing	L. Baumann

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"Oh, Lord Wellrose," murmured Susan, in a very low tone, and blushing deeply. "I hope you will forgive me for venturing to make such an assertion, but I must not hesitate to say anything that may serve to deepen your interest in poor Benny. Lord Wellrose, poor Benjamin Hurst, humble as he is, may be your own poor kinsman."

"Impossible!" broke impulsively from the lips of the astonished young man. Then, in a quieter tone, he asked:

"What makes you think so, dearest?"

"Oh, in the first place, the strong likeness! If you were dressed alike, strangers might take you for twins," said Susan.

The young earl smiled slightly, as he said:

"The likeness is undeniable. But do you not know that such likenesses have been found to exist even between persons of different nationalities?"

"Yes, my lord; but I fancy that in every case there must have been some blood relationship, however distant, or even unknown. But the likeness between you, my lord, and my poor friend Benny, is not the only reason I have for believing that he may be your lordship's poor kinsman."

"Then what more, dearest?"

"Lord Wellrose, Benjamin was not the child of the woman whose name he bears, and who brought him up as her own. He was a deserted child, of unknown parentage. All that is known of him is that: That he was born in or near Seton Castle, the seat of your grandfather, the late Baron Linlithgow; and the only relics of his childhood that he possesses are two little articles, a sack and a sock, both of which are embroidered with the eglantine, which your lordship knows to be the symbol of the Seton-Linlithgows, just as the rose was the symbol of the Sinclairs of Roslyn."

"Yes," said the earl, with a smile, "and many of the daughters of Seton-Linlithgow were named after their flower, as many of the ladies of Roslyn were named after their rose. But go on, my dearest Susan."

"Nor was there so much in all this, had not the crest of the Barons of Seton-Linlithgow been embroidered among the leaves of this symbolic flower, the eglantine. That alone would have been worthless. Any lady of the house of Seton-Linlithgow might have given the cast-off garments of her infant to any servant or peasant woman needing clothing for her child; but taken in connection with the strong likeness between your lordship and the possessor of these relics, I think they mean much. What do you think, Lord Wellrose?" inquired Susy, looking intently into the face of the earl.

"Do you know what you have stated to be facts, my dear Susan? And have you seen these relics, as you call them?"

"Let me be accurate," said Suzy. "I know the likeness to be a fact; and so do you. I have seen the relics; and so may you. All the other facts I have from hearsay; but I believe them, and I believe they may be proved."

"Well, my dearest, whether this young man may have any claim upon me from kinship or from mere humanity, he has certain a claim stronger than either of these: it is that you, my beloved, are interested in his fate. When I leave you, Susan, I shall go as soon as possible to Mr. Percy Mellis, the most eminent lawyer for criminal cases in the world perhaps, and I shall retain him, and any other lawyer or half-dozen lawyers that he may recommend to assist him."

"Oh, I do thank you so much! And, Lord Wellrose, my purse, my whole fortune is freely at Benny's service, to secure the best counsel for him—yes, if it should take all I possess in the world to have Benny once more out of prison, and free from the horrible danger!" she exclaimed, with a shudder, bursting again into hysterical sobs and tears.

"Take comfort, dearest one," said the young earl, with much emotion. "As to the finding and retaining of the best counsel to be had, that shall be my care and my cost, my duty and my pleasure."

"No, no," said Suzy, eagerly, through her tears. "You may perhaps have the right to help Benny, and I am glad to know that you will do it; but I have certainly the right to help him, and I mean to do it, not only because he was a loved and trusted mem cause he was a loved and trusted member of my household—though that circumstance, considered in itself, is much—but more because he had always seemed to me like one of my own brothers, only dearer, far dearer than any brother I have, because he was just of my own age, and in our infancy shared my cradle and my food and play like my twin-brother. My lord, help him all you can, but let me bear the cost, for the precious old love's sake. You do not misunderstand me, I hope; do you, Lord Wellrose?" inquired Suzy in anxious tone.

"Misunderstand you, true heart, pure spirit? No, indeed. I understand you and confide in you, and love you perfectly. And I go from you now straight to the cell of the imprisoned boy, that I may confront him for your sake," said the earl, as he raised and pressed her hand to his lips.

CHAPTER XXIV

From Park Lane Lord Wellrose went straight to Lincoln's Inn Fields, and sought out the chambers of Mr. Percy Mellis, the great criminal lawyer.

So great was now the fame of this learned lawyer and eloquent advocate that he might have been a queen's counsel if he had but chosen to abandon the cause of the poor and needy—the men and women, ay, and little children, "more sinned against than sinning"—the cause of humanity, the cause of Christ, the cause of God.

So when he might have arisen to queen's counsel, queen's advocate, solicitor-general, attorney-general, or even, in time, lord chancellor, he chose to remain only the great criminal lawyer, with the questionable reputation and all but reproach that attaches to the name.

Their deep mutual interest in the "cause" had so frequently brought Lord Wellrose and himself into company, that a very warm friendship had grown up between the gifted advocate and the [illegible] earl!

When Lord Wellrose had been preparing his famous "bill for the regeneration of criminals, and the reform of prison discipline," he took frequent occasion to consult Mr. Percy Mellis, who gave him valuable aid in his humane enterprise.

And so their friendship had matured.

And now the young earl sought the great criminal lawyer in behalf of Benjamin Hurst, a prisoner in Newgate, charged with the murder of the Honorable Stuart Fitzroy, son of the Viscount St. Paul.

Arriving at the house, he sent up his card, on which he had written in pencil, under his name, "life and death."

He was at once admitted, and after going up two flights of stairs and passing through two or three rooms, each occupied by two or three clerks, he was shown into a back chamber, where the great advocate sat writing at a table covered with papers.

Mr. Mellis immediately arose to receive Lord Wellrose.

"Busy?" inquired the earl, with a smile.

"Always," responded the lawyer, setting a chair for his visitor.

"Nevertheless, you see, I interrupt you," said the earl apologetically, as he took the offered seat.

"Your lordship is most heartily welcome," answered the advocate, as he reseated himself at the table, and, turning his face toward his visitor, assumed an attentive expression.

"You have heard about this murder in Piccadilly, of course? The papers are full of it, and it is the talk of all London."

"The murder of Stuart Fitzroy. Yes, certainly. Who has not?"

"No one, probably. But I come to you this morning in behalf of the young man who is charged with the murder, and whom I believe from my soul to be as guiltless of that crime as you or myself," said the young earl earnestly.

"There is at least, no good evidence against him. But, for the murder of Lord St. Paul's son, I suppose the coroner and his jury thought they must commit somebody, right or wrong, and so they committed this poor young man. Do you know anything of him?" inquired Mr. Mellis.

"Know him?" echoed Lord Wellrose, with some emotion. "Yes, I know him well, and feel the deepest compassion for his misfortune. I come this morning to ask you to undertake his defense. Can you do it? Are you too busy?"

"Am I busy? I am always busy, very busy. And yet I have always time to do everything that I ought to do. I ought to defend this young man, and I will certainly find time to do it."

"Spoken like yourself, good friend! Thanks," said the earl, as he opened his pocketbook and took from it a Bank of England note for a hundred pounds, which he quietly laid upon the lawyer's table as a retaining fee. Then he arose to depart.

"I will get through a little pressing business this forenoon, and early this afternoon I will see my new client," said the lawyer, rising to attend his distinguished visitor to the door.

The Earl of Wellrose went next to Newgate.

He was well acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Ross, the chaplain of the prison, who was also the Duchess of Cheviot's almoner to the poor and friendless prisoners.

His lordship asked for the chaplain, and was shown into his [illegible] room.

Mr Ross was not the same chaplain who had been in office there when Benny, the child, had been incarcerated for burglary, and consequently he knew nothing whatever of the history of the new prisoner, Benjamin Hurst.

But when the Earl of Wellrose entered the chaplain's room, the latter thought his lordship had only come upon some benevolent errand to him as the Duchess of Cheviot's almoner.

The chaplain was quite a mild man, with a tall, spare form, clad in a threadbare suit of black, a fine bald head, adorned with a few thin locks of silver hair, and a pale, thin face, with a holy calm upon it, full of the love of God and man.

He arose to meet the young earl, and offered him his hand, and begged him to sit down, and inquired after the good duchess, his mother.

Lord Wellrose thanked him and sat down and replied satisfactorily to his questions, and then opened the subject of his visit by asking the chaplain if he had yet seen the new prisoner, Benjamin Hurst.

"Who is charged with the murder of young Stuart Fitzroy? No, I have not yet seen him. I was indeed about to visit his cell when your lordship's name was announced. Alas!" sighed the aged minister, using a very old-fashioned interjection. "Alas! I have heard this is another case of neglected childhood growing up to depraved youth and criminal manhood. The papers state that this wretched young man has been a thief and an outcast, and the companion of burglars and cut-throats from his infancy up. It is said that he has but recently returned from a fourteen years' transportation for burglary. And that he obtained the situation of butler at the house where he was engaged only by a false character and forged recommendation. All this will tell very much against him in the coming trial. But I must visit him, and save him, if through the Lord's help I may. Our Divine Master 'came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance,'" said the chaplain, reverently bowing his head.

The young earl looked gravely at the speaker for a moment and then said:

"'Who hath sinned, this man or his parents that he is born blind?' Even if all the crimes falsely imputed to Benjamin Hurst were committed by him, still let us ask, 'Who hath sinned, this man, or his parents,' or you or I, and all society, that he is born blind—morally and spiritually blind?"

The chaplain reverently bowed his head and answered:

"I know that we all have sinned."

"Yes," said the earl, "we have all sinned in this respect, more than in all others."

"Each one of us, the very poorest of us, might save at least one little destitute, neglected child from remaining the companion of thieves and outcasts, and from growing up to become a thief or a murderer," added the chaplain.

And there [illegible] silence between the two for a while, and then the young earl said:

"All that the scandalmongering daily papers have falsely said of Benjamin Hurst might well have been true; and yet still it might have been truly said of him that he was 'more sinned against than sinning.'"

"Yes, yes; that is what your gracious mother, the duchess, often says of the worst criminals confined in this prison."

"And she is nearly right. But in this case of Benjamin Hurst, she is entirely right. He is, indeed, Heaven knows, more, much more, very much more, 'sinned against than sinning.' In his ignorant infancy he became the charge of thieves and outcasts; he was taught evil for good, sin for duty. He learned the lessons and performed the tasks for love of those around him. He became, for their sakes, because he knew no better, a beggar, a liar, and a thief, just as another more fortunate child, from the same motives of conscience and affection, might have become a philanthropist, and an advocate of truth and a benefactor of his kind. One whom I love and trust, and who has known Benjamin Hurst from his babyhood and here, has told me so much of his sweetness of temper, goodness of heart, gentleness of manners and docility of disposition that I can see perfectly well how easy it was for the thieves and outcasts who were his only protectors, and who had won his childish heart, to turn all his inherent good qualities to evil uses. But these evil uses were habits, that were no more a part of the boy's nature than were his poor little ragged jacket and trousers a part of himself. And he was one who only needed to be shown the right to see its beauty, to love it, and prefer it to the wrong; just as he would have preferred clean and whole clothes to ragged and filthy ones. And almost the first glimpse he had of the right was caught within these prison walls, from your venerable predecessor, the then chaplain. I have heard how eagerly and gratefully he learned the good lessons taught him here. And I have only recently known Benjamin Hurst well, but all I have seen of him has shown me a young man true, pure, brave, just, and singularly refined in person, in manner, and in spirit; a young man rare in any rank of life and wonderfully rare in his."

"Your lordship is very earnest in his advocacy of this young prisoner. I trust your lordship may be right," said the chaplain.

"When you see and talk with Benjamin Hurst you will know that I am right. I think you said that you were about to visit him in his cell. If so, I should be obliged if you will take me with you. I wish to see him privately, or at least with no other witness than yourself. Can you gratify me?" inquired the young earl.

"Certainly, my lord, with pleasure," answered the chaplain. And he touched the bell.

An officer of the prison answered the summons.

The chaplain whispered a few words to him. He went out, and after some moments a turnkey entered and respectfully intimated that he was "at the service of his reverence."

Mr Ross arose and invited Lord Wellrose to accompany him.

The turnkey led the way, and the earl and the chaplain followed through many passages, and up and down many flights of stairs, until they came to a row of cells, at one of which the man stopped and suddenly thrust in a key, opened the door, and admitted the visitors.

The [illegible] young prisoner, when suddenly exposed to view, was found sitting on the side of his rude bunk, engaged in reading a small volume.

On seeing his visitors, he quickly turned down the leaf of the volume he was reading, laid the book aside, and arose to meet that one visitor whom he recognized, with the heartfelt acknowledgment:

"I knew your lordship would come to see me in my trouble! I thank your lordship very much!"

"My poor fellow, I am very sorry to see you here," said the earl taking his hand and pressing it, and still continuing to hold it, while he added: "This gentleman who accompanies me is the Rev. Mr. Ross, the prison chaplain, and he wishes to be your friend." Then turning to Mr. Ross, he said: "Reverend sir, this is Benjamin Hurst, who, though a prisoner here, charged with a crime I feel sure that he did not and could not commit, [illegible] my entire confidence and esteem."

"Oh, thanks for these good and gracious words!" said the young prisoner, earnestly.

"I hope and trust in the Lord that I may be able to serve you, my young friend," said the chaplain, kindly shaking hands with the prisoner.

There were few accommodations for visitors in these rude prison cells. Therefore the three sat down on the side of the bunk, that did the double duty of bed by night and bench by day.

"What have you been reading?" inquired the chaplain, taking up the little book that Benny had laid aside. "Ah, I see," he said, as he opened it.

The book was the New Testament, and the leaf was folded down at the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Mathew's Gospel, describing the Saviour's agony in the garden of Gethsemane.

"Why did you select this particular part of the Scripture to read this morning?" enquired the chaplain.

Benny looked down at his own fettered limbs, and around upon the heavy stone walls and strong iron gratings of his prison cell, and then raised his mournful blue eyes to the face of the chaplain. And the good man was answered.

"I see," he said, with a sigh, as he laid down the book and arose and stood with his back to the grated door, facing the two young men, the unconscious brothers, who were still seated side by side on the edge of the bunk. And as he looked at them his aged face grew deep in interest.

How much alike these young men, though severed so far in rank and in position; only that one was so pale, thin, and wasted, and the other was in such ruddy health, that the one seemed but the faded-out image of the other.

"They are enough alike to be the children of the same parents," thought the minister. "And yet what a contrast!" And at the thought the good man sighed.

The young earl, with almost womanly tenderness, held and white, transparent hand of his unknown brother and wondered at the more than sympathy, at the warmth of affection, he felt for the poor, patient young prisoner.

And as for Benny, a strange feeling of protection and peace came over his spirit.

(To be Continued.)

Censored by Discretion.

"Oh, dear," groaned the young wife, "I can't know what to use to raise my bread. I've tried everything."

"A derrick and a couple of jackscrews ought to do it," thought her husband, but he didn't say it aloud.—Boston Transcript.

◆

You never can tell. Putting up a good front depends largely on the backing.

When the Liver Gets Torpid

There is Nothing Like Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to Set It Right.

Mrs. C. L. Cook, 249 Tenth street, Brandon, Man., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for the last four years for liver trouble, and can say that I have had great satisfaction and help from them. I find that I do not need any doctor if I use them when the liver gets torpid, and believe that they are actually suited for my case. My husband has used them for kidney trouble, with good results, and my daughter in Winnipeg has been helped a great deal by the use of these pills. We say we can't keep house without them, and have cheated the doctors here out of a good many visits. I think Dr. Chase's medicines are just the thing, and have recommended them to many people, who have used them with good results."

By keeping the liver active and the bowels regular Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent and cure such disorders as biliousness, constipation, chronic indigestion and headache. One pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Great Snakes.

"When I was in Orange, Tex., one time," said a New Yorker who travels around a good deal, "somehow the talk at the hotel turned to rattlesnakes; how big they'd get and how big they wouldn't get; what they'd do and what they wouldn't do, the environment of Orange being in no way shy of material for object lessons on the subject. By and by Capt. Ed. Davis, the famous south Texas hunter and fisherman, was moved to say:

"'I don't believe in the theory that a rattlesnake grows a rattle for every year of his life. I killed a rattler once that wasn't much more than a couple of feet long, and he had fourteen rattles. The one that Judge Wingate shot up at Slade's camp only had six.'

"'Was the Judge's snake a pretty good size one, Captain?' said I, for I always want to be shown.

"'Oh, fair to middlin' size,' replied Capt. Ed. 'It had a yearlin' fawn in it.'

"Exact dimensions after that I didn't think it was necessary to call for."

A MOTHER'S PRAISE OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mr. Fred Tinkham, South Canaan, N. S., writes:—"Please send me another box of Baby's Own Tablets as I do not care to be without them. I have used them repeatedly and consider them the best medicine in the world for little ones." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. The tablets cure all the minor ills of childhood such as constipation, sour stomach, colic, colds, simple fevers, etc., and are guaranteed to be absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

MEN AND DRESS.

(Montreal Mail)

The business world is just beginning to realize that it has a fertile field for cultivation in the modern tendency of men to [illegible] dress. Time after time, in recent years, utilization of this asset has proved profit[illegible].

The women have always been victims of the [illegible] because of their alleged love and dress. We are beginning to realize that men are much the same as women. Let it become known that a certain form of masculine attire is "the style" and the men will rush for it.

Here is a very valuable asset for the business man. If he can get the men "going," he will keep [illegible]. He has their "coming" already and the development of this latest tendency in business will be interesting to watch. Wives whose husbands have a faculty for making sarcastic remarks are warned to be on the watch. Their time is coming.

◆

MOST IMPORTANT FIRST.

(Ottawa Citizen)

The union men of Britain have their own labor party, and they have a very considerable streak of independence in the party. Some of them are not willing to be bullied by officialism even during war-time. The vast majority of them are not willing to be conscripted into military service. But they are ready and on their way to beat the German clique. They will attend to other troubles [illegible] after they have helped to settle Prussianism.

◆

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

CANADA'S DISGRACE.

(Montreal Star)

In this country a man is punished for causing the spread of disease by carelessness, but a person may throw a smouldering cigarette into a waste paper basket and cause appalling loss, yet be free from all punishment. The average fire losses of Montreal, with a population of a little over half a million, are estimated at about a million a year, while in European cities of the size of Montreal the average annual loss is less than a quarter of this amount, [illegible] this Continent [illegible], one dollar and twenty-five cents per capita for the maintenance of our fire departments, compared with fifty cents per capita in Europe.

JAPANESE MONEY.

Yens, Sens and Rins Complete Their Simple Currency System.

The Japanese current system is very simple and is based upon a gold basis. The unit of value is a yen. This equals 50 cents in gold, according to our United States values. One yen is divided into 100 sen. Each of the latter is worth just one-half of an American cent. The Japanese sen is the equivalent of 10 rin, and the smallest Japanese coin consists of a five rin piece, the equivalent of one-quarter of an American penny.

The currency media is composed of paper notes, silver, nickel and copper. The Japs have their paper money in one, five, ten yen notes and upward. The silver money comes in ten, twenty and fifty sen pieces. The smallest nickel piece is valued at 5 sen. Then comes the sen, 1 sen and 5 rin.

This is substance of the entire currency system in Japan when you step into a money changer's to procure the coin of the realm. But you do not always obtain the equivalent in values for your American currency. The various seaport towns swarm with Chinese money changers. These Mongolian financiers deduct a rebate of from 1 to 2 per cent for every $10 in American money exchanged. When you travel in the interior localities of Japan, away from the beaten track of tourist traffic, you will be compelled to pay even a higher rate of exchange, as the Jap merchants refuse to accept foreign coin in exchange for their wares unless they are easily accessible to some nearby seaport town.

The Jap nickel, or five sen piece, will buy five or six times as much for a Jap in his own country as the same value of currency would buy for an American home in the United States. The simplicity of the native currency system goes hand in hand with the frugality and the wise economies of these quaint, active little people.—Philadelphia North American.

◆

SIDELIGHT ON CONSCRIPTION.

(Montreal Star)

Quite apart from any fear that the voluntary system will not furnish enough men to crush the Germans, there is this further fact that the men it does furnish are precisely the sort of men we should prefer to have spared that they may carry on a robust race, while the men it does leave at home are precisely the sort of men who will make spiritless ancestors to the Britain of the future.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR in 24 hours. "PUTNAM'S" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S" today.

Mount Rainier's Shadows.

There are some wonderful shadow effects produced by and upon the gigantic snowy cone of Mount Rainier. It sometimes happens that the sky as seen from the city of Tacoma just before sunrise is covered with a dome of cloud 15,000 feet or more in height, while behind the peak, toward the east, the sky is clear. In such circumstances the rising sun casts the shadows of the great mountain upon the cloud curtain overhead in the form of a vast blue triangle, the point of which rests upon the apex of the peak. At other times the shadow of the earth can be seen creeping up the cone in a distinct curve, while the flush of sunset stains the snow above the line of shadow to a deep pink.

BATTLE

is not the only source of severe wounds and injuries. However caused, wounds, cuts, burns, eczema, piles, skin diseases and eruptions are most quickly cured by Zam-Buk.

ZAM-BUK

PRICE IS NOT RAISED

TROUBLES ARE FADING.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

"Life daily grows more bright and gay," sings a magazine poet. By this time he's probably smoked all his Christmas cigars, read his gift book and worn out the tie his wife gave him, and feels with duty done, free to enjoy himself a little.

◆

THE GENIUS.

(Montreal [illegible])

The genius is not the man who never made mistakes, who had his chance thrust on him, who was endowed and all that. He is the man who had no chance and was not gifted, but who took the raw material of Life and Fate as he found it and made something fine out of it.

The only perfect person you will ever meet is the perfect fool.

The faultless—they are the biggest frauds of us all.

WORMS

"Wormy," that's what's the matter of ent. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as distemper. Cost you too much to feed. Look bad are bad. Don't physic 'em to death. SPOHN'S COMPOUND will remove the worms, improve the appetite, and tone 'em all round and don't "physic." Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle and sold by all druggists.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

ALLIES' WISE LEADERS.

(Brantford Expositor)

Looked at from the Allies' point of view the situation, after five months of fighting, could not be more favorable. At times the armchair critics have been inclined to doubt the wisdom of the Allies waiting and wearing down tactics. They looked and longed for word of marked advance of glorious [illegible]. These might have been possible had Joffre and his colleagues wished to play to the grandstand. But time has shown that the allied leaders know their business and that the methods which they have been employing, though lacking in the spectacular, will, in the end, not be lacking in effectiveness.

ADMITS THE CORN.

(Buffalo Express)

Of course, it would be easy to flare up and deny the right of Great Britain to say what shall be contraband or to interfere with any ships on the high seas flying neutral flags, whatever their cargoes. That sort of talk, however, can spring only from partisanship and not from a knowledge of international law and precedents. The United States in its wars has claimed and exercised the right to declare contraband and to search for it and it must concede to Great Britain the same right which it asserts for itself.

DISFIGURING RASH SPREAD OVER CHILD

Itching and Burning. Restless and Fretful at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Two Months No Trace of Trouble.

Kincardine, Ont.—"My child's trouble began with a rash around the ears. This spread over the surface of the body turning to small sores which were itching and burning. The rash also appeared on my child's face and for the time disfigured him. The itching was so intense that it constantly caused him to irritate the eruption by continually scratching. He was restless and fretful at night.

"Without success I tried remedies. The first two applications of Cuticura Soap and Ointment stopped the burning and eased the itching. We first bathed him using the Soap and then applied the Ointment. In two months' time no trace of the trouble was seen." (Signed) G. Campbell, May 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

"Why should I use Cuticura Soap? There is nothing the matter with my skin and I thought Cuticura Soap was only for skin troubles." True, it is for skin troubles, but its great mission is to prevent skin troubles. For more than a generation its delicate, emollient and prophylactic properties have rendered it the standard for this purpose, while its extreme purity and refreshing fragrance give to it all the advantages of the best of toilet soaps. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

ANOTHER GERMAN BLUNDER.

(Detroit Free Press)

In the British lines there is a theory that Germany did not draw Turkey into her quarrel with any idea that she would join issue with the Russian empire, that what was desired and urged was an advance on Suez and Egypt in order to strike a blow in a vital spot at the most hated of all the enemies of the empire, and that the Turks proved unmanageable and aroused the Russian bear, when from the standpoint of Berlin they might much better have confined their energies to an attack on the British possessions.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, box P 8, Windsor, Ont.

Unexpected Testimony.

A farmer had an old horse that he wanted to sell, so having doctored it up to make it appear as young as possible, he soon found a purchaser. The latter before taking away the horse told the farmer that he should like to ask the carter a question or two. Imagine the surprise of both buyer and seller when that worthy in reply to a question as to the quality of the horse blurted out:

"Why, maister, I've knowed this hoss for twenty years, and I've never knowed un kick or bite!"—Pearson's Weekly.

◆

TREATING.

(Grand Rapids Herald)

Treating, essentially an American custom, has done much to spread habits of intemperance. Prince Collier in his book on the Germans tells us that the term "Dutch-treat" has a vital meaning in the fatherland, where they go upon the sensible assumption that the man who wants a drink should do his own paying, and it is considered just as reasonable to present a casual acquaintance with a piece of pie or a pair of shoestrings as a glass of beer. The treating custom is based on false ideals of politeness. It makes a man drink more than he wants or should have. An antitreating society among us should do more good in a year than a ton of tracts.

◆

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

◆

A Scrap of Paper.

(By Civis Americanus, in the Outlook, New York.)

(Will you go to war just for a scrap of paper?—Question of the German Chancellor to the British Ambassador, August 5, 1914.)

A mocking question! Britain's answer came
Swift as the light and searching as the flame.

Yes, for a scrap of paper we will fight
Till our last breath, and God defend the right.

A scrap of paper where a name is set
Is strong as duty's pledge and honor's debt.

A scrap of paper holds for man and wife
The sacrament of love, the bond of life.

A scrap of paper may be Holy Writ
With God's eternal word to hallow it.

A scrap of paper binds us both to stand
Defenders of a neutral neighbor land.

By God, by faith, by honor, yes, we fight
To keep our name upon that paper white!

◆

IMPUDENT "NEUTRALS."

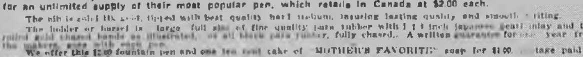
(Detroit Free Press)

The whole argument of the representatives of the German and Irish societies who have advanced on Washington is fallacious. In pleading for neutrality they are resorting to sophistry to further a partisanship almost impudent in its barefaced effort to commit the United States to active pro-Germanism. They are more Germans than the German government itself, which disclaims all desire to stop the shipment of war munitions from the United States.

◆

At times truth may not seem probable.—Boileau.

A MAMMOTH INTRODUCTORY CAMPAIGN



We want to introduce "MOTHER'S FAVORITE" Soap into every home in Canada

And with this object in view we have contracted with the largest manufacturers of Fountain Pens in the world for an unlimited supply of their most popular pen, which retails in Canada at $2.00 each.

The nib is solid 14k gold, tipped with best quality hard iridium, insuring lasting quality and smooth writing.

The holder or barrel is large full size of fine quality para rubber with 1 1/4 inch Japanese pearl inlay and two rolled gold chased bands as illustrated, or all black para rubber, fully chased. A written guarantee for one year from the makers goes with each pen.

We offer this $2.00 fountain pen and one ten cent cake of "MOTHER'S FAVORITE" soap for $1.00, postage paid to any address in Canada.

Send in your order now, or if you care to take a little time and form a club of ten and order ten fountain pens and ten cakes of soap, one additional fountain pen will be sent you free of charge.

Address HOME PRODUCTS & PREMIUM CO. LTD., Executive offices, [illegible] Lister Bldg. Hamilton, Canada

MISCELLANEOUS.

FANCY WORK SILKS, YARD packages, etc. Flags, Embroideries, Stamping Outfits, Patterns, etc. Samples, catalogues, and lessons free. Address, Edmond Lambert, [illegible], N. H.

BIFOCAL LENSES.

They Had Their Origin in Ben Franklin's Double Glasses.

Everybody who uses bifocal glasses probably wonders where the idea originally came from. Bifocal glasses are the kind that possess two separate lenses cemented together so that by looking in the upper part one can see at a great distance and by looking through the lower half one can read.

Most authorities are inclined to give Benjamin Franklin credit for the invention. He was, so the story goes, an inveterate reader and could not use his reading glasses when looking any distance away.

Finally the notion came to him that he could combine his glasses, and he thereupon had the lenses cut in half and one half of each lens placed in the rim of each spectacle rim. The result was that a single pair of glasses was sufficient, though present day oculists state that the sharply drawn line must have affected the eyes.

From this idea the oculists gradually developed a glass in which the lower part was arranged for reading and the upper part for long distance vision, while the annoying "marking line" was eliminated.—Washington Star.

◆

EGGS.

(Toronto Star)

An expert says that only six out of ten eggs reach the consumer. About three of the six do not reach him soon enough. Perhaps if the adding machine idea were incorporated with the incubator, [illegible] could be [illegible]. But, of course, it might [illegible].

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

◆

AFTER A YEAR'S WORK.

(Toronto Star)

Young fellow, what progress did you make last year? Did your profit by your profits of last year, after working like a beaver for twelve months, come out where you went in, with no money balance to your credit anywhere and without your position being improved? If that is about the size of it, then you need to watch out or you will become permanently enrolled in the ranks of those who merely work for their keep.

HEROIC VIRTUES UNDIMMED.

(Philadelphia Record)

People who are constantly afraid of the decay of heroism ought to be reassured by the manifestations of that virtue in the New York subway fire. The subway, full of smoke and gases, and with more than [illegible] human beings trying to get out, and climbing over each other in their fright, or succumbing to suffocation, was not a pleasant thing to go into. But [illegible]

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the parish priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., May 12, '98.

AFTER THE WAR.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

Some English editors who are looking pretty far ahead are discussing a possible condition after the war to which few have given thought. It is the state of feeling that is likely to prevail between the men who have volunteered and those who have not, the attitude of the public and of employers towards the stay-at-homes. Millions of able-bodied men will likely return home and seek their old jobs. [illegible]

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

CONFIDENT OF THE NAVY.

(Brantford Expositor)

If the time ever comes when the German fleet dares to venture into open waters and take the risk of battle, the British fleet [illegible] their sympathy over their German rivals.

◆

THE OTHER SIDE.

(London Free Press)

If a United States soldier has escaped punishment for shooting at Canadian private citizen under the cover of a claim that he did not intend to do so we also might feel just a little [illegible].

THOUGHTFUL GERMANY.

(Montreal Herald-Telegraph)

England's sea militarism threatens the economic life and existence of all neutrals.—Frankfurter Zeitung.

If it not just like Germany to be worrying about the welfare of neutrals even in the midst of her own colossal troubles?

A GLUTTON FOR TROUBLE.

(Chicago Tribune)

Turkey has the most curious policy that ever governed a nation. It is simple, and has the beauty of simplicity. If you see trouble, get into it. If you don't see it, make it. [illegible]

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1915.

THE HATE FOR BRITAIN.

Great Britain may well make every provision for the prevention of the invasion of its shores, for should the Kaiser's troops ever get a foothold there, Belgium would be a paradise in comparison to the old country were the Germans permitted to wreak their vengeance on the British. From all sources come the tidings that of all its enemies, Britain is the most hated in Germany. The reason is not far to seek. The Kaiser and his people know that it was Britain that spoiled the German plans for an easy conquest of France and Russia. Baffled in their nefarious design, they have turned their whole rage and fury upon Britain. To such an extent have they done this that British prisoners are treated with the greatest severity, while French and other prisoners receive much better treatment. The Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Volkszeitung discusses the sentiments of the Berliners towards the various nations with which Germany is at war.

At the beginning of the war the writers the whole blame was put on Russia. The fact that the Minister of War denied on his word of honor that mobilization was in progress caused profound indignation, and the Tsar was styled by the press the "lying Tsar." In time, however, it came to be recognized that the diplomatic campaign against Germany was being directed more from London than from Petrograd, and subsequent publications furnished proof that Sir Edward Grey had led the anti-German enterprise. It is further recognized that, although all our enemies naturally desire our defeat, the aim of the English is by far the most radical. Russia wishes to thrust back Germandom in Europe in favor of Slavism. The French desire to regain Alsace-Lorraine; but England wants to bring about our economic ruin and to make us bankrupt. In the interest of her pocketbook she wishes to destroy our commerce, our shipping and our navy. The belief that the statesmen on the Thames have not hesitated, from purely materialistic motives, to cause such an ocean of blood and misery to deluge Europe is somewhat depressing. One cannot conceive that civilized people could be capable of such tigerish cruelty. Yet it is the truth that England, who is so proud of her culture and right-mindedness, allows hundreds of thousands of human beings to slaughter one another in order that she may earn more after the war and conquer for herself an economic world monopoly. The struggle of the French and Russians against us at least reveals a trace of idealism. England, however, wants only to make money, and to fill her purse at our expense.

Of course, this is a perversion of the reasons why Britain is at war. But the German people take this view of the situation, and as the economic and other pressure is brought to bear upon them, their hatred of the British increases and intensifies.

THE FRENCH SIDE

The French Yellow Book, published by the New York Times, a most creditable journalistic feat and well worthy to be noted as a somewhat remarkable newspaper achievement, covers a large amount of matter, giving the whole correspondence between the French Ambassadors and others in connection with the present war. It is a most interesting document, and not only leaves no doubt as to who is responsible for the war, but the correspondence gives a glimpse or insight into German action and German motive prior to the outbreak of the war. It appears that Germany's indignation and jealousy was first directed towards France. Rightly or wrongly, the Germans believed that they had been outwitted by French diplomacy, and resented the airs they considered that France was putting on. M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, as long ago as March 17, 1913, scented danger. He wrote to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs:

Germany's new departure has produced a situation she did not expect—the proposal of the Government of the Republic re-establishing three years' service, and the virile resolution with which this proposal has been greeted in France. The impression of astonishment made by these proposals has been turned to account by the Imperial Government to urge the absolute necessity for an increase in the military forces of Germany. The plans for this increase are represented as being a reply. This is contrary to truth, since the immense military effort accepted by France is but the consequence of German initiative.

The Imperial authorities lose no opportunity of exalting patriotic feeling. Every day the Emperor takes pleasure in recalling memories of 1813. Yesterday evening there was a military tattoo in the streets of Berlin, and speeches were delivered in which the present situation was compared with that of a century ago. The enthusiasm of public opinion will have its echo in the discussion which will begin next month in the Reichstag, and I have reason to fear that the Chancellor himself may be moved to make some allusion to relations between France and Germany in his statements to the House. This exaltation of the nation's patriotism at a time when fresh sacrifices are demanded of it was to be expected; but it is an abuse of historical parallel to compare the present with 1813. If the movement which a century ago aroused the German people against the man of genius who aspired to universal domination could find any equivalent to-day, it ought to be sought for in France, since the French people have no other thought but to defend itself against domination by force.

It is none the less true that this state of opinion in the two countries makes the situation grave.

Writing two days previously to this Lieut.-Col. Serret, military attache at the French Embassy in Berlin, reported to M. Etienne, French Minister of War, his views on the situation, from which the following is taken:

For some time past people have been heard to declare that the military proposals of France were extraordinary and unjustified. In a drawing-room a member of the Reichstag, and not an agitator, speaking of the three years' service in France, went so far as to say: "It is a provocation, and we shall not permit it." More moderate people, both soldiers and civilians, currently support the thesis that France with her forty million souls has not the right to rival Germany in this way.

In short, they are furious, and their anger is not the result of the outcry of certain French papers, which serious people scarcely heed; it is vexation. People are enraged to see that in spite of the enormous effort undertaken last year, which has been maintained, and again increased this year, they will probably still be unable to outdistance France. Since we neither wish to be nor can be with Germany, it is her real object to put us completely out of the race. This cannot be too often repeated, and the forthcoming law, which French opinion regards rather too much as being a spontaneous outburst, is but the inevitable and expected consequence of the law of June, 1912.

These extracts from the correspondence of these two Frenchmen show clearly that Germany deeply and angrily resented France's military preparations for her own safety. It was all right for Germany to strengthen her army and navy. But it was sheer impudence for France to try to keep up with Germany. It was something that German public opinion could not tolerate, and no doubt the Austrian note gave the Kaiser the excuse for attempting to teach France a lesson. The Kaiser has now a different conception of France from what he had in 1913.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Will Mr. Hearst hang on to the three fifths' clause?

The Sultan's holy war is no more successful than the other kind.

The Buffalo Evening News has discontinued the Sunday edition. It was up-to-date and all that, and had a large circulation. But it didn't pay. Hence its death.

The Laurier Government imposed the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental systems upon the taxpayers of Canada.—Toronto News.

Well, what of it? Is the News opposed to these roads?

In order to fight an overwhelmingly more powerful foe it is clear that we must fight ruthlessly—ruthlessly in every sense of the word—without any regard whatever for any conceivable thing that lies outside the sphere of the sheer final ends of war.—Count Reventlow, the German naval strategist.

Why talk about the Marquis of Queensberry rules? The Germans kill and slay old men, women and children ruthlessly and gleefully, and the Kaiser looks on and claps his hands. It's not kultur, it's vulture.

The Ottawa Citizen asks the London Free Press to play fair with Laurier. Its continual reference to the Canadian naval ships as "tin-pots," leads the Citizen to say: "But surely it is carrying political partisanship to a most unpatriotic extreme to term such cruisers 'tinpots,' just because the Laurier Government advocated a policy of building up a Canadian fleet by starting with four similar town class cruisers and six also highly efficient river class torpedo-boat destroyers. It would be just about as intelligent and as accurate to term the Dreadnoughts white elephants." Now will the Free Press be good?

Bonar Law, the leader of the Tory Opposition in the British House of Commons, states that a day or two before the war was declared the following letter was sent to Premier Asquith:

"Dear Mr. Asquith, Lord Lansdowne and I feel it our duty to inform you that in our opinion, as well as in that of all the colleagues whom we have been able to consult, it would be fatal to the honor and security of the United Kingdom to hesitate in supporting France and Russia at the present juncture; and we offer our unhesitating support to the Government in any measure they may consider necessary for that object. Yours very truly, "A. Bonar Law."

In this way Britain was able to present a united front to Germany.

The Montreal Builders Exchange has made sweeping reductions in the rates of wages paid the building tradesmen, as part of a scheme to induce the public to build by lowering the cost of construction. It is stated that the Montreal supply dealers have met the unusual conditions by an average reduction in price equal to the wage decrease, and that the contractors will content themselves with a bare living profit, so that the low prices will tempt those needing buildings to have them constructed now. It was also decided that the brick and masonry contractors' section of the exchange should be conducted henceforth on the open shop principle. The prices agreed upon to be in force from January 1st to July 1st, 1915, as the maximum wages in the various trades were as follows:

Trade.	New rate per hour.	Old rate per hour.
Bricklayers	40c	55c
Plasterers	40c	50c
Tile setters	40c	[illegible]
Painters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenters	30c	35c
Concrete framers	30c	45c
Building laborers	20c	25c

Although the prices in other trades were not fixed, there will be a corresponding reduction averaging twenty per cent. below the summer scale. As the bricklayers refused to agree to the scale, the Exchange declared itself an open shop.

A Public Idol

"I don't know that," said young Sartoris. "We liberals are by no means the cocks of the walk that we were a few years ago. You see now we have got nothing to pull against, as it were. So long as we had two or three good grievances, we could keep the party together and attract all the young men. We were Israel going up against the Phillistines, who had us in their grip. But now, things are changed; we've got our own way all round, and it's the Church party who have the grievances and the cry. It is we who are the Phillistines and the oppressors in our turn, and, of course, the young men as they grow up are going into opposition."

"And a very good thing, too," said Forbes. "It's the only thing that prevents Oxford becoming as dull as the rest of the world. All your picturesqueness, so to speak, has been struck out of the struggle between the two forces. The Church force is the one that has given you all your buildings and your beauty, while, as for you liberals, who will know such a lot of things that you're none the happier for knowing—well, I suppose you keep the place habitable for the plain man who doesn't want to be bullied. But it's a very good thing the other side are strong enough to keep you in order."

The conversation flowed on vigorously. Forbes guiding it, now here, now there, while Kendal presently turned away to talk in an undertone to Mrs. Stuart, who sat next to him, at the farther corner of the table from Miss Bretherton.

"Edward has told you of my escapade," said Mrs. Stuart. "Yes, I have put my foot in it dreadfully. I don't know how it will turn out, I am sure. She's so set upon it, and Edward is so worried. I don't know how I came to tell her. You see, I've seen so much of her lately, it slipped out when we were talking."

"It was very natural," said Kendal, glad to notice from Mrs. Stuart's way of attacking the subject that she knew nothing of his own share in the matter. It would have embarrassed him to be conscious of another observer. "Oh, a hundred things may turn up; there are ways out of these things if one is determined to find them."

Mrs. Stuart shook her head. "She is so curiously bent upon it. She is so possessed with the idea that the play will suit her better than any she has had yet. Don't you think her looking very tired? I have come to know her much better these last few weeks, and it seems absurd, but I get anxious about her. Of course, she is an enormous success, but I fancy the theatrical part of it has not been quite so great as it was at first."

"So I hear, too," said Kendal. "The theatre is quite as full, but the temper of the audience a good deal flatter."

"Yes," said Mrs. Stuart, "and then there is that curious little sister of hers, whom you haven't seen, and who counts for a good deal. I believe that in reality she is very fond of Isabel, and very proud of her, but she's very jealous of her, too, and she takes her revenge upon her sister for her beauty and her celebrity by collecting the hostile things people say about her acting, and pricking them into her every now and then, like so many pins. At first Isabel was so sure of herself and the public that she took no notice—it seemed to her only what every actress must expect. But now it is different. She is not so strong as she was when she came over, nor so happy, I think, and the criticisms tell more. She is heartily sick of the 'White Lady,' and is bent upon a change, and I believe she thinks this play of Edward's is just what she wants to enable her to strengthen her hold upon the public."

"There never was a greater delusion," said Kendal; "it's the last part in the world she ought to attempt. Properly speaking, unless she puts it in, there's no posing in it, none of that graceful attitudinizing she does so well. It's a long tragic part—a tremendous strain, and would take all the powers of the most accomplished art to give it variety and charm."

"Oh, I know," sighed Mrs. Stuart, "I know. But what is to be done?"

Kendal shrugged his shoulders with a smile, feeling as hopeless as she did. The paleness of the beautiful face opposite indeed had touched his sympathies very keenly, and he was beginning to think the safety of Wallace's play not such a desperately important matter after all. However, there was his promise, and he must go on with it. "But I'll be hanged," he said to himself, "if I come within a thousand miles of hurting her feelings. Wallace must do that for himself if he wants to."

It had been arranged that Miss Bretherton should be allowed two breaches, and two only, of the law against sight-seeing—a walk through the schools' quadrangle, and a drive down High street. Mr. Sartoris, who had been an examiner during the summer term, and had so crept into the good graces of the clerk of the schools, was sent off to suborn that functionary for the keys of the iron gates which on Sunday shut out the Oxford world from the sleepy precincts of the Bodleian. The old clerk was in a lax vacation mood, and the envoy returned key in hand. Mrs. Stuart and Forbes undertook the guidance of Miss Bretherton, while the others started to require the boats. It was a fine June day, and the grey buildings, with their cool shadows, stood out delicately against a pale blue sky dappled with white cloud. Her two guides led Miss Bretherton through the quadrangle of the schools, which, fresh as it was from the hands of the restorer, rose into the air like some dainty white piece of old-world confectionery. For the windows are set so lightly in the stonework, and are so nearly the level with the wall, that the whole great building has an unsubstantial cardboard air, as if a touch might dent it.

"Their doctrinaires call it a fault," said Forbes, indignantly, pointing out the feature to his companion. "I'd like to see them build anything nowadays with half so much imagination and charm."

They looked curiously at the closed door of the Bodleian, they read the Latin names of the schools just freshly painted at intervals round the quadrangle, and then Forbes led them out upon the steps in front of the Radcliffe and St. Mary's, and let them take their time a little.

"How strange that there should be nothing in the world," cried Miss Bretherton, "so beautiful all through, as all of a piece as this! I had no idea it would be half so good. Don't, don't laugh at me, Mr. Forbes. I have not seen all the beautiful things you other people have seen. Just let me rave."

"I laugh at you!" said Forbes, standing back in the shadow of the archway, his fine-lined face aglow with pleasure, turned toward her. "I who have got Oxford in my bones and marrow, so to speak! Why, every stone in that place is sacred to me! Poetry lives here, if she has fled from all the world beside. No, no; say what you like, it cannot be too strong for me."

Mrs. Stuart, meanwhile, kept her head cool, admired all that she was expected to admire, and did it well, and never forgot that the carriage was waiting for them, and that Miss Bretherton was not to be tired. It was she who took charge of the other two, piloted them safely into the fly, carried them down the High street, sternly refused to make a stop at Magdalen, and finally landed them in triumph to the minute at the great gate of Christchurch. Even they strolled into the quiet cathedral, delighted themselves with its irregular bizarre beauty, its unexpected turns and corners, which gave it a capricious fanciful air for all the solidity and business-like strength of its Norman framework, and as they rambled out again, Forbes made them pause over a window in the northern aisle, a window by some Flemish artist of the fifteenth century, who seems to have embodied in it at once all his knowledge and all his dreams. In front sat Jonah under his golden-stalked gourd, an ill-tempered Flemish peasant, while behind him the indented roofs of the Flemish town climbed the whole height of the background. It was probably the artist's native town; some roof among those carefully-outlined gables sheltered his own household Lares. But the hill on which the town stood, and the mountainous background and the purple sea, were the hills and the sea not of Belgium, but of a dream country, of Italy perhaps, the mediæval artist's paradise.

"Happy man!" said Forbes, turning to Miss Bretherton; "look, he put it together four centuries ago, all he knew and all he dreamed of. And there it is to this day, and beyond the spirit of that window there is no getting. For all our work, if we do it honestly, is a compound of what we know and what we dream."

Miss Bretherton looked at him curiously. It was as though for the first time she connected the man himself with his reputation and his pictures, that the great artist in him was more than a name to her. She listened to him sympathetically, and looked at the window closely, as though trying to follow all he had been saying. But it struck Mrs. Stuart that there was often a bewilderment in her manner which had been strange to it on her first entrance into London. Those strong, emphatic ways Kendal had first noticed in her were less frequent. Sometimes one struck Mrs. Stuart as having the air of a half-blindfold person trying to find her way along strange roads.

They passed out into the cool and darkness of the cloisters, and through the new buildings, and soon they were in the broad walk, trees as old as the Commonwealth being overhead, and in front the dazzling green of the June meadows, the shining river in the distance, and the sweep of cloud-flecked blue arching in the whole.

The gentlemen were waiting for them, metamorphosed in boating clothes, and the two boats were ready. A knot of idlers and lookers-on watched the embarkation, for on Sunday the river is forsaken, and they were the only adventurers on its blue expanse. Off they pushed, Miss Bretherton, Kendal, Mr. Stuart and Forbes in one boat, the remaining members of the party in the other. Isabel Bretherton had thrown off the wrap which she always carried with her, and which she had gathered round her in the cathedral, and it lay about her in green fur-edged folds, bringing her white dress into relief, the closely fall of the shoulders and all the round slimness of her form. As Kendal took the stroke oar, after he had arranged everything for her comfort, he asked her if Oxford was what she'd expected.

"A thousand times better!" she said eagerly.

"You have a wonderful power of enjoyment. One would think your London life would have spoiled it a little."

"I don't think anything ever could. I was always laughed at for it as a child. I enjoy everything."

"Including such a day as you had yesterday? How can you play the 'White Lady' twice in one day? It's enough to wear you out."

"Oh, everybody does it. I was bound to give a matinee to the profession, some time, and yesterday had been fixed for it for ages. But I have only given three matinees altogether, and I shan't give another before my time is up."

"That's a good hearing," said Kendal. "Do you get tired of the 'White Lady'?"

[illegible] emphatically. [illegible] she added, [illegible] with her hands clasped [illegible] so that what she said [illegible] be heard by Kendal only, "have [illegible] I wonder, what I have in [illegible] for the autumn? Oh, well, we [illegible] of it now. I have no [illegible] to make it public yet. But I would like to tell you [illegible]"

"[illegible] will make one," said Kendal, with an [illegible] smile. And she fell back again with a nod and a smile.

[illegible] passed to the blazing sun [illegible] through Iffley lock and under [illegible] green hill crowned with Iffley [illegible] and its Norman church. [illegible] in the field [illegible] the air [illegible] Children [illegible] the towing-path [illegible] upon them from the [illegible] [illegible] painter's [illegible] with laughter by some story of the [illegible] Oxford of his own [illegible] days, but there were [illegible] stretches of silence which, except in the [illegible] the regular fall of the oars like the pulsing of a hot dream.

It was past five before they steered into the shadow of the Nuneham woods. The meadows just ahead were a golden blaze of light, but here the shade lay deep and green on the still water, spanned by a rustic bridge, and broken every now and then by the stately whiteness of the swans. Rich steep-lying woods shut in the left-hand bank, and foliage, grass, and wild flowers seemed suddenly to have sprung into a fuller luxuriance than elsewhere.

"It's too early for tea," said Mrs. Stuart's clear little voice on the bank; "at least, if we have it directly it will leave such a long time before the train starts. Wouldn't a stroll be pleasant first?"

Isabel Bretherton and Kendal only waited for the general assent before they wandered off ahead of the others. "I should like very much to have a [illegible] with you," she had said to him, as he handed her out of the boat. And now, here they were, and, as Kendal felt, the critical moment was come.

"I only want to tell you," she said, as they paused in the heart of the woods, a little out of breath after a bit of steep ascent, "that I had got hold of a play for next October that I think you are rather specially interested in—at least, Mr. Wallace told me you had heard of it, and gave him advice about it while he was writing it. I want so much to hear your ideas about it. It always seems to me that you have thought more about the stage and seen more acting than any one else I know, and I care for your opinion very much indeed—do tell me, if you will, what you thought of 'Elvira'?"

"Well," said Kendal quietly, as he made her give up her wrap to him to carry, "there is a great deal that's fine in it. The original sketch, as the first author left it, was good, and Wallace has enormously improved upon it. Galvez—"

"Isn't it most dramatic?" she exclaimed, interrupting him; "there are so many strong situations in it, and though people might think the subject a little modern out if one only heard it described, yet there is nothing in the treatment but what is noble and tender. I have very seldom felt so stirred by anything. I find myself dreaming [illegible] thinking over them the way [illegible] that [illegible]"

"It is very good and friendly of you," said Kendal, warmly, "to wish me to give you advice about it. Do you really want me to speak my mind?"

"Of course I do," she said, earnestly, "of course I do. I think there are one or two points in it that might be changed. I shall press Mr. Wallace to make a few alterations. I wonder what were the changes that occurred to you?"

"I wasn't thinking of changes," said Kendal, not venturing to look at her as she walked beside him, her white dress trailing over the moss-grown path, and her large hat falling back from the brilliant flushed cheeks and emerald throat. "I was thinking of the play itself, whether the part would really suit you."

"Oh, I have no doubts at all about that," she said, but with a quick look at him; "I always feel at once when a part will suit me, and I have fallen in love with this one. It is tragic and passionate, like the 'White Lady,' but it is quite a different phase and passion. I am tired of scolding and disclaiming. 'Elvira' will give me an opportunity of showing what I can do with something soft and pathetic. I have had such difficulties in deciding upon a play to begin my October season with, and now this seems to me exactly what I want. People prefer me always in something poetical and romantic, and this is new, and the meaning of it might be quite original."

"And yet I doubt," said Kendal, "I think the part of Elvira wants variety, and would it not be well for you to have more of a chance? Something with more relief in it, something which would give your lighter vein, which comes in so well in the 'White Lady,' more chance?"

She frowned a little, and shook her head. "My turn is not that way. I can play a comedy part, of course—every actor ought to be able to—but I don't feel at home in it, and it never gives me pleasure to act."

"I don't mean a mere light-comedy part naturally, but something which would be less of a continuous tragic strain than this. Why, almost all the modern tragic plays have their passages of relief, but the texture of 'Elvira' is so much the same throughout that I cannot conceive a greater demand on any one. And then you must consider your company. Frankly, I cannot imagine a part less suited to Mr. Hayes than Morlos; and his difficulties would react on you."

"I can chose whom I like," she said abruptly; "I am not bound to Mr. Hayes."

"Lastly," he said, cautiously, changing his ground a little, "I should have said—only, of course, you must know much better—that it is a little risky to give the British public such very serious fare as this, and immediately after the 'White Lady.' The English theatre-goer never seems to me to take kindly to medievalism—kings and knights and nobles—and the fifteenth century are very likely to bore him. Not that I mean to imply for a moment that the play would be a failure in point of popularity. You have got such a hold that you could carry anything through; but I am inclined to think that in 'Elvira' you would be rather fighting against wind and tide, and that, as I said before, it would be a great strain upon you."

"The public makes no objection to Madame Desforets in Victor Hugo," she answered quickly, even sharply. "Her parts, so far as I know anything about them, are just these romantic parts, and she has made her enormous reputation out of them."

Kendal hesitated. "The French have a great tradition of them," he said. "Racine, after all, was a preparation for Victor Hugo."

"No, no!" she exclaimed, with sudden bitterness and a change of voice which startled him; "it is not that. It is that I am I, and Madame Desforets is Madame Desforets. Oh, I see! I see very well that your mind is against it. And Mr. Wallace—there were two or three things in his manner which have puzzled me. He has never said yes to my proposal formally. I understand perfectly what it means; you think that I shall do the play an injury by acting it; that it is too good for me!"

Kendal felt as if a thunderbolt had fallen, the sombre passion of her manner affected him indescribably.

"Miss Bretherton!" he cried.

(To be Continued.)

"That young feller has been calling on daughter for several weeks, hasn't he?" "Yes, pa." "I think I'll ask what his intentions are." "Give him time, pa. He probably doesn't know himself yet." Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV. Jan. 21, 1915.

Gideon and the Three Hundred.—Judges 7: 1-25.

Commentary.—I. Gideon's army (vs. 1-7). 1. Well of Harod—A fountain on the northern side of Mount Gilboa. From it flows a steam of considerable size. Hill of Moreh—It is thought Little Hermon is the hill meant, which is across the valley from Mount Gilboa. The thirty-two thousand Israelites were encamped on the north side of Mount Gilboa and the one hundred and thirty-five thousand Midianites were encamped to the north toward the hill of Moreh. 2. Vaunt themselves against me. The Lord saw the pride of heart of Israel and knew their disposition to neglect or forsake him. Mine own hand—Even if there were only the small army of Israel arrayed against more than four times as many Midianites, and the former should be victorious, they would not recognize God's hand in the victory. 3. Fearful and afraid—In Deut. 20: 1-8 several directions are given with regard to going out to war, and in one it is provided that the "fearful and fainthearted" shall return home.

4. Yet too many—The Lord purposed to show the people that the victory to be achieved would not come through human might. Unto the water—The fountain of Harod and the stream flowing from it. This shall go. ... this shall not go—Another test was ordered which would further reduce the number in the army. 5. Lappeth of the water—From the following verse it is learned that this expression means to drink by bringing water with the hand to the mouth, as a dog conveys water into its mouth with its tongue. Boweth down—To kneel or lie down to bring the mouth to the water, and thus to drink. 6. Three hundred—A small number drank by lapping the water. 7. By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you—It is maintained that the men who drank by lapping water with their hands were more fully on their guard than those who bowed down to drink. They were standing and could keep their eyes on the enemy, and thus avoid being taken unawares. This test, however, may have been employed because the Lord knew that the greater number would drink in the convenient way of bowing down, and a very few would drink by lapping, and thus the number would be reduced to exactly the desired proportions. Every man unto his place—The three hundred had stood the two tests and were proved to be both brave and watchful. The others were sent to their tents, but the three hundred were retained as Gideon's army in marked contrast to the host of Midian in the valley.

II. Gideon encouraged (vs. 9-15). To give Gideon further encouragement the Lord arranged it so that he would hear a dream told by one of the men in the Midianite army, and its interpretation. The man dreamed that a cake of barley bread fell or rolled into the camp of the Midianites. It struck a tent and knocked it down, so that it fell flat on the ground. The man to be told the dream said, "This is nothing else save the sword of Gideon the son of Joash, a man of Israel: for into his hand hath God delivered Midian, and all the host." This interpretation showed that the Lord had inspired fear into the hearts of the Midianites.

III. The attack (vs. 16-20). 16. Into three companies—This was probably done that an approach to the camp of Midian might be made at several points at the same time. A trumpet in every man's hand—Trumpets and torches were usually carried by the leaders of the army and not by common soldiers; in this case each soldier was supplied with them. Empty pitchers—Earthenware vessels such as were used for carrying water. They were to conceal the lighted torches. Lamps—Torches—. 17. look on me—Gideon was the leader and his men were to carry out his plan fully and carefully. 18. on every side of all the camp—The contemplated attack would bring terror, as it would appear that the Midianites were wholly surrounded. The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon—"For Jehovah and for Gideon"—R. V. 19. beginning of the middle watch—It was about midnight. The night was divided into three watches, the evening, the middle and the morning. 20. Brake the pitchers—The sound of the breaking of three hundred pitchers at once would seem like a great clash of arms. The sword of the Lord, and of Gideon—This cry from three hundred men of war, accompanied by the sounding of three hundred trumpets, the breaking of as many pitchers and the glare of as many torches at midnight were sufficient to strike terror to the hearts of the enemy.

IV. The victory (vs. 21-25). 21. Every man in his place round about camp—To each of Gideon's three hundred men a work was assigned, and each did it. They were to sound their trumpets, hold up their lights and shout. As they did their part, the Lord did His, and victory was certain. The host ran, and cried and fled. The Midianites were terror-stricken and in utter confusion. 22. Every man's sword against his fellow—This was the Lord's doing. The Midianites mistook their fellows for enemies and turned their weapons upon one another. They fled with the hope of making their escape. There seems to have been no thought of making a stand to fight Israel. Beth-shittah ... Abel-meholah—The location of these places is uncertain. It is quite evident they were quite east of Jezreel, toward the Jordan. 23. Men of Israel pursued—Men from the various tribes were hastily summoned and joined in the destruction of their enemies. 24, 25. The men of Ephraim were called upon to take the region along the Jordan and head off the Midianites from making their escape. We did not hear of the Midianites again in history.

QUESTIONS.—Describe Gideon's call. How did the number in Gideon's army compare with that of the Midianites? What was the first test applied to Gideon's army? Describe the second test. Why did the Lord desire to reduce the number of men? What encouragement came to Gideon? Describe the equipment of Gideon's men. How was the attack made upon the camp of the Midianites? Describe the result.

Practical Survey.

Topic.—Divinely ordained tests.

I. Enjoined upon the army of Israel.

II. Effective against the Midianites.

I. Enjoined upon the army of Israel. God called Gideon to success. The reduction of external means was God's way of giving success. Everything was in apparent readiness when two mysterious tests were enjoined, first, to check the unbelief and self-conceit of men and to secure efficiency, by a trial of courage and discipline of faith and inspiration. The army was reduced to its effective strength, not extensive, but intensive. The second test revealed the presence or absence of the rarer qualities. Gideon's faith was sorely tried on the eve of battle, but we have no complaint from him. Before God's clear command all his natural feelings and wishes gave way at once. His faith prompted him to obey at whatever sacrifice of inclination or desire. Alone of all that host he had borne the responsibility of reducing it to three hundred. He looked with a single eye to the will of God and took no count of consequences to himself or to others. He set the word and promise of God on one side and all the fearful risks and dangers on the other, when he had taken due care and caution in verifying the work of God. Abundant assurance was given to him that the for what he did. Divine wisdom was afterward seen in the selection of the three hundred. It was that God's power might be recognized in the victory. The soldiers did not know that they were determining their fate when they drank, but that little incident revealed their characters.

II. Effective against the Midianites. Belief in the victory of Jehovah was all important with Gideon since he had received direct and distinct assurance that in the coming battle he should be triumphant; yet he needed the conviction that in the impending conflict numbers would count for nothing. In a singular and grotesque style the dream of the barley cake with its interpretation taught him exactly that fact. In it we see an exquisite adaptation of divine revelation to human requirements. The heathen arrayed against him unwittingly proved to be his timely stimulus. It was necessary for Gideon to be well aware of the facts, to know fully the nature of the opposition. Hearing from his enemies the promise of victory, Gideon hastened back to his camp filled with reverence and joy to prepare for an immediate attack. His scheme was simple, quaint and ingenious. His profound trust in God gave character to his plans. His strategy is one of the military marvels of antiquity. A great end was reached by most insignificant instrumentality. Never did means appear more contemptible than those employed by Gideon. The result proved their efficiency, yet what served at that juncture would have been utterly useless at another time. Gideon's victory was a triumph of thought and of contrivance, a victory God-given and complete. The Israelites stood every man in his place while fear and suspicion did the work. The dismay he created and the confusion thus created in the hostile camp secured him victory. Darkness and ignorance made the Midianites their own worst enemy. There was a strange power in Israel's battle-cry, but there was no blasphemy in it. By it Gideon's army made humble recognition of the fact that God had taken Gideon into his service and into joint possession of the sword with which Gideon fought. Israel realized that the battle they had to fight was the Lord's and not their own. They stood in unity, courage and faith, the finite in co-operation with the Infinite. The far-reaching encampment of the Midianites was, to all appearances, organized for defence at every point, while Israel was, in their estimation, a defeated, famished people whose life had been almost crushed. That one fact which had become known to the Midianites, of Israel's return to Jehovah, shaped into the dream of one man and the interpretation of it expressed the cause of trembling which spread through the heathen host. For days and nights the retreat of the Midianites went on until the strange, swift triumph of Israel was assured. T. R. A.

Tommy—Pop, what is liquid music? Tommy's Pop—Liquid music, my son, is—er—well, it must be the kind that comes from a kettle drum.

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The Symptoms and The Cure.

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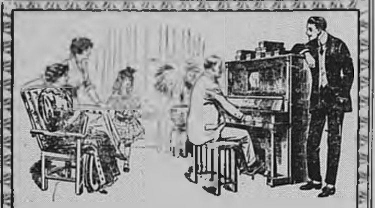

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EDITORIAL

APPROVE OF ROWELL'S POLICY.

Conservative temperance men are beginning to express frankly their approval of Mr. Rowell's proposal to co-operate with the Government in closing all social drinking places during the progress of the war and at the conclusion of the war to submit to the people on a majority vote the question of whether these places are to be re-opened or not.

Mr. A. R. Williams, for example head of the A. R. Williams Machinery Company, and a well-known Toronto Conservative, says, "Mr. Rowell's proposal is simply splendid. It shows once more that he is perfectly willing to share with the Government the great honor of making a substantial temperance advance. It shows that he is not moved by political motives but by a genuine desire for temperance reform."

"I agree with him thoroughly that some definite and decisive move should be made to curtail the liquor traffic during the progress of the war. I cannot see how the Government can refuse Mr. Rowell's offer to co-operate with them in doing something which would bring so much good to the Province of Ontario."

"Ex-Alderman James Hales, another Conservative says, "I very cordially approve of Mr. Rowell's proposal. Indeed I should like to see our legislators go a good deal further and entirely prohibit the traffic which makes men unfit and does them no good whatever. The people of Ontario have a right to expect their legislators to be as alert and progressive as the legislators of Russia."

A MAN'S WORD

A defeated municipal candidate knows the value of promises. He knows how much stock to take in them. The fact of the matter is no promises should be made. A canvas for a municipal position should not be considered. The ratepayers know the men, and if left severely alone will elect the very best. But they are not left alone. The candidates do not want to go down to defeat, and so they solicit votes.

They appeal to everyone, and rather then give an offensive answer some of the electors promise to support the man who solicits their vote and they do not deliver the goods. When the returns are announced the defeated candidate can almost say with the Psalmist that "all men are liars" This moral condition is not confined to any particular town or locality, and it is not confined to this one thing alone. A man's word should be as good as his bond, when he agrees to do a thing, he should remember that his honor is pledged, but honor is cast to the four winds and the whole foundation of the morals of the community is shaken. This is a condition existing to-day and the leaders of moral and social reform, should try and effect a reform.

World Rivival of Religion

A writer in the London Advertiser says:—

I read today with much interest Mr. De Forest's letter of the need of a world revival of religion and I beg permission to write a few words in reply. No Christian doubts for a moment the excellency of Mr. De Forest's motive when he advocates the necessity of a revival of prayer to put an end to this crushing militarism that is blighting the peace of the world and in fact nearly all he has written is splendid, as far as ideals for the betterment of humanity are concerned, but I wish to point out that there is not a single reference to "Thus saith the Lord," in his letter. No one desires universal peace more than I do, but I am not optimistic enough to believe that such a condition can be enjoyed by the nations of the world before God's time. When the present evil age has run its course, the world will enjoy peace but not before. We cannot have universal peace without the presence of the Prince of Peace, and he has not returned yet, but I believe he is coming soon. The Prince of the Power of the air, commonly known as Satan, is ruling at present and the world is obeying his dictates. The Apostle Paul refers to him as "the god of the world" (II Corinthians iv 4) and the fact of the so-called Christian nations being engaged in wholesale butchery is clear and emphatic proof that the Apostle speaks the truth. We read in Isiah, lxi, 11, that "the Lord God will cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before all nations," but we also read in the same chapter, verse 2, that the day of "vengeance" and "mourning" is coming. When Christ stood up to preach in the synagogue at Nazareth (Luke iv 16) he made reference to the same passage in Isaah, but after enunciating the fact that he was anointed "to preach the acceptable year of the Lord verse 19, he closed the book. He did not make reference to the "day of vengeance of our God," because it is yet future. We are at present living in the acceptable year of the Lord', but the Word teaches that the wrath of God is going to be let loose on the world is fast preparing for that judgment. I heartily agree with Mr. De Forest in exhorting all Christian workers to join earnestly in prayer, not however for the crushing of militarism, nor for universal peace, but for the coming of Jesus Christ, Our Lord who alone is real and only antidote for all the evils of the world. This universal peace notion that has taken hold of so many people since the commencement of the war is nothing more than a huge farce for the thing is not practicable, and is diametrically opposed to the teaching of Scripture with regard to this present economy. It is one of the devil's lies that people have swallowed whole sale, while they in many cases wilfully ignore the solemn statement of our Lord with regard to the time of the end. "As it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be in the days of the son of Man (Luke xvii. 26.) If the world is getting better or destined to be Christianized in this present evil age, then our Lord's words are utterly untrue and unreliable! So also many other utterances made by the apostles with regard to the increase of wickedness and ungodliness, which is to characterize the end of this age. The world is to be evangelized, but not Christianized. The gospel is to be preached among all nations for a witness, but not as a means of converting the nations in this age. God's revealed purpose in this age is to take out of the world a people for his name' who will in the next age rule and reign with Christ, but the world itself, including its religion, militarism, politics, etc. will remain as it always has been antagonostic to God, until after "the great tribulations" (Matthew xxiv) then and not before, will universal peace be inagurated, because the Prince of Peace "will reign over all the earth" (Zechariah xiv. 9)

St. John informs us that "the whole world lieth in the wicked" (I John v 19) and we all know that experimentally, there is no need for discussion on that point. If any person is inclined to doubt, St. John's statement let him consult the daily newspaper, and if he is not prejudiced or biased by reason of wrong teaching, the scales will fall from his eyes, and he will see clearly that the world is going to-day in exactly the manner the Bible predicts it will go, our Lord is at present in heaven, at the right hand of God" (I Peter iii 22) "upon the throne with the Father" (Psalms cx. 1 Revelations, iii, 21), "in the Holy of Holies" (Hebrews ix, 24) making the intercession for those that come unto God by him, but he is coming again Acts I, 11) and Christians are enjoined to pray for his coming, and to "love his appearing," for only when he comes will the swords and the spears of nations be beaten into plow shares and pruning hooks. It is lamentable the ignorance and prejudice that exist in these days amongst the clergy of our land with regard to this great and important truth. I am heartily ashamed of a great many of them, and I speak not from outside of the church, but from the inside. The Apostle Paul warns us in II Timothy, iv, 3 that "the time will come when people will not endure sound doctrine that time is now! People have little patience with a preacher who gives them the naked truth nowadays: they want to hear from the lips of a popular man that the world is getting better, and that they can go on in their usual sinful way of living, with the assurance of getting to heaven at last. I consider this condition of affairs to the negligence and timidity of many ministers, who are downright afraid to proclaim the truth in case it might cause trouble. Of course it will cause trouble, that is inevitable. The truth of God's Word never was popular at any time in this evil age, and never will be before Christ comes, but all honor to the brave minority who are faithfully holding up the torch in the ever-increasing gloom, despite the cold shoulder, the look of scorn, and the voice of ridicule from the nominal masses. The reckoning day is coming and at the judgment seat of Christ many rewards will be given and lost. I hope this letter will help some to understand the truth as it is contained in the Word of God, although not according to popular opinion. I have every sympathy with Mr. De Forest's splendid motives, but we must direct our prayers aright, according to the Divine Word, otherwise we cannot expect an answer.

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WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Miss Matilda St. Marie, of Walkerton, was the guest of Miss Dorothy Sauer on Saturday.—Mildmay Gazette.

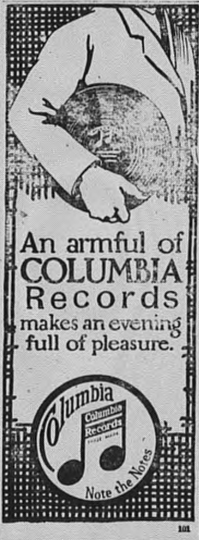
Mrs. Frank Weiler, of Walkerton, spent a few days of this week with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Klempler.—Mildmay Gazette.

Messrs. Jno. Hundtien and Oscar Dippel both of whom are well known in Walkerton are opening a hardware business in Mildmay this month. A Tinsmithing and plumbing business will be conducted in connection.

Mr. Geo. Haines of Carrick, had his face badly battered and suffered a severe cut over the eye on Thursday of last week when he was thrown violently against a stone wall after being charged by an enraged ram. The injury over his eye required the services of a doctor and several stitches. Mr. Haines being since confined to the house.—Mildmay Gazette.

PRETTY FORMOSA WEDDING.

The marriage was solemnized in the Formosa Roman Catholic Church at nine o'clock on Monday morning of Miss Caroline Fedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Fedy, to Mr. Cornelius Zinger, formerly employed by the Grand Trunk as station agent at Guelph, but lately of Regina, Sask. Rev. J. J. Gehl officiated, Miss Justina Zinger, of Cleveland, Ohio, supporting the bride through the ordeal, the groom being supported in a similar capacity by the bride's brother, Mr. Severus Fedy. The bride, who is one of Formosa's most popular young ladies was made the recipient of many costly and useful gifts, testifying to the esteem in which she is held. The happy couple will take up their residence in the West. The Gazette joins the many Formosa friends in wishing long life and prosperity to Mr. and Mrs. Zinger in the matrimonial state.—Mildmay Gazette.



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Columbia Records
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Culross Council.

FIRST SESSION 1915.

Town Hall, Teeswater Jan. 11th, 1915.

The Council elect for the Township of Culross met on the above date.

The members as follows: E. G. Kuntz Reeve; Wm. Case, Jas. Donaldson, Thos. McPherson, Jno. S. Armstrong, as Councillors. The declaration and qualification of the Office were subscribed to as required by statute. The members then took their seats at the council board.

The minutes of the December meeting, 1914, were then read.

McPherson-Armstrong — That the minutes of the December meeting as now read be adopted.—Carried.

Case-McPherson—That we appoint Jas Donaldson to be Chairman of Finance for the year 1915.

Donaldson-Armstrong in amendment — that Wm Case be Chairman of Finance for 1915. For the Motion, Case-McPherson; for the Amendment Donaldson-Armstrong-Kuntz. Amendment carried.

Armstrong-Donaldson — That this Council as a whole act as road commissioners.—Carried.

McPherson-Donaldson—That we appoint Thos McDonald and Kenneth McKenzie as auditors and that a By-law be passed confirming their appointment.—Carried.

Armstrong-McPherson — That we donate the usual amounts to the Bruce County Hospital $10.00 and Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, $5.00.—Carried.

Armstrong-McPherson—That we appoint Wm Case to the South and Jas Donaldson to the North gravel road to see that it is kept passable for the winter.—Carried.

Armstrong-McPherson — That Robt Grant be appointed a member of the Board of Health for 1915 and that a By-law be passed confirming the appointment.—Carried.

Case-Donaldson—That we instruct the clerk to notify the Township of Turnbury, Greenock and Carrick as to their accounts with Culross so that we can have the same settled up as soon as possible.—Carried.

Case-McPherson—That the officers of the Township be appointed as follows:—Chas Button, clerk; Jno Clark, treasurer; Alfred Caslick, tax collector; Anthony McDonald, assessor. All at the same salaries as last year.—Carried.

McPherson-Donaldson — That the finance report as just read be adopted and orders issued for payment of the accounts. And that this council do now adjourn to meet again on Feb. 10th, or at the call of the Reeve.—Carried.

Finance report as follows:—

Jno Scott, for breaking gravel road and pitch-holes	$ 3 00
A Miller, sheep worried by dogs	4 00
Dr Gillies, medical attendance on indigent	32 00
Wm Case, 100 lbs flour for indigent	3 00
W Roth, 1 day inspecting gravel contract	2 00
Sick Children's Hospital don.	5 00
Bruce County Hospital don.	10 00
Jos Dosman, enforcing rabies by-law	3 00
Alex Donaldson, fix pitch-holes	1 00
Geo Falconer, enforcing rabies by-law	5 00
Robt Ireland, break gravel rd.	4 00
Phillip Keffer, plow and break gravel rd	4 50
Wm Colvin, break gravel rd.	2 50
E Jackson, " " "	2 50
Robt Colvin, " " "	1 50
Jas Whytock, fixing pitch-holes plowing gravel rd	4 00
A Green, fix pitch-holes, break gravel rd	4 50
Thos Melvin, plow gravel rd.	7 00
Phillip Keffer, 3½ cords wood for indigent	7 00
Frank Edgar, break gravel rd.	5 75
R Paterson, sheep worried by dogs	2 00
Albert Thacker, 43 yds gravel	3 44

Chas. Button,
Clerk.

Brant Council.

Minutes of Brant Council meeting Jan. 11th 1915.

The municipal council of the township of Brant elect composed of Messrs R. S. Nesbitt Reeve, David Willoughby Deputy Reeve and W. A. Rowand, Mano Manto, J. W. Findlay councillors met at the township hall on the 11th day of January each took and subscribed to the declaration of qualification and of office, and then proceeded with general business as follows.

Minutes of last meeting of council were read and declared correct.

Rowand—Willoughby—That Archie McCurdy be paid the sum of $525.00 as payment in full of claim of compensation for inconvenience caused by the township not rebuilding the bridge known as the McCurdy bridge. According to the agreement entered into by the previous council board and duly signed by the Reeve.

Manto — Willoughby — That the members of this council supervise in the several polling sub divisions as follows:—Spence Nesbitt, No 2 and 3 South of the 4th concession, David Willoughby, No. 8 and No. 7 north of the 6th concession, W. A. Rowand, No 1 and No. 4, M. Manto, No. 2 and 3 north of and including 4th concession also that part of No. 7 and 8 on the 6th con. and all of No. 9, J. W. Findlay No. 5 and 6.—Carried.

Findlay—Manto—That the salaries of the various township officers for year 1915 be as follows. Clerk $240.00, Treasurer $150.00, Assessor $100.00 to include postage, Collector $100.00 to include postage, Auditors $8.00 each Medical officer of health $165.00 Sanitary inspector $2.50 per day and milage for disinfecting and $2.00 per day and milage for ordinary inspection, Reeve, Deputy Reeve and Councillors $2.50 per session with milage and $2.00 per day for committee work with milage, Deputy returning officers $2.50 per day while taking the poll and $1.00 with 10c per mile one way for returning ballot box to Tp. clerk poll clerks $2.00 per day and $3.00 for the use of polling place and the clerk prepare a by-law to be passed confirming this resolution.—Carried.

Manto—Rowand—That Alex Robertson and Chas Kyle be appointed auditors of the treasurers accounts with the township for the year 1914 and that the clerk prepare a by-law confirming the same.—Carried.

Rowand—Manto—That by law No. 66 & 67 A. D. 1915 confirming the fixing of the salaries and appointment of auditors be now read the usual No. of times and finally passed and the coporate seal attached thereto.—Carried.

Findlay—Manto—That in view of the fact that the Royal Bank of Elmwood is situated and pays taxes in this municipality and offers all the accomodation that the treasurer of this township asks. Be it resolved that the treasurer of this township have the township account now in the Bank of Commerce at Walkerton transferred to the Royal bank at Elmwood.—Carried.

Rowand — Willoughby — That the clerk be instructed to advertise for an assessor also for tenders for all ordinary Township printing, applications and tenders to be placed with the Township clerk before noon of the 1st day of February 1915. The printing contract to include the sending of a printed copy of the minutes of Brant council to each of the following local papers in time to have them appear in each of them the same week that they appear in the paper securing the contract viz. Telescope, Herald & Times, Hanover Post, Chesley Enterprise and Paisley Advocate.

Findlay—Rowand—That the following parties be refunded the amounts opposite their names owing to errors in their assessment, viz:—Geo. Metcalf $2.20; Thos. Little $1.10, Wm McCaukey $5.30, Mrs. Burnham $2.12, W. H. McNeill $3.20, Wm Monk $0.45.—Carried.

Rowand—Willoughby—That Councillors Manto and Findlay be a committee to examine the road allowance between lots 10 and 11 con. 9 and see if some arrangement can be made whereby Mr. Jos. Taylor can have access to his property south part of lot 10 con. 10.—Carried.

Rowand — Willoughby — That the clerk be instructed to write to the Grand Trunk Railway Authorities calling attention to the fill that has been made between the overhead bridge and the river bridge on the Durham road immediately west of Hanover whereby Mr. Messerschmidt has been shut off from access to his property.

Manto—Findlay — That the Reeve be authorized to examine into a reported case of destitution at Cargill and grant relief if found necessary.

Willoughby — Manto — That the Reeve and clerk issue orders on the treasurer to the amount of $82.05 in payment of Deputy returning officers poll clerks and for polling booths.—Carried.

Findlay Rowand—That the Reeve and clerk issue orders on the treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council. Viz as follows.—Carried.

Archie McCurdy, claim of compensation for not building bridge	$525 00
Maurice McCarthy, refund of dog tax	1 00
A. V. Cooke, repairing road near Maple Hill	1 50
Geo Wilson, placing culvert lot 6 con. 2 north	3 50
Municipal world election and other supplies	22 63
C. J. Schnurr tile got by Wm Morgan	4 80
W. O. McCallum account re A. Blue account committee work and signing financial statement	10 20
Mrs. Agnes Powers, interest on borrowed money up to January 1st 1915	60 05
M. A. McCallum, express on election supplies	55
Geo Metcalf, refund of overcharge on taxes by error in assessment	2 20
Thos Little, " " "	1 10
Wm McCaukey " " "	5 30
Mrs. Burnham " " "	2 12
W. H. McNeill, " " "	3 20
Wm Monk, " " "	0 45
R. J. McCurdy, refund of dog tax by error in assessment	1 00
Wm Johnston, services of D. R. O. and poll clerk and use of polling booth	9 70
W. Rowand " " "	9 25
R. Brockelbank " " "	9 20
Geo Sites, " " "	9 30
D. Gregg sr., " " "	9 50
Wm Tolloch " " "	8 90
John O'Neill " " "	8 70
E. Meihlhausen " " "	8 90
Julius Helm " " "	9 60
R. S. Nesbitt, special and regular meeting of council	4 45
D. Willoughby " " "	5 85
W. A. Rowand " " "	1 40
Mano Manto, council meeting	2 85
J. W. Findley, " "	2 65
Dr. Murray, services as medical officer of health	185 00
O. E. Klein, services as solicitor	147 65

Findley—Rowand—That this council do now adjourn to meet at township hall on Monday the 1st day of February at 10 o'clock a. m. for the appointment of an assessor and awarding the printing contract and other general business.—Carried.

M. A. McCallum, Clerk.

Mr. J. Turner and daughter Miss Marion, returned to Niagara Falls on Tuesday after paying a visit to Miss L. Parke.—Wiarton Echo.

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Farmer's Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
524 Herald Building, Montreal

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

EXILED BRITONS' WAR GIFT.

The three million British subjects who are living and trading abroad outside the Empire are to be invited to emulate the example of British Dominions by subscribing for the gift of a warship to the British fleet.

A fund is being raised for this purpose by the Patriotic League of Britons Over-seas. The King is patron of the league. Lord Selborne is chairman, Lord Aldenham fills the posts of vice-chairman and honorary-treasurer, and the influential committee which has been formed includes the names of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Milner, Lord Beresford, Sir Gerard Lowther, Sir Claude M. MacDonald and Sir H. M. Durand.

The widely scattered communities of Britons who are to be found in the United States, in the Far East, in Chili, and in the Argentine, and elsewhere are all anxious to do something for the Motherland in her hour of need. Working individually, the efforts of these communities are circumscribed, being limited usually to the equipping of small parties of men who have volunteered for service in Europe, and the collection of money for the various war funds. The Patriotic League, by co-ordinating their local effort, will enable these widely dispersed subjects of the King to afford the world a visible proof of the solidarity of the British race.

The proposal of the League has the cordial support of the Admiralty. The type of ship will, of course, depend on the amount subscribed, but the Admiralty have agreed to apply the money to one of the larger ships now under construction or to "making an addition to a class of cruisers most useful in seas abroad."

Prominent business people in the City, with large interests abroad are heartily backing the league. Already branches are being formed throughout the world, and 100,000 copies of the League's proposals have been despatched from the headquarters office at 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.

A PERSISTENT HERO.

The following is the story told by a comrade of the incident which won for Sergeant Harlock, 113th Battery, R. F. A., the Victoria Cross:

"We were in action in an open field and it was hot, I can tell you—'Jack Johnsons' and shrapnel. One shell burst right under Bombardier Harlock's gun, and cut the trail in two, clean, and killed the Number One. Harlock got splinters in his right thigh. He went to the dressing station and the doctor dressed him and told him to get into the ambulance and go to the hospital.

"Well, Harlock goes outside, but he doesn't look for any ambulance, but comes back to the battery. Hang me! he hadn't been there five minutes before he got it in the back. Down he walked once more to the dressing station, and when he was dressed the doctor puts him in charge of an orderly. The pair set out, but Harlock pointed out to the orderly that the doctor seemed a bit 'narked,' and that there were plenty of men who wanted an orderly's attention more than he did, and if the orderly went back to the dressing station he (Harlock) could find his way all right.

"The orderly agreed about it, but says to Harlock, ' No jokes, mind, or you'll get me into trouble. You go straight to the hospital.' Harlock said 'Good morning,' but thought if he could walk to the hospital, he could just as easily go back to old 113th. So back he came again, and he hadn't been with us five minutes before he got some splinters in his arm. It was rotten luck, and he was afraid to go back to the doctor again, so he just stayed there till we went out of action in the evening.

"Some of our officers saw the doctor that night and told him about Harlock, and then they had him down and reprimanded him. But I think they had their tongues in their cheeks when they did it. Anyhow, he's promoted sergeant and got the V. C."

BRAVE DRUMMER V. C.

Drummer Spenser John Bent, one of the new V.C.'s, has passed three weeks of convalescence in the village of Witnesham, near Ipswich. A strapping young fellow, he gave the following account of his brave deeds.

"It was about October 22nd. We'd had a month in the trenches. On the right there was a small advance trench with six men and a corporal in it. We came to hear that they were short of ammunition. I was in the big trench, removing the earth which a 'Jack Johnson' had thrown up.

"The officer asked, 'Who'll take some ammunition?' Well, I thought, I'm the only fellow doing nothing, and I might just as well volunteer. Buglers and drummers are generally noncombatants. I simply took about 400 rounds to the corporal, who said they'd hang hang on all night. Then I came back." "Through the shrapnel?" he was asked. "Yes, through the shrapnel," came the matter-of-fact reply. "Two days later I had the same sort of job.

"The fighting went on. Officers fell, sergeants got hit, separated, or what not. We were in the trenches firing in the moonlight, and jolly hard pressed. Somehow we'd lost our officers. I was at the end of our trench. Suddenly round the corner came a man who flopped down flat. In a jiffy I had my rifle on him.

"'Who are you?' I said, thinking he was a spy, and he answered, 'For Heaven's sake, Bent, stop this retirement and get hold of the men.' Poor Sergeant —— got it shortly after. Our lads were a bit shaky. 'Come on, boys,' I said, 'Carry on now and play the game.' They stuck it like bricks until C and D Companies came up and then the officers took command. No! Only an hour or two was all the time I led them."

Asked about his rescue of wounded men, Drummer Bent said: "Oh, I only picked up a few men. I went to one, picked him up, and started back. The enemy fired a volley at us. We dropped flat. I tucked my toes under his armpits and dragged him, tugged him along, lying on my back and pushing with my hands. After thirty yards of that we found a ditch, and then a pal rushed up and helped me, so we got him to the ambulance."

25TH VICTORIA CROSS.

The 25th Victoria Cross awarded since the beginning of the war was announced in a supplement of the London Gazette on Saturday, as follows:

To LIEUTENANT WALTER LORRAIN BRODIE, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

For conspicuous gallantry near Becelaere on November 11 in clearing the enemy out of a portion of our trenches which they had succeeded in occupying. Heading the charge he bayoneted several of the enemy and thereby relieved a dangerous situation.

As a result of Lieutenant Brodie's promptitude, 80 of the enemy were killed and 51 taken prisoners.

WAR SPIRIT OF SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh and Leith have provided over 18,000 recruits for the new Armies and Regular Forces, and the Admiralty prohibition of fishing in the Firth of Forth has resulted in over 300 fishermen joining the Royal Naval Reserve during the past ten days.

The villages as well as the big towns of Scotland have given freely of their men. Every man of military age in Spott (Haddington) village has joined the colors.

MAN WHO READ OF HIS DEATH.

Private F. Nailor, of the Royal Berkshires, was at his home at Sandhurst on Saturday week, when the postman brought a letter from the War Office reporting that he was killed in action on November 1st.

He had been shot in the head and removed to the Princess Louise Hospital, London. He returns to his regiment shortly.

RAPID PROMOTION.

Two months ago Color-Sergeant E. J. Evans, of Oswestry, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the Shropshire Light Infantry. He had just received his captaincy in the 11th Staffordshire Regiment, in which he is now serving in Jersey. Captain Evans was one of eight British army instructors sent to Tokio to instruct the Japanese army.

NOTES.

Drummer Bent is the recipient of £50 offered by Mr. T. Curtis, an Ipswich resident, for the first man from the city to obtain the V. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Alves, of Tunbridge Wells, entertained 2,500 Territorials to dinner in that town on Christmas day.

It is understood that in the course of his inspection of training camps for the new army the King will pay a visit to Ireland.

At an expenditure of £350,000, some forty thousand troops are to be quartered a mile or so of Ripon, and a light railway is to be built to give access for supplies.

The war on Germany's chemical trade has created a great demand for English chemists, dye and drug firms having three posts vacant for every two that under existing conditions can adequately be filled.

In one year no less a sum than £10,771 has been handed over by Mr. Oswald Stoll to various charitable organizations and institutions as the result of entertainments given at the Coliseum and other theatres under his control.

The headmaster of the Portmadoc Intermediate School, where Miss Lloyd George distributed the prizes on the occasion of the annual speech-day, said that one of the fifty old boys of the school had just struck a rich vein of gold in the Rocky Mountains when a passing Indian told him of the war. He dropped his tools, came home forthwith, and is now serving with the colors as second lieutenant.

An old soldier who lives at Fulham, Lance-Corporal J. J. Farmer, V. C., has five sons serving the King: Color-Sergeant J. O. Farmer, 25th County of London Cyclists; Sergeant F. C. Farmer, 1st East Surrey Regiment; Leading Drummer T. J. Farmer, 31st Battalion Canadian Regiment; Leading Seaman F. R. Farmer, Royal Naval Division, and Private H. G. Farmer, Royal Marine Light Infantry.

A farm servant, named John Davies, who enlisted at Wellington, Shropshire, in the Army Service Corps, makes the seventeenth brother in one family in the army. Two are in Lord Kitchener's army, two in the Welsh Fusiliers, and twelve in the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Fourteen of the seventeen are on active service. Sergeant Davies, the father, died in India, while serving in the Shropshire Regiment.

The spirit of patriotism runs strong in the family and connections of Mr. George Burnett, sub-librarian of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath. Of Mr. Burnett's relatives—sons, brothers, nephews, etc.—23 have served or are serving their country. Twelve of these men are now at the front, one is on staff duty, six have been in long service and are now are too old, and three are dead. Mr. Burnett, who is seventy-four, also saw active service in India.

At Blackpool James Hargreaves, a retired solicitor, was committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder in connection with the death of Frank Hinchcliffe, aged 20, clerk.

The estate of the late Mr. Richard Cory, of Oscar House, Cardiff, chairman of Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., colliery owners and coal exporters, who died on Sept. 29, has been provisionally estimated at about £700,000.

The death occurred at Glasnevin, Dublin, of Col. Gore Lindsay, a Crimean and Indian mutiny veteran and ex-chief constable of Glamorgan, aged 84. Col. Gore Lindsay married Miss Ella Morgan, sister of the late Lord Tredegar, who predeceased him.

Awakened by cries for help a mess steward, dressed only in pyjamas, dived into Harwich harbor early on Saturday week morning and rescued from drowning a naval officer who had taken part in the action off Heligoland Bight. The officer fell overboard after stumbling on the deck.

At the annual show of the Suffolk Fat Cattle Club at Ipswich Mr. J. J. Cridlan's Smithfield champion Aberdeen-Angus Estelle of Maisemore took the champion trophy. As her owner had won the trophy twice before it now becomes his absolute property. The champion beast, in spite of her trying week at Smithfield, had only lost ten pounds in weight.

Much damage has been caused by floods in the Isle of Wight owing to the heavy rain last week. The roadways and railways in many parts were submerged, and traffic on the Newport to Sandown Railway was suspended. In some cases the water was level with the railway station platforms.

Capt. L. R. Warren, 4th [illegible], Royal Sussex Regiment, was commended at the Sussex assizes for plunging fully dressed into the River Ouse at Newhaven bridge and assisting in the rescue of a woman.

The Liverpool Health Committee recommended a vote of £100 to send a Christmas box to each of its 700 employees who are wearing the King's uniform.

War medals were presented by the Northampton Christmas dinner fund to every Northampton child between the ages of three and fourteen whose father is serving with the forces. The medals are engraved on the reverse, "A Recognition of My Father's Patriotism."

Another huge fall of cliff has occurred on the Sussex coast between Beachy Head and Seaford.

The Roman Catholic Church at Mortomley, near Chapeltown, has been burned down.

The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed Mr. Edwin John Cheney, lately one of the assistant secretaries of the department, to the office of chief agricultural adviser to the board.

The London Gazette announces that the King has awarded the Imperial Service Medal to Mr. Alfred Hooper on account of his long and meritorious service as inspector of shipping (War Department vessels).

Shipbuilders on the northeast coast have so many orders booked that few can now take contracts for delivery this year.

A cigar that once belonged to the German Emperor fetched £11 10s. at Netley, being sold several times in aid of the funds of the local Red Cross Hospital.

Glasgow Territorials have lost the first of their men at the front, Pte. Andrew Cowan, 5th Scottish Rifles, having been shot dead while constructing trenches.

Fred McLachlan, second engineer of the steamship Vedra, the benzine ship which took fire off Barrow, has died in hospital at Barrow. This brings the number of victims to 22.

The suggestion to alter German street names in London is discountenanced by the Local Government Committee of the London County Council, who point out that in the case of Berlin road, Catford, the occupiers have voted against any alteration.

The United Kingdom holds sufficient pit timber to yield an eighteen months' supply, says the Forestry Branch of the Board of Agriculture, and while there is no cause for anxiety steps should be taken to encourage additional supplies from Canada and Newfoundland for future requirements.

The death rate in the 97 great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 13.7 per 1,000.

The Rev. C. Higgins has intimated to the officials of the Hoyle street Primitive Methodist Circuit, Sheffield his intention to leave the circuit at the Conference of 1916. Changes will also take place in the Abbeydale road Circuit, the Rev. J. R. Trammer removing to Manchester and the Rev. J. Maland to Rotherham at the same Conference.

Close on 200 members of the New Mills branch of the Amalgamated Society of bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc., have enlisted since the war began.

Richmond (Yorkshire) is to have a large military camp established at the southern side of the town, extending from opposite Easby Abbey to the Downholme Moors.

Sergt. Scott, chief clerk in the Doncaster borough police office, has been promoted to the rank of inspector. Coming from Grimsby a little over two years ago Inspector Scott's progress has been rapid.

A proposal to spend £150,000 on improving the navigation of the Trent and converting Nottingham into a port was negatived by the Corporation, there not being the necessary majority for seeking Parliamentary powers.

As The Result
Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted
SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use.

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by this, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was telling my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself."

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of society, a dread of things falling from above, fright at travelling on railroad trains, and electric cars, restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams.

Mrs. [illegible], Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes:—"I am writing to tell you of the great success I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work, [illegible] or would I [illegible]. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me tremble all over. I took three boxes of your pills and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Jewels! Which to Wear and When to Wear Them

Lessons From Irene Hough's Beauty

(The Most Beautiful Telephone Girl in America.)

Irene Estelle Hough.

EARRINGS ALWAYS MAKE ONE LOOK OLDER.

(By Idah McGlone Gibson)

A girl and every woman should be very particular when choosing jewelry.

Nothing that a woman wears makes or mars her beauty more than the little gewgaws she hangs about her neck, the jewels she puts in her ears, or the bracelets and rings with which she decorates her arms and hands.

These facts were brought home to me most forcibly when I saw Miss Irene Hough, America's most beautiful telephone girl, wearing jet earrings.

Miss Hough has ordinarily a face of the Madonna type.

However, when she appeared wearing long ear drops of jet, although she had not changed the dressing of her hair or in any other she looked like a vivacious gypsy.

Earrings nearly always make one look older, so women, unless they would try for the grand dame effect, should be very careful when they wear them.

Once when Ethel Barrymore was playing the mother of a grown daughter, one of the ways in which she added to her age was by wearing long, gold and jet earrings.

If your eyes are light and rather lacking in expression don't wear diamond earrings even if you can afford them.

If you have the deep coloring that comes at middle age don't wear coral earrings, and above all, do not wear those little dark, pink coral beads in a pink ear. They look like warts.

If you are sure you have a "peaches and cream" complexion, wear pearl earrings.

A girl with a gypsy cast of features and dark complexion looks well in gold loop earrings.

Pearl beads are becoming to most any throat that is not wrinkled and old, and a thin gold chain with a pretty locket or other ornament on it is always good taste.

Many bracelets and rings are vulgar.

One or two good rings are sufficient to wear at one time. Bracelets, with the exception of the bracelet watch, are now out of style. However, with the harking back to the mid-Victorian styles, we are sure to soon resume wearing bracelets.

Personally, I am much more in favor of wearing bracelets than earrings, for, while the bracelet is a remembrance of the time when our men were slaves and wore bands about their arms, with the names of their masters thereon, the earring is of still older and more barbarous origin.

It comes from the time when we wore rings in our noses and lips, as well as our ears!

THE HOME OF THE EMERALD

Mount Zabarah, in Upper Egypt, is said to have been the source of many emeralds, but centuries have passed since these prolific mines were exhausted and modern jewelers must now depend upon the Western Hemisphere for their supply. In the spoils Pizarro sent to Spain, so goes the story in the Spanish edition for May of the monthly bulletin of the Pan-American Union, were found the first fine specimens of American emeralds and thus was revealed another source of the manifold wealth of the New World. Perhaps the most valuable single emerald found in modern times is the one in the famous collection of gems owned by the Duke of Devonshire. It is said to be a perfect hexagonal crystal weighing eight ounces and eighteen pennyweight and two inches in length. It came from the mines of Colombia, and it is this South American republic that furnishes the greatest supply of the emeralds known to the world today.

Not that Colombia is the only country that has emerald mines. Ecuador and Peru have contributed their share of the world's supply, and in the former country the city of Esmeraldas (Spanish for emeralds) takes its name from the precious stones found in its vicinity. Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found emeralds as fine as those of the Peruvian Incas, and it is reported that Cortez was offered [illegible] for one of the gems he gathered from the hoard of Montezuma. The Mexican gems were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain were supposed to have come. In certain parts of Siberia, India, Salzburg, in Austria, Australia, Norway, Brazil, Ireland, and in some areas of the United States limited quantities of the precious stones are found, but the gems of greatest beauty and value are to be had from the Muzo and Cosquez deposits near Bogota, the capital of Colombia.

The Colombian gems excel to the highest degree the qualities of color, brilliancy, flawlessness and size characteristic of the best emeralds known, and the Muzo district seems at present to be the most prolific of all mining regions. The matrix in which they are imbedded overlies a great province of black shale or slate. This black rock contains but few stones. They are found for the most part in white calcite running in veins through this slate, some being embedded in the matrix and others lying in pockets. These rocks dip in every direction, evidently as the result of repeated volcanic action, and the strata are traversed by cracks or small fissures, which have been filled up by infiltration with silica, alumina, lime and magnesia, with a little chrome and other minerals, including pyrite. Under great heat and pressure these minerals in the fissures or veins crystallized in different forms according to the various minerals contained. Thus, it is supposed, have emeralds been formed in these veins, the tint being due to the presence of chrome in sufficient quantities. All of the Colombian mines are situated within a radius of 100 miles of Bogota, at altitudes between 2,500 and 7,500 feet above sea level. It is estimated that the annual production is not far from $1,000,000 in value. An English syndicate has the exclusive concession for mining these valuable stones, under strict governmental supervision, and the actual figures of the annual output have not been revealed in recent years.

SEA CONTROL ESSENTIAL.

(Brantford Expositor)

The people of the British Empire have learnt much during the last three months and will learn more still, before the war is over, as to the true source of their strength. Command of sea, now as always, stands between the Empire and destruction. Command of sea is all that separates victory from disaster. So long as the British navy commands the sea, the British Empire cannot be defeated. If it loses command of the sea, the Empire cannot win. All discussion of financial, trading or other war problems must finally come down to that simple elementary truth and it would be well were it burnt into the mind of every subject of the King throughout the world.

GERMANY'S SEA PLANS.

(New York Sun)

It seems to be a reasonable conclusion from the disaster to the Formidable that the German tactics [illegible] directly directed against British warships in Channel waters with the purpose of "holding up" troops transportation and ultimately frustrating attempts to land the full strength of reinforcements in France. The risk will have to be taken by the British authorities, however; such is the necessity of a decisive campaign in Flanders. The naval phase of the war is at present of secondary importance from the British point of view.

THE BATTLESHIP THE THING.

(Chicago Tribune)

The British have gained their successes almost entirely by gun fire, the Germans by mines and submarines. The results thus far do not indicate that the effectiveness of the latter type is as yet at all in proportion to the effect on the imagination of laymen. Although employed under the most favorable conditions in this war, its destructiveness has fallen far short of the claims of its champions and the primacy of the battleship is still to be shaken.

Our First Contingent

They Were Only Seven, But They Heard the Empire's Call

CHARLES STOKES IN CANADIAN COURIER

We sent only seven. But then the population of our town consists of only 300, fully half of whom are women and children, so that our contribution to Canada's contingent was approximately one man from every twenty.

It is a far cry from Alberta's sunlit plains to the battlegrounds of Europe—so far, indeed, that a commotion, to produce ripples upon the pool of our placid existence, needed to be of the present magnitude. Factions may rage, politicians, even dynasties, may rise and fall; but a remote little village on a branch railway line on the prairies, with only one train a day to connect it with the world in which wars are declared and battles are fought, and weekly newspapers are two days late, such a village is apt to get out of touch with world events unless they are really striking.

That is, perhaps, why our town regarded most European events almost entirely from the standpoint of spectators. The Irish question, the suffragette question, were both merely topics for debate, with as much bearing upon life as, say, such other debating topics as the justifiability of the execution of Charles I. Compared with the prospects of a good crop, the late Irish crisis ranked as a very decided also-ran; and the price of grain or the architecture of the new schoolhouse completely ousted the suffragettes as a popular discussion. Why, we did not even know that the Archduke What's-his-name was killed until two days later, and it must be confessed, until then none of us had known he had existed; but then, you see, we live on a branch line on the prairies.

And yet, the call to arms, when it did reach us, ran through our small community as a flame runs through a pile of shavings. In some psychic way it thrilled our enthusiasm; I say "psychic," because it penetrated the abysmal depths of our indifference to outside affairs. A few of us had come from the old land; about one-third came from that rather vague locality known as "down east"; a few were Americans, and a sprinkling were foreign—two Dutchmen, one Frenchman, and three or four Russians.

We did not have to wait until two days after to learn that war had been declared; the lone telegraph clerk at the station picked the news hot off the wires the same night, and it was all over town in ten minutes. We were all sitting up for it, as a matter of fact. It came late, as you will remember—late, that is, for us, for it was close upon midnight. In the lobby of the Pioneer Hotel scenes of what might be called the wildest enthusiasm were to be witnessed. Two flags were to be seen—one, a Canadian ensign, hastily requisitioned from the schoolhouse, and the other presented by Seth Long, our oldest farmer. Seth Long—he now calls himself a "rancher" since the new kind of small farmer began to come in—made a speech as well as presenting a Union Jack. There must have been at least eight people in the Pioneer that night, and that is "going some" considering the size. We all sang "God Save the King" and the "Maple Leaf" and "Rule Britannia."

But it was when our seven boys enlisted that we felt the nearness of war. The nearest recruiting station was forty miles away, where the branch line joined the main line; and on the following day nine of our young men slipped away privily on the only train. Gossip was busy during their absence, for the news quickly leaked out! They returned two days later. Seven of them tried to look as if they did not know people were looking at them as they stepped off the car; the other two were downcast because, for some reason or other, they had not been accepted. The lucky seven were to report again on the Saturday of the following week.

Who were these seven? Two were farmers, one a young man recently started for himself, the other a farm laborer. Another was a clerk in our only bank. Two were clerks in stores—one a blacksmith, the last a doctor. Three of them were English, one Scotch, two Canadians, and the seventh—well, he was the brightest particular jewel, for he was an American who had just taken out his naturalization papers as a Canadian subject. Only one of them—the blacksmith—had ever been in an actual fighting force before; he was an ex-trooper sergeant in a famous cavalry regiment. But one of the other Britishers had served his time in the old Volunteers.

War wrecks all human plans. Not one of these seven but already had the respect or liking of every person in town; and in two cases, at least, closer and softer relations were known to be contemplated. But in public the persons most concerned, despite certain curious glances cast in their direction, betrayed no other emotion than pride—pride that was shared by us all, because our boys had heard the motherland's call

"Ladies of desk and wheel and loom,
Noble and trader, squire and groom,
Come where the bugles of England play,
Over the hills and far away."

The following week saw the seven heroes going about their ordinary business, and winding up their affairs, until nearly the close. But on Friday night our over-pent feelings found vent in a little complimentary banquet to them at the Pioneer, a banquet held in a flag-festooned dining room, and characterized by a little oratory, from Seth Long and others. At its close, indiscriminate and prolonged handshaking was, as our weekly paper would say, "the order of the day." The seven bore the brunt—why, I do not know, because it was not the final leave-taking, for everyone was intending to go down to the station the next day to see them off—but the habit spread, and we were all shaking hands with one another.

Our only train goes through at 2.30 in the afternoon, and by common consent all business was suspended after twelve on Saturday. Our brass band, consisting of ten players, was on duty long before that time, and, with only a short interval for lunch, filled the air with martial music, parading up Main street and back again. By two practically the whole population was at the station. Four of our contingent were already there; a few minutes after appeared the bank clerk, escorted by his colleagues and staggering under a very big pile of baggage. Next came the young farmer; he was one of those whom clinging arms might have restrained, and one of the arms was, indeed, thrust through his own. The blacksmith was the last, and he bore the least baggage of anyone.

Such a crowd! You would have thought it was a picnic, such was the laughter, the handshaking. Thousands of messages were sent to relatives in the old country. It is very improbable whether their bearers have ever come within one hundred miles of their intended recipients; promises to send back picture postcards and letters were freely if somewhat rashly given.

A murmur of appreciation ran through our ranks. A figure in black hobbled up the wooden sidewalk to the station. It was the priest in charge of the small Catholic mission in the neighborhood. Father Lefere was universally beloved, not because we were of the same faith, but because he was a kindly old man, who went about doing good. With a beaming smile he took each of the seven by the hand and addressed a few words of farewell to them. The women left behind he also comforted.

The band meanwhile was covering itself with glory, its rendering of the "Maple Leaf" being especially admired. But time was flying by; it wanted now but five minutes to train time, and the baggage man had already wheeled out his truck to where the door of the baggage car would approximately come to a standstill. The station agent had his orders all ready for the conductor.

In the distance was suddenly heard the clangor of a bell. Across the prairie was seen a trail of black smoke. A quick spasm went through the crowd, and the hand-shakings were frenziedly resumed. Then, as suddenly, the train drew alongside—on time, as usual. Two or three passengers alighted. The brass band immediately struck up again, and everybody on board the train crowded to the windows to see what was the matter. We could imagine them saying to themselves, "Why, it's the boys going to the war—seven of them"; and bearing the tale back with them to be in their flowing cups freshly remembered. A lane was made through the throng for the seven to enter the car, and to deposit their grips and bags. Then they reappeared.

The conductor was kind to us, for he delayed the departure of the train as much as he conscientiously could. But at last he had to shout "All aboard!" "Good-bye!" we cried, as our heroes climbed the steps. Hands were again thrust out and shaken by whoever could grasp them. Last embraces and last kisses were given. Then a sudden silence fell on everyone, as Father Lefere advanced. He extended his hands and gave them a blessing, and made the sign of the cross, and every head was bared "not," as someone said afterwards, "because we believed it, but because an old man's blessing could hurt no one." Then the band blared forth again, the conductor and the brakeman sprang aboard, the bell clanged, the whistle hooted, the wheels began to revolve, handkerchiefs were fluttered, "Good luck!" "Be with you soon in Berlin!" "Oh, you kid!" and other endearing farewells shouted, and the train was gone, taking with seven of the flower of our manhood to fight for the cause of right and liberty. There was very little work done in the town that afternoon.

It was a little foolish, perhaps, and the tears that were furtively wiped away afterwards were rather silly. Our best was but tiny. God knows when, if ever, we shall see them back again; but in any case we gave them to the motherland with joy, with pride, with a deep sense of gratitude and duty, and if we had had seventy-thousand times seven to give instead of seven we would have given them.

REMARKABLE INSECTS.

Faculty of Smell is the Most Highly Developed.

The most valuable faculty possessed by insects is their sense of smell. Most insects hear very poorly, and ants in particular are absolutely deaf. With all their batteries of eyes bulging in every direction these creatures do not seem to enjoy very good eyesight. Some of the flying insects cannot see well enough to avoid obstacles which to them should look as big as a barn.

But when it comes to the sense of smell the insect world is far ahead of any animal. Fabre, the great French entomologist, confined some female moths in a steel cage far from the natural haunts of the insects. To his surprise males of the species came from miles away and lit on the screen.

He then confined the females in hermetically-sealed jars and placed them near places frequented by the males. Not one paid any attention, though the females were visible through the glass.

To make sure that the sense of smell was the guiding force, Prof. Fabre brought out some bits of paper and twigs on which the females had rested. Males soon appeared, and, ignoring the females in their glass jars, circled about the twigs and paper.

If a strange ant of the same species is placed in an ant-hill he is violently attacked. Every insect he meets recognizes him instantly as an intruder and helps in the ejection.

If a small mouse dies in a field certain undertakers known as sylphids and necrophori will journey from distances of more than a mile to lay eggs in the body.

The house fly gets about on the sense of smell. In his flying about he is periodically trying to head in the direction of each breath of food odor he meets, and dodges and turns with each eddy of air until he locates the source of the smell.

Mosquitoes find you in the dark rather more easily than in the day. They smell their victims outside the house. Their sense of smell leads them to windows, doors or chimneys. In they go and soon you hear their tune about your ears.

"I hear you are an actor. What do you do?" "I'm a contortionist. They call me 'The Human Frog.'" "Oh, then, shall I see you at the hop?"—Brooklyn Citizen.

TORTURE OF SCIATICA CURED QUICK! "NERVILINE" A SUCCESS EVERY TIME

Stops the Pain Quick—Acts Like Magic—Is Harmless and Pleasant.

Sciatica is the most severe pain man can suffer. The great sciatic nerve is deeply placed, and you can reach it only by a pain remedy, as penetrating and as powerful as NERVILINE.

The glory of Nerviline is in its strength—in its marvelous power of penetrating deeply. In severe pains, such as sciatica and neuralgia, NERVILINE demonstrates its superiority over every other remedy.

Extraordinary pains, such as rheumatic or sciatica, can be overcome only by a remedy as extraordinary as Nerviline. In many lands it has shown itself to be the best for little pains, best for big pains, and best for all pains.

When one has acute rheumatic pains, stiff joints or a stiff neck, don't experiment—seek a remedy that cures. Like lightning in rapidity, as sure as fate in its certainty of relief, Nerviline can never be surpassed for the removal of pain, no matter what advance science may make. It is perfection in its line. Do not trifle with ordinary or oily liniments, use Nerviline. Prove its efficacy—it's the one liniment that rubs right into the core of the pain.

A large 50-cent bottle will cure the aches and pains of the whole family. Trial size, 25 cents. Sold by all dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FARM AND GARDEN

CARE OF STABLED HORSES.

Just as soon as the horses stop working every day their grain ration should be cut down at least half. A horse when not working really requires but little grain. If the health of the animal is to be maintained the heavy feeding must be discontinued just as soon as the heavy work ceases for without much exercise the horse will not be able to assimilate and properly get rid of the impurities from this amount of feed. Not being cast off, these impurities remain to poison the system of the horse and cause serious illness.

If the horses must remain in the stable during most of their time during winter the stable should be free from drafts or sudden changes of temperature. Colds and chills impair the health of an animal and invite disease, the importance of proper ventilation must not be overlooked.

There are several good systems of ventilation by which good, pure, fresh air can be gotten into the stables without creating a draft or other undesirable condition. Plenty of sunshine in the horses' quarters is a very desirable thing for it not only gives the stable a more pleasant, light, outdoor atmosphere, but also makes it more healthful. Sunshine is a great germ killer, in fact there is no disinfectant to be had that is so effective or cheap as plenty of sunshine. Sunshine is also an enemy to dampness, a very bad thing to have in our stables as it is very injurious to horses. Windows become rain spattered and dulled after a time and it is therefore wise to wash the stable windows a few times a year. It does not take long to do this and the windows when clean admit a great deal more of this valuable sunshine.

Large horses should be given large single stalls, for if we put two in a stall they are liable to be crowded and besides, the more timid of the two is very liable to be robbed of its rest. Then, too, there is danger of injury by kicking, especially when the horses wear sharp shoes. The danger of injuring each other is much greater when they are not worked regularly.

When horses are expected to work off and on during the winter they should be shod with very sharp shoes so as to be ready for the most slippery roads. It is a very dangerous and usually costly practice to force horses over slippery roads and pavements when unshod. Even if the horse does not receive a permanent injury or break its harness, a fall is liable to make the horse very timid, etc. This timidity is often so marked as to cause quite a reduction in the value of the horse, it pays to look out for these little things, for neglect often means the sacrificing of a very valuable animal. If horses have to be worked in very stormy weather it is well to have them wear storm blankets.

Horses cannot enjoy proper rest if they come in with their coats wet with snow and sleet. Besides all day while the horses are working they are suffering with colds and chills. Horses should not be made to stand outside for hours in cold weather. Besides being inhuman, it does not pay. Besides the intense discomfort, chilling retards digestion and impairs the health of the animal. For this reason ice cold water should never be given. Water should be given in the stable and slightly warmed.

Exercise is very essential to the horse's health and on all fair days they should be given the run of an open field. If this practice is started early in the fall the horses become quite hardy and grow long coats of hair so that they do not require blanketing in the stable even on the coldest nights. Horses and colts that are given the run of a field in this way always come through the winter in a strong healthy condition. If the field is rough it does not matter, as the animals develop strong legs and become more sure footed from running on rough and frozen fields.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

SLOBBERS IN HORSES.

Every boy who has ever pastured horses on a white clover pasture is familiar with slobbers, otherwise known as salivation, or if you want a really scientific term, ptyalism, and if you want to anglicise that, "spittle," or too much saliva. This usually occurs along in August and September, and is believed to be caused by clover seed, especially white clover, alsike and the second growth of red clover.

We have been familiar with this from boyhood up. We have seen brood sows fed on white clover pasture running at the mouth or salivated just like horses, but not quite so badly. We used to give the horses once a day a cutting of what was then known as horse weed, but which is now known as giant rag-weed, a tall form of rag-weed that grows along creek bottoms, or on flat, rich, moist land. We believed then that it stopped the salivation. Possibly it did. It can be stopped temporarily by washing out the mouth with cold water, or giving a dry feed of oats. Possibly washing it out with a weak solution of alum might give temporary relief; but the real point is to take the horses out of the pasture.

Nothing very serious follows this salivation, but it is obvious to anyone that the waste of so much saliva is not good for the horses. Therefore, the best thing to do is to put them on timothy hay or clover hay of any kind in which the seed has not been ripened. We presume that slobbers have much the same effect on the system of the horse that persistent gum chewing has upon people who are addicted to that habit.—Wall.

NOTES.

G. A. Drew, a Connecticut fruit grower, says he fertilizes in connection with cultivation, so the trees will make from eight to ten inches' growth a year, and produce good colored, sound fruit that will stand up. There is nothing nicer than hardwood ashes to give these results, he thinks. Manure is all right in giving growth, but in a bearing orchard it should be used with caution. Among chemical elements he depends on nitrate of soda, but uses it only in small amounts, because of its tendency to produce great foliage and fruit that will not stand up to transportation. For potash, he uses high grade sulphate of potash as an annual dressing, at the rate of 100 to 250 pounds to an acre. For phosphoric acid, he generally plans on giving his orchards an annual dressing of somewhere from 400 to 600 pounds per acre, and he says some of the best growers of peaches and apples in Connecticut are using of as heavy as 1,000 pounds per acre.

RACING UP EIFFEL TOWER.

Peculiar Contest Organized by French Ingenuity.

The ingenuity of the French is constantly exercised in the devising of curious contests in the form of races. One such novel contest was held in Paris, not so very long ago when 300 competitors participated, the object of which was to ascertain who could mount the 729 steps leading to the second platform of the Eiffel Tower, 378 feet high, in the shortest time. Owing to the large number of entries, the contestants, who were of all ages, were divided into four classes—veterans, pupils, amateur and professional pedestrians.

The race began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and in a few minutes the stairs of the tower were swarming with young and old, breathlessly struggling to reach the goal. The record was attained by one Manet, who managed to achieve the run in the short time of 2 minutes and 3 seconds, but he was disqualified for a breach of the rules, and the prize went to a professional, who covered the distance in 3 minutes and 12 seconds, followed by a pupil, who took seven seconds longer.

The Duc de Chartres once organized a race in the forest of Chantilly, in which 25 women and men participated. The curious feature of this contest lay in the circumstance that the competitors were divided in pairs, and that each couple had to join hands at the start, a condition obligatory throughout the race. The course was two and a half miles, and was liberally obstructed with fences, hedges and water jumps, numbering 29 in all. These barriers the competitors were obliged to surmount as best they might, but the breaking of hands meant disqualification.

Each man, however, was permitted to assist his partner over the most awkward obstacles. This strange race proved highly exciting and amusing, the couples coming to grief at the hedges, through which many crawled in a disheveled condition, and at the water jumps, where several had impromptu immersions. It happened, however, that one couple covered the course, under the conditions imposed, in the space of 23 minutes, and to these were presented the first prizes.

The contestants were accompanied by friends in motor cars and on horseback.

Regimental Nicknames.

Many of Britain's finest regiments owe their nicknames to some humorous or adventurous incident in their history. Thus the East Yorkshire Regiment is known as the "Snappers," in memory of an occasion when, their cartridges having failed, they continued to snap their rifles in the face of the advancing enemy with such vigor that they turned tail and fled. The 7th Dragoon Guards own the honorable title of "Strawboots" to the fact that at Warburg, when their boots were worn out they swathed their feet in straw bands; and the 11th Hussars have been "The Cherry Pickers" ever since, it is said, some of them, in the Peninsular war, were captured by the enemy in an orchard.

Even more interesting is the nickname, "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard," borne by the 1st Foot, of which the following story is told. When the regiment was in French service a dispute arose between it and the Picardy Regiment as to which was the older. The men of Picardy claimed that they were on duty on the night of the crucifixion, whereupon the Britons retorted that they were also on duty and very wide awake when the rivals were sleeping, for they were acting as bodyguard to Pilate himself.

◆

SEX INEQUALITY.

(London Advertiser)

The sons and fathers of the warring nations get an iron cross on their breast while living and a wooden cross on their breasts when dead.

The daughters and mothers get a cross of sorrow, the ceremony minus a spectacular presentation and a brass band.

◆

"TO-MORROW."

(Rochester Times)

If people could live more in the present it would help them enormously in the keeping of good resolutions. So many people persist in being just a little ahead all the time.

"To-morrow," they say, "he will reform," but the to-morrow of their imaginings never dawns.

◆

NOT TOO LATE.

(Buffalo Courier)

Some of those good New Year resolutions perhaps already are broken, but remember that "it is never too late to mend."

BRUTALITIES BY GERMANS

Nova Scotian Tells of Cases After Visit to Belgium.

Isolated Instances in Great Atrocity of Violation.

Mr. P. F. Lawson, of Berwick, who accompanied the first relief ship, the S. S. Tremorvah, from Nova Scotia to Belgium, has since arriving in Nova Scotia, sent the following statement to A. S. Barnstead, Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Halifax, which he desires published:

"From various parts of the Province of Nova Scotia, and also from New Brunswick, I am receiving letters asking me regarding the truth of the stories of German atrocities in Belgium. Although I accompanied the first relief ship the Tremorvah, and saw evidences of the awful need of the Belgians, and what is also important, saw the splendid manner in which the Relief Commission is doing its work, I have nothing new to add to the stories of atrocities further than to state my belief that none of them have been overdrawn. That children had their hands cut off I know, for I saw three little ones which had been thus horribly mutilated. The noted Brussels surgeon, with whom I talked, and in whose care the little girls were, assured me that he had seen during that first awful rush of the Germans, even worse mutilations than those of the children. I believe him. He was the type of man who commands belief.

"Refugees who are in Rotterdam, and refugees at the camp, also told me stories that I believed. I saw a mother whose little son had been killed before her eyes, not a victim of shell fire, but deliberately murdered by a German soldier. The Germans may say such charges cannot be proven. I only have the weeping mother's story directly told to me and I believed her. Wounded British soldiers told me of having seen disembowelled women. One had seen a baby stuck on a German bayonet in the end of a German rifle. Dozens of stories were told me of the murderous licentiousness of the German soldiers as they quartered in Belgian towns and villages. Of course I can't prove these stories were all true, but anyone who could hear the stories direct, as I have heard them, would believe them as I do.

"It is not stories of mere cases of inhumanity that should move us to greater charity. We should consider them as one great atrocity the awful march through little Belgium which used up or destroyed a people's food, deprived them of their shelter, drove them out with scanty clothing and left millions of women and their babies and feeble old men to starve and suffer during a winter which was just coming on. That was far worse than murder and mutilation."

MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
ROYAL
YEAST CAKES
QUICK PURE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The Housekeeper

When washing ratine do not put it through a wringer. After rinsing wring loosely and hang out slightly heavy with water. If washed this way the article will not need much ironing.

If curtain poles or rods are rubbed with hard soap before being put up, the curtains will slip on them easily.

To keep irons from rusting rub with mutton fat and wrap in brown paper before putting away.

To soften brown sugar when it has become lumpy, stand it over a vessel filled with boiling water.

When next stuffing pork, try adding chopped apple and celery to the dressing. It is delicious!

Use a bit of white paper to test an oven. If it turns brown immediately, the oven is too hot.

A little tin funnel held by its ring is handy to hold a ball of string for the kitchen.

Save all your thick white paper bags. Stale bread can be made fresh again, by rolling in a damp cloth, placing in a paper bag and putting in the oven. Before the bag turns brown, remove the bread.

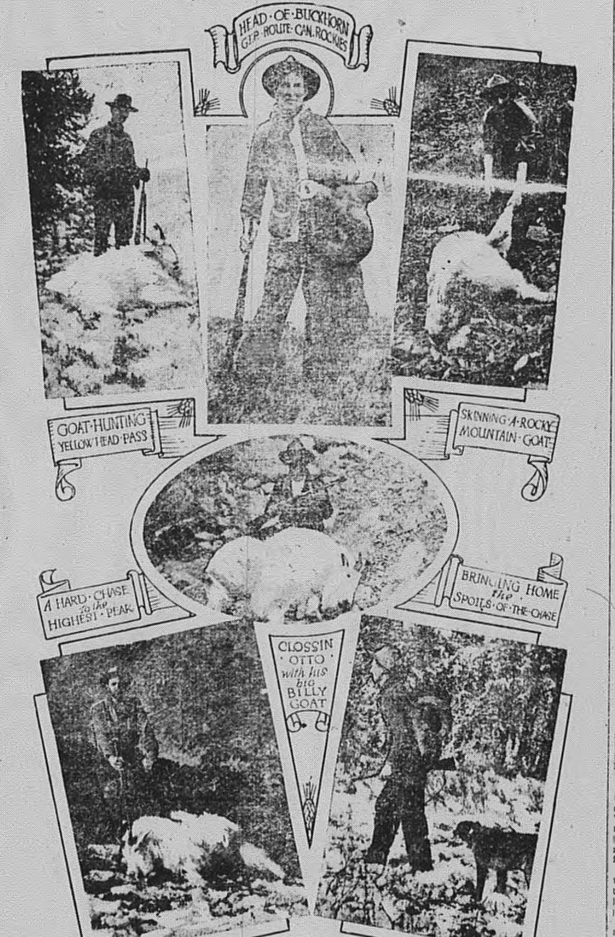
When boiling corned beef, leave two carrots in the water, and let the meat stand in it till cold. The carrots absorb the salt and then the liquor can be made into soup.

Camphor will remove white spots from the furniture, and it will also take out fresh peach stains from table linen if the camphor treatment is followed by soap and water.

To clean fly specks from varnished wood, wipe with a soft cloth dipped in equal parts of skimmed milk and water.

To pick up little pieces of broken glass, wet a woolen cloth; lay it on the floor where the fragments are and pat it. The little particles will adhere to the damp cloth.

Fine Sport Amid the Scenic Grandeur of the Newly-opened Yellowhead Pass



HEAD OF BUCKHORN
G.T.P. ROUTE CAN. ROCKIES
GOAT HUNTING YELLOW HEAD PASS
SKINNING A ROCKY MOUNTAIN GOAT
A HARD CHASE to the HIGHEST PEAK
BRINGING HOME the SPOILS OF THE CHASE
CLOSSIN OTTO with his big BILLY GOAT

Few districts can offer such opportunities to the sportsman as the wild country around the Yellowhead Pass, the rugged territory in the Rocky Mountains on the eastern border of British Columbia. This country has not been much frequented by the white hunter hitherto, owing to the difficulty of access. To gain the pass it was necessary to embark upon a pack train journey from Edmonton. Twelve miles a day of ten hours was reckoned fast travelling. This state of affairs, however, has now become a thing of the past, for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been pushed through this pass, and the adjacent country is now accessible.

In the Yellowhead Pass district caribou, deer, mountain goat and sheep afford plenty of exciting sport. They require careful stalking, for they frequent the rugged mountain slopes well up near the timber line. Perhaps the greatest excitement is provided by bears, grizzly and silver tip. The country is piled up with a maze of dead burned trees, uprooted and stacked criss-cross. These, combined with the dense undergrowth, render it an ideal haunt for big game. Often when climbing over a deadfall you may come unawares on a black or grizzly bear. The latter species is especially a tough customer to meet in an awkward corner. Tackling a full-grown grizzly, especially when he is wounded, calls for a certain amount of nerve, particularly at close range. So far as fishing is concerned, there is also ample sport, the catch comprising for the most part rainbow and speckled trout, the Dolly Varden trout, pike, salmon trout and in the neighborhood of Tete Jaune Cache, salmon, for these fish travel as far up the Fraser as this point to spawn on the sandbars. The country is freely intersected with creeks and mountain streams feeding the Athabasca, Smoky, Moose and Fraser Rivers.

IF YOUR HEAD ACHES AND YOUR EARS BUZZ YOU SURELY HAVE CATARRH

It doesn't matter how long you have suffered, or how often you have failed to get relief—even though Catarrh may affect every organ in your body, you can be permanently cured by inhaling the soothing vapor of Catarrhozone.

A few breaths through Catarrhozone Inhaler clears the phlegm out of the throat and stops your cough. The nostrils are cleansed of offensive mucous discharge, and sneezing and snuffling stop at once. Partial loss of hearing and headache, every common symptom of catarrh, are quickly cured, and in a short time every trace of catarrh disappears.

Nothing can be simpler or more pleasant than Catarrhozone. Its healing piney vapor sends a warm cleansing sensation through all the air passages in the head and throat—makes you feel better in half a minute.

"My ears buzzed by the hour and I had frightful head noises," writes J. P. Purdy, from Port Huron. "Catarrh fairly filled my whole head and throat. I got relief mighty fast when I tried Catarrhozone, it hit the spot instantly. Yes! Catarrhozone has cured me and I simply swear by it."

Get the complete $1.00 outfit; it does the trick in a hurry—never fails; small size 50c; trial or sample size 25c, sold by all dealers everywhere.

IN THE POULTRY WORLD

PULLETS OR HENS?

Let us take the case of a beginner who wishes to buy pullets for layers. He should take only pullets hatched within the period which has been specified for their kind, and well grown for their age. Beware of taking later pullets on the seller's assurance that with extra good care and a little feeding they can easily be got to laying in season to make them profitable egg producers. Beware, also, of pullets that have not made good growth for their age. Pullets stunted in the early weeks or months of their lives rarely overcome that setback, no matter how good the care and food.

A matter of much importance to the buyer of laying stock is the price. It is frequently stated that early hatched pullets are worth $1.50 to $2, or even $2.50 each for egg production alone. Such statements are, on their face, absurd, and very few hens are sold for layers at such prices. Persons who buy hens for laying purposes only, at such figures, pay an excessive price for them. The reasoning which these figures have been supported looks so plausible to the novice that it may be worth something to him to have the fallacy of it exposed here. Assuming that the pullet will lay, say, twelve dozen eggs within a year after beginning, that the eggs will sell for twenty-five cents a dozen (about the average for strictly fresh eggs near the eastern cities), and that then the hen sold for poultry will bring enough to pay for what it cost to keep her; it is argued that the owner of the hen cannot afford to sell her for less than $2 or $2.50. In other words, it will pay him better to keep the hen than to sell her for a lower price. But the question for the buyer is to buy the hen at such a figure that he can make something on her before her brief period of usefulness is over. Obviously if he pays $2 to $2.50 for a hen she will have to be an extraordinary layer to bring in enough eggs to pay for herself, and food, housing and care in a year. For egg production alone, the object being to produce eggs for market, one cannot afford to pay much above their value as poultry for pullets. When the pullets are to be used for breeders as well as layers the case bears a different aspect, which need not be considered here.

So conflicting are the opinions of authorities on the question of keeping over old hens as layers that the novice is generally at a loss whose advice to take. Some advise killing all the hens at about a year and a half old, replacing them with pullets of the season. I think that as good a rule for this case as has been offered is one I gave elsewhere some time ago: "One who is producing eggs for market should never dispose of a good layer while in good condition, unless he has more eggs than he can handle, or has another to take her place. Hens which as pullets laid well, kept in good condition, then began to molt early and promise to be in laying trim by Thanksgiving, are always worth keeping unless their room is needed for something you are sure is better property. It is not merely a question of age. This mode of selection might result in keeping some hens until three or four years old, but the proportion of old ones in the flock would never be large, and no old hens that are not good layers need be kept.

As to buying hens for layers. If the hens are certainly known to be young hens (in their second year) and are in promising condition, they might be a good investment. That would depend on whether or not one could get as many pullets of the quality wanted at a reasonable figure. The price, however, ought to be the market price of the hens for poultry. Hens past two years old should not be purchased for layers.

THE STORRS, CONN., CONTEST

Two eggs a week is a better performance than the average hen makes at this season of the year but two eggs in one day is the record of White Leghorn pullet No. 667 owned by Charles Heigl, of Rocky River, Ohio.

The continued cold weather last week seems to have temporarily checked the production. While the yield of 1,492 eggs for all pens was 144 eggs less than the yield for the preceding week it is relatively 165 eggs more than the yield for the corresponding week last year.

The heavier breeds more than held their own during the past week, while the Leghorns and Campines laid nearly 200 eggs less than they did in the preceding week.

Ed Cam's pen of English White Wyandottes won first place for the third successive week with a yield of forty-three eggs.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows:

Ed Cam, Houghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes	256
Windsweep Farm, Redding Ridge, Conn., White Leghorns	242
Storrs Experiment Station (sour milk pen) White Leghorns	217
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds	210
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., White Leghorns	197
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., Barred Rocks	196
Storrs Experiment Station, White Leghorns	193
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., Rhode Island Reds	189
Abney Poultry Farm, Manchester, L. I., White Leghorns	[illegible]
P. G. Platt, Wallingford, Pa., White Leghorns	177

NOTES.

Start the year right by getting good stock, chicks or eggs, and proper poultry equipment. There should be no half-way measure in starting in the poultry game either from a fancy or utility standpoint.

Poultry, to do their best, should be well housed. By that it is not necessary that the building be expensive, but it should be wind and rainproof and so constructed as to give the fowls light and proper ventilation.

The new year will soon begin and the breeding pens should be mated up for the 1915 season. Cull close and allow no fowls in the pens except those that are in good health and are known producers.

The use of the trap nest is the only sure method of picking the hen that laid the greatest number of eggs in the year. Its use has made possible the 200-egg hen. Mere guesswork will never tell heavy layers, and to-day more trap nests are in use than ever before.

That poultry and eggs will command a fair price during 1915 is apparently assured. There is not an over-production of poultry in this country to-day. The shortage of cattle in this country is not a "Beef Trust scare," but an actual fact, borne out by Government figures. Poultry must, in the near future, take the place of other meats to a great extent, and this will mean a demand for the poultry breeders' output at figures that will enable them to make a living profit. There never was a better time to take up poultry in a safe and sane manner than now.

DISEASE IS DUE TO BAD BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red.

Nearly all the diseases that afflict humanity are caused by bad blood—weak, watery blood, poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism; debility and indigestion, neuralgia and other nerve troubles, and disfiguring skin diseases like eczema and salt rheum show how impure the blood actually is. No use trying a different remedy for each disease, because they all spring from the one cause—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood, and that is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. They make new, rich blood, and thus cure these diseases when common medicine fails. Mrs. John Jackson, Woodstock, Ont., suffered from both nervous troubles and a rundown condition, and experienced a complete cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was a sufferer for a number of years from neuralgia, and a general debility of the nerves and system. I had tried several doctors and many medicines, but to no avail, until I began Dr. Williams Pink Pills. At the time I began the pills I had grown so bad that I could hardly be on my feet, and was forced to wear elastic bandages about the ankles. The pain I suffered at times from the neuralgia was terrible. I had almost given up hope when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt an improvement, and I gladly continued the use of the Pills until I was once more quite well and able to attend to all my household duties."

If you are ailing begin to cure yourself to-day with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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OYSTER SHELLS.

Once Little Valued, They Are Now a Boon to Oyster Growers.

Ten years ago any stranger could spot the shore location of an oyster fishery by means of the mammoth piles of oyster shells. These were heaped up on the shore in great stacks sometimes from thirty to forty feet in height. These shells were considered of little value. In many places they were actually given away and they were used to be crushed up and spread over road beds and they were also burned in order to get the lime from them.

To-day these piles have disappeared and if you wanted a ton or so of them you could have to pay a pretty good price, simply because the owners want to dump them back into the sea.

There used to be a great deal of difficulty in procuring oyster "set" for breeding place for the embryo oysters was on the smooth inside surface of the adult oyster shells, and so every year the shells from the shucked oysters are taken up and scattered over the beds. The baby oysters attach themselves to these surfaces and thrive mightily.

There are experts to-day who know nothing of fishing for oysters or marketing them, but who devote all their time to the preparation of artificial oyster beds. This has become a recognized part of the industry. After the shells have been properly spread over the bottom of the water and spawn is liberated upon them and they are left to fight their own battles with the crabs, periwinkles, starfish and other enemies.—Boston Herald.

◆

CHEER UP!

(Brantford Expositor)

Everything points to a gradual improvement in business and it is time to cheer up. We cannot pass through such a tremendous world war without feeling it, and for a while we will all have to curtail our luxuries and pay closer attention to business, but individually we will be benefited by the experience. Let's all cheer up.

◆

OUR HOME DUTY.

(St. Catharines Journal)

War or no war, business or no business, it is our duty as a people who are being shielded [illegible] from the barbarism of [illegible] to be cheerful and resolute [illegible] we can [illegible] subjects are [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] hard to please as that fellow [illegible] a college graduate looking for his first job.

Mr. Cowle, Special Travelling Agent for the House of Hobberlin will be here next Tuesday and Wednesday January 26th and 27th with the NEW SPRING MODELS of

Hobberlin Clothes

MEET HIM

The Models for the New Season in Overcoat, Business Suit or Dress Suit are now Ready.

There's something smart about them that you'll like and you can be sure they're correct in style.

No Tailoring Troubles

Not if you're a customer of this house. If the suit or coat we make for you is not satisfactory do not take it. It is a rule of the HOBBERLIN HOUSE that money paid is returned without question if the customer is not satisfied. Do you know any other house that proves its confidence in this way?

Every Garment is tailored to measure.

STEPHAN BROS.

"Sole Agents for Hobberlin Tailering"

PINKERTON

Miss Margaret Garvey spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr. R. Donnelly's.

The Rev Mr. Mullen of Elora will occupy the pulpit in the Pres. church next Sunday.

The Induction of the Rev. R. M. Gae of Alma will take place in Cargill Pres. church on Jan. 28,

Quite a number of the young people of the village and vicinity formed a skating party to Paisley on Saturday night. Mr. Jack Donnelly took the lead but we understand that he was not fast enough to escape the rain.

Mr. Herb Fiddis is back at the mill.

We understand that some of our young gentlemen are seriously considering taking a course in domestic science, their present attainments not being sufficient to provide for the inner man.

FORMOSA

We have very good sleighing at the present time.

Joseph Hauck, Jacob Brick and Alex Brick made a business trip to Mildmay last Wednesday.

Geo. Lehman is a visitor in the burg.

Mr. Alex Kropp of Berlin has been a visitor with his mother here since Christmas.

Mrs Noah Rudolph of Tara spent last week visiting relatives here.

We had a thaw on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Jake Wilhelm is on the sick list.

Constable Briggs was in the burg last week serving the Culross jurors for High Court last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Zimmer Sundayed with the latter's parents in Culross.

Mr. Jake Lehman is on the sick list and has been under the doctor's care for the past two weeks

Mrs. H. Monatag of Walkerton visited relatives here last Sunday.

Jos Hauck, near Belmore, gave our young friends a good time last Friday night.

Misses Thornton Goetz and Annie Brick arrived home from Preston last Wednesday on a visit to their parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf Zettel of Culross, visited relatives here last Sunday.

Jno. Hislop of Greenock has rented Jos. Scharbach's farm in Culross for a term of 3 years.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

RECRUITING SLOWLY

One is justified in expressing a doubt that the required number of men for the Third Contingent from Bruce County will be found. At present not half of the number required has been secured in Walkerton and if the other points where there is recruiting in the county do not do much better, relatively speaking than this town, Bruce is going to fall down some on the number wanted. There are times when one would almost wish that there was conscription to get at some of the young loafers who rang about and haven't spunk enough to go round to the recruiting office and get on the roll. Their lives are uninspiring enough at the best as it is, and they might give an excuse for their existence under the flag of the Brit: Empire under which they enjoy the greatest of liberties, if they were at this time of peril and crisis to indicate by enlisting that they appreciate their country and all it stands for. But then it is hard to make a silken purse out of a sow's ear, and the clairvoyant has not yet appeared who could make this particular class, to whom reference is made appear anything but what they are — inconsequential lubbers who exist apparently merely because they can kick their feet under father's table during the hard winter. Otherwise they would starve to death or go to Castle McKechnie. When it comes to a time when only half a hundred men are in sight for a contingent and there are a hundred eligible young unmarried men in Walkerton, it is time for plain speaking. Either there are an awful lot of arrant cowards or there are many men who so little appreciate the country which gives them a livelihood and great personal liberty that the appeal skims off them like water off a duck.

THE WAR SITUATION

During the past month there has been little change in the battle lines in France, Belgium, Russia, Austria or Turkey. All advances which have been made were made by the Allies' armies In Belgium and France the fighting has been severe and the Allies being able to take the German trenches only after desperate encounters and bayonet charges. They, however, are slowly driving the Germans before them. This is being done merely to keep the Kaiser's armies engaged and real war will not commence until Spring when the mighty armies which are at present being mobilized in England, Canada, Australia, France and Japan will concentrate in France and advance against the enemy. The Russians are also playing the waiting game and merely holding the Germans in check, while the Turks and Austrians have been defeated by them with tremendous losses. Recent news from the sea has been confined to the reported sinking of several merchantmen by the British.

Mr. Anthony Zuber who has been suffering from blood poisoning for some two weeks is in a precarious condition and her recovery is not looked for.

Messrs McArthur and Gilson have completely refurnished the second flat of the Central Hotel. Mr. E. Myles the local furniture dealer filled the large order for rugs, furnishings etc.

LEAVE ENGLAND IN 3 WEEKS

According to a statement of General Alderson, the first Canadian contingent which has been training at Salisbury Plain, England, will be in France in three weeks. Although the move across the channel will be carried out in that time, the Canadians may not reach the battle line until some weeks after as it is planned to give them additional training on French soil.

A lady's comment—
'Tastes better—goes farther.'

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

Walkerton Markets

Hay per	ton	$10.00 to	$17.00
Oats	bsh.	50	50
Wheat		1.25	1 28
Barley		60	68
Potatoes	bag	50	[illegible]
Butter	lb.	20	25
Eggs	doz.	30	[illegible]
Chicken	lb.	12	14
Ducks	"	10	11
Turkeys		15	[illegible]

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. John F. Dodge at 6 o'clock Friday evening, Nov 27th. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have been married seven years and this is their first child. Mrs. Dodge was formerly Miss Matilda Rausch, the father is one of the famous Dodge Brothers of motor car fame.

The above was clipped from a recent issue of a Detroit paper. Mrs. Dodge is a granddaughter of Mrs. Fred Glintz sr., of Brant.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

A lecture magnificently illustrated by [illegible] optican views, will be delivered [illegible] on Wednesday January 27th at 8 p.m. in the Town Hall, by Mr. Herbert B. Ames M. P., Honorary Secy. of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, for the benefit of the fund for the support of the wives and dependents of the volunteers who have enlisted to go to the front. The lecture will describe the composition, organization and distribution of the British Navy, a subject of which the lecturer made a special study in the autumn of 1913 in England and continental Europe. Everyone desirous of intelligently following the great naval campaign of the North Sea, the Mediterranean and the high seas, should hear this address. Admission to all parts of the Hall 25c. The services of the lecturer are given free.

A correspondent from Calgary in writing to the Chesley Enterprise says, we have over 1200 volunteers getting ready here. One fellow has two toes that have a habit of sitting on top of his other toes. The doctors said he was all right only for them, so he is going into the hospital to have them taken off. How is that for nerve.

The Wiarton Echo is authority for the statement that William and Daniel Ashcroft of Wiarton and John Ashcroft of Albemarle Tp. will each receive three million dollars as heirs of a New York Estate

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this [illegible] day of December, A. D. [illegible].

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Last Week of the Big Sale

This will be a very busy one and we ask you to come as early as possible to avoid disappointment. 20 per cent sale ends on Saturday January 23rd.

Special lots from which you can choose at big savings

About 50 Children's Coats, all sizes, new colors and good styles, your choice at half price

Ladies' Coats all at big reductions

$1.00 and $1.25 yard wide Silks on sale at per yd **75c**

$1.00 and $1.25 Silk Scarfs and Mufflers on sale **65c.** each

$7.50 and [illegible]50 Men's Raincoats on sale at **$5.75**

15c. 20c and 25c Embroideries and Laces per yd **10c.**

60c. Corduroy Velvets 27 inch now per yard......**45c.**

10c, 12½c and 15c Embroideries and Laces now **5c.** per yard.

75c and 85c Fancy Lawn Waists now each.........**39c.**

Many other specials in the various departments besides on all our regular goods we give you a straight 20 per cent discount up to Saturday Night, January 23rd. Come now before it is too late.

McBurney & Co.

SPECIAL LOW RATES.

The Walkerton Business College is offering special low rates for a three months commercial course. Now is an excellent opportunity for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education and be prepared for the great demand for trained book-keepers and stenographers which is sure to come at the close of the war

DIED IN GUELPH

Mr. J. Schnurr, a well-known resident of Mildmay, who has many relatives and friends in Walkerton, died in the Guelph Hospital on Tuesday. The late Mr. Schnurr was a mason by trade and about forty-five years of age Mrs. Herman Becker of town is a daughter of the deceased.

This is the time of the year when business men generally feel the pinch of financial depression. If you owe an account try to settle it. Many good business concerns have their credit hazarded because of the many who could pay if they would. Let every man meet his obligations promptly.

Contract for Printing

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till noon of the 1st day of February, [illegible] for all ordinary printing for the TOWNSHIP OF BRANT. Tenders to state a lump sum for which all printing for the Township [illegible] shall be done for one year. The printing [illegible] to include the sending of a printed copy of the [illegible] of Brant Council meetings to each of the following local papers in time to have them appear [illegible] the same week that they appear in the paper securing this contract.

By order,
M. A. Mc[illegible],
Clerk

Assessor Wanted

APPLICATION will be received by the undersigned up till noon on Monday the 1st day of February for the Office of Assessor of the TOWNSHIP OF BRANT for the year [illegible]

By order,
M. A. Mc[illegible],
Clerk

Tenders for Wood

TENDERS for supplying about thirty cord of good sound green hard wood, beech or maple [illegible] will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, January [illegible], at [illegible] Wood to be piled where directed and delivered at the Jail and County Buildings, Walkerton, on or before the last day of March, [illegible]. Further particulars may be obtained from H. M. [illegible] at County Buildings

Dated [illegible] of January, [illegible]

F. A. MALCOMSON,
County Clerk

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

The Peoples' Store

THE INVENTORY

Cut Prices — Dressgoods, Ladies' Mantles, Furs, Mens Underwear, Boys and Men's Overcoats, Suits, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters, Mufflers, Comforters, etc.

Spring Fashion Book — Don't forget a February Fashion Sheet of the Butterick Publishing Co. We keep a full line of patterns on sale.

Groceries—Our Grocery Department is good the prices are right.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

Reduce the cost of living
by eating more bread

Stop worrying about the high cost of living. The "Staff of Life" is cheap. Good, plain, wholesome Bread—Bread made with PURITY FLOUR is more nutritious than meat.

Bake Bread with PURITY FLOUR—and buns, rolls, biscuits, cakes, and pies. Give the children plenty of Bread. It's the best food for growing boys and girls. And better than heavy meats for all of us. And—cheaper far.

Order a sack of PURITY! Test it by actual baking. You'll find it makes the tastiest, most appetizing Bread you've ever baked, and the buns, rolls, cakes and pies you'll make with PURITY will delight the whole family.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too.

The History of the County of Bruce

And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)

Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2-50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for

$1.75

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV No 4

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1915 – 8 PAGES

"VINOL"

The Delicious Cod Liver and Iron Tonic Without Oil ;

For a nervous run-down condition, lack of energy, chronic coughs, loss of appetite, gives strength and vitality.

Especially recommended as a strengthening tonic for elderly people, weak women and pale children and during convalescence.

It is agreeable to the most delicate stomach.

"THE VINOL AGENCY"

Hunter's Drug Store

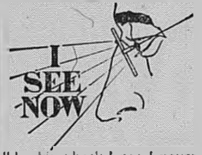
Phone 35 Drugs and Kodaks C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The DIAMOND Red Rubber Hot Water Bottle

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS

Price $2.00 at

SIEVER:GHT'S DRUG—STORE



" Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

A Good Reason for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year 'round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller : Walkerton

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory (forms, to single, and double entry, Bookkeeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY

Principal Walkerton

Look at the Men

Who purchase their clothes here and you'll find everyone a stylishly dressed fellow.

We always have the newest styles, first, so keep in touch with our displays if you care to be stylishly dressed.

We have on sale this month only, special INDIGO BLUE SERGE, made to your measure. Regular $24 for **$17.50**

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, Ont.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Jas. Tolton issuer of marriage licenses.

Mr. Harry Galbraith of Shelburne, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Wm McLennan of Stratfordville was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Jos. Leonard of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting his mother in Carrick.

Mrs. Dulmage of Harriston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. May.

Rev. Thos. Wilson gave his illustrated lecture on the war at Clifford on Monday.

Mr. Michael O'Hara of Wiarton, was a business visitor in town on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lambertus of Cargill, were visitors in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Ralph Terry of the local Bell Telephone staff is on the sick list at the Queen's.

Preparations are being made at ... the Truax dam to commence the annual ice harvest.

Miss Emma Latchford returned last week from a three weeks visit with friends in Drayton.

New electric light fixtures are being installed in the Baptist and Christian church this week.

Mr. "Billy" Hawkins who has spent the past few years in the west is renewing acquaintances here.

The annual business meeting of the Baptist and Christian church will be held on Friday evening of this week.

Miss Ruby Norrish of Drayton, accompanied by Miss Christian of Drayton and Miss Anderson of Drew, spent the week-end at her home here.

FISH! FISH!

Now is the time to get your supply of fish for lent. A full line of fresh, salted and smoked fish continually kept in stock. Price right at Bruder & Schnurr.

Mr. Jas. Lambertus, druggist, of North Bay, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lambertus.

In a hockey match played at the rink on Saturday afternoon, the Rattan was defeated by the Bobbin Factory by a score of 12-2.

Miss Winnie Woodman entertained a number of her friends to a progressive euchre party and dance on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. E. White who has spent the past month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. White, returned to his home in Sunnyslope, Alta., on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Bush the organizer for the Householders Co-operative Stores Ltd., reports having very good success in getting subscribers for the store here.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Women's Institute meets at Miss J. Stevens, Feb. 4th. Program to be given by the grandmothers.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT.

A Patriotic Concert under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire will be held in the Town Hall, Walkerton, on Friday, Feb. 12th.

FOR SALE.

White Wyandotte Cockerels, large healthy birds; bred from McLeod Bros.' pen, which won second prize in the International egg laying contest at Storrs.—Apply to John T. Lamb.

AUCTION SALE

An auction sale of farm-stock and implements will be held on the premises of Wm. English, lot 12, con. 10, Brant, on Thursday, February 11th. A. Caltto, auctioneer.

STRAY DOG.

A black and tan hound strayed from the Reid House, Hanover. Anyone giving information at this office or at the Reid House, leading to his recovery will be rewarded.

RETURNED FROM TORONTO.

Mr. Ed. Erdman who has been training in Toronto with the second contingent returned to his home here on Monday. Ed. had the misfortune to break a finger in a fall recently and owing to the accident he was released.

AWARDED CONTRACT

Mr. Jno Sidle was awarded the contract of supplying 30 cords of wood for the town hall and pumping house, by the council on Monday night. Mr. Sidle's price was $2.45 per cord, which was the lowest tender.

SOUTHAMPTON DEFAULTS

The Southampton intermediate hockey team has defaulted the remainder of their games in the districts This action on their part gives Mildmay their two game which practically puts the latter team tied with Port Elgin in the district standing.

PRESENTED WITH HYNM BOOKS

A number of the Women Christian Temperance Union went to the armories to visit the soldiers as they returned from the service in St. Thomas church on Sunday morning and after speaking a few words to them presented each soldier with a copy of Sankey hymns.

MARRIED AT 63.

Mrs. Sterr who has been a resident of Walkerton for some time, was married on Monday last at the home of Mr. Emke, to Mr. A. Raykauph. The bride is 63 years of age while the groom is 65. Mrs. Raykauph has been much married, this being her fourth husband.

HAD FINGER BROKEN

During the Rattan vs. Bobbin factory hockey match, played on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Thos. Singer playing for the Rattan, had the misfortune to have one of his fingers badly broken by being struck with the puck. Mr. Singer's accident will necessitate his being off work for some three weeks at least.

TEN CORDS A DAY.

Messrs. William and Jack Gillen have established a record for wood-cutting. These two youth while working at their home on the 14th con. of Carrick, felled hard-wood trees, sawed them up and split and piled the wood and at the end of ten hours labor, a full day, had a ten-cord pile. Can any two men beat that record.

W.C.T.U. MEETING.

A very successful W.C.T.U. parlor meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Rife on Thursday of last week. Solos were well rendered by Mrs. (Rev.) Hock and Miss Vera Dippel. Mrs. Ashcroft, the county president, gave a very interesting, instructive address. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Rife served a dainty lunch. The local president presided.

COST OF THE WAR

An indication of the amount of the money which the war is costing the Dominion of Canada can be gleaned from the fact that since the recruiting commenced here for the third contingent about $1100 has been paid out by the military authorities. Saturday was pay-day for the volunteers and officers and they received a total amount of nearly $400.00.

BOX SOCIAL.

Don't forget the box social and entertainment under the auspices of Malcolm branch of the United Farmers of Ontario at Malcolm on Friday next, Jan. 29th.

HOCKEY MATCH.

The last district N.H.L. game to be played here will take place on Tuesday evening next, Port Elgin being the visiting team. This will be the game of the season, as Walkerton and Port are almost tied for first place. Don't miss it.

A NIGHT WI' BURNS

The members of the Sons of Scotland held their annual supper on Monday night, January 25th, Burn's anniversary. The members met at their lodge rooms and then adjourned to Erdman's restaurant where a delightful lunch was served by the hostess and presided over by the worthy Chief Jno. Henderson. A stirring address was also given by Bro. Hugh McKerscher who lately returned from Scotland.

KOHER- FOLMER

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, in the R. C. church Chepstow, the marriage of Miss Christine Folmer to Mr. Anthony Koher was solemnized by Rev. Father Goodrow. The bride who was assisted by her sister, Miss Tillie, wore a gown of cream voile and white hat and the bridesmaid was attired in a dress of wisteria silk with hat to match. Mr. Henry Hehn performed a similar duty for the groom. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride where a pleasant day was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Koher will reside on the groom's farm in Brant.

BROUGHT TO GAOL.

Oliver Cole, of Southampton, was brought to gaol on Monday and was remanded until tomorrow morning 28th inst. on a charge of false pretenses Cole who is a real estate agent was arrested by detective Boyd in St. Thomas on an information laid against him by the provincial police. The prisoner, it is alleged received the sum of $200.00 from Mrs. Jno McDonald of Southampton in return for which he was to secure the release of her son from the asylum Cole in some manner managed to have McDonald released but it was for but a short time, when he had to return to the institution and the police learning of the transaction between Mrs. McDonald and Cole, took steps to have him prosecuted, which resulted in his arrest in St. Thomas on Monday.

GRANTED $500.

At their meeting on Monday evening, the town council was addressed by Messrs. Jos. Morgan and N. Robertson, who spoke on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and solicited a contribution to that cause from the town. After some discussion the town fathers granted the sum of $300 to the Red Cross work this amount to be paid in three payments, of $100 to be made on the first day of February, March and April. A communication from Mr. H. M Lay, treasurer of the Patriotic Fund was also read. Mr. Lay pointed out that $60 per month was being drawn from this fund to support families in Walkerton and although part of the $700 already subscribed was still in the treasury, additional money would be urgently required before many months. The council made a grant of $200 to this work, $100 to be paid in May and $100 in June.

ADDITIONAL RECRUITS.

Since last week the following recruits have signed up for the third contingent:-

A R Dean	Walkerton
H Van Hatten	"
F Zettle	"
R McCarter	"
S L Honey	Southampton
David McLaren	"
E Habn	Hanover
G Smythe	Hepworth
Clayton Schill	Mildmay
Harry Russell	Allenford
Fred Allan	"
R Sinclair	Hepworth
F Lycott	Cargill
Allan McIlhuish	Teeswater
Jos Blythe	Shallow Lake
Stanley Blythe	"
Gordon McKelvie	Chesley
Geo Routhier	

The last five have come to Walkerton since Monday and will be quartered at the armory for some days. Enlisting for the third is still in progress and as the officials are very anxious that the full 150 men be sent from Bruce they are sending out a very urgent call for additional recruits.

BORN

CARPENTER—In Walkerton on Monday, January 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Carpenter (nee Miss Annie Morrison), a son. Mr. Carpenter is fireman at R. E. Truax & Son factory.

GODWIN—In Walkerton on Monday, Jan. 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Godwin, a son.

NUTTING—In Walkerton on Saturday, January 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Nutting, a daughter.

CAFE SOLD

Mr. Reg. McCarter has sold the Savoy Cafe, which he recently opened, to "Scotty" Scales and "Pokey" Woodman. Reg. signed up and left with the local corp of the third contingent for Guelph on Monday.

NAMES TAKEN FROM LIST

Last week we referred to the despicable act of a former Walkertonian, now a resident of Brant, who, because he held a grievance against them, placed a local man and his wife on the Indian List. Inspector White in placing the couple on the List merely carried out the instructions of the authorities as he is compelled to do, but on learning the facts of the case, through the local papers and otherwise, and finding that the couple should never have had their names upon that sheet, he wrote to the Department and on Monday received instructions to withdraw the names in question. The perpetrator of this act is liable to an action for damages, but we understand that no proceedings will be instituted. Mr. White wishes to warn the public that the prohibitory law should not be used for the purpose which this man used it, and if any further cases of this nature are brought to his notice in the future, the guilty parties will be prosecuted.

DEFEATED IN CHESLEY.

Friday was a disastrous day for the local High School hockey team. They journeyed to Chesley and were defeated by a score of 10-5, but this was only the beginning of their tale of woe and hard luck. If any team was ever followed by a hoodoo it was the H. S. aggregation. In the drive to Chesley in the storm and intense cold, John Rowland in an attempt to keep warm left the rig and while running behind stepped in a hole and sprained his ankle so badly that he was unable to play the game and after returning home was confined to his bed for two days. Vic McKecknie was the next victim of the hoodoo. The match in the Chesley rink had hardly commenced when he was kicked on the foot by his check and received a gash which required two stitches. With these two players incapacitated and another one going about with a blue-green-black eye (the result of a collision on the ice) the high school team is sure in a sorry plight. The H. S. boys play the printers on Saturday and to them we would say "Cheer up boys, the worst is yet to come, and the hoodoo is still close upon your heels."

LEFT FOR GUELPH

The corps of volunteers which will represent Bruce County in the third contingent are now encamped at Guelph. Prior to their leaving, the Walkerton boys were all presented with tobacco pouches and pipes on behalf of the town and the entire number of recruiting who gathered here were tendered a farewell banquet at the Armoury on Saturday evening. A very enjoyable evening was spent, by the volunteers and those who were fortunate enough to be present.

The boys left on the early G.T.R. train on Monday morning for the training camp at Guelph. They were accompanied to the depot by the local home guard and were given a rousing send-off by the several hundred people who had gathered there to bid them farewell. The soldiers will be stationed and trained at Guelph for some weeks and it is expected will be able to visit their homes here before leaving for England.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The January Session of the 1915 Bruce County Council is in progress in the council chambers this week. The session opened on Tuesday afternoon with all members present.

The first business transacted was the selection of a Warden for the ensuing year and two names A. E. McNab of Walkerton and Alex McConnel of Saugeen, were placed before the meeting. On a vote being taken, Mr. McConnell was elected, the vote standing 20 to 12.

The standing committees for the year were then selected as follows:

FINANCE

Messrs Brown, McNab, Murdoch, Nesbitt, Forbes, Doering and Kastner

ROAD AND BRIDGE

Messrs Phelan, Jas. Hunter, Case, Filsinger, Whicher, Wilkinson, Willoughby, Kuntz and Johnston.

EQUALIZATION AND SALARIES

Messrs Izzard, Ballachey, Wm. Hunter, Sinclair, Walmsley, Mallough and D. A. McDonald.

PETITIONS AND BYLAWS

Messrs Scott, Craig, D. B. McDonald, Burns and Dobson.

EDUCATION AND PRINTING

Messrs Douglas, Grant, Munn, Murdoch, Burns, Doering and Kastner.

PROPERTY

Messrs Nesbitt, Kuntz, Ballachy Mallough and Izzard.

WARDENS

Messrs D. A. McDonald, Craig and D. B. McDonald.

HOUSE OF REFUGE

Messrs McNab, Filsinger and the Warden.

TWENTY LOCAL MEN

The volunteers for the third Canadian overseas contingent who have been gathering here during the past two weeks left on Monday morning for the mobilization camp at Guelph. Bruce County was asked for 150 men for this contingent but only 61 have answered the call. Of this number twenty or about one-third were Walkerton young men. This is the largest number of local young men who have enrolled in any one of the three contingents and would indicate that the young men of Walkerton were awakening to the fact that their King and Country need them. If all other municipalities in the county had sent as large a representation as Walkerton the number would easily have been realized, but as it is, there is room for many more and recruiting for the third contingent is still in progress and any who wish to join should send in their names at once or apply personally at the armoury, Walkerton.

SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR.

John Lazure, alias John Langton appeared before Judge Klein on Saturday and on pleading guilty to two charges, that of horse-stealing and escaping from the custody of a constable was sent down for one year on both charges. It will be remembered that Lazure escaped from the custody of Constable Mills of Tara after being convicted of stealing a team of horses and other articles in December from his employer, Wm Trelford, of Arran Tp. He managed to make his escape by jumping out of the window of the train between Tara and Dobbington while enroute to Walkerton. Mills got a clue that his man was in Peterboro from letters which Lazure had addressed to his wife, he evidently supposing she was still residing at Mr. Trelford's. He always signed the letters in the name of his wife's brother but the scheme proved his undoing as the authorities soon caught on to his game and the postmark divulged his place of residence. He was rearrested in Peterboro and arrived here on Saturday. Lazure who claims to be but 24 years of age has a bad past record and it is claimed has served terms on several occasions, and at his trial, admitted that he had been an inmate of the Elmira N.Y. reformatory, having been found guilty of grand larceny. Considering the nature of the crimes the prisoner committed and his past record, the judge was decidedly lenient in imposing a sentence of one year's imprisonment.

AN ELOQUENT SERMON

On Sunday evening Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor of Knox church, preached a special farewell sermon to the volunteers who had gathered here for the third contingent. A large congregation gathered to listen to Mr. Wilson's discourse which was of a very interesting and beneficial nature, not only to the volunteers who had joined the ranks, but to everyone in the edifice. The minister took as his text, II Timothy 2, 3: "Endure hardness like a good soldier." This text is taken from a letter from an old soldier to young recruit. The Apostle Paul had just about fought the good fight and finished his course, while Timothy was just beginning. Paul impresses upon the young soldier the fact that the life of a soldier was not one of ease but one of activity, not one of pleasure but of hardship, and that he (Timothy) is urged to endure hardness like a good soldier.

The speaker spoke of the hardship of a soldier:—

I The trial of leaving home and friends and country. Christ said to his diciples that anyone who is not ready to leave father and mother, wife and husband, etc., is not fit for his service as one of his followers. You, said the minister, are doing that. Some of you leaving dependent ones behind, leaving wife and children, parents and others. The work of the Patriotic Fund is to provide for all such and Mr. Wilson urged upon the audience to see that these dependent ones are provided for.

II The hardships of the battlefield. We have read of the trials being endured. The severity of the weather by rain and frost and living in trenches, etc. The Daughters of the Empire are doing much to relieve this suffering. Mr. Wilson praised the ladies for their work and said "there are many who shall look for the comforts you are sending."

III. The hardships which come through sickness and wounds on battlefield. No wonder that we read of much suffering there. The object of the Red Cross Society is to relieve this class. Hospitals are instituted on land and sea, this society is crying loud for help. The doctors and nurses are doing a noble work. We must give them aid.

IV The constant grind and drill is not easily borne. We promise you young men said the speaker that we will help you to bear the burden, yet war is war and every man must bear his own burden.

In closing Mr. Wilson spoke a closing message to the men, God has said "Call upon me and I will sustain you," remember that promise and put it to the test, endure hardness like a good soldier.

SWALLOWED TOOTHPICK.

Mr. Harry Smith, bartender at the Queen's Hotel, was the victim of a peculiar accident on Monday. After having dinner, Mr. Smith was going about with a toothpick in his mouth and while talking to a friend inadvertently allowed it to slip down his throat. Little was thought of the occurrence at the time, but in the evening he was taken seriously ill and suffered violent pains. A doctor was summoned and on learning the cause of Mr. Smith's condition, managed after a time to bring the troublesome pick from his patients stomach. Mr. Smith has now fully recovered from his unpleasant experience.

CURLING NOTES.

Two rinks of local curlers skipped by H. M. Lay and L. H. McNamara went to Harriston on Friday last to play for the Ontario Tankard, and were defeated in the primary games by Palmerston by 15 shots. They also played a friendly game with Wingham rinks and were again defeated by 17 shots.

On Tuesday evening a rink representing the town council played a friendly game with a rink comprised of members of the county council and succeeded in trimming them by a score of 12-10 The game was a close and interesting one and was keenly contested throughout. The rinks were as follows:-

Town	County
Johnson	Brown, Chesley
McNab	Izzard, Port Elgin
Lippert	Doering, Mildmay
Collins, sk. 12	Murdock, Lucknow sk 12

These rinks will probably play another game before the close of the County Council meeting

The president and vice president rinks have been chosen and the games in this competition will start this week. Mr. W. H. McBurney is the president while his opponent is A. E McNab.

Mildmay curlers are expected to play here on Thursday evening.

HOCKEY

The "Colts" have added another victory to their credit having defeated the (champions?) Mildmay stick-handlers at the rink here on Friday evening last by the one-sided score of 11-3 From the view-point of the average spectator the game was was not of the class which the fans expected and was not the hair-raising contest which was looked for.

At 8.25 referee "Cully" Hocker of Listowel, started the game and from the face-off the locals secured the rubber and in five seconds tallied their first counter. This was followed by others in rapid succession and before half time they had scored six, while during the entire period the Walkerton goal was never in danger, La France clearing the few long shots which he was called upon to stop.

The second half started to be a repetition of the first, the locals increasing the score to 8-0 after five minutes of play. At this point, however, Cook of the Mildmay team received a bad cut which compelled him to retire from the game, Vogan going off to even up. Playing the six-man game appeared more advantageous to the visitors than to the locals and the balance of the game was more even. This change was welcomed by the large crowd of spectators present as the scoring for Walkerton had become monotonous. Mildmay notched their first goal shortly afterwards while Harvey Oberle was decorating the boards for tripping, and this was followed by a second and third in rapid succession. The Walkerton sextette awakened from their lethargy at this point and during the remainder of the half scored three while the "Dutchmen" managed to add another one to their credit, making the score 11-4. The teams lined up:—

MILDMAY		WALKERTON
Schell	goal	La France
Berry	r defence	Vogan
Cooke	l "	Rife
Godfrey	rover	R. Oberle
Patton	centre	H. Oberle
Wendt	l wing	C. Oberle
Schell	r "	Runstadtler

It's a long way to Tipperary, but not far to Mildmay, and a good many are planning a visit to that town on February 5th when Walkerton plays the last game of the district schedule in that burg.

Southampton was defeated in Port Elgin on Friday by a score of 6-2.

Walkerton plays in Port Elgin on Friday of this week, and the return game will be played here on Tuesday of next week. These will be the deciding contests for the district championship.

The standing of the teams in the district now is:

	Won	Lost	To Play
Walkerton	3	0	3
Port Elgin	3	1	2
Southampton	1	3	2
Mildmay	0	3	3

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"It grieves me very much to see you here, Hurst, even for a few days. But it can only be for a few days, my friend, for the sessions are near at hand, when you will be tried and most certainly acquited. I hope you know this?"

"Are you a Christian, Benjamin?"

"Yes, my lord, however unworthy to bear that name."

"Then you must not be a fatalist. You will be acquitted, Benjamin. But I wish you to be more than acquitted. I wish you to be vindicated. I wish your character to come pure from this ordeal as fine gold from the fiery furnace. For this reason I have to-day retained for your defence the most learned lawyer and eloquent advocate in the country—I mean Mr. Percy Melliss, of whom, no doubt, you have heard."

"Oh, yes," said Benny, immediately recollecting the name of the young lawyer who, years before, had so successfully defended his, Benny's, foster-mother—"Oh, yes, my lord, I have heard of Mr. Melliss. But, oh, how, shall I ever be able to thank you enough for all your goodness and kindness to me?" enquired Benny, raising his sad eyes gratefully to the eyes of the earl.

"My poor boy, by letting me serve you as much as I wish to do," said the earl, caressing the thin, pale, fettered hand that he held between his own. "I like you, Benjamin. I wish to see you prosperous and happy. An when you shall be acquitted and vindicated, you must let me do a great deal for you, indeed. You must take a great deal from me. We can, any of us, take anything from one who loves us, can we not, Benjamin?"

The poor young man, overcome by this gentleness of sympathy, dropped his face upon his fettered hands, burst into tears, and sobbed. After a little while he composed himself, and said:

"Forgive this weakness, my lord, I have not been used to such kindness except from one."

"There, there; it is perfectly natural. You are not physically strong, and you have been severely tried. Now let us look beyond the dark present to the fair future, not so far off. When you are fully acquitted and vindicated, both by the court and the press, we must see to giving you a fresh start in. You are not fit for service, Benjamin. You must not go into it again. You must select some profession that will be more to your taste. You are quite young enough to study law or medicine; or, if you prefer it, as all England is arming now for the Crimean war, you might enter the army. It would give me the greatest happiness to purchase a commission for you in some good regiment, or to enter you at some law school or medical college."

"Too much; too much, my lord! You—you—" Benny began, but his voice was choked with emotion.

"Ah, Hurst, if you would but keep in mind that we are the sons of one Father, you would not then think or feel that I, the fortunate brother, could do too much for you, the unhappy one," said Lord Wellrose.

He spoke, of course, of the universal brotherhood, yet Benny's pale face flushed at the words.

"Benny," said the earl suddenly, yet with great gentleness, "do you remember the time when we first met?"

"In London, my lord?" inquired Benjamin.

"No, in Brighton."

A smile lighted up the wan features of the young man as he answered:

"Oh, yes, my lord. I remember well the little gentleman who emptied his own pockets and levied contributions from the purses of his little sisters to buy shoes and stockings for the barefooted boy they met on the Esplanade. I remember, well, my lord. I remember, also, how a few days later, the little angels, as they seemed to me then, had me brought off from the dark, snowy sidewalk into their bright, warm parlor, and gave me a piece of their Twelfth-day cake. I remember all the incidents of that evening. Such bright spots in my dark life were too few to be forgotten. I remember, my lord. And the first time I saw you in London I recognized you at once. But it was not for me to speak."

"I very soon recognized you also, Hurst. And now remember, my boy, that this friendship of ours began in our boyhood. And trust me as an old friend," said the young earl with a smile. And then he gave place to the almost forgotten chaplain, who came and sat down by the young prisoner and talked with him for a few moments, and then proposed prayer, in which Lord Wellrose joined them.

When they arose from their knees the young earl, looking around upon the bare, comfortless cell, said:

"I see, Benjamin, that you require a good many articles here to make you decently comfortable. I will call on the governor and obtain leave to fit up this place for you. I will also send you some books to while away the tedious hours. Mr. Melliss, your counsel, will call this afternoon. I hope you will confide entirely in him. And another faithful young friend of yours will come to see you to-morrow. She bade me tell you so, with her love."

"Ah, my lord, how is she? I have been wishing to ask you all this time, but could not bear to breathe her name in a place like this. How is she?" earnestly inquired Benny.

"She is suffering from the shock she has received, of course. But she hopes to be well enough to come to see you to-morrow."

"Does she think me guilty of this murder?" inquired Benny, with quivering lips.

"No. She would stake her life upon your innocence. She will tell you so when she sees you to-morrow. Keep up your spirits, Benjamin," said the earl, in the cheerful, encouraging tone which he had maintained during the whole interview.

"Oh, I thank Heaven that she, at least, does not think me guilty!" said the young man earnestly.

"Very few people can believe you to be so, Benjamin," observed the earl.

"Does she suspect who did the deed?" inquired the young prisoner, hesitating anxiously.

"No; but she suspects that you know who did it, and will not tell even to clear yourself. She suspects that you are shielding the real murderer, even at the risk of your own life," said the young earl, gazing wistfully into the face of the prisoner, who started, turned white as death, and met the earl's gaze with a look so conscious, that in an instant, as by a flash of revelation, Lord Wellrose knew who it was that Benjamin Hurst was shielding—Suzy's brother, who had fled and left Benjamin Hurst to suffer for him—possibly even to die for him!

The conviction was so sudden and overwhelming that the young earl felt himself obliged to sit down again to recover from the shock.

And at the same moment the door was opened by the guard and Mr. Percy Melliss entered.

CHAPTER XXV.

The Earl of Wellrose aroused himself from his preoccupation and presented the counsel to his client.

And then, having promised to visit the prisoner again on the ensuing morning, he bade good-day to both, and, attended by the chaplain, left the cell.

He took leave of the reverend gentleman at the gate, entered his carriage, and directed his coachman to drive home. When he arrived at Cheviot House, he shut himself in his own apartments and gave his mind to painful reflections.

He felt convinced that Benjamin Hurst was shielding the real murderer with his life, and that the murderer was William Juniper!

And yet, when he came to review the evidence given before the coroner's jury, he could find nothing whatever to connect young Juniper with the crime, while there was very much to criminate young Hurst.

When Suzy had been arrested by Mr Stuart Fitzroy, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, who became fired with just anger.

When Stuart Fitzroy left the house in a state of intoxication that rendered him incapable of taking care of himself, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, who attended to him.

And finally, when the body of the murdered man was discovered within three minutes after the fatal deed, it was not William Juniper, but Benjamin Hurst, that was found standing over the corpse.

And yet in the very face of these facts the Earl of Wellrose felt convinced, not only of Benjamin Hurst's innocense, but also of William Juniper's guilt.

Under these circumstances, how should he proceed?

Should he denounce Suzy's brother to the proper authorities, and thus become the fatal agent in bringing him to trial, and perhaps to condemnation and death?

It was a horrible thought.

But even if he could bring himself to accuse William Juniper of the murder of Stuart Fitzroy, what evidence had he to put forward in support of his accusation?

None whatever, except his own firm moral conviction. And moral conviction, however firm, is not legal evidence.

But yet, believing and feeling as he did, should he leave poor Benjamin Hurst to suffer for William Juniper, the innocent for the guilty?

His painful reverie was interrupted by the dressing bell and by the entrance of his valet.

He dressed and went down to the drawing-room, where he found his mother and sisters, the still beautiful duchess and her fair daughters.

They were discussing some matter of very distressing interest, for even their fair, calm faces bore signs of much disturbance.

"How very shocking!" murmured the duchess, with pale cheeks.

Lord Wellrose thought his mother was referring to the recent murder in Piccadilly, and as she had not addressed herself to him, he did not feel called upon to make any comment. The next words undeceived him.

"How many did you say were uninjured, mamma?" inquired Lady Hester.

"There were thirteen unfortunates killed outright, my love, and thirty-nine dangerously wounded," answered the duchess.

"Why, what has happened?" inquired Lord Wellrose, aroused from his abstraction.

"Oh, a shocking accident, my dear, on the Paris & Marseilles Railroad! A collision between the express and a freight train, in which a number of lives have been lost or endangered," answered the duchess, with a shudder.

"Shocking, indeed! Why, I had not heard of it!" said the earl.

"The news came by telegraph to the evening papers. There are but few particulars given. But I suppose we shall see all about it in to-morrow morning's papers," replied the duchess.

And at that moment the sliding doors were run back and the groom of the chambers appeared, and said:

"Her grace is served."

"My father does not dine at home to-day?" inquired the earl, as he gave his mother his arm to lead her in to dinner.

"No, he is at Windsor. There is a Cabinet council," answered the duchess, and the subject was dropped.

The next morning the young earl called by appointment at Park Lane to escort Suzy on her distressing visit to poor Benjamin Hurst.

On reaching the house, he was shown at once into the rose parlor, where he found Suzy with her bonnet on, waiting for him. The poor girl had changed, even within the last twenty-four hours. She was fearfully pale and wasted, though her manner was more composed than it had been on the preceding day.

"Oh, Lord Wellrose, you did not quiet me with false hopes yesterday, did you? You would not have given me false hopes even for that purpose, would you?" she inquired, in a beseeching voice.

"Indeed I would not, my dearest one!" he answered, earnestly.

"And Benny is really in no imminent danger?"

"Indeed, no. He is nearly sure to be acquitted."

"Nearly sure!" sighed Suzy. "Oh, Lord Wellrose how awful to think that there should be the remotest chance of his conviction!" she cried, wringing her hands.

"Believe me, I do not think that there is. The evidence is not sufficient to convict him; and, besides, we have retained Mr. Percy Melliss, the greatest criminal lawyer in Europe, for his defence."

"Oh, a hundred thousand thanks for all your goodness," began Suzy, but the earl gently stopped her by inquiring if they could set out for their visit then.

She readily assented, and he led her to the carriage that stood waiting at the door.

"And, oh, Lord Wellrose, I wish to speak to you about another matter. You must know that my brother left us four days ago to proceed to Paris on my affairs."

"I understood so; yes," replied the earl, wondering.

"He was to see the manager of the Theatre Francais by appointment, and make arrangements for my engagement there."

"Yes," said the earl, seeing that Suzy paused.

"Well, he should have been there the evening of the same day upon which he left here."

"Certainly."

"And now the queerest part of the business is that he did not get there at all!"

"No!" exclaimed the earl, all the more interested because of the suspicion that had entered his mind, connecting Suzy's missing brother with the murder of Stuart Fitzroy.

"No, indeed. And while I have been waiting here, expecting every hour either to see or hear from my brother, this morning comes a telegram from the manager of the Theatre Francais, inquiring what has delayed my agent, that he does not come to treat with him according to agreement. Now, what do you think of that, Lord Wellrose?"

"He may have been taken sick on the road," suggested his lordship, doubtfully.

"So he may, but then he would have written, or he would have got some one else to write," said Suzy. "And oh, Lord Wellrose, there has been a most awful railway accident in France!" she added, growing paler.

"I know it, my love; a very horrible catastrophe indeed, profoundly to be deplored. But it does not concern your brother in the least."

"Ah, I don't know. He may have been one of the victims."

"But, my dearest, your brother was travelling, if I understand you, from Dover to Paris. And this accident happened between Paris and Marseilles."

"Yes, I know; I thought of that; but, still ——" She paused and sighed.

"Still?" echoed the earl with an inquiring smile.

"Still I fear I know not what or why. Perhaps I am 'a woman naturally born to fears,' as poor Constance says. And where there is doubt or danger, I fear the worst, rationally or irrationally."

As she spoke the carriage drew up before the gloomy walls of Newgate.

Upon the earl's application they were at once admitted within the building, and conducted first to the chaplain's room.

This venerable man received the young earl with grave respect. And when the latter presented Suzy, he shook her hands with much kindness of manner.

At the earl's request, he willingly consented to accompany them to the cell of the prisoner Hurst.

He rang for the proper person to attend the party, and then immediately went thither.

They found the young prisoner in consultation with his counsel, who had arrived about an hour before.

"We interrupt you," said the chaplain, who preceded the party into the cell.

"Not at all. I was just leaving," replied Mr. Percy Melliss, gathering up his papers to go.

He shook hands with his client, bade him keep up his spirits, and then came out of the cell and bowed to the earl and the lady and hurried away.

"That is Percy Melliss, the great criminal advocate. I should have presented him to you had he not hurried away so fast," said the earl, as they, in their turn, entered the cell.

The care of the earl had already improved its appearance.

The stone floor was covered with a thick carpet, two comfortable chairs, and a small stand covered with books stood against the wall, and clean bedding and white draperies covered the bunk.

"I owe you my thanks, Lord Wellrose, for the many comforts you have so kindly sent me. The upholsterer was here as soon as the doors were opened this morning to fit up my cell. I thank your lordship very much indeed!" said Benjamin earnestly as he arose to welcome the earl.

"There, there! I have done nothing worth mentioning, my good fellow. But here is a friend come to see you," said the earl, as he handed Suzy into the cell.

"Oh, my dear Benny!" exclaimed Suzy, in a low voice, as she held out both hands to the young prisoner and burst into tears.

"Don't cry. Indeed, it is not so very bitter to be here, when friends are so kind," said Benny, earnestly.

"Ah! poor brother! You have had so little kindness and sympathy in your life that you reconcile yourself even to a prison when it brings friends around you," wept Suzy.

"And who would not? 'Love is the greatest good in the world.' And I did not know that any loved me until I got into this trouble," said the young man, smiling pleasantly.

"Oh, Benny!" sighed Suzy. Then changing her tone as she sat down beside him, she said: "Benny, you are doing now exactly what you did fifteen years ago. You are innocently suffering for the guilt of another. You are shielding with your own person the real criminal! Oh, Benny! if not for your own sake, for my sake, clear yourself by giving him up to justice. Yes, even if he were my own brother, I should still implore you not to sacrifice yourself for him, but to clear your own innocent name and fame by giving him up to justice," said Suzy, utterly unsuspicious that it was her own brother for whom the poor young man was offering himself up.

"Dear Suzy," said the prisoner, "if you really care for me, speak no more of this. I cannot stir from the ground I have taken."

"Then you admit that you are shielding someone?" enquired the weeping girl.

"No, I do not admit anything of the sort," said Benny gently. "But listen, Suzy. I am in no sort of danger of conviction. My counsel assures me that the prosecution has no case to go upon at all—that I shall be certainly acquitted by the jury."

"Oh, Benny, yes! but will you be acquitted by public opinion? Will not you still suffer and continue to suffer for the guilt of another?"

"Suzy, even if your theory were correct, which I do not admit, still, would it not be better that I should suffer some suspicions than that another, more unfortunate than guilty, should suffer the extreme penalty of the law; and all connected with him should be plunged in unmerited shame and sorrow?"

(To be Continued.)

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

MRS. ALLAN.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Sombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

OUR NAVAL LOSSES.

(Toronto Star)

The great battle squadron that forms the striking force of Britain stands intact after five months, as ready to throw its preponderant forces upon the German navy as it was on the day the war began. The strategy of the enemy has not succeeded, and his losses have actually been greater than ours, while his ability to sustain them has been much less. Britain's vessels have been in the open everywhere, exposed to submarine attacks and mine dangers, while German cruisers have kept pretty much in seclusion. But it is Britain's secondary fleet that has been taking all these risks. Past this outer defence the enemy has been unable to reach.

This is what it means when we read in a despatch that "the vessel lost was an old one of an obsolete type." It means that while the loss injures us it does not benefit the enemy—does not affect that fighting fleet set apart from the first day of the war to smash German seapower and waiting ever since always ready for the grand clash.

He Wants All The World to Know It

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED JEAN BAPTISTE TAPP.

Quebec Man Who Suffered From Kidney Disease for Many Years is Again a Robust, Healthy Man.

L'Anse-a-Valleau, Gaspe Co., Que., Jan. 24.—(Special)—"I am happy to tell you Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well." So says Jean Baptiste Tapp, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. And so thankful is Mr. Tapp for the benefits he has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he wants the whole world to know it. He wants others who suffer as he did to know the cure.

"For many years I suffered from kidney disease," Mr. Tapp says. "It started from a cold, and gradually grew worse. My skin had a harsh, dry feeling, my appetite was fitful, and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I had flashes of light before my eyes, and I was always tired and nervous.

"Finally rheumatism was added to my troubles, while attacks of sciatica and neuralgia followed. The doctor who attended me and the medicines I tried, failed to help me till I decided to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes in all, and to-day I am a robust man in excellent health."

All Mr. Tapp's troubles came from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them.

RELIGION WAXES IN WAR.

(New York Sun)

In easy prosperity the spiritual nature like the physical body waxes flat. Faith dwindles when "fashion" reigns. But man is a coward. In days of stress he turns to religion for strength and consolation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

EFFACING TIME.

(Des Moines Register and Leader)

Rather a striking quotation from the late John Muir was made at the burial of this author and naturalist who died in California the day before Christmas. "Longest is the life that contains the largest amount of time-effacing enjoyment," of which was made by John Muir and quoted by his friend.

It suggests a point of view that with all our strenuous interest in life we are likely to miss. Time need not worry us when we are absorbed with the joy which makes us forget time. We become unmindful either of its dragging or of its flying when we concern ourselves with work that is a steady delight. Every new year, while it lasts, ought to be just as good as eternity for us. We can only live in the present anyway.

But we have formed a habit of looking ahead and anticipating the end of our day or our week or our year, and of looking back and regretting the beginning. And we lose a good deal of the passing moments in this rather futile occupation. So far as we know it might turn out that time is only an illusion anyhow, invented by mortals who are sighing for eternity. The wisest course seems to be to grasp the little section of existence before us that the philosopher have such difficulty in defining and live it to the best of our ability for "steady delight." This would really end a lot of our dismay about the flight and passing of time.

PRACTICAL ROMANCE.

(New York Sun)

"Show the $50,000" is reported to have been the first thing a "correspondence" bride said on meeting the bridegroom at Grafton, W. Va. He showed the money, so they were married. It would be interesting to watch the future fortunes of this pair. According to sentimental standards it was not a good beginning, but perhaps the sound sense of realities that the lady displayed may augur better for marital peace and prosperity than a whole lot of flimsy declarations of unselfish devotion. Love at first sight backed by a sufficient to meet the demand of the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker is apt to wear much better than the impulse which has mere empty hope behind it. Romance with a greenback for every page has a good chance of keeping up its interest to the last chapter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE CALL.

By a Canadian Soldier.

(From the London Daily Mirror.)

I hear the clear note of the bugle
And the roar of the calling drum,
And I feel the swing of the marching men,
And a deep, deep voice says, Come.
For the arrow of duty points forward,
Though the heartstrings quiver and break,
Yet the voice of my calling country
Is one I may not forsake.
For my manhood heeds and listens
And bends an attentive ear,
And though war's alarm may bring me harm,
My road lies plain and clear.
It stretches wide from my own fireside,
At the far end stands the foe;
And though grim death meets my eager breath,
I am ready and glad to go.
For England asks for the sons she lent
To the East, West, South and North,
And who stands by when a mother's cry
Is bidding her sons "Stand Forth"?
The shades of the past stand clear at last
For the flag by land and sea:
What was duty for Wellington, Nelson and Moore
Is doubly duty for me.
For they handed down the hard-won crown
That is made for the victor's brow,
And the glory of deeds afloat and ashore
Is one to remember now.
Then God send England the strong right arm,
To prosper well in the fight,
And show that the sea-girt island
Is backed by the Empire's might.

—Queen's Own.

WEAKENING GERMANY.

(London Advertiser)

The seven hundred thousand prisoners which the Germans claim to have taken are, because of the drain on the already pinched resources of their captors, as good as an army corps to the Allies.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

MILITARY TRAINING.

(Montreal Evening News)

From the educational standpoint military training means physical precision, vigor and alertness, mental control and spirit of independence, benignly combined with sense of discipline. Such training will make men more efficient in peace as well as in war.

But a "soldier nation" is a thing apart. It inevitably results in aggressive militarism the spirit of conquest or domination, which is so inconsistent with the world's progress. The defence idea and the German spirit of conquest are poles apart. An argument for the former is a condemnation of the latter.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
TRADE MARK

Puts a Stop to All DISTEMPER

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having disease no matter how exposed. Absolutely safe for all ages of horses. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND.

FOR RAIL SAFETY

(Philadelphia Record)

On the Long Island Railroad experiments that seem to be entirely convincing have been made with a device that will automatically prevent an engine from entering a block on which there is another train. This would prevent all collisions, whether head-on or rear-end. At the end of each block is a piece of third rail with which the locomotive makes electric connection. If the block is clear the current that passes through the locomotive is not strong enough to cause any result, but if there is a train on the block the current is short-circuited, blowing the whistle, shutting off steam and setting the brakes.

IF POSITIONS WERE REVERSED.

(Detroit Free Press)

While the British foreign minister is conciliatory and friendly, he does not give away his case, and he makes it plain that the limit of possible concession is to be the point where concession will begin materially to prejudice the interests of his own country. In short, he intimates that his government is willing to do anything within reason to please and placate America, but that justice to itself and its cause must stand first and be of paramount importance. Which, we take it, is about the stand the American people who wish its own foreign minister to take, were the positions of the two countries reversed.

$200.00 IN COLD GIVEN AWAY FREE

LPAPE	NREOCA	UPML	ATGWRYREBR
CPAHE	RCYREH	YDRAPRSRE	ERPA

Can you arrange the above sets of jumbled letters into the names of eight well known fruits. If so, YOU CAN SHARE IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ABOVE FREE. It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can probably make out 5 or 6 of them. To the person who can make out the largest number we will give the sum of One Hundred Dollars. To the person making out the second largest number the sum of Fifty Dollars. To the person making the third largest number, the sum of Thirty Dollars. To the person making the fourth largest number the sum of Twenty Dollars. Should two persons send answers equally correct, the first two prizes will be divided between them, each receiving $75.00. Should three send in equally correct answers, the first three prizes will have to be divided, each receiving $[illegible]. Should four persons send equally correct answers, the whole sum of $200.00 will be equally divided, each receiving $50.00, and so on in like proportions, provided they comply with a simple condition about which we will write as soon as answers are received. WE DO NOT WANT A CENT OF YOUR MONEY WHEN YOU ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. If you can make out anything like a complete list, write us at once enclosing postal stamp for our reply. DO NOT DELAY. WRITE AT ONCE. Address, CANADIAN MEDICINE CO., Dept 2[illegible] MONTREAL, QUE.

GIANT PLANES.

Those of Russian Armies Will Carry Twenty Men.

A great deal has been heard concerning the British and German aeroplanes, but the great Sikorsky biplanes used by the troops of the Czar have been overlooked.

These machines, invented by a famous Russian named Sikorsky, are by far the biggest aeroplanes being flown in the war—in fact, they are the largest in the world. They stand 16 feet high, and are about 100 feet wide.

The Sikorsky can carry almost as many passengers as a Zeppelin airship. Twenty men can be accommodated in the large passenger cabin, which is constructed of metal and contains numerous windows. In this machine three engines are fitted, which give a total of nearly 1,000 horsepower, for, owing to the Sikorsky biplane weighing in itself one and a half tons, and having as large a crew to carry, demands high power to pull it off the ground and keep it in the air.

The weight of the machine has necessitated an elaborate landing-chassis composed of numerous springs and pneumatic tubes, so that the huge biplane can alight safely on rough ground at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

ISSUE NO. 4, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charge prepaid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

THE REASON.

(London Free Press)

There are 20,000,000 Germans in the United States. No doubt many of them have votes, which accounts, we may fairly presume, for the remarkable outburst of friendship which the courageous Wilson Government is NOT manifesting towards Great Britain.

HEALTH WRECKED THROUGH LA GRIPPE

It Generally Leaves the Patient Debilitated and an Easy Victim to Other Diseases.

One of the foremost medical writers says: "It is astonishing the number of people who have been crippled in health for years after an attack of la grippe or influenza." The real danger from this disease, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is during convalescence, when the characteristic symptoms, the fever, the catarrh, the headache and the depression of spirits pass away. Grip leaves behind it weakened vital powers, thin blood, impaired digestion and over-sensitive nerves—a condition that makes the system an easy prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, rheumatism, nervous prostration and even consumption. It is a condition that calls most emphatically for a tonic for the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic especially adapted to meet this need, as they purify and enrich the blood. They tone up the nerves and give vigor, strength and health to the debilitated system. Mrs. Howard D. Chaffey, Indian Island, N. B., says: "For several winters in succession I was attacked by la grippe, which left me weak and badly run down. In each case I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with the most beneficial results. Last winter when the trouble was again prevalent I took the precaution of fortifying my system with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and escaped the trouble, while many of my neighbors were down with it. In fact, I enjoyed the best of health all spring and feel sure this medicine will so fortify the system as to prevent the trouble."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE BRITISH NOTE.

(Chicago Tribune)

The British may not have got the facts both accurately, but, if they have, it must be conceded here that their nation exigency demands the fullest use of protective measures. Great Britain has taxed itself for generations to obtain such control of the sea as would enable it to adopt such military measures as might be needed in war. Germany has taxed itself for generations to provide an army which would carry the war into the other nation's territory. Each has succeeded in its programme.

Battles are fought almost everywhere except in German territory. Ports are closed except as the British permit them to be open. The United States cannot expect Great Britain to give up its advantage unless a case from [illegible] and deceits can be established by this nation. If we insist on contraband trade we may as well expect that there will be interference with other trade.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

GOD SPEED THE DAY!

(Buffalo Courier)

It may be that, in spite of its horrors, in spite of the terrible toll exacted by the pending stupendous war, the war may awaken in the minds of the peoples of even neutral nations the importance of setting their houses in order in harmony with the precepts and principles of Christianity and civilization.

And it may be that the time will come when mankind will regard and treat the great, beneficent products of the soil and of the sea [illegible] with the fondness, the fidelity and the simple good sense to which they are entitled as the basis of all human life and human achievement in all fields of human activity. May God speed the day!

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR makes [illegible] go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-day.

THE EDITOR KNOWS.

(Kingston Standard)

With due humanity we quote the following as being why the Japanese consider the secret of the sweet home: "The husband commands; the wife must obey; but the wife commands his command, and the husband must obey." Jolly good commandment, born of experience.

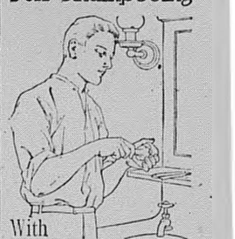
OUR BASIC INDUSTRY.

(Stratford Beacon)

Interest in agriculture seems to be greater in Canada now than it has been for some years, and if the war turns attention to agriculture [illegible] this will be one compensating advantage for [illegible] ed in business. [illegible] in this country. We have forgotten this during the last few years.

SANATIVE SHAVING

Self Shampooing



With CUTICURA SOAP

Assisted in case of irritation of the skin or scalp by light applications of Cuticura Ointment, mean up-to-date care of the skin and hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

Painting the Lily.

The Stalwart Youth in civil garb was strolling down the Strand,
When the Dear Old Busybody buttonholed him out of hand.
"For shame, my fine young sir," she said, "to waste your hours in play!
Are you idle when your King and country call you to the fray?"
"Yus, I'm aht o' work just nah," said he, a twinkle in his eye;
And the Dear Old Busybody heaved a sad, reproachful sigh.
"Oh, come, my dear young man, and let me drive you straight," she said,
"To the next Recruiting Station!" but he grinned and shook his head.
"Then do let me persuade you," she implored in accents wild,
"Just to join the Territorials!" Again the stranger smiled.
"Now, I cawn't just nah, me lidy, for to tell the 'ole truth
I've a gammy arm that ain't well yet," returned the Stalwart Youth.
"Where did you get that hurt?" she asked. He answered her again:
"Why, I got it in the firin' line upon the bloomin' Aisne!"

—Gilbert Fr. Collins, in London Opinion.

THE ZEPPELIN.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

The experts who have been writing and speaking so freely about the war ever since it began have not been vindicated by all the developments, but their opinion of the zeppelin as a military factor still holds good. It is that the big dirigible is a disappointment. To date the Zeppelin's only achievements have been the dropping of a few bombs on undefended cities, the demolishing of some houses and the killing of a score or so of non-combatants. When there was real work to be done, such as the reduction of a fortress, the Zeppelin was conspicuous by its absence.

Condors in Chile.

The majestic condor is, air men [illegible] the largest flying creature in the world. It figures in the Chilean national arms as a symbol of strength. The following is one of the native devices for killing it:

The hunter, having covered himself with the skin of a newly slain ox, would lie on his back on the ground, while his companion would hide himself not far away. Down would swoop the condor to feast upon the carcase, but directly the claws touched the body they were seized from within the oxskin by strong gloved hands that held the bird a prisoner. Then the partner would break cover and slay the captive with what Chaucer would have called "a yerde smerte" from a [illegible]

TAKE NOTICE

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

GERMANY AND IRELAND.

(Buffalo Express)

Even assuming that the allies are to lose, what has Ireland to expect from the conqueror? True, Germany has given gracious and unctuous assurance that she will not invade Ireland to stay or to rule, but thoughtful Irishmen must realize that the day of small nations is past. If Belgium could not maintain herself, how could Ireland, even with as substantial guarantees as Belgium had? If Germany is to rule Europe, she might maintain Ireland as a check on England, but there would be eternal friction between the neighbors and no peace or prosperity for the lesser one.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HEROISM IS WORLD-WIDE.

(Montreal Evening News)

It is not peculiarly British to be heroic. Men of all nations in the great war are fighting valiantly and dying game. Every nation, every race has its roll of honor. But certainly the British, in every generation, have shown themselves equal to any test. The "Birkenhead Drill" stands forever in world records as one of many fine examples of coolness in the face of death.

But other memorable episodes might be cited, among them that of the American jackies who, in that fatal hurricane in Apia harbor, their own vessels doomed, lined the rails to cheer their British comrades fighting their way out in the face of the storm.

Kidneys Wrong?—

If they are you are in danger. When through weakness or disease the kidneys fail to filter the impurities from the blood, trouble comes at once. Backache, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel, Diabetes, Gall Stones and the deadly Bright's Disease are some of the results of neglected kidneys. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills contain a most effective diuretic which strengthens and stimulates the kidneys so that they do their work thoroughly and well. Try

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1915

WHERE NEUTRALS FAILED.

In an illuminating article on the British navy and its work Mr. Archibald Hurd, the great English naval authority and expert, tells why the British coast towns were not fortified against attack from the sea. There is no mystery about the position of the seaside resorts. "But why," it may be asked, "did not one tell the nation that in case of war places like Scarborough, Whitby, Cromer and a score and more of other towns, such as Brighton and Eastbourne, might be bombarded; surely they ought to have had fortifications, since the navy can give no absolute guarantee of safety?" What is the answer? He gives it by saying that before the present war such towns could not be bombarded; all the nations, great and small, had met together and decided that any navy which committed such an act would outrage the law of humanity, and, inferentially, make all humanity its enemy. There seems to have been some idea that any power which misbehaved itself would be punished by the other countries whose signatures had been put to the agreement. But they were learning many things in these days, and among them is the fact that, so far as belligerents like Germany are concerned, Hague conventions are of no validity; they are brushed aside by "necessity." Nor is this all. They were learning that Germany can commit such acts without suffering reprisals from her partners, for all the neutral nations were involved in the act of framing the convention against the bombardment of 'open towns.' They have all been outraged; Britain has had to mourn the dead and maimed, but they equally with her have suffered in one respect—this law has gone.

Mr. Hurd further says that:

The nations of the world now know that their health resorts are no longer immune if war comes their way. One would imagine that this would be a disconcerting business for the Americans, the Italians, and all the other neutral countries, before whose eyes Germany has dishonored her signature. What have they done? Nothing. So far as is known, not one of the great powers has uttered a word of protest. What is the value of a Hague convention in these circumstances? Nothing. A mere "scrap of paper."

If the law of nations is not restored, every watering place in the world—British, Irish, American, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish—every place by the sea where people go for rest and quiet must be fortified, and fortified so that it may be able to defend itself against the guns of dreadnoughts.

The Hague conventions are apparently mere "scraps of paper," so far as the neutral nations are concerned. They either consider it no concern of theirs or are afraid to give voice to their opinions. Why should the United States, for instance, remain silent, while these conventions are being broken? Why not protest against the invasion of Belgium? The Times believes that President Wilson is anxious to do what is right so long as he does not get his country into trouble. We appreciate the situation he finds himself in. But there are certain duties and obligations which neutrals cannot very well shirk, and although we do not like the ground Mr. Roosevelt takes and demand that the States actually intervene, we think that the President should at least protest in the name of the United States against the actions of Germany in this war.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Princess Pat's Pets have had the honor of being "mentioned in despatches."

* * *

German hate of Britain is said to be unbelievable, so intense is it. What's that about loving your enemies?

* * *

The Germans say that they love the Belgians, and are sorry for the French. Well, they make a very brutal lover.

* * *

The Conservatives are busy nominating candidates for the Dominion House. Are they looking for an early election?

* * *

Possibly the war will be over before Italy, Portugal and Rumania make up their minds whether or not they will take off their coats.

* * *

The pro-Germans are still using the Canadian mails to distribute their literature here. What we need now is a P. O. censor to fumigate the mails.

* * *

The casualties in Italy caused by the earthquake are reckoned all the way from 20,000 to 100,000. In either case the suffering must be enormous. The property damage also is great.

* * *

Japan wants to fight, and, by jingo, if she does she's got the men, she's got the ships, but we are not so sure about the money. But Britain can supply that.

* * *

By next autumn, we are told, four, if not five, new lines of railway will be in operation in British Columbia, viz.: The Grand Trunk Pacific, 700 miles. The Pacific Great Eastern, 480 miles. The Canadian Northern Pacific, 803 miles. The Kettle River Valley, 325 miles. The Kootenay Central, 200 miles. This great mileage, aggregating 2,508 miles, will open a vast extent of new country. The next important matter to attend to will be to fill up these vast spaces with settlers, so that these railways will not eat their heads off with overhead expenses.

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BACK.

When the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore, dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the diseased surface of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally.

Mrs. Chester Romain, Port Coulonge, Que., writes: "I had been troubled with sore back for over four years, and could get nothing to do me any good until I heard of your Doan's Kidney Pills. I got three boxes, and took them and now I am completely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

In an address at New Rochelle, N. Y., recently, the veteran Dr. Dernburg said that

It is a struggle between Germany and England. We Germans love the French and the Belgians, who were forced into the war. We would have respected Belgian neutrality if England had promised to remain neutral, but she would not promise. Two days before war was declared England gave written assurance to France that she would stand by her.

If the doctor loves the French and Belgians, why invade and devastate their countries? Why bring horror upon horror upon the Belgians and take possession of their country?

* * *

N. Y. State Comptroller Travis has started an investigation of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. The Comptroller suspects that the appropriation of approximately $1,225,000 asked by the commission to meet expense during 1915 is excessive. It is said that an army of deputies, inspectors, etc., was maintained on the commission's payroll last summer and throughout the campaign for the re-election of Governor Glynn. Although the law provided that the principal office of the commission be located at Albany, it was maintained in New York City. Democratic politicians in New York and up-state who could not be taken care of in the Labor Department were in large numbers given jobs under the compensation commission. No chance of such things happening on our Commission, we make bold to say.

* * *

Canada's peat bogs are a valuable asset, says the Journal of the Canadian Peat Society. Sulphate of ammonia, a product of the peat plant, is a valuable fertilizer, for which there is a lucrative market in both Europe and here. Many Canadian peat bogs are rich in nitrogen, and therefore suitable for this industry, and enquiries have already been made by British capitalists with a view to establishing chemical works in Canada, provided that a sufficient supply of peat can be guaranteed. Apart from the potential value of our peat bogs as a subsidiary source of fuel supply and for production of sulphate of ammonia, there are numerous other products, such as moss litter, peat dust, alcohol, acetic acid, acetone, tar, tar oils, creosote, etc., which might form the basis of paying industries giving employment to many people, where now we have only waste lands.

* * *

The Kingston Standard complains that the Dominion Government has done nothing so far to carry out the recommendations of the recent Penitentiary Investigating Commission. It declares that sick men in the prison hospital are treated more like animals than like human beings. The stone pile—"that infamous place of refined torture, where men are not only breaking stone, but are breaking their hearts as well," is still in existence. The "brutal" rule, limiting the correspondence of the prisoners to one letter every two months is still applied. The Standard declares that "there is no better time than now, at the beginning of the new year, to put these much needed and humane reforms into effect. Every day's delay would seem to be as unnecessary as it is cruel." The Minister of Justice needs to be wakened up.

* * *

Some people boil over with indignation, and others go off and get stewed.

If You Wish to Be Well You Must Keep the Bowels Regular.

If the bowels do not move regularly they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill health than almost any other trouble.

The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrh of the stomach will follow the wrong action of this, one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. Elijah A. Ayer, Fawcett Hill, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with constipation for many years, and about three years ago my husband wanted me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they had cured him. I got a vial and took them, and by the time I had taken three vials I was cured. I always keep them on hand, and when I need a mild laxative I take one."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

"Yes, yes!" she said, almost fiercely, stopping in the path. "It's that, I know. I have felt it almost since your first word. What power have I, if not tragic power? If a part like Elvira does not suit me, what does suit me? Of course, that is what you mean. If I cannot act Elvira, I am good for nothing—I am worse than good for nothing—I am an impostor, a sham!"

She sat down on the raised edge of the bank, for she was trembling, and clasped her quivering hands on her knees. Kendal was beside himself with distress. How had he blundered so, and what had brought this about? It was so unexpected, it was incredible.

"Do—do believe me!" he exclaimed, bending over her. "I never meant anything the least disrespectful to you. I never dreamed of it. You asked me to give you my true opinion and my criticism applied much more to the play than to yourself. Think nothing of it, if you yourself are persuaded. You must know much better than I can what will suit you. And as for Wallace—Wallace will be proud to let you do what you will with his play."

It seemed to him that he would have said anything in the world to soothe her, it was so piteous, so intolerable to him to watch that quivering lip.

"Ah, yes," she said, looking up, a dreary smile flitting over her face. "I know you didn't mean to wound me; but it was there, your feeling; I saw it at once. I might have seen it, if I hadn't been a fool, in Mr. Wallace's manner. I did see it. It's only what every one whose opinion is worth having is beginning to say. My acting has been a nightmare to me lately. I believe it has all been a great great mistake."

Kendal never felt a keener hatred of the conventions which rule the relations between men and women. Could he only simply have expressed his own feeling, he would have knelt beside her on the path, have taken the trembling hands in his own, and comforted her as a woman would have done. But as it was, he could only stand stiff and awkward before her, and yet it seemed to him as if the whole world had resolved itself into his own individuality and hers, and as if the gay river party and the bright friendly relations of an hour before were separated from the present by an impassable gulf. And, worst of all, there seemed to be a strange perversity in his speech—a fate which drove him into betraying every here and there his own real standpoint whether he would or no.

"You must not say such things," he said as calmly as he could. "You have charmed the English public as no one else has ever charmed it. Is not that a great thing to have done? And if I, who am very fastidious and very captious, and over-critical in a hundred ways—if I am inclined to think that a part is rather more than you, with your short dramatic experience, can compass quite successfully, why, what does it matter? I may be quite wrong. Don't take any notice of my opinion; forget it, and let me help you, if I can, by talking over the play."

She shook her head with a bitter little smile. "No, no; I shall never forget it. Your attitude only brought home to me, almost more strongly than I could bear, what I have suspected a long, long time—the contempt which people like you and Mr. Wallace feel for me!"

"Contempt!" cried Kendal, beside himself, and feeling as if all the criticisms he had allowed himself to make of her were recoiling in one avenging mass upon his head. "I never felt anything but the warmest admiration for your courage, your work, your womanly goodness and sweetness."

"Yes," she said, rising and holding out her hand half-unconsciously for her cloak, which she put round her as though the wood had suddenly grown cold; "admiration for me as a woman, contempt for me as an artist! There's the whole bare truth. Does it hold my future in it, I wonder? Is there nothing in me but this beauty that people talk of, and which I sometimes hate?"

She swept her hair back from her forehead with a fierce dramatic gesture. It was as though the self in her was rising up and asserting itself against the judgment which had been passed upon it, as if some hidden force hardly suspected even by herself were beating against its bars. Kendal watched her in helpless silence. "Tell me," she said, fixing her deep hazel eyes upon him, "you owe it me—you have given me so much pain. No, no; you did not mean it. But tell me, and tell me from the bottom of your heart—that is, if you are interested enough in me—what is it I want? What is it that seems to be threatening me with failure as an artist? I work all day long, my work is never out of my head; it seems to pursue me all night. But the more I struggle with it the less successful I seem even to myself."

Her look was haunting; there was despair and there was hope in it. It implied that she had set him up in her impulsive way as a sort of oracle who alone could help her out of her difficulty. In presence of that look his own conventionality fell away from him, and he spoke the plain, direct truth to her.

"What you want," he said slowly, as if the words were forced from him, "is knowledge! London has taught you much, and that is why you are dissatisfied with your work—it is the beginning of all real success. But you want positive knowledge—knowledge you could get from books, and the knowledge other people could teach you. You want a true sense of what has been done and what can be done with your art, and you want an insight into the world of ideas lying round it and about it. You are very young, and you have had to train yourself. But every human art nowadays is so complicated that none of us can get on without using the great stores of experience others have laid up for us."

It was all out now. He had spoken his inmost mind. They had stopped again, and she was looking at him intently; it struck him that he could not possibly have said what he had been saying unless he had been led on by an instinctive dependence upon a great magnanimity of nature in her. And then the next moment the strange opposites the matter held in it flashed across him. He saw the crowded theatre, the white figure on the stage, his ear seemed to be full of the clamor of praise with which London had been overwhelming its favorite. It was to this spoiled child of fortune that he had been playing the schoolmaster, he, one captious man of letters, against the world.

But she had not thought of the kind, or rather, the situation presented itself to her in exactly the contrary light. To her Kendal's words, instead of being those of a single critic, were the voice and the embodiment of a hundred converging impressions and sensations, and she felt a relief in having galvanized to the full the vague trouble which had been settling upon her by this unraveling of her own feelings and his.

"I am very grateful to you," she said, steadily; "very. It is strange, but almost when I first saw you I felt that there was something ominous in you to me. My dream, in which I have been living, has never been so perfect since, and now I think it has gone. Don't look so grieved," she cried, inexpressibly touched by his face. "I am glad you told me all you thought. It will be a help to me. And as for poor Elvira," she added, trying to smile for all her extreme paleness, "tell Mr. Wallace I give her up. I am not vexed, I am not angry. Don't you think now we had better go back to Mrs. Stuart? I should like a rest with her before we all meet again."

She moved forward as she spoke, and it seemed to Kendal that her step was unsteady and that she was deadly white. He planted himself before her in the descending path, and held out a hand to her to help her. She gave him her own, and he carried it impetuously to his lips.

"You are nobleness itself!" he cried, from the depths of his heart. "I feel as if I had been the merest pedant blunderer—the most incapable, clumsy idiot."

She smiled, but she could not answer. And in a few more moments voices and steps could be heard approaching and the scene was over.

CHAPTER VI.

The Sunday party separated at Paddington on the night of the Suneham expedition, and Wallace and Eustace Kendal walked eastward together. The journey home had been very quiet. Miss Bretherton had been forced to declare herself "extremely tired," and Mrs. Stuart's anxiety and sense of responsibility about her had communicated themselves to the rest of the party.

"It is the effect of my long day yesterday," she said apologetically to Forbes, who hovered about her with those affectionate attentions which a man on the verge of old age pays with freedom to a young girl. "It won't do to let the public see so much of me in future. But I don't want to spoil our Sunday. Talk to me, and I shall forget it."

Wallace, who had had his eyes about him when she and Eustace Kendal emerged from the wood in view of the rest of the party, was restless and ill at ease, but there was no getting any information, even by gesture, from Kendal, who sat in his corner diligently watching the moonlight on the flying fields, or making every now and then some disjointed attempts at conversation with Mrs. Stuart.

At the station Mrs. Bretherton's carriage was waiting, the party of gentlemen saw her and Mrs. Stuart, who insisted on taking her home, into it, the pale, smiling face bent forward, she waved her hand in response to the lifted hats, and she was gone.

"Well?" said Wallace, with a world of inquiry in his voice, as he and Kendal turned eastward.

"It has been an unfortunate business," said Kendal abruptly. "I never did a thing worse, I think, or spent a more painful half hour."

Wallace's face fell. "I wish I had not bored you with my confounded affairs," he exclaimed. "It was too bad!"

Kendal was inclined to agree inwardly, for he was in a state of irritable reaction; but he had the justice to add aloud. "It was I who was the fool to undertake it. And I think, indeed, it could have been done, but that circumstances which neither you nor I had weighed sufficiently, were against it. She is in a nervous, shaken state, mentally and physically, and before I had had time to discuss the point at all she had carried it on to the personal ground, and the thing was up."

"She is deeply offended, then?"

"Not at all, in the ordinary sense; she is too fine a creature; but she talked of the 'contempt' that you and I feel for her!"

"Good heavens!" cried Wallace, feeling most unjustly persuaded that his friend had bungled the matter horribly.

"Yes," said Kendal, deliberately; "'contempt,' that was it. I don't know how it came about. All I know is, that what I said, which seemed to me very harmless, was like a match to a mine. But she told me to tell you that she made no further claim on 'Elvira.' So the play is safe."

"D—the play!" cried Wallace, vigorously, a sentiment to which perhaps Kendal's silence gave consent. "But I cannot let it rest there. I must write to her."

"I don't think I would, if I were you," said Kendal. "I should let it alone. She looks upon the matter as finished. She told me particularly to tell you that she was not vexed, and you may be quite sure that she isn't, in any vulgar sense. Perhaps that makes it all the worse. However, you have a right to know what happened, so I'll tell you as far as I remember."

He gave an abridged account of the conversation, which made matters a little clearer, though by no means less uncomfortable, to Wallace. When it was over, they were nearing Vigo street, the point at which their routes diverged, Wallace having rooms in the Albany, and Kendal hailed a hansom.

"If I were you," he said, as it came up, "I should, as I said before, let the thing alone as much as possible. She will probably speak to you about it, and you will, of course, say what you like, but I'm pretty sure she won't take up the play again, and if she feels no coolness toward anybody, it won't be toward you."

"There's small consolation in that!" exclaimed Wallace.

"Anyhow, make the best of it, my dear fellow," said Kendal, as though determined to strike a lighter key. "Don't be so dismal; things will look differently to-morrow morning—they generally do—there's no tremendous harm done. I'm sorry I didn't do your bidding better. Honestly, when I come to think over it, I don't see how I could have done otherwise. But I don't expect you to think so."

Wallace laughed, protested and they parted.

A few moments later Kendal let himself into his rooms, where lights were burning, and threw himself into his reading chair, beside which his books and papers stood ready to his hand. Generally nothing gave him a greater sense of bien-être than this nightly return, after a day spent in society, to these silent and faithful companions of his life. He was accustomed to feel the atmosphere of his room when he came back to it charged with welcome. It was as though the thoughts and schemes he had left warm and safe in shelter there started to life again after a day's torpor, and thronged to meet him. His books smiled at him with friendly faces, the open page called to him to resume work of the morning. He was, in every sense, at home. To-night, however, the familiar spell seemed to have lost its force. After a hasty supper he took up some proofs, pen in hand. But the first page was hardly turned before they had dropped on to his knee. It seemed to him as if he still felt on his arm the folds of a green, fur-edged cloak, as if the touch of a soft, cold hand was still lingering in his. Presently he fell to recalling every detail of the afternoon scene—the arching beech trees, the rich red and brown of the earth beneath, tinged with the winter sheddings of the trees, the little raised bank, her eyes as she looked up at him, the soft wisps of her golden brown hair under her hat. What superb, unapproachable beauty it was! How living, how rich in content and expression!

"Am I in love with Isabel Bretherton?" he asked himself at last, lying back on his chair with his eyes on the portrait of his sister. "Perhaps Marie could tell me—I don't understand myself. I don't think so. And if I were, I am not a youngster, and my life is a tolerably full one. I could hold myself in and trample it down if it were best to do so. I can hardly imagine myself absorbed in a great passion. My bachelor life is a good many years old—my habits won't break up easily. And, supposing I felt the beginnings of it, I could stop it if reason were against it."

He left his chair, and began to pace up and down the room, thinking. "And there is absolutely no reason in my letting myself fall in love with Isabel Bretherton! She has never given me the smallest right to think that she takes any more interest in me than she does in hundreds of people whom she meets on friendly terms, unless it may be an intellectual interest, as Wallace imagines, and that's a poor sort of stepping-stone to love! And if it were ever possible that she should, this afternoon has taken away the possibility. For, however magnanimous a woman may be, a thing like that rankles; it can't help it. She will feel the sting of it worse to-morrow than to-day, and, though she will tell herself that she bears no grudge, it will leave a gulf between us. For, of course, she must go on acting, and, whatever depressions she may have, she must believe in herself; no one can go on working without it, and I shall always recall to her something harsh and humiliating!

"Supposing, by any chance, it were not so—supposing I were able to gather up my relation with her again and make it a really friendly one—I should take, I think, a very definite line. I should make up my mind to be of use to her. After all, it is true what she says; there are many things in me that might be helpful to her, and everything there was she should have the benefit of. I would make a serious business of it. She should find me a friend worth having."

His thoughts wandered on a while in this direction. It was pleasant to see himself in the future as Miss Bretherton's philosopher and friend, but in the end the sense of reality gained upon his dreams. "I am a fool!" he said to himself resolutely at last, "and I may as well go to bed and put her out of my mind. The chance is over—gone—done with, if it ever existed."

The next morning, on coming down to breakfast, he saw, among his letters a handwriting which startled him. Where had he seen it before? In Wallace's hand three days ago! He opened it and found the following note:

"My Dear Mr. Kendal,—You know, I think, that I am off next week—on Monday, if all goes well. We go to Switzerland for a while, and then to Venice, which people tell me is often very pleasant in August. We shall be there by the first of August, and Mr. Wallace tells me that he hears from you that your sister, Madame de Chateauvieux, will be there about the same time. I forgot to ask you yesterday, but, if you think she would not object to it, would you give me a little note introducing me to her? All that I have heard of her makes me very anxious to know her, and she would not find me a troublesome person! We shall hardly, I suppose, meet again before I start. If not, please remember that my friends can always find me on Sunday afternoon. Yours very truly,

"Isabel Bretherton."

Kendal's hand closed tightly over the note. Then he put it carefully back into its envelope, and walked away with his hands behind him and the note in them, to stare out of the window at the red roofs opposite.

"That is like her," he murmured to himself; "I wound and hurt her; she assumes I shall suffer for it, and, by way of setting up the friendly bond again, next day, with a word, she asks me to do her a kindness! Could anything be more delicate, more gracious?"

Kendal never had greater difficulty in fixing his thoughts to his work than that morning, and at last, in despair, he pushed his book aside, and wrote an answer to Miss Bretherton, and when that was accomplished, a long letter to his sister. The first took him longer than its brevity seemed to justify. It contained no references to anything but her request. He felt a compulsion upon him to treat the situation exactly as she had done, but, even this limitation, how much cordiality and respect would two sides of letter paper be made to carry with due regard to decorum and grammar!

When he next met Wallace, that hopeful, bright-tempered person had entirely recovered his cheerfulness. Miss Bretherton, he reported, had attacked the subject of Elvira with him, but so lightly that he had no opportunity for saying any of the skillful things he had prepared.

(To be Continued.)

* * *

The great trouble about lending a man money to tide him over is that he doesn't always come up with the tide.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. Jan. 31, 1915.

The Birth of Samson.—Temperance Lesson.—Judges 13: 8-16, 21, 25.

Commentary.—I. A heavenly visitor (vs. 8-11). 8. Manoah—Manoah's home was at Zorah, a place in the southeastern part of the tribe of Dan. This region was exposed to the ravages of the hostile Philistines, and it was here that the man was to be born who would use his great powers to harass this enemy of Israel. Intreated the Lord—Manoah was a man of prayer and of faith. Let the man of God........ come again—A reading of the first seven verses of this chapter will give the explanation of the facts mentioned regarding a former visit. Teach us what we shall do—Manoah and his wife believed what the angel of the Lord had said about a child being born to them, and they desired to know particularly what to do in the training of the child. The piety of Manoah is indicated in his prayer and in his interest in properly caring for the child that was promised. 9. God hearkened—Although the Lord had given specific directions to Manoah's wife, he listened to Manoah's prayer and answered it, thus repeating the promise and instructions. The angel of God—We have repeated instances in the Old Testament of visits of divine messengers to men. This messenger was clearly Deity manifested in human form. As she sat in the field—Pausing to rest, perhaps, as she was going or returning from some fountain to draw water. Dr. Robinson observed near the fountain of Zorah several women, "toiling upward toward the village, each with her jar of water on her head. The village, the fountain, the fields, the mountains, and the females bearing water, all," says he, "transported us back to ancient times, when in all probability the mother of Samson often in like manner visited the fountain and toiled homeward with her jar of water."—Whedon.

10.—The woman made haste—She evidently knew that her husband desired to see the one who had before appeared to her and made her the promise of a child. She went hastily to call him to come and see him. Showed her husband—Told her husband. 11. Manoah arose and went—He had prayed that the messenger might come again, and now that his prayer was being answered, he went to him, doing his part toward answering the prayer. Art thou the man—Manoah wished to be fully convinced that there was no mistake, for the matter under consideration was very important, therefore he asked this direct question. "Manoah's intense desire for the repetition of the angel's visit was prompted not by doubts or anxieties of any kind, but was the fruit of a lively faith, and of his great anxiety to follow out the instructions given."—J., F. & B. He came to be fully convinced that he was face to face with a messenger from God, with one who had authority.

II. Instructions given (vs. 12-14). 12. now let thy words come to pass—Some render this clause, "Now thy words shall come to pass." There is a close connection between this expression and the question which follows, as if Manoah had said, "Now that it is coming to pass, how shall we, etc. What shall be the ordering of the child (R. V.)—Manoah was anxious to know how to meet the great responsibility that was being placed upon him and his wife. The angel of the Lord had told his wife that he that was to be born of her and her husband should "begin to deliver Israel out of the hands of the Philistines," hence he was to be an important personage. Manoah believed that unusual care and training should be given. He wished to hear for himself the directions that had already been given. 13. the angel of the Lord said unto Manoah—As the Lord had heard Manoah's prayer for a second visit of the heavenly visitor, so he heeded his request for a second statement of directions about the child. Of all that I said let her beware—There was no new instruction to be given, and no instructions that she had received were to be neglected. While the directions which God has given in his word and gives by his Spirit are of great importance, many treat them with indifference.

14. cometh of the vine—Directions for carrying out of the vow of a Nazarite are given in Num. 6. 1-21. In verse 3 of that passage it is said that he who takes the vow "shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of wine, or vinegar of strong drink, neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes, or dried." The mother in this case was required to observe strictly the Nazarite vow until her child was born, for it was foretold and commanded that he should be a Nazarite from his birth. Neither let her drink wine or strong drink—The Hebrew "yain," the Greek "oinos," our wine, are the same word. It is connected with a root signifying to ferment, from whence also comes "yawen," mud. The "shecar," or strong drink, seems to have been distilled from corn, honey or dates. From it is derived the verb "shacar," to be drunk.—Cam. Bib. The use of intoxicating liquors is thus declared in the Scriptures to be harmful and is again and again forbidden. Nor eat any unclean thing—She must observe the law of Moses carefully with respect to the kinds of food that were forbidden. All that I commanded her—The record of these commands is in verses 4 and 5 of this chapter.

III. A sacrifice offered (vs. 15, 16). 15. Let us detain thee—With true Oriental hospitality Manoah urged the messenger to remain and eat of the meal he would prepare for him. He was earnest in his request, especially because the mission to him was of great importance and had brought great joy to him and his wife; for they had no children. 16. I will not eat of thy bread—Manoah did not know that it was the angel of the Lord to whom he offered food. This statement of the angel's turned Manoah from his purpose to offer him food. Offer it unto the Lord—This language evidently suggested to Manoah the propriety of making an offering to the Lord. The angel in this remark did not deny His divinity. Manoah went forward and made a sacrifice to God after asking the angel the angel his name. The angel said, "Wherefore askest thou after my name, seeing it is wonderful?" (v. 18, R. V.). Some writers think that fire came miraculously and consumed the sacrifice. The angel went up toward heaven in the flame of the burning sacrifice and Manoah and his wife looked on in amazement. They fell on their faces. Manoah thought they had seen God and was afraid. His wife answered Manoah's remark in the clear and logical reasoning of verse 23.

IV. Samson, the deliverer (vs. 24, 25). 24. Called his name Samson. The name signifies, according to Josephus, one that is strong. Some have doubted this signification, because the root "shemesh" means the sun; but Fuerst shows that from the sense of being bright, shining, comes easily the metaphorical sense of being distinguished, strong. Hence the name means a distinguished hero.—Whedon. The Lord blessed him—Samson was a child of promise and was given for a special work. The Lord endowed him with those peculiar powers that he could use in the work for which he had raised him up. 25. The Spirit of the Lord began to move him—He began to realize his strength, and it would appear that there was unfolded to him the nature of the task which lay before him.

Questions.—What powerful enemy was oppressing Israel? To what tribe of Israel did Manoah belong? What message came to Manoah's wife? What prayer did Manoah offer to God? Describe the answer of the prayer. Who was the angel of the Lord? What question did Manoah ask the angel? What question did Manoah ask the angel? What was Manoah's wife forbidden to eat or drink? What are the effects of the use of strong drink? Describe the offering that Manoah made to the Lord. What was the son of Manoah and his wife named? For what purpose was he raised up? When did he begin to realize his strength?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Parenthood.

I. Under divine guidance.
II. Its national importance.

I. Under divine guidance. In the marvellous ordering of divine providence nothing is more calculated to lift human life into its highest ranges of experiences than parenthood. It brings a new dignity, the sense of which connects the task of those who have it with the creative energy of God. The tide of life is felt to rise as the new office and the new responsibility are grasped. It is the coronation of life, and the child, drawing father and mother to itself, is rightly the object of keenest interest and most tender care. In more than one story of the Bible the motherhood of a simple peasant woman gave rise to divine communications and supernatural hopes. Manoah's wife was a true interpreter of the divine thought. She was a woman with a great soul and a large heart, to whom God was a reality. She had a great longing for the deliverance of Israel, for something heroic in history in which God would vindicate his might and grandeur above the heathen gods. Without hesitation the angel of Jehovah spake to her in the field. Her bright hopefulness rested on a solid foundation. She stated her case to Manoah with wonderful simplicity and clearness, giving three reasons for her consolatory assurance of deliverance from death, namely, accepted sacrifices, gracious revelations and precious promises. The answer to many a prayer of hope was coming and in their own home the hero was to be cradled. Conscious of ignorance and inexperience, and feeling the weight of responsibility, Manoah and his wife desired to have authoritative direction in their duty. They magnified their humility, faith and devotion in their prayer for guidance. Here were two Hebrew peasants living in a period of Philistine domination more than a thousand years before the Christian era. The child that was to be born, a gift of God, a divine charge, was promised to these parents. The gift was made in a very solemn manner, and under the express condition that he was to be trained to live, not for himself or his family alone, but for God, to whom he was consecrated at his earliest existence. That consecration of his life to God his parents deeply impressed on his mind and taught him as they could the worship of the unseen Jehovah in the sacrifices at the altar, in prayer for protection and prosperity. So much was involved in the duty of his mother that she was distinctly instructed as to her own manner of life.

II. Its national importance. In a very special sense this child was a gift to his nation. Samson's lot in life fell upon a period of utter national demoralization, but he was born to a woman who longed for a boy, and to her son she transmitted her hope, her faith and her enthusiasm. Israel had lapsed into subjugation to the despised Philistines. All national spirit was dying out and the prestige of Jehovah was giving way to the prestige of Dagon. Samson was to be a first instrument in the deliverance of Israel, and because of this fact parental anxiety was doubling as to their part in his training, both in instruction and government for mind and body. Circumstances must be understood that discipline might fit the young life for its place. His radiant health and uncommon physical energy, even in boyhood, were to himself and others the sign of a divine blessing, which maintained his sense of consecration. Samson needed extraordinary gifts for extraordinary work. He had to subdue the Philistines and reanimate the courage of the Hebrews. Samson was a sign to Israel. His life was a sort of parable exhibiting in a strange but striking form what would have been Israel's experience if they had been faithful. Like the nation of Israel Samson was consecrated to God. The remarkable thing in his life was that, while he continued faithful in his consecration, he possessed wonderful bodily strength, but the moment the Nazarite vow was broken he became weak as other men. The nation was taught symbolically what wonderful strength would be theirs if they would be faithful to their covenant with Jehovah. T. R. A.

A MAZE OF LIES.

(Montreal Telegraph)

In one pamphlet Germany wants nothing; in another she is going to help herself to whatever takes her fancy, which is about everything. In one Germany tried to negotiate peace; in another her hour of destiny had come and she was going to strike. In another she is an enormous colossus that stands alone between the world and universal peace. And so it goes—a maze of contradictory pamphlets, frantically striving to keep the people of this continent from drawing their own deductions from Germany's treatment of Belgium. But the gem of the whole collection is Dr. Dernburg's statement that "the German people do not covet one inch of foreign territory on the surface of the earth!"

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

(Chicago Tribune)

It is possible that the renewal of an energetic offensive by the Germans in France and Flanders which could not be undertaken without a withdrawal of troops from the eastern area, reflects a misgiving in the German general staff that a defensive role must be accepted in the east from now on because of Austro-Hungarian politics.

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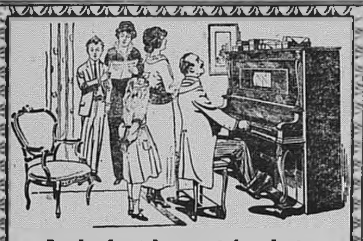

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EDITORIAL

THE BRITISH FIGHTER

(By Walt Mason)

This is a recent prose poem by the well-known bard of Emporia, Kansas. Walt Mason is a Canadian-American, born in Columbus, Ont.

Whenever dauntless eyes have smiled serenely in the face of doom, whenever man has tamed the wild and made the howling desert bloom, whenever pioneer has tilled the virgin clay, wherever settlers hew and build, the British fighter led the way. The fighter of a thousand years, his deeds all history records; he circled both the hemispheres to find his dangers and rewards; his bones are buried in the deep, and in the snows of Hudson's Bay; wherever men their outposts keep, the British fighter led the way. Wherever there are lonely trails which lead away to No Man's Land, wherever there are purple sails, by breezes to strange harbors fanned, wherever grim adventures lure, from Artic waste to far Cathay, where'er men struggle and endure, the British fighter leads the way. And better still, wherever Right would break the rusty chains of Wrong and make a beacon in the night to guide the wailing world along wherever Justice lifts her sword, the slimy enemy to slay, the British battle cry is roared, the British fighter leads the way.

SECOND AIR SHIP RAID

The raid of German airships on the Norfolk coast of England last week was another of the "Baby Killer" class. It was destructive of the lives of several non-combatants, women and children among the number, but the damage to property was not serious. It was at first supposed that Zeppelins were employed, but later reports indicate that only aeroplanes only were used. The object evidently was to terrorize the residents of the eastern coast cities, and to give the German flying men practice, with a view to a greater invasion later. The night being one of dense darkness the invaders could not be seen and an effective counter attack made. It should put the British authorities on their mettle to guard against the larger attack, when it is made, which may result more disastrously to the invaders than the invaded.

This adding of the terrors of the air to the terrors of war on land and sea gives to the world an idea of the abuses to which modern inventions may be put, especially by an unscrupulous nation bent on world conquest, regardless of the means to be employed. The British air fleet has confined its operations entirely to the demolition of airship hangers. It has never sought destruction of noncombatants. Retaliation on Prussian lines is now being advocated in England, but we believe the British people will never be induced to enter the "baby killer" class. Victory may be delayed, but it will come without resort to inhuman methods.

THE NEW MONSTER

The lesson of the war up to date, from a military or naval standpoint has been the power of the submarine. We need not at all agree with those hysterical persons, who think that battleships will have to be scrapped in the near future, to admit that heretofore the under-sea boat has been curiously underrated.

One reason for this may have been the little part taken in war by the navies of the world during the past century. The Spanish navy in the Spanish-American war, and the Russian navy in the Russia-Japanese war, were utterly worthless. Hence naval construction since the introduction of the iron ship has been along the lines of theory, unchecked by practical experiment and demonstration. Navies have been measured almost altogether in dreadnoughts, and the deadly assassin of the battleship has been almost ignored.

A writer in McClure's magazine claims that the submarine was practicaly invented by a Connecticut Yankee namely Bushnell, in 1771, greatly improved and developed by Robert Fulton, and finally perfected out many years ago by John P. Holland, an Irish-American. Yet neither the United States nor England have specialized on the submarine. The French, in that respect have led the world. If Germany had the French submarines, the British fleet would be in more danger.

A SCOTCH-AMERICAN.

I've never been tae Scotland
An' canna speak the Scotch;
I'll blame ye nane for sayin'
This stunt o' mine's a botch.
For I was born in Denver,
My bride I'll nae conceal,
An' though ye brag aboot it
I dinna like oatmeal.

I've heard about the laverock
That soars and sings aboon
The gloamin' 'oor that kisses
Yer cheeks when day is done.
But oot in a' directions
We've got a meadaw lark.
Wha's liquid notes in torrents
Resound frae dawn tae dark.

I've heard about the heather
Ablaze on Scottish hills,
The thistle an' the gowans
An' magic o' their thrills:
An' I don't blame you either,
Nae doot they're wondrous floors,
But we have scores tae match them
Upon our spreading moors.

I've heard about the bannocks
An' kebbucks mither made,
The oatcakes, scones an' treacle
An' orange marmalade.
But here's a wee bit secret,
I've tasted them mysel,,
An' dinna like them better
Than hotch-patch, brose or kale.

Yer lasses an' yer laddies
Are winners I'll admit,
Wi' beauty everlastin'
An' never-failin' grit.
Nae wonder yer wee country
Stan's high among the great,
And for a grander people
This warl' will lang while wait.

An mayhe that yer oatmeal—
Yer kebbucks an' yer kale—
Had some hand in the makin'
O' Scotland, who can tell?
If I was born ower yonder,
As maist o' ye hae been,
I'll ring the praise tae Heaven
O' a' things Scotch I ken.

So nane will feel offended
At weel-meant jokes o' mine,
For I was born in Denver,
The city ca'd "divine".
An' though yer pipes may delve me,
Though brose I canna down;
Three cheers for bonnie Scotland
An' three for Denver town.

GREENOCK COUNCIL.

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow,
Jan. 11th, 1915.

Council elect met as per statute. Members present—Reeve D. Phelan, Councillors J. D. Campbell, Thos. Hay, Jas. Collison and Neil McKinnon, who after taking their declarations of qualification and of office, took their seats. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: A. Pinkerton, grant to Agricultural Society, $30; W. Nicholls, repairing culvert $2, 300 yds. gravel at 37 c., 13.50—$15.50; Jas. Howe, drawing tile and putting in same, $1; Jos. Cunningham, inspecting part gavel contract on Kincardine bdy., 8 days, $14; A. McKinnon, salary as collector, $85, postage $2.50—$87.50; F. Young, contract 114 yds. gravel on con. 6 at 17c., less half inspection, $185.06; H. Kroeplin, insp. Young contract 11½ days, $17.25; L. Thacker, 240 yds. gravel on Kincardine bdy. at 66c., less 75c. per day for insp., $148.34; J. Fraser, insp. part Thacker contract 7 days, $12.25; T. Sawyer, gravel contract, con. 10, $50.78; G. T. Haines, insp. Sawyer contract $4.00; F. Sadlow, 56 yds. gravel, $5.50; W. H. Moffat, postage for clerk, $5; M. McNab, hall for nominatin $1, room for council meeting $2—$6.

McKinnon—Hay—That the foregoing accounts being found correct the reeve issue his order for payment of same.—Carried.

Hay—Campbell—That this council grant the sum of $5 to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.—Carried. Check issued in favor of treas. for $5.

Hay—McKinnon—That the salaries of the township officers be fixed as follows for the years 1915: Treasurer $90, clerk $150, assessor $90, collector $90, auditors each $5, deputy returning officers each $4 and 10c. per mile one way returning ballot boxes, poll clerks $2, medical officer of health $150, sanitary inspectors $1 inspecting each school and slaughter house, disinfecting houses $2 and 10c. per mile one way, secretary local board of health $10, members of council $2.50 per day and 10c. per mile one way, and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the same.—Carried.

By-law No. 518 fixing the officers' salaries was read a first time.

Collison—McKinnon—That John Meagher be appointed a member of the local board of health for 1915, and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the same.—Carried.

By-law No. 519 confirming the appointment of John Meagher as a member of the local board of health was drafted and read a first time.

Collison—Hay—That J. H. McKinnon and Thos. Houston be appointed auditors for the Township of Greenock for 1915, and that the clerk draft a bylaw confirming the same.—Carried.

By-law No. 520, confirming the appointment of auditors, was drafted and read a first time.

Campbell—Hay—That By-laws Nos. 518, 519 and 520 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-laws No. 518, 519 and 520 duly read a second and third time and finally passed.

Collison—McKinnon—That Henry Spitzig and Chas. Webb be reappointed sanitary inspectors for the year 1915.—Carried.

Campbell—Hay—That council order one copy of the Municipal World for the clerk.—Carried.

Check issued for $1 in favor of Municipal World Co.

Communication was read from the Chesley Patriotic League asking Greenock council to pass a resolution recommending the Council of the County of Bruce to make a contribution for patriotic purposes at its next meeting to the extent of one mill on the dollar.

No action was taken on the ground that neither county nor township councils have any statutory authority for making such grants.

Campbell—Collison—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Monday the 8th day of February, for general business, to receive applications for the offices of assessor and collector and to appoint same, also to receive tenders for the township printing.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY, Clerk.

F. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

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is interested and should know about the wonderful
MARVEL Whirling Spray
The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.
If he cannot supply the MARVEL accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.
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CUSHION SOLE SHOES
The easiest shoe on earth.
RAMSEY the SHOEMAN

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. JEAN DE MATHA, JAN. 27th. 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered so much that I would not dare eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of "Fruit-a-tives". I did not wish to try them for I had little confidence in them but, seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick, I lost several pounds, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives", I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives".

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I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

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All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the Nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.
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J.S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 8 p. m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

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Chopping Mill
Feed & Seed Store
All Kind Of Cereal
And Coarse Feed
For Sale in Ton Lots
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Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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American Silk
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GUARANTEED for fineness, style, superiority of material and workmanship, Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 month without holes, or new ones free

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to every one sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post-paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 Pairs of our 75c. value American Silk Hosiery,
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Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or Gent's hosiery is desired.

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PRINCIPAL

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Business in Canada will hum. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well. Free catalogue. Write for it.
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Toronto, 395 Yonge st. W Sh

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $12 to $20 per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

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Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Easy rests the head that wears a

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King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO FAB ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

The proposed reduction of wages on the Grand Trunk Railway has not yet been officially drawn to the attention of the Department of Labor. It is learned that the matter is still the subject of negotiation between representatives of the various labor organizations and always.

57 ALREADY DEAD.

In the three months to date there have been 57 deaths among Canadian troops at Salisbury. Of these 21 died of spinal meningitis. Also a large number of cases of pneumonia proved fatal. There were several accidental deaths and two suicides. With the removal of the troops from their swampy quarters it is expected the death rate will decrease.

ANOTHER STORY.

Kincardine Reporter — It's funny how the buy at home game is preached by some merchants and they generally tell their the newspaper man Recently these men was giving us his views people who dealt out of town. W pointed out to him that his printing had the appearance of being an out-of-town product. It was true. He bought it in Montreal. The subject suddenly changed.

CARGILL TOWN LEAGUE.

A town hockey league has been formed in the village of Cargill with three teams organized and contesting for the championship. The following is the schedule which has been arranged:—

Jan. 26—Stars at Wanderers
27—Wanderers at Shamrocks
29—Shamrocks at Stars
Feb. 3—Wanderers at Stars
8—Stars at Shamrocks
5—Shamrocks at Wanderers
9—Shamrocks at Stars
10—Stars at Wanderers
12—Wanderers at Shamrocks
16 Stars at Shamrocks
17—Shamrocks at Wanderers
19—Wanderers at Stars.

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Richards
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

WINGHAM MAN KILLED.

Wingham, Jan. 26.—John French, of Wingham, has been killed in action while fighting for Britain. His wife has received official notification of his death, after hearing rumors of it. When she first heard of the fatality, Mrs. French thought it might be a man of the same name who belongs to St. Thomas. Then a friend wrote her that he had helped to bury her husband and another that he had fired the last salute over his body. This has been followed by the official statement, ending all uncertainty. John French left Wingham at the outbreak of war, he being a British reservist. He leaves a family of five small children.

NO FEBRUARY FULL MOON.

According to Mr. Joseph Graham of Bathurst, near London, says the London Free Press, for the second time since the creation of the world the month of February will be without a full moon. According to information in his possession, obtained in a copy of Tit Bits of the year 1891, in answer to a question as to whether there had ever been a month in which there was no full moon, an astronomer stated that in February 1866, there had been no full moon, and it was predicted that the phenomena would not happen again for 2,500,000 years. According to Mr. Graham, this year there will be a full moon on January 30 and on March 30, but none in February.

BELGIANS WILL NOT COME

The Children's Aid Society has received official intimation that there will be no Belgian orphans sent to Canada, for the present at least, to be adopted by kindly people here who have read about their plight. The Consul General for Belgium, Ottawa, has advised the head of the Children's Aid Society in Canada, that the little orphans who have been temporarily separated from their parents have been adopted by relatives who do not wish to give them up. There does not appear to be any occasion for action at present. The Society has received between forty and fifty applications from interested families in Bruce County for one or more of the little Belgian children for adoption.

In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use

PANSHINE

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

For offering butter for sale in unprinted wrappers the merchants of an Ontario town paid over $100 in fines one day recently. Butter wrappers must be printed to show whether dairy or creamery butter is contained therein. The unprincipaled people have been defrauding the public by working dairy butter and labelling it creamery, because the latter sells at a few cents higher per pound generally. This is why the Government has made a regulation providing that all wrappers must be plainly printed. Leave your orders for printed wrappers at The Telescope office.

TEAMS THROWN OUT.

The result of the protest made by the Owen Sound O.H.A. executive against Markdale and the counter protest lodged against Owen Sound by the Markdale club is that both teams have been suspended, Owen Sound for the season and Markdale indefinitely. Owen Sound protest against Markdale on the ground that the latter had played Staples, who was over age and Mercer, under his brother's certificate. The Markdale club at once retaliated by protesting Bell under residence rule and Foote, for playing without a certificate. The protests were heard on Wednesday with the result stated. This puts both Owen Sound and Markdale out of the junior O.H.A. this winter.

SEITZ IN TORONTO.

The Toronto Globe says—When Ernest Seitz began at 6 years old to play the piano so it gave his hearers pleasure affection may have seen success of some sort in the future, but no one quite looked forward to the success which greeted trained genius last night. In the gallery were two who hardly dared let themselves realize how good it was and one was a handsome man, who replied to a question, "Yes, I'm his Dad," and the other was a pretty woman, whose face was framed and crowned by soft grey hair and whose eyes were tear-filled as she turned to reply to congratulations which rained in upon her for her boy's triumph. Another one who listened, keenly intent on every note, was Mrs. Hutchinson, who had spent eighteen hours in a journey from New York to hear the twenty-two-year-old genius, for her husband had trained that genius in its budding days. Among the large and fashionable audience who heard Seitz were Mr. W. D. and the Misses Cargill.

PINKERTON

Miss Gertrude Spitzig of Chepstow is visiting her friend, Miss Nellie Knox

Miss Mary Callahan of Whitechurch Ont., who was visiting at Mr. William Desmond's returned home on Monday.

Our local fur-dealer shipped a large consignment of peltries this week.

Messrs. R. Donnelly and J. Desmond attended a ball in Lucknow on Monday evening.

The young people of the 12th concession and village comprised a surprise party to Mr. Tony Brick's on Thursday evening. All report an enjoyable time.

The annual library meeting was held in the library building on Saturday evening. The Treasurer's books showed a satisfactory balance and the general condition of the library was found to be excellent. Miss Margaret Colwell was re-elected librarian. Instead of a box social in aid of the library, one will be held in aid of the Belgians. So arrange for this. A meeting will be held next Saturday evening and all interested should attend.

Assessor Wanted

APPLICATION will be received by the undersigned up till noon on Monday the [illegible] day of February, for the Office of Assessor of the TOWNSHIP OF BRANT for the year 1915.

By order,
M. A. McCallum,
Clerk.

MANY HYMNS DISCARDED.

Over one hundred hymns in the present Presbyterian Book of Praise will be discarded if the new compilation prepared for congregational singing by a special committee is finally accepted by the next General Assembly. And besides the dropping of these hymns, the committee will also recommend that 48 selections from Psalter be committed and others substituted. The abstract of the proposed revision of the Presbyterian Book of Praise has just reached the ministers and is being perused with great care especially by a special committee appointed to consider the changes. This committee, convened by Rev. R. C. Tibbs, has as its members Dr. Davidson, Dr. McGillivray, Dr. McKay, Dr. McTavish, Rev. W. G. Back, Rev. M. A. McEachern (Brampton), and Professor Abbott. It will hold sessions during the next two weeks. The old Book of Praise contained 621 hymns; the number in the new book, the number of omissions may reach 630. Thirty one psalms have been added, and the new hymns number 145. Despite the fact that several popular child hymns used in the Sunday Schools, have been left out of the new book, the number of hymns for the young has been much increased.

BRUCE MEN IN NEW YORK.

At the montnly dinner of the Canadian Club, of New York, held at the Hotel Savoy on Tuesday evening, January 12th, at which there were about 200 present, the guest of honor was the new Premier of Ontario, W. H. Hearst, who delivered a masterly address on Canada and the War. "The Men from Bruce," ten in number, members of the Club, living in New York City, presented the Premier with a set of embossed resolutions, the captain of which was "The Man from Bruce." Thomas D. Nerdlands, Vice President of the Club and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, an old Southampton boy, made the presentation address and in doing so gave a biographical sketch of the Premier in which he referred to the sturdy old Bruce pioneers, neighbors and associates of the Hearts in Arran township. Rowley Reid and Joseph E. Reid, now both successful druggists in Brooklyn also Southampton boys, were among the signers. Mr. Hearst was much touched and suprised and made a feeling reply.

MOTHER AND SON.

"O little son, O little son, why sob you in affright?
What hear you in the night?"
"O mother mine, O mother mine, I pray thee hold me tight,
I hear the roar of many guns. There is a dreadful sight!"
"O little son, O little son, there is no beam or gleam;
It must be but a dream."
"O mother mine, O mother mine, I hear the bullets scream,
And dead men lie with staring eyes beside a swollen stream."
"O little son, O little son, it may not—may not be,
This awful agony."
"O mother mine, O mother mine, the vision will not flee:
And, mother mine, among them there my father's face I see!"

C. P. R. CHANGES

The particular attention of the travelling public is respectfully directed to the changes in train service effective January 31st, 1915.

Following service will be operated on the St. Mary's branch:—

Train No. 663 will leave Ingersoll North 9.55 a.m., arrive Ingersoll Jct., 10.05 a.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 10.20 a.m., Embro 10.40 a.m., Bennington 10.50 a.m., McConkey 10.58 a.m., Lakeside 11.05 a.m., Uniondale 11.20 a.m., arriving St. Marys 11.35 a.m.

Train 665 will leave Ingersoll North 6.35 p.m., arrive Ingersoll Jct., 6.48 p.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 6.55 p.m., Embro 7.08 p.m., Bennington 7.18 p.m., McConky 7.24 p.m., Lakeside 7.34 p.m., Uniondale 7.41 p.m., arriving St. Marys 7.55 p.m.

Train No. 661 will leave St. Marys 7.30 a.m., Uniondale 7.45 a.m., Lakeside 7.52 a.m., McConky 7.59 a.m., Bennington 8.06 a.m., Embro 8.15 a.m. arriving Ingersoll Jct., 8.30 a.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 8.50 a.m., arrive Ingersoll North 9.00 a.m.

Train No. 664 will leave St. Marys 4.20 p.m., Uniondale 4.37 p.m., Lakeside 4.45 p.m., McConkey 4.52 p.m., Bennington 5.00 p.m., Embro 5.15 p.m., arrive Ingersoll Jct., 5.30 p.m., leave Ingersoll Jct., 5.40 p.m., arrive Ingersoll North 5.50 p.m.

Train No. 38 leaving Toronto 8.05 a.m., daily except Sunday arriving Trenton 11.10 a.m., will be withdrawn.

Train No. 37 leaving Trenton 3.10 p.m., arriving Toronto 6.50 p.m., will be withdrawn.

Train No. 20 leaving Toronto 9.00 a.m. daily arriving Montreal 6.10 p.m., and train No. 19 leaving Montreal 8.45 a.m. daily arriving Toronto 5.40 p.m., will be regular stop at Whitby, Oshawa, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville, and flag stop at Newcastle, Colborne and Brighton.

Train 602 leaving Toronto 5 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving Tweed 9.55 p.m. and train No. 601 leaving Tweed 6.05 a.m. arriving Toronto 10.40 a.m. will be withdrawn between Havelock and Tweed.

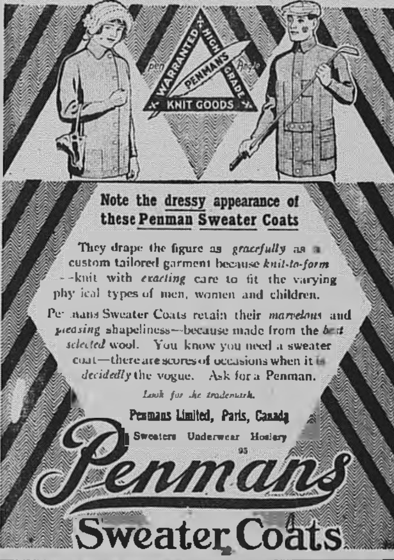
Train 631 leaving Kingston 7.45 a.m. arriving Renfrew 3.35 p.m. and train 632 leaving Renfrew 7.00 p.m. arriving Kingston 2.30 p.m. will be operated tri-weekly leaving Kingston Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and leaving Renfrew Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train 705 leaving Toronto 11.10 p.m. daily arriving Hamilton 12.13 a.m. will be operated daily except Sunday instead of daily.

There's no fuss or bother about getting a meal, with Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes in the house.

Always ready to serve, fresh, tasty and nutritious.

Sold by all Grocers at 10c the package. Look for this signature.



Note the dressy appearance of these Penman Sweater Coats

They drape the figure as *gracefully* as a custom tailored garment because *knit-to-form*—knit with *exacting* care to fit the varying physical types of men, women and children.

Penmans Sweater Coats retain their *marvelous* and *pleasing* shapeliness—because made from the *best selected* wool. You know you need a sweater coat—there are scores of occasions when it is *decidedly* the vogue. Ask for a Penman.

Look for the trademark.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada
Sweaters Underwear Hosiery

Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station

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MORE business results from the personal touch than ever can be estimated. Keep in touch with your customers by means of the *Long Distance Telephone*. Enquire if their last order was satisfactory; let them see that you are really interested in their prosperity. Make your customers your friends — get the "Personal Touch" into your business.

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PERRIN'S BISCUITS

ARROWROOT, MALTO CREAM SANDWICH, OPERA FINGERS, WATER ICE WAFERS, LEMON NECTAR

These and other Perrin's Sweet Biscuits are the very acme of deliciousness. We put them in our

SPECIAL "SAMPLER" PACKAGE

so that you can sample them readily. We will send this delightful assortment of our fancy biscuits to you for 10 cents in coin or stamps and your grocer's name. Some of them may be entirely new to you — you will probably like them all.

Write for the sampler package to-day.

D. S. Perrin & Company
LIMITED
LONDON - CANADA

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

BRAVE CAVALRYMAN'S DEED.

"The bravest deed I have witnessed during many weeks' fighting," was how one of the Royal Horse Guards described the seizing of a gun under the very noses of an advancing horde of Germans.

"Somt 200 of us," he said, "had been having hot work in some trenches we had occupied for two days and nights.

"Early one morning we were suddenly shelled and attacked by an overwhelming force of Germans.

"The enemy came on in a dense mass, and we blazed away with our rifles and a Maxim at a terrific rate. They must have suffered terrible loss.

"After firing for some time we found we had used up every bit of ammunition, and then, of course, there was nothing to do but retire from our trenches.

"Suddenly one of our men, who had been in charge of the Maxim gun, now abandoned in the trench, let go a real cavalryman's oath. Then he turned in his flight and raced back to the trench like one possessed.

"It was a race with the odds against him.

"He was 200 yards from the trench when he started back, and from the other side hundreds of Germans were also advancing upon it, shooting as they ran.

"Bullets were whizzing all about our men, but he didn't seem to find.

"He reached the trench first. We saw him tear at the Maxim gun for a moment—two or three of the oncoming Germans leaped into the trench—there was a short, sharp scuffle. Our man had only an unfixed bayonet, but he did good work with it, and then, tearing himself free, he succeeded in rejoining us without being bowled over.

"Then as with bleeding hands he triumphantly held up the lock of the Maxim gun, we raised a great cheer.

"It was a reckless sort of thing to attempt, but brave—yes, the bravest deed I have witnessed during many weeks of fighting."

TWO MORE V. C's.

The King has approved of the grant of the Victoria Cross to Second Lieutenant James Leach and to Sergeant John Hogan, 2nd Battalion, the Manchester Regiment, for conspicuous bravery near Festubert on October 29, when, after their trench had been taken by the Germans and after two attempts to recapture had failed, they voluntarily decided on the afternoon of the same day to recover the trench themselves, and, working from traverse to traverse at close quarters with great bravery, they gradually succeeded in regaining possession, killing 8 of the enemy, wounding 2, and making 16 prisoners.

The number of V. C's. given to soldiers during the present war now totals 27.

The President of the French Republic has bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor on the undermentioned officers, with the approval of His Majesty the King, for their gallantry during the operations between Aug. 21 and 30 with the Expeditionary Force.

Croix d'Officier—Lieut.-Col. R. H. K. Butler, 2nd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers (now temporary brigadier-general).

Croix de Crevalier—Captain J. J. O'Keefe, M. B., Royal Army Medical Corps.

RECORD WEDDING SEASON.

The last five months of 1914 will long be remembered not only on account of the world's greatest war, but also on account of the enormous number of marriages hastened and celebrated because the bridegrooms were hurrying off to serve their country.

Since the beginning of August nearly all the weddings have been "khaki" weddings. Furthermore, there has been a great increase, estimated at 50 per cent., in the number of marriages by licence. This has been the case not only in London, but also throughout the kingdom.

ONLY GOVERNMENT GUNS NOW.

Birmingham gunmakers are much disturbed by the new Government order prohibiting the sale or manufacture of arms of a military character. Under the order no arms above .23 may be manufactured. It is understood that the prohibition applies to all firms not actually making arms or ammunition for the Government. The firms chiefly affected will be about fifty, who have been equipping rifle corps and similar bodies all over the country.

The gun trade section of the Chamber of Commerce has the matter under consideration.

DEATH OF 3 CRIMEAN VETERANS.

The oldest Crimean veteran, Josiah Pearce, aged ninety-two, died on Tuesday week at Portsmouth. Pearce was shipwrecked in the Harbinger before the battle of Alma.

At Warlingham, Surrey, on Tuesday week the funeral took place of Robert Haines, aged eighty-mour, who served at Sebastopol. After leaving the army Haines was an attendant at the House of Commons.

There has also just died at Cambridge Sergeant Joseph Egan, aged seventy-three, who as a boy of thirteen served at Inkermann, Alma and Sebastopol.

BULL'S-EYES FOR THE TRENCH.

Writing to Mr. Marston, of the FishingGazette, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley Barry, A.D.C. to Sir John French, says:

"I really think the men now are well supplied with cigarettes. The latest thing they are asking for is 'peppermint bull's-eyes' — the zebra balls type—they are warming in the trenches. I think a consignment of these would be more appreciated than cigarettes, odd as it may sound, if packed in small tins for easy distribution."

NOTES.

Seven thousand seven-stone bags of flour have arrived at Sheffield, being Canada's gift to the city and district for the relief of distress during the war. Each bag is marked "Canada's Gift."

Arthur Robert Glaves (70), a grinder, of 14 Alexandra road, Sheffield, died in Ecclesall Union Hospital as the result of taking a quantity of liniment.

A special meeting of the Licensing Justices of Rotherham decided that on and after December 28 the sale of intoxicating liquor should be suspended during the hours from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m.

A man and his wife were killed on the Midland Railway at Blackwell Station, near Birmingham, on Wednesday afternoon week. Walter Taylor, aged fifty, of Smithwick, had been discharged during the day from Blackwell Sanatorium and, with his wife, was awaiting a train for Birmingham.

Musical instruments will be allowed the battalions of the new Armies.

The Queen is sending 15,000 pairs of socks as a personal gift to the troops in South Africa.

The London Gazette announces the promotion of Captain Norman Craig-Palmer to be Rear-Admiral, in succession to Rear-Admiral Cresswell John Eyres, retired.

Sergeant A. MacDonald, 2nd Batt. the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), has been decorated with the French military medal for gallantry during the operations between August 21 and 30.

Mr. Goss Overton, who has just died in his eightieth year, was for forty-two years in the service of Queen Victoria and King Edward as head park and game keeper. The red deer in Windsor Park would come at his call and feed out of his hand.

At the meeting of the Penistone Education Sub-committee, Mr. A. Hamby, of Dodworth, was appointed head master of the Hunshelf Council School.

The death took place at Terrington, near Malton, of James Hawkins, at the age of 79, and on Monday his wife passed away. They were interred together.

The death has occurred at the age of 83 years, of Mr. Edwin Spurr, for very many years the tenant of Rose Farm, Walton, near Wakefield, from which he retired a few years ago. Deceased was a well-known figure in agricultural circles, and a prominent member of the West Riding Chamber of Agriculture. For many years he occupied a seat on the Wakefield Board of Guardians.

An inch of snow fell on the hills from Matlock to Buxton on Saturday week.

Up to the present Chapel-en-le-Frith has sent about 150 men to the colors.

Joseph Carrington (69), married, of Lower Somercotes, a furnaceman, employed at Messrs. James Oakes and Company's Riddings Iron Works, who was severely burned about the back and legs, through the bursting of molten slag, on 11th of December, has succumbed to his injuries at the Nottingham General Hospital.

The Retford Town Council, by a large majority, appointed Dr. Beale as medical officer of health for the borough, medical officer to the elementary schools, and registrar of births under the Registration of Births Act (1907.)

The death occurred on Monday week at his brother's residence at Dunstable, of Mr. A. O. Janes, for many years the brilliant captain of the Notts County Cricket Club, and who went out to Australia as leader of an M. C. C. team. Deceased was 42 years of age.

There is a serious epidemic of measles in Birmingham and a high mortality. With the view of checking the heavy death-roll the medical officer of health is arranging a nursing experiment. A special measles nurse is to be appointed to nurse the cases in a particular area, and if the innovation is successful it will be extended to other parts of the city. Week before last there were 309 fresh cases with 26 deaths.

A verdict of Found Drowned was returned at Cardiff at the inquest on William Ahearne, managing director of the Bandon Hosiery Company, Limited, Bandon, County Cork, whose body was taken from the Glamorganshire Canal at Cardiff on Saturday.

In response to the representations of Mr. G. F. Hohler, M. P. for Chatham, the Admiralty has awarded a good conduct medal to Mr. James Hamilton, of Gillingham, who left the navy twenty years ago after twenty-five years' service. All arrears of pension carried by the medal will be paid.

Three deaths have occurred at Derby as a result of an accident at the new buildings in course of erection for the Derby Co-operative Society. Cornice stones were being fixed over the portico and a block of nearly three tons had been set. Another piece of nearly a ton was laid on top, which somehow caused the stones to overbalance, and they fell crashing through the scaffolding. Jack Travis, mason, died almost immediately, while William Drabble, mason, and Arthur Udale, laborer, succumbed to their injuries in hospital later.

When three laborers were engaged alongside the wharf at Devonport in a large boat mooring a battleship North Yard last Friday week the suction of the propellor of the warship drew the boat with its occupants under the water. Two of the laborers, William Beer and Archibald Penrose, were not seen again.

The police and military have removed from the front of Liberty Hall, the Larkinite headquarters in Dublin, a large streamer, on which were the words: "We serve neither King nor Kaiser, but Ireland."

Mr. H. P. Williams, of Pontyclun, Glamorgan, registrar and high bailiff of the Merthyr Tydfil County Court, formerly in practice in Rhyl as a solicitor, who died leaving unsettled property of the gross value of £7,867 2s 3d, made his will on a sheet of newspaper and named no executor. He also made an alteration in the will, which was not attested, and consequently an affidavit was required from the attesting witnesses.

Widespread sympathy is felt for the well-known artist, Mr. Walter Crane, in the death of his wife, Mrs. Mary Frances Crane. The deceased lady, who was 68 years old, had suffered very much from sleeplessness and nervous debility, and latterly had been staying for a rest cure at Finn Farm, Kingsworth. Her health seemed to have improved, but on Friday week her body was found on the railway a short distance from a level crossing, her skull having been fractured. A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned at the inquest at Ashford.

A couple whose joint ages are 158 were married at Northampton lately. The bridegroom, Mr. William Mann, of Lower Heyford, is 81, and was being married for the third time. His bride, Mrs. Elizabeth Green, aged 77, was making her second marriage. The bridegroom, one of a family of twenty-four, has worked in the boot trade for seventy years.

The crew of the cruiser Nottingham sent a cheque to the Mayor of the city after which their ship is named to be expended in providing a Christmas diner for the poor children.

The people of the town and county of Nottingham have sent 90,000 articles of comfort to Nottingham soldiers in the fighting line. These included 5,000 2-lb. plum puddings, 5,000 lbs. of chocolate, 5,000 pairs of mittens, and thousands of tins of useful requisites, including boracic ointment. Over £2,200 was subscribed in less than twelve days.

At Reading Christmas Cattle Market three fat geese realized £190. The birds had been presented and sold and resold, the proceeds being for providing Christmas comforts for the Royal Berkshire Regiment. The Lord Chief Justice and the present member for Reading (Captain Leslie Wilson) were among the bidders by post.

Thomas Taylor, aged 101, on whom an inquest was held at Little Stretton, Shropshire, was said to have died as the result of a fall downstairs. He had worked as a tailor until a few years ago. He was the oldest of a family of five, and his youngest sister living was 94. His father lived to be 102. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Mr. George Lockyer, of Sholing, near Southampton, and member of the Urban District Council of Itchen, has only missed one meeting in ten years. He has attended 262 council meetings and 454 committee meetings.

Sir Henry Grey died suddenly at Enville Hall, near Stourbridge, lately. He had been ill only a few days. He was a former High Sheriff of Worcestershire and had accepted the mayoralty of the newly created borough of Stourbridge. He was latterly in command of the reserve regiment of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, who are drilling at Worcester.

Attacks on the windows of several German pork butchers shops were made in Sunderland by a crowd incensed at the bombardment of Hartlepool and at the quashing of the conviction of the ex-German Consul Ahlers. The crowd numbered about 2,000. Many of them were provided with empty beer bottles, and with these they demolished the windows. The police could do nothing owing to the overwhelming number of the crowd. No one was arrested and no one was hurt.

Leaving estate of £22,426 gross, Mr. James Brebner, of Wellington, Surrey, left £500 to his daughter, Edith, £100 and one year's wages to his housekeeper, if in his service, one year's wages to each servant of one year's service, and the residue of his estate in equal shares to charitable institutions.

Mr. Masterman, the Liberal Minister, the rejected of Bethnal Green and Ipswich, was adopted as Liberal candidate for the Swansea district parliamentary division in succession to Sir D. Brynmor Jones, who has been appointed a Master in Lunacy. The meeting of delegates at Neath was uproarious at times.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has awarded its silver medal for animal life saving for two actions courageously performed during the German bombardment of Whitby—namely, to James White, a boy, who pluckily brought to a standstill his runaway horse, frightened by the bursting shells, and to the relatives of William Edward Tunmore, 61, who was unfortunately killed by a piece of shell while leading a horse of the North-Eastern Railway Company to a place of safety.

The Hon. Hew Dalrymple has been selected at Unionist candidate to represent Wigtownshire in place of Lord Dalrymple, the new Earl of Stair, who is a prisoner of war in Germany. Captain Edward Orde Stewart, of the Grenadier Guards, now serving in France, was chosen as prospective candidate at the next general election.

The death has occurred in Wolverhampton Workhouse in his 80th year of David Jennings, claimant to an estate in Chancery popularly known as the "Jennings Millions." Last September the deceased slipped and sustained a fractured leg. Death resulted after three months' illness from shock and exhaustion. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

* * *

Ambiguous.

Mrs. Exe—How does your cook take it when you go into the kitchen and tell her how to do things? Mrs. Wye—Oh, she doesn't mind.—Boston Transcript.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE! MARCH AND FOLLOW MILITARY FASHIONS

Dame Fashion has sounded the military note, and every one of her loyal devotees has fallen in line ready to march under the new and very fetching military colors.

Just to prove that she's still consistent "neutral," the military maid wears the Dove of Peace perched on her Tommy Atkins hat and safely out of reach of the court-plaster rifle, now the favorite beauty match of the fashion brigade.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

A business woman doesn't have to fib about her age nowadays. Mature years are a positive asset in many cases and a woman of 35 and even 40 and over has twice as good a chance for employment now as she had a dozen years ago. This is the day of the intelligent, well equipped woman in the business world.

A place was recently left vacant on the staff of a concern publishing several magazines dealing with the general interests of women. In behalf of a woman living out of town a man friend called on the editor and set forth the qualifications of the applicant.

"What's her age?" asked the editor.

"Forty," was the reply, given in a rather apologetic tone.

"Good," responded the editor. "This is no young girl's job. Forty is none too old."

Incidentally when the forty-year old applicant called at the office she was introduced to the woman who had been ahead of her and secured the place. She had iron gray hair and must have been at least 50, but her keen eyes, trim figure and careful grooming would have made her a credit to any office, aside from her mental qualifications.

What is called in a general way social service work has furnished a broad field of employment for the woman of mature years. This line of work includes investigators for charity organizations, where the services of young women would be obviously impossible. Night calls are frequent, as conditions must be studied as they exist when the wage earners of the family are at home, in order to arrive at the facts in the case.

Many middle aged women are also engaged in welfare work in connection with corporations employing a large number of women, trained nurses and teachers being especially adapted to such duties. In all this sort of work, which involves house to house visiting, age, experience and knowledge of the world are valuable assets.

With the growth of what is called the cottage system of schools, sanitariums and various institutions a mature woman as house mother is one of the most difficult places to fill. To have reached the age of 50 is no disadvantage in such a case, and widows with married children, and even grandchildren, are to-day filling such places all over the country.

In business offices the tendency to regard added years as an advantage when hiring a woman is also noticeable. The best dressed and most dignified appearing of the self-supporting women in the downtown business district are no longer the youngest. There are many bookkeepers, private secretaries and confidential clerks who are well past the forty year mark and who command high salaries. One business man put the situation thus:

"Give me a woman clerk well on toward 40. She's in all probability past he 'beau age' and realizes that she's likely to have to support herself for the rest of her life. She wants a permanent job. This makes her keen to succeed in what she undertakes and she generally makes good."

War News Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at the seat of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep.

The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak hear.

Miss Hildia Dicaire, Martintown, Ont., writes: "In August, 1914, I was out of school for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Blood-Guiltiness of Germany

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

First hand acquaintance with German performances in Belgium moves neutral observers to righteous wrath against those responsible — all except Irvin S. Cobb, of the Saturday Evening Post, who in the midst of the carnage, remained quite cool. Mr. Cobb since returning to the atmosphere of the United States, has found it possible to write about the war without stopping over in every other paragraph about these marvellous supermen, the German officers; but he is evidently bound by a solemn vow never to let his pen wander into writing anything that could be construed into a reflection upon his late hosts.

Not that Mr. Cobb does not write with vividness and imaginative power about these horrors of war. But one would never learn from his writings that they are due to the calculated brutality and savagery of men. He deals with them in a large, cool, impersonal way, as the tragic harvest of Fate. He does not tell us that men slaughtered, houses sacked, towns burned by a drunken, murderous soldiery under orders from blood-thirsty officers; in his philosophy these things, frightful as they are, are merely inevitable incidents in warfare—part of the regular programme. Nobody is responsible for them, nobody is to blame for them, to say that they take place in war time is fully to account for them.

BELGIUM, VICTIM OF GERMANY.

Mr. Cobb's explanation of how it happened that this tide of misery, murder, arson and rapine flowed over orderly, prosperous, peaceable Belgium is entirely characteristic of his method. This is what he says:

"They have called Belgium the cockpit of Europe. She is, too. In wars that were neither of her making nor her choosing she has borne the hardest blows—a poor little buffer State thrust in between great and truculent neighbors. To strike at one another they must strike at Belgium."

This is a mean and cowardly way of putting it, obviously of making it appear that all the belligerent powers are equally responsible for the disaster to Belgium. The violation of Belgium's neutrality was not inevitable as Mr. Cobb implied. France and Germany fought out their differences in 1870-71, without a single soldier crossing the Belgium frontier.

Germany's treatment of Belgium will pass into history as the classic example of treachery and bad faith between nations. In all history there is nothing to compare with it in malice and hypocrisy. In 1870 Bismarck, in entering into a special treaty with Great Britain for the protection of Belgium said that "in view of the treaties in force this is quite superfluous."

In 1911 the German ambassador at Brussels, under instructions from the German government, waited upon the Belgian government, which had been disturbed by the nature of the discussion about the Dutch proposal to fortify Flushing, to assure them "that Germany had no intention of violating Belgium's neutrality."

In the Reichstag on April 29, 1913, Herr von Jagow, secretary of state for Foreign Affairs, declared: "The neutrality of Belgium is determined by international conventions and Germany is resolved to respect those conventions. In reply to questions from members of the Social Democratic party Herr von Jagow twice repeated this declaration.

On Friday July 31, 1914, the German ambassador at Brussels repeated these assurances to the Belgian Foreign Minister.

On Sunday, Aug. 2, the German ambassador to Belgium again assured the Belgian Foreign Minister "of his personal opinion respecting the security with which we had a right to regard our eastern neighbors."

Later in the same day the German ambassador delivered his government's ultimatum, and on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 6 o'clock in the morning Germany declared war on Belgium. That very day German troops crossed the boundary and at once the shooting of civilians, the sacking of houses, the burning of towns and the outraging of women began.

But in all Mr. Cobb's voluminous writings you will not find a line or a word to suggest that the Germans had no business to be in Belgium at all.

WHAT CONSTITUTE ATROCITIES?

Mr. Cobb in his earlier letters was voluble in asserting that he had not seen any evidences of atrocities in Belgium. He appears to have peculiar ideas about what constitute atrocities. In his latest article he tells us that he was in Dinant shortly after the massacre at that place. The Belgian government has made public an official account of this frightful performance by the German troops and its version is confirmed, in almost every particular, by the story of the massacre published in the Telegraaf of Amsterdam based upon information supplied by a Dutchman, an eyewitness of what he described. This is the account published by the Telegraaf:

"He (the Telegraaf's informant) states that after the French evacuated the citadel, the Germans on entering the town took 153 burghers, intending to shoot them. During the next few days they killed in the town of Dinant and the villages of Anseremme, Leffe, and Neffe over 800 citizens, including many women and children, on the pretext that the civil population had fired on them. This pretext, according to the narrator, was not true. It was not the people who fired on the Germans, but the French, who were on the other side of the river.

"Describing the slaughter in Parade square, the narrator says that the women were separated from the men, the latter being placed on one side of the square and the women and children on the other side. The firing part placed between them was ordered to fire. After a scene of heartrending agony, during which the women and children knelt before the officers, 153 victims fell writhing in a welter of blood. Two men who fell unhurt and four others who were slightly wounded pretended to be dead. The officer said: 'Those able to rise must stand as the soldiers will not fire again.' The six men mentioned arose. The officer ordered another volley and the men fell. The officer then ordered the machine gunners to fire for some time on the bodies. The women and children were present all this time and were rendered distracted by grief and terror. The officer was unmoved and said in bad French, 'Mesdames, I've done my duty.'

"Meanwhile the pillaging of the town had begun. The Germans possessed most modern implements and appliances for opening safes, and they employed also chemical means for that purpose. A banker and his son who refused to say where the safes were, were shot. The plundering did not cease with houses—men in the street were searched for money.

"M. Poncelet, one of the most respected merchants in Dinant, fled with his wife and six children. They were overtaken. An officer ordered him to be shot, and on a soldier refusing to shoot, the officer shot Poncelet with his revolver. M. Himers was killed in similar circumstances at Neffe under the eyes of his wife. He was the owner of a factory and Consul of the Argentine Republic. His wife offered the officer a million of francs to spare her husband, but it was refused.

"Other atrocities are related. The soldiers who committed them were replaced later by the First Landstrum Infantry Battalion of Dresden under Commandant Beeger, and a period of relative tranquility ensued. Permission to re-inter the bodies was obtained, and they were all identified. The narrator made a list of 800. Of 1,500 houses only 300 are standing."

It would be interesting if Mr. Cobb would tell the world what is his idea of an atrocity.

"INFLEXIBLE CODE OF GERMANY."

Mr. Cobb admits that between 400 and 900 civilian inhabitants of Dinant and the neighborhood lost their lives. But they were not murdered—oh, no! they were "killed for offences against the inflexible code set up by the Germans." Some German officer doubtless told him this, at some stage of a three-course meal—they seem to have fed Mr. Cobb rather well—and he at once absolved them from the charge of having been guilty of an atrocity. It was, of course, very sad, very pitiful, very tragic—but the German officers and men who were responsible. It was merely a regrettable incident of the war, which in its turn had happened fortuitously, as if predestined from the dawn of time.

The Belgian official account, the version quoted above, and the earliest story of the massacre, which reached the world by way of Ostend, all agree that the firing from the heights across the river, which aroused the blood-lust of the Germans, was by the retreating French and not by civilians.

Further, if there had been a measure of resistance by the civilians this would not have justified these wholesale murders by the Germans. Mr. Cobb may be surprised to learn that military leaders—not even those demigods, the German officers—can frame "an inflexible code of war" and impose it at will without escaping the responsibility for their acts. The rules of war are fixed by custom. They represent the evolution of centuries and in their present form reflect the humanitarian tendencies of current civilization. Many of them have been expressly defined in The Hague conventions. The Germans have torn up these conventions, to which they were themselves parties, and have drafted their own rules of warfare based upon a revival of the methods of the Kaiser's great exemplar, Attila. Massacres and robberies may be authorized by these rules of war; but this does not excuse the Germans in the judgment of the civilized world—it merely confirms the opinion that as the result of the nation's worship of war and force, the German soldier has reverted into savagery.

A cardinal principle of modern war is the protection of the life and property of the non-combatant. The taking of hostages, the levying of war indemnities, the looting of banks, the sacking of private houses, the shooting of innocent civilians for the sins of their neighbors, for the purpose of terrorizing the community are all acts of savage warfare. The German authorities adopted these methods deliberately in furtherance of certain ends—chief of which was the spreading of the terror of the German name, thus, as they hoped, limiting the resistance they would meet and hastening the complete submission of the people destined to be conquered and incorporated within the Empire. As the German authorities in Berlin admitted by an official announcement in September a policy of "frightfulness" was deliberately entered upon for purposes of intimidation. There is no lack of other official evidence that the Belgian atrocities were part of a settled plan.

POLICY OF WHOLESALE MURDER.

Here, for example, is an extract from the notice posted in Hazeit on August 17th: "In the case of civilians shooting on the German army, a third of the male population will be shot." In a proclamation signed by Prince von Buelow himself, the General, commanding-in-chief, says: "It was with my consent that the General had the whole place (Andenes) burned down and about 100 people shot." In demanding a war levy of £120,000 from the Burgomaster of Wavre, von Buelow instructed General von Nieber to say in his letter: "The town of Wavre will be set on fire and destroyed if the payment is not made when due: without distinction of persons, the innocent will suffer with the guilty." These are rules of the "inflexible code" which Mr. Cobb accepts as sufficient justification for the actions of the German soldiery.

The policy of wholesale murder, as a means to rapid and easy conquest, appears to be implicit in the Prussian theory of war. Remarkable support of this view is given by some facts made public in the London Outlook of Dec. 12, by Prof. M. A. Gerothwohl. Prof. Gerothwohl gives quotations from a secret report—copies of which he says are in the possession of the Swiss Government—made by the German general-staff, providing for the sudden conquest of Switzerland as a preliminary to the invasion of France. It is pointed out in this secret document that "Switzerland being a hilly country the action of franc-tireurs would be particularly dangerous to the progress of our troops and convoys." Therefore, the draft-scheme emphasized "the necessity to punish, with the fullest rigor any breach of the peace by the population, which would have to be kept quiet by wholesale executions." In another paragraph it is stated: "The Swiss being excellent marksmen the greatest care should be taken to disarm the population. Every inhabitant found in possession of a rifle must be shot, irrespective of age or sex, and the house razed to the ground. The hostages of the particular town and village where he resides must be dealt with in the same way."

This was the treatment, carefully arranged in advance for the people of a country whose neutrality, like that of Belgium, had been guaranteed by the powers. The German plan for the conquest of Switzerland provided for the co-operation of an Italian army from the south; and apparently it was the refusal of Italy to support Germany that saved Switzerland from the application of that "inflexible code of war" which has turned Belgium into a desert and a cemetery.

The explanation of the calculated blood-thirstiness and savagery of the German methods of war is psychological. They are the fruit of the inordinate, incredible conceit of the German people due to their military conquests and their commercial triumphs. They have got themselves into a state of mind in which they consider themselves the Chosen People, whose Will should be Law throughout the world, whose Might is Right. All other nations are rotten, decadent, inferior peoples, whose destiny it is to be conquered by the German sword and then disciplined by Germanic "kultur." It never occurred to the German, in preparing for this war that any of these "lesser breeds without the law," could do more than offer a desperate but hopeless resistance to their plans of conquest and assimilation. They came to regard them in the light of rebels against the divine right of Kaiser Wilhelm to rule the world; and it was, therefore, the Kaiser's right to make such rules as seemed to him proper for their subjection. Indeed by some curious kink in the Germanic mind they developed the view that the more savage they were, the more merciful they were, since the sooner would the rebellious peoples be subdued to a meek acquiescence in their fate. This view is indeed openly expressed by a German officer in Mr. Cobb's latest article; and it is apparently accepted by that guileless and worshipful person as a completely satisfactory explanation of everything that has happened.

THE PENALTY FOR BARBARISM.

Germany's promulgation of these barbaric rules of war was based upon her belief that in this war it was her function to make rules and the duty of the opposing nations to obey them. If the Germans had deemed it possible that the war could be carried into German territory, that East Prussia, Silesia, Westphalia and the Rhine Provinces might, before they would not have been so ready to throw over those safeguards for private property and the lives of non-combatants that are afforded by the recognized rules of modern warfare. There will be widespread panic in Germany when the tide of war turns and sets in slowly, steadily and remorselessly towards Berlin. They will fear lest the measure they meted to the Belgians shall in turn be meted to them. And it will, beyond doubt, be a difficult matter for the Allied commanders to restrain their soldiers from exacting exemplary vengeance. In the interests of civilization it is highly necessary, however, that the Allied nations should refuse to descend to the levels set by Germany—the effect of which would be to barbarize Europe for a century.

But however strictly the Allied nations may adhere to those laws of humanity which tend to mitigate the horrors of war, Germany will pay to the uttermost for her crimes. The mills of the gods are grinding, grinding. So far from her methods intimidating the world, Germany has called into the field against her the moral forces of the universe, and they will be represented on the fields of battle by millions of fighting men. In the shock of battle, in the deadly bayonet charge, in the desperate test of physical strength and moral courage, the memories of burning towns and slaughtered innocents will give the little more that will mean victory. For every murdered civilian Germany shall pay with a thousand of her sons. Her soil shall re-echo the tread of conquering armies. She shall drink the cup of defeat and humiliation to the dregs.

Nor will the penalty cease with the war. What will the word "German" connote for the next fifty years? Not the bespectacled scientist, nor the shrewd trader—but the barbaric Goth, red from the shambles, armed with the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the assassin. And Emperor William will pass into history bracketed with Attila and Genghis Khan; with Alva and Tilly

"A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow unmoving finger at."

HAD A BAD COLD
WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.
TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING
FINALLY
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURED HIM.

Mr. Wallace H. Grange, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "During a cold spell here about the middle of last October (1913), I caught a cold which got worse despite all treatments I could obtain, until about November 22nd, a friend said, 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' Really, I had no faith in it at the time as I had tried nearly every other remedy I had heard of, to no avail, but I thought I would give this last remedy a trial. I purchased a 50 cent bottle, and in three days I was feeling a different man. My cold was so hard, and the coughing so prolonged, that vomiting occurred after a hard spell of coughing. I carried the bottle in my pocket, and every time I was seized with a coughing spell I would take a small dose. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone with a severe cold, as its powers are most marvelous, and I never intend being without it at all times."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DRY IRRITATING HACK OF BRONCHITIS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY "CATARRHOZONE"

No Failure, Cure in Every Case Treated by Catarrhozone.

Catarrhozone can't fail to cure Bronchitis; it's so healing, soothing and balsamic that every trace of the disease flies before it. When you inhale the pure piney vapor of Catarrhozone, you send healing medication to the spots that are diseased and sore.

Isn't it rational to apply medicine where the disease exists? Certainly! and that's why Catarrhozone is so successful; it goes where the trouble really is, gets where a spray or ointment can't penetrate. For the relief and complete cure of bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat trouble, we guarantee Catarrhozone in every case. You don't take medicine—you don't take drowsy drugs—just breathe the balsamic essence of Catarrhozone; it does the rest safely and surely.

"For three years I was seriously bothered by a bronchial cough. At night I would awaken with a dry irritable feeling in my throat. I couldn't cough up anything, but very soon coughed my throat into quite an inflamed condition. Once I got Catarrhozone Inhaler I was all right. I took it to bed, and if an attack awakened me a few minutes' use of the inhaler gave me relief. Catarrhozone has cured me and I strongly urge everyone with a weak throat to use it regularly.

(Signed) J. B. BEAMER.
Reading.

Catarrhozone will not disappoint you. Get the complete $1.00 outfit; it's guaranteed. Small size 50c; trial or sample size 25c, at dealers everywhere.

FARM AND GARDEN

CONSERVING SOIL PLANT FOOD.

A reader sends in the following, after having read the article which recently appeared showing that time is an excellent agent for rendering inert soil potash available:

Potash is one of the three elements most essential to plant growth. Practically all soils suitable for farming contain potash in available and also in unavailable form. As plant life takes potash only to the extent of its needs, if there is any excess in the soil it will remain until used, as potash does not leach out of the ground. Fortunately, many farmers have been using potash in increased amounts each year, so that the soil is better supplied with available potash than was the case a few years ago, and there probably remains in the soil a supply which has not been assimilated by the crops.

The problem of the individual farmer is to conserve his potash, which can be done in the following ways:

Green manuring, or turning under a cover crop.

Dressing heavily with barnyard manure.

Balancing chicken manure with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

Saving wood ashes to mix with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate.

Some authorities claim that nitrate of soda will do more than any other agent to render soil potash available. The potash that can be made available in the soil is usually in the form of hydrated silicate of potash and alumina and renders the potash available. As the amount of potash which can be made available in any soil is quite limited, the process of freeing it is only a temporary measure to meet an emergency, and it must eventually be replaced. Every 100 pounds of nitrate of soda will split off 50 to 55 pounds of actual potash (K2O) and assure successful crops for a time where no additional potash is used.

Organic ammoniates, such as blood, cottonseed meal, etc., will not render soil potash available, and in the absence of potash nitrate of soda should be used as the sole source of nitrogen or ammonia in all formulas up to and including 3 per cent.

FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

After the weaning period has been passed safely there are still many responsibilities for the swine breeder to meet. A reasonably safe rule in feeding is to allow the young shoats every ounce they will eat, providing the ration is a reasonably well balanced one. An abundance of skim milk is a valuable help at this time, as it is, in fact, at all stages of the pig's development. Forage crops will also assist materially in the finishing process. Besides promoting good health in the shoats, gains made on forage are attained at 20 to 30 per cent. less expense than similar increases on grain alone. Clover and alfalfa are excellent forage crops for swine, because of their palatability and ready adaptability to rotations. Rape and rye furnish good cheap forage.

Besides the matter of proper feeding of the spring pigs, there are some other matters that must receive due attention if the pigs are to thrive. During the hot weather shade and an abundance of drinking water are very essential. Water must be given four or five times a day. Much labor can be avoided if a tank or trough is arranged for water to run into from the stock tank. The pigs can then help themselves to a drink at will, and on warm days one or more will be at trough drinking nearly all the time. This practice of keeping a constant supply of water before growing pigs will add 20 or 30 lbs. to each one's growth during the summer and fall.

BUTTER MAKING.

1. Cool the cream from the separator as soon as possible to 55 degrees F. or lower.
2. Never mix warm cream with cool cream.
3. Mix all the cream to be churned in one vat or can at least 18 hours before churning.
4. Ripen at a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees F. from six to eight hours, stirring frequently during this period.
5. Cool cream to churning temperature as soon as ripe.
6. Let cream stand eight hours or more (over night) at the churning temperature.
7. The temperature of churning should be such as to make the butter come in from 35 to 40 minutes, usually 55 to 60 degrees F.
8. If it is desired to use artificial coloring, it should be added to the cream just before churning.
9. Stop churning when the granules are about the size of peas, varying to wheat, and draw off the buttermilk.
10. Wash the butter once with pure water at the churning temperature, agitating three or four times, and drain.
11. Wash a second time with water about four degrees above churning temperature, agitating seven or eight times, and drain.
12. Add the salt wet while the butter is in granular form, using about one to one and one-half ounces for each pound of butter, according to the demands of the market.
13. Work the butter just enough to distribute the salt evenly.
14. If the butter is to go on the market it should be put up in neat, attractive packages.

NOTES.

A good as well as cheap axle grease can be made as follows: Mix one pound of black lead with four pounds of lard. Have the lead very fine and free from lumps of grit. Mix with the lard, then heat until melted and stir until cold. A little melted tallow or wax may be added to the hot mixture to make it stiffer when cold.

At the approach of winter the asparagus bed should be mulched at least four inches deep with well-rotted measure. This should be spaded in each spring. Salt is good also, and can be used at the rate of two pounds to the square yard. Brine from pork is good, too.

Alfalfa is an excellent crop for soiling purposes. Theoretically, it could be used the entire season, but practically this does not work. If it is cut too early it is apt to affect seriously the succeeding crop. This fact limits the time it can be fed to about one week at each cutting. It can be pastured for the entire season, but this kills it out and should not be done unless it is to be plowed up the following season.

From France comes the information that good results have been obtained from the use of sugar to overcome the great fatigue in horses when overworked. The good results obtained by a veterinary surgeon from the use of sugar in large doses in forced marches led him to employ it for the purposes of overcoming fatigue. Two hundred grains of sugar were fed daily, mixed with the horses's food and distributed regularly throughout the day.

The calf that gets a good drink of water every day, no matter if he has all the milk he needs, will do better than one which is deprived of this same means of quenching his thirst.

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MISUSE OF NATIONAL NAMES

"Indignant Scot" Takes Up the Old Story of Use of "English."

(Montreal News)

"A Ballantrae" writes to The Evening News" once again protesting against the constant use of the word "English" in the war despatches when the word should be "British" and in support of his protest sends the following from the Weekly Scotsman, of Edinburgh, which we republish with pleasure:

Like "A Loyal Scot," London, I have lived in the South of England for a number of years, and experienced the same annoyance caused by the use of the words "England and English" for Britain and Britain. They are constantly in use both in the Press and on the lips of the man in the street. Indeed, English boys and girls are thus taught in the schools, and little else can be expected of them.

How is the wrong to be righted? Well, it might be in many ways, some of them very drastic, but, until the milder efforts fail, I need not mention them, nor advocate their application.

One way I suggest for the consideration of the Scottish people is this—make absolutely sure that no one but a patriotic Scotsman represents you in the British Parliament, one who is pledged to at all times and under all circumstances bring the attention of the powers that be to this disregard of the Treaty of Union. The common people here know no better but have some hazy notions that Scotland was conquered, that all the inhabitants wear kilts, sleep in beds built into the wall, and drink whiskey. The Scottish Press might well set the heather on fire, and in a thousand-and-one ways contribute to the utter extinction of this objectionable practice. The fault is entirely that of the people and the Press of Scotland, coupled with an anglicised nobility, who prefer London to Edinburgh; but if the two former would arise in the land, and England would soon learn that Scotland is not England, and never will be even in name.

I enclose a few verses on this subject, suggested entirely by the misuse of national names that I have witnessed since the war began:—

STILL "ENGLAND."

The "English Navy, in its might,
Is out upon the main;
The "English" Army—some in kilts—
Is at the front again.
The dogs of war are loosened
And gathered to the fray,
But the British ships and British troops—
I wonder where are they?

'Twas "England" that declared the war,
And "she" will see it through—
How kind she is to Britain,
Doing all there is to do—
We Scots and Irish do not count,
We're nothing in the scale;
I wonder, if the Scotsmen fled,
Would "England" have turned tail?

"England" will stand by Belgium,
And France and Russia, too;
But "English" papers never say
What Britain means to do.
For "treaty obligations"
We are told that "England" fights,
Yet our country's name is Britain,
As all know, by treaty rights.

To treaty obligations
We Scots have aye been true,
And over every clime on earth
Fought for the red, the white, and blue,
Still Englishmen continue
And it's to their lasting shame—
To speak and write of Britain
Falsely under "England's" name.

When blood has flowed like water,
And, 'midst the heaps of slain,
The Brawny Scot and stalwart Celt,
Who victory help to gain,
The glory will be "England's"
Like every other thing—
'Tis "England" this and "English" that,
Flag, Navy, Army, King.

Still, let Scots do their duty
In Britain's day of war;
A greater cause than "England's"
Nerves Scottish hearts by far.
For Britain and the Empire
We Scotsmen draw the sword;
And not like hired mercenaries,
As if "England" was our lord.

W. M. COCKBURN.

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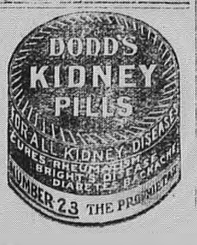
ONLY TWO COURSES.

(Toronto Star)

You never can tell by the looks of a man whether he will vote intelligently or against you.



The HouseKeeper

To make the task of ironing easier dissolve a small piece of white laundry wax (the size of a small lump of sugar) in the hot starch. Before ironing, sprinkle the clothes with hot water. The iron will run smooth and the clothes will have a delicate gloss.

To clean velvet, stretch it out, pile upward, over a basin of boiling water. As the steam rises through the velvet have a second person brush it briskly with a clean brush.

To keep suet, take out any skin there may be and then put the suet in a sauce pan and place it on a warm but not hot fire, and let it melt gradually. When quite melted pour it into a pan of cold water. When quite hard, wipe it dry, wrap it in white paper, and when wanted for use it may be rubbed on a grater.

If moths are in a carpet, spread a damp towel over the part and iron it dry with a hot iron. The heat and steam will kill the worms and eggs.

If a calendar seems too pretty to destroy, paste a piece of sandpaper over the calendar pad and use it as a match scratcher.

One of the best acids for cleaning fingernails is lemon juice—a dessert spoonful of the juice to a cup full of warm water. This will remove stains.

Poultices of wormwood, hops or tansy are good for sprains.

Stains on ivory knife handles may be removed with salts of lemon.

To frost a bathroom window, dissolve Epsom salts in vinegar, making as strong a solution as possible. Apply this to the inside of the window panes with a brush and when dry give it a coat of white varnish.

Always use a knife dipped in boiling water to cut frosted cake.

A MOTHER'S ANXIETY

Most mothers are anxious when their little ones are teething, for at this time the baby's stomach gets disordered and there is a grave danger of convulsions. This anxiety can be lessened, however, if the mother keeps a supply of Baby's Own Tablets in the house and gives an occasional dose to her teething baby. The Tablets are the very best medicine in the world during the teething time. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, promote healthful sleep and make teething painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE GERMAN POTASH MENACE.

What are the gardeners and farmers going to do without potash? Practically all of it came from Germany and the supply is cut off; the little there is in the country being held at prohibitive prices and import having ceased. The German Potash Trust, which has in the past handled the Canadian supply, has closed its doors, and it will probably be some time before it resumes activity. War has also interfered with the importation of bone, nitrate of soda, sulphite of ammonia and basic slag, causing rapid increases in prices. This is a serious question that agriculturists have to solve or have solved for them. Something must be done to free Canada from dependance upon this German Government controlled trust. It is all very well to say, farmers must plow deeper, look more carefully after drainage, take care in turning under vegetable matter and give more frequent cultivation. Careful tillage and the best farming practice are desirable at all times and such methods restore certain necessary constituents to the soil, but they mean time and money; they make plant food in the soil more available and to some extent take the place of certain elements of the necessary fertilizer, nevertheless the question will not down.

While other forms of fertilizer are available, such as nitrogen, in the form of dried blood and fish, cyanide, and very important phosphate, Canada must have potash. Formerly in Ontario there were a number of phosphate mines, operated in the counties of Leeds and Frontenac, notably in Crosby, near the new line of the Canadian Northern and it is to be hoped that this industry will be revived by present conditions. It must be pointed out, however, that no one fertilizer ingredient can be substituted for another and most of our soils need more or less potash to give the best results.

From time to time reports of the discovery of potash in Canada has been received, but so far nothing of economic value has been found apart from the contents of Feldspar, which has not received the attention it should, and the Kelp, which is found in groves along the Pacific coast.

The recently reported discovery of potash along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway in Saskatchewan draws attention to the fact that for a number of years, German interests have kept a close watch on all such prospects and have traced up every case where potash discoveries have been reported in order that they may be in a position to secure such deposits and retain control of the world's potash supply. If such an attempt is made in the event of these Saskatchewan discoveries proving valuable, action should be taken to prevent it.

It is probably in the vast deposits of Feldspar that the salvation of the tiller of the soil lies. W. H. Smith, M.E., recently pointed out that along the Central Ontario are found large bodies of Orthoclase and Microline Feldspar with high potash contents. Consumers of potash salts must now turn their attention to the utilization of this Feldspar. Once this business is established it will in all probability become permanent.

Present conditions show how very necessary it is that Canada should have an independant source of supply. Practical methods have been worked out for the handling of feldspar for the recovery of both potash and fertilizing salts, also alumina, a most profitable by-product that is rising in price, which should prove an additional incentive to capital to take up the all important question of providing the Canadian market with a steady and reliable supply of potash at a reasonable price.

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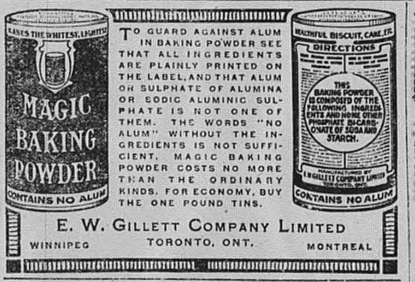
WHY "GUNMEN" THRIVE.

(Kingston Whig)

The "gunmen" are [illegible] who are [illegible] in their [illegible] and [illegible] vagabondage and crime. The [illegible] for this is the enforcement of law against [illegible] of law against truancy and the sale of firearms to irresponsible persons


MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
HEALTHFUL BISCUIT, CAKE, ETC.
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THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER PHOSPHATE BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH.
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WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

THE POULTRY WORLD

GETTING EGGS IN WINTER.

There is no good reason why keepers of poultry should not receive a good supply of fresh eggs during the winter months, provided they apply essentials that must be adhered to from start to finish that the production of eggs demand and to keep on the beaten path of those poultry keepers who have and are making good. To most, starting in poultry, a chicken is a chicken, and given a fair amount of care will produce a good supply of eggs the year round. This is error number one. Good and bad strains are found in all poultry, and the balance on the proper side of the ledger will largely depend on whether the strain of fowls is good or bad at the start.

It is generally supposed that the leghorns are good layers, and yet in this breed there are many that are but indifferent producers under the best of care. Again, some strains which have been proper culled are producers of good-sized eggs and many of them, and this holds good in all breeds. Therefore, it is wise for the beginner to secure for his foundation only eggs for hatching, day-old chicks, or stock from breeders, known to possess stock of merit. This is the first step toward getting winter eggs.

The second error of many is the failure to properly grow the stock, and many good breeders have been blamed for poor results when the fault lies at the door of the beginner, who naturally without much experience did not follow the known methods of successful rearing of the stock. Each check the chicks received during their period of growth from shell to maturity retards the egg production. Pullets, to come to fall lay at the proper age of the breed, must be properly grown, and while this means strict adherence to many small details, nevertheless all can easily be accomplished by anyone if carefully watched and the plans laid out strictly followed. Some of them are proper brooding, either natural or artificial, avoiding crowding by having plenty of brooder and house capacity, separating males from females at an early age, and growing the pullets in well ventilated poultry quarters during the summer months, without undue crowding them by having too many in one house. Overcrowding, indulged in by so many, is one of the worst features. Clean water and good feed are wasted if this evil is allowed.

Error No. 3 is hatching too late, winter coming on before the pullets are properly developed, although to the eye of the beginner they may look to be of size and ready to lay, but they do not lay until winter is past and the price of eggs lowers. The proper house is essential. It need not be expensive, but it must be well ventilated, and with room enough to properly quarter the flock without crowding. From three or four square feet of floor space should be allowed each hen for best results. There are many experienced poultry keepers who use less. The beginner should remember that he cannot always accomplish the same results at the start that the more experienced poultry keeper attains.

There is in the feed question as yet no perfectly balanced ration. Although much advanced knowledge has been gained from the practical poultry keepers of this country and by the aid of the experiment stations, a foundation, a solid one, has been laid, which each year the poultry keeper can improve on, and the well-known mixtures known by all up-to-date poultry keepers can be used with good results. Too much knowledge of feeding by the beginner has been harmful. Forcing feeds should be sidetracked. Too many pullets ready to lay under safe and sane feeding have been put back by the sudden change of feeds, whereas, if the beginner had let well enough alone, been less hasty, the flock would have come into steady laying on the regular ration. But in the eagerness for eggs, sudden changes of feeds, especially the so-called hen forcing feeds, put the pullets off their feet.

The feed that will grow a chick and keep the flock growing will make an egg, and until the beginner has solved the feed question for himself and proven it to be better than the so-called safe and sane feeding method he had better let well enough alone. A safe mixture for dry mash feeding, all other things being equal, is 200 bran, 100 middling, 100 ground oats, 100 mealed alfalfa and 15 per cent. of high-grade beef scraps. For Leghorns 20 per cent. of beef scraps can be used.

While poultry enjoys a variety of grains, good results can be obtained from the staple grains, such as corn, wheat and oats, green feed in the form of beets, cabbage or sprouted oats, will keep the fowls in good condition. Clean poultry quarters with clean, dry litter to promote exercise, fowls of the proper age, grown properly, and from good, strong stock, will produce eggs for anyone.

NOTES.

The up-to-date poultry raiser is now getting a good egg yield from his flock. The poultry keeper who has made many mistakes is facing a feed bill that will keep him awake at night. Many will realize the mistake of late hatched fowls this winter. Especially will this hold true with the beginners who cannot compete in the art of raising poultry with the poultry keeper of some years' experience.

One by one the advocates of the egg type are catching a broadside from the experienced poultry raiser. Now comes G. W. Weed, a life-time breeder, one of the old guard who has forgotten more than some have learned, who states in The American Fancier and Stock Keeper:

"One of the supposed strongest arguments in favor of the so-called egg type is to cite a good dairy cow. Of course, everyone at all posted in dairy pursuits knows that certain types of cows will produce more milk than others and an attempt to apply the same rules to the hen. Now, let us see, the production of eggs is simply the endeavor to reproduce their own species, or the production of young, and milk is something to sustain young. It may be that I am dense, but I cannot see them in a parallel sense, and after many years of experience I can say that the shape of the hen has but little to do with their egg-producing qualities. I would put health before everything, not only in the specimen itself, but in its ancestors. That, together with the proper environment, care and feed, will give good eggs. Then, too, you want to select, for even with everything the same, some will surely lay more than others, and I think that egg-producing qualities are surely transmitted."

The pullets ready to lay should now be quartered in the poultry buildings that they will occupy for the winter, giving each fowl from three to four square feet floor space. They will do better work when not crowded. Most poultry beginners crowd their flocks with the final results of poor production.

Poultry husbandry is now taught in 107 high schools in the State of Minnesota.

What is probably the largest egg record ever made in 365 days by any kind of fowl was recently completed by an Indian runner duck owned by John Slade, Malvern, Pa. According to a certificated record this duck laid 358 eggs in 365 days. In other words there were only seven days in the entire year that this duck did not produce an egg.

◆

Fate.

We shall be born the whole wide world apart;
And speak in different tongues and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And all unconsciously shape every act
And bend each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.
And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face.
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear
They seek each other all their weary days,
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate!

—Susan Marr Spalding.

◆

Irony.

One summer day, I went my way,
And brought me to a stop
Right straight before the open door
Of an ironmonger's shop.

And, at a whim, I said to him:
"Oh, ironmonger, dear,
Tell me, I pray, why do you stay
Monging your irons here?"

"Well, well, you see," he said to me,
"I mong my irons, for when
I've mong a lot, much coin I've got
To pay my debt to men."

"Oh, then," I said, "the while you ply
Your ironmonger's trade,
For ample fee, pray mong to me
The best iron you have made."

"The iron you seek I mong last week,"
"He said; "but more I'll get."
I hope that dear ironmonger queer
His iron is monging yet.

—Carolyn Wells in Lippincott's.

ACHING BACK GETS QUICK RELIEF! ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" CURES

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" Is Used.

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down.

What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline! Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in far deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay a dollar, ten dollars, a hundred, for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect, you can get your money back.

The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it.

Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

"For the Safety of the Boys"

The following is from the pen of the mother of Sergt. J. H. Routledge, a reservist, who before being called home for service, was employed with F. W. Fearman Co., of this city. The poem was written by his mother in Hamilton, and sent by Sergt. Routledge as a Christmas remembrance to Walter Talbot, engineer of the Fearman Company, and other friends here. It is entitled "For the Safety of the Boys."

God bless our noble band,
Bound for the Motherland,
God bless our boys!
In Britain's trying hour,
Proving themselves a tower,
Of strength, a mighty power,
God bless our boys!

On land and ocean wave,
Protect them, good and brave,
God bless our boys!
From tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them as they go,
Banish fear—care and woe,
God bless our boys!

O Father, bring to nought,
All ill the foe hath wrought,
God bless our boys!
From hidden mines at sea,
From berg and storm keep free,
Safe let their transport be,
God bless our boys!

United heart and hand,
Firmly and nobly stand,
God bless our boys!
Long to uphold the right,
Prove valiant in the fight,
Trusting in God for might,
God bless our boys!

When cannons loudly roar,
And terrors o'er them soar,
God bless our boys!
Pressed by the enemy,
May they defended by,
And find their shield in Thee,
God bless our boys!

◆

GERMAN VS. BRITISH.

Showing the Vast Difference Between the Officers.

Many of the German wounded, it is reported, are suffering from small wounds in the back, believed to be the result of genial prods from their officers designed to keep them up to their work. An amusing story told by Sir Evelyn Wood illustrates the different practice obtaining among British officers. The hero of this anecdote was Sir James Scarlett, who was in command at Aldershot in 1870. On one occasion at manœuvres he got so far in advance of his men that Sir Evelyn, then a young officer attached to his staff, felt moved to venture a respectful protest—though at first without any effect. The amusing sequel of the incident may be narrated in Sir Evelyn's own words. "Three times I respectfully pointed out that he was very far forward, to be rebuffed only with a curt expression beginning with an oath. On the third occasion he turned round and said, 'Young man, have I not ordered you twice to hold your tongue? I'd like to hold my sharpshooters, what the [illegible] is that to you?' Said I, respectfully, 'Ten thousand pardons, sir, but it is the enemy's line in retreat you have been leading for the last ten minutes.'" He was short-sighted, and did not wear glasses, so was unable to see the distinguishing mark, a sprig of heather worn in the shakos of the troops he was attacking. Modern conditions of warfare would hardly admit of the most intrepid leader repeating this exploit, but at Balaclava this same James Scarlett had led the Heavy Brigade, himself far in advance of its front line, against a force three times as large.

◆

SUSPICIOUS.

([illegible])

Both Italian and Swedish newspapers [illegible] the information contained in the English [illegible] United States that [illegible] in their imports from [illegible] that they have found themselves [illegible] goods to Germany. [illegible] United States [illegible]

◆

His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought.—Dryden.

FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

UNION BANK CLOSES A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Net Profits $712,000.00. Gains in Public Deposits, Current Loans, Note Circulation and Total Assets.

The shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada who attended the annual meeting held in Winnipeg on 6th of January, had no reason to feel disappointed over the report presented to them. The record showed that a half century of careful business had resulted in the building up of a strong reserve, the accumulation of assets totalling over $81,500,000, and in the establishing of the bank in a leading position among the banking institutions of the country.

Net profits for the year 1914 amounted to over $712,000.00 as compared with $750,000.00 for the previous year. This contraction of $38,000.00 in net profits was to be expected, owing to the world-wide business depression which included Canada in its sweep, and affected the earnings of all our banking institutions. Apart from this one decrease the general showing made by the bank was satisfactory, while a number of gains were registered. Note circulation showed an increase over the figures for 1913, while current loans in Canada, were $1,000,000.00 more than in 1913. Total assets are over $1,000,000.00 greater than in the previous year, and now stand at $81,[illegible].

The increase of $1,000,000.00 in current loans is rather exceptional and indicates that the bank has not been curtailing credit to its customers, but on the other hand has been doing its full share in catering to the financial needs of the communities in which its branches are located. At the same time that this generous policy was pursued, the bank was careful to maintain an unusually large proportion of its assets in quickly available form. The liquid assets amount to 24.30 per cent. of the bank's total liabilities to the public. Public confidence in the bank is further shown in the fact that public deposits show an increase of over $336,000.00 while the amount of bonds, debentures and stocks held by the bank shows an increase of $1,312,000.00.

With the $94,000.00 brought forward from the previous year added to the net earnings of $712,000.00 makes $806,000.00 available for distribution. Dividend requirements absorbed $450,000.00, the rate paid during the year being at the rate of 8 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. The sum of $150,000.00 was set aside for depreciation in securities; contribution to Patriotic Fund absorbed $25,000.00, while the officers' pension fund amounted to $10,000.00, leaving a balance to be carried forward of $101,000.00.

The addresses of the President and General Manager were characterized by conservative optimism. They both took full recognition of the business depression which prevailed throughout Canada, and which affected the earnings of the bank, but at the same time expressed their confidence in the future of the country. President Galt pointed out that there was an increase in the land ready for crop next year, amounting to twenty per cent. and concluded his address with the statement that "Hard work, courage and intelligent economy will undoubtedly bring us safely through the present ordeal." Altogether the report presented at the annual meeting should prove satisfactory to the shareholders.

◆

SUNDAY EXERCISE.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

While the sporting magazines say it's quite proper to golf on Sunday these days, it's all right to [illegible] a table [illegible]. The man who really wants to take exercise can generally find some [illegible] around home.

STEPS IN NEWEST DANCES

The "Touch Up"--Prominent Figure In the New Fox Trot.

J. Hervey Hume and Miss Wohlford, who are being featured at the Midway Winter Gardens, Chicago, in this series of dances. Posed for this picture especially for our readers.

(By J. Hervey Hume.)

The fox trot is now generally conceded to be the most popular of the new ballroom dances. It may be described as a combination of the old "negro shuffle" and the more modern tangstep. Its variations are too numerous to mention. In fact, it may be said of the fox trot that any step which is done in unison with the fox trot music may be called fox trotting.

January Bargains

When it comes right down to value giving, or call it bargain giving if you like -- THIS STORE is in the fore front all the time and the buying centre of people who have the keenest judgment of bargains.

Women's Winter Coats

At the final clearing price All the Season's new styles and clothes — comfortable and dressy garments in colors and black. On sale to clear at half price.

Children's Winter Coats

Nicely made Coats, service able and warm.

Lot 1. worth up to $7.50 now **$4.00**

Lot 2, worth up to $5.00 now **$2.50**

The Sale of Furs

If you have not taken advantage of the extraordinary low prices and supplied all your fur needs, we would tell you that you are missing an opportunity seldom offered.

Come this week and see these exceptional Fur Bargains

STEPHAN BROS.

CHEPSTOW

Wedding bells are ringing with a vengeance, and then some.

Messrs. M. McNab, Albert McNab and Andy Dietner shipped four car-loads of choice cattle from Dunkeld on Saturday.

Messrs D. Phelan and Wm. Connans have just completed taking out their stock of logs off their timber limits near Riversdale, they having in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand feet ready for the mill.

Walter Hunziger has finished his contract cutting wood for John Parker near Cargill. Walter says his mate the baseball pitcher, started in one morning to demonstrate the speed of his fast high inshoot, with the cross-cut saw. The saw emerged from the trying ordeal minus one of the handles so they decided to call the contract finished.

The young folks are taking advantage of the superb skating on the pond. Some fast hocky games will likely be pulled off in the near future. Any aspiring puck-chasers from the country are requested to turn out to practice with the locals. The executive have deemed it advisable not to enter a team in the N. H. A. this season.

A few of the local sports attended the box social and dance held at Cargill last Friday night, and report a splendid time.

Our reeve, Dennis Phelan is attending the meeting of the County Council in Walkerton this week.

Messrs George Buhlman and Val. Schurter of Mildmay, spent Sunday at the latter's home here.

Edgar Messel of Cargill spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Wm. Fohner and son Joseph attended the funeral of Joseph Schnurr at Mildmay, last Friday.

Mr Wm. Fleming of Minneapolis, Minn. is here on a visit to friends and relatives.

John Burns, formerly clerk in Detweiler's store, Cargill has taken a position as clerk in Mr. Conman's store here.

Michael Dietrich of Langdon, N. D is visiting friends and relatives here.

Rev. Father Goodrow of Mildmay is assisting the Rev. F. A, Zettler here.

Miss Emma Hunziger of London is home on a visit to her father.

The Greenock Board of Health met at McNab's Hotel on Monday of this week.

FORMOSA

A lot of our citizens attended the funeral of Mrs. Joseph Schell on Thursday and Joseph Schnurr's on Friday in Mildmay.

Mr. Andrew Oberle, of Walkerton, assisted in taking stock in their store last week.

Sleighing is pretty good and the weather was fine last week.

The Brewers Heisz and Tiede started to house there ice last Monday.

The Telephone holders had a big meeting here last Wednesday.

Mrs. Noah Rudolph of Tara who has been visiting here left for home last Tuesday.

The three Dentinger boys are busy making fire wood for the farmers.

Last Saturday evening while Mr J. Noll was attending to his work in the stable he was taken seriously ill and there was only slight hopes for his recovery at first.

Mr. John Fernivold, from Sask., is visiting at his home here, was formerly in Culross.

Mr. Charles Scenfter bought Adam Beckes farm in Carrick, last week.

The wedding bells will ring next week.

Mr. John Beninger of Berlin who attended the funeral of his sister Mrs. Jos Schell at Mildmay, visited his relatives here a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt of Walkerton Sundayed with relatives here.

RIVERSDALE

Miss Susan Chatreau who has been visiting friends here has returned to London.

Miss Emily J. Huffman left for Cleveland where she intends visiting her sister Mrs. Maloof.

Miss Abbie Symon who has been spending a few days with her friends has returned to Glamis.

Miss Mabel Caskanette is visiting her aunt in London.

Mrs. R. F. Sanderson and two daughters returned to Oakville after spending a month with relatives here.

Miss Mary Young spent a few days at Robt. Chatreau's.

BORN — Jan. 23. to Mr. and Mrs. George Heeside, a son.

BORN — Jan. 21 to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Valad, a son.

Mrs. Wm. Caskanette who has been ill for some time, died on Monday morning. The remains were interred in the R.C. cemetery on Thursday morning. She leaves to mourn her loss, a husband and five small children who have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

RAILWAYS MUST GIVE NOTICE

The Railway Commission has issued a ruling that in future when companies intend to make any change in passenger train service, announcement of such intention must be posted in ticket offices, stations and other public places ten days in advance. This is in addition to the announcements made and advertising now done by the companies. Coincident with the posting of this notice a circular addressed to agents and others concerned, giving a skeleton outline of the changes, shall be placed in the hands of all agents, and by them the information shall be given to the public.

PLAYS GOOD HOCKEY

In the report of a Junior O. H. A. game which was played at Woodstock on Monday night between the Hamilton Rowing Club and the Woodstock College, in which the latter was defeated by 5 to 3, in referring to the playing of Harry Wettlaufer, who is in the line-up of the Hamilton team, the London Advertiser says:—

> For Hamilton, it is hard to pick a star, as all the team were on their toes from start to finish, and the good use they made of their bodies in breaking up the fine combination work of the collegians was a revelation to local fans. But Wettlaufer, on right wing, was the star of the visitors. In the first twenty minutes the excitement was intense, the speed of both teams catching the fancy of the crowd. Reid and Wettlaufer played a nice game for the scullers, their rushing and combination being pretty. Swartzman and Ball played great hockey, the latter securing two tallies for his team, while Wettlaufer who is a brother of former President Wettlaufer of the O. H. A., did likewise for his team-mates.

KNOX CHURCH MEETING

The annual congregational meeting of Knox church was held on Wednesday evening of last week. The pastor Rev. Thos. Wilson, opened the meeting and Mr. W. A. Rowand was appointed chairman and Mr. D. McKechnie, secretary. Satisfactory reports were received from all branches of the church work.

The number on the Roll is 517, some of these are amongst the forces fighting for the Empire in the greatest war in the history of the world, causing the worshipers at Knox church to have a keen interest in their welfare.

The receipts for ordinary revenue was $3570.06 and the expenditure $1529.00. There are no liabilities. The contributions for colleges and missions was $2125.31 in addition the W. H. M. A., the newly amalgamated W. M. S., contributed $1100.00, of these amounts $1000.00 was a bequest from the late Mrs. Pinkerton, and $100.00 by an unknown giver in memory "Of Mother". One clause in the W. M. S. reports was:—The year 1914 will stand out as the beginning of an epoch in history such as few generations have known. God at this time is making himself manifest in a way that we hope will prove to the world "that it is not by might nor by power but by my Spirit saith the Lord", that man become truly great. This present conflagration among the different nations of the world will convince, that, national predominance, military and civil, cannot tyranize over the mental and spiritual refinement of the individual, which comes through the Christianizing influence of the Gospel.

The officers elected are:—Geo. McKay, Treas; H. M. Lay and R. J. Hawthorne, Auditors; Mgr. for 1 year term, F. Reuble, for 3 year terms. H. Pletsch, J. W. South, W. J. Richardson, J. H. Hunter, A. McLennan, and F Latchford. To vacancies in the Trustee Board, D. McKerracher and Wm. Kistler.

◆

That the towns debenture debt will be consolidated this year, is now a certainty, the council on Monday evening having decided to take the necessary steps to have this affected.

LOST.

On Tuesday evening, a gold locket and chain Finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office.

TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

George Pike, a young recruit who came here from Allenford, to join the third contingent was taken to the hospital on Thursday last suffering from pneumonia. Pike was drilling with his comrades in the snow and apparently contracted a cold which developed into pneumonia. The attack however, was a light one and he is now recovering.

WATERWORKS IMPROVEMENTS

The Waterworks Committee of the town council intend making several improvements in the system during this year. At the council meeting on Monday evening, the tender of Wm McKillop of Brantford to drill an 8 inch 350-foot well at the pumping station was accepted. This well which will be drilled at once will cost in the neighborhood of $800 and if a good supply of water can be secured in this manner, a second well will immediately be sunk. Besides the drilling of this well, the proposed extension of the water main in the west ward will also be proceeded with.

WON ADVERTISER CUP

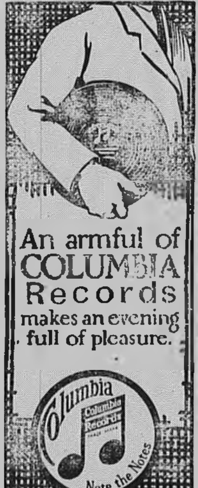
Pte. Bert Cartwright who is training with the second contingent at London spent Sunday with his friends here. Bert informed us that all the Walkerton boys are in good health and are enjoying life at London. "Base" Company of the Eighteenth Battalion of which all the local volunteers are members has won the Advertiser Cup for best marks in company drill. All companies put in a team and rivalry was keen, but the boys of Base Company proved the better soldiers, being 60 points ahead of the second high company. The Duke of Connaught presented the cups to the company on Saturday morning.

MOBILIZED AT GUELPH.

A despatch from Guelph which appeared in the daily paper on Tuesday says:—More than 800 members of the 30th Battalion third Canadian contingent, mobilized at Guelph today, the Winter Fair buildings being utilized for the purpose. More than $15,000 has been spent by the military authorities preparing for these soldiers, and they are considered to be the best fitted for the purpose in Canada. They are well heated, well lighted and comfortable. The troops arrived this morning from Stratford, Galt, Woodstock, Walkerton, Berlin and Sarnia, and more men are expected every day until the regiment is at full strength. Lieut.-Col. Oliver of Galt will command the regiment, with Lieut.-Col. Douglas of Walkerton as Senior Major and Major Head of Guelph as Junior Major, Capt. MacRae of Galt will be Adjutant, with Lieut. Northcomb, Galt, Assistant Adjutant, Major Ratz of the 29th Regiment, Galt, will be Medical Officer, and Capt. Franklin of the 24th Regiment, Chatham, will be Paymaster. The Quartermaster will be Capt. Martyn of the 32nd Regiment, Walkerton. The company commanders will be; Capt. McKenzie, 27th, Sarnia, Major Fletcher, 32nd, Walkerton; Capt. Livingston, 30th, Guelph; Capt. Kaye, 28th, Stratford; Lieut. Pratt, 29th, Galt; Capt. Sawtelle, 22nd, Woodstock; Capt. Wood, 27th, Sarnia; Capt. Aitkin, 30th, Guelph.

EVERY WOMAN Is interested and should know about the wonderful Marvel Whirling Spray Douche

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for Illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.



An armful of COLUMBIA Records makes an evening full of pleasure.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. [illegible]

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, [illegible]

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE and household furniture and barn and 5½ acre lot with spring, in the Village of Chepstow, also an orchard and fruit garden.

Apply to
Peter Gilax,
Chepstow, Ont.

The Peoples' Store

THE INVENTORY

Cut Prices — Dressgoods, Ladies' Mantles, Furs, Mens Underwear, Boys and Men's Overcoats, Suits, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters, Mufflers, Comforters, etc.

Spring Fashion Book — Don't forget a February Fashion Sheet of the Butterick Publishing Co. We keep a full line of patterns on sale.

Groceries—Our Grocery Department is good the prices are right.

J. H Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

Echoes from The BIG SALE

Our January Sale has been a decided success and after the big selling, we find numerous short ends which will go on our remnant counter as special quick moving prices.

Special prices on Winter Goods. about thirty-five Children's coats, in all ages, clearing at half price now for quick selling.

Men's, Boy's, Ladies and Misses Sweater Coats at a saving of 25 to 50 per cent.

Mens and Boys Overcoats at special prices.

Everything in millinery, half price or less.

60c. Table Linen, 2 yards wide for 45c. a yard.

$1 and $1.25 Silk Scarfs, only 65c each.

10c, 12½ and 15c Embroideries and Laces only 5c a yard.

Everyday during stock-taking something turns up and is placed on the Bargain Table at a price to guarantee its quick sale So come early for a good choice

McBurney & Co.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Policy Holders of the Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held in Beingessner's Hall in the village of Formosa, on February 8th, 1915, at 2 p. m.

All policy holders are cordially invited to attend.

Formosa January 20th, 1915.

B. BEINGESSNER,
Manager.

Annual Meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Farmers Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held at the Head Office of the Company at Walkerton on Monday, Feb. 15th, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report, election of directors, etc.

J. J. SCHUMACHER,
Secretary.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$10.00 to.....	$12.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	50
Wheat	"	"	1.25	1.30
Barley	"	"	65 to	70
Potatoes	"	bag	50	50
Butter	"	lb.	20	20
Eggs	"	doz.	30	30
Chicken	"	lb.	12	14
Ducks	"	"	10	11
Turkeys	"	"	15	16

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Contract for Printing

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till noon of the 1st day of February, 1915, for all ordinary printing for the TOWNSHIP OF BRANT. Tenders to state a lump sum for which all printing for the Township of Brant shall be done for one year. The printing contract to include the sending of a printed copy of the Minutes of Brant Council meetings to each of the following local papers in time to have them appear in them the same week that they appear in the paper securing the contract.

By order,
M. A. [illegible], Clerk

Assessor Wanted

APPLICATION will be received by the undersigned up till noon on Monday the 1st day of February, for the Office of Assessor of the TOWNSHIP OF BRANT for the year 1915.

By order,
M. A. [illegible],
Clerk.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

The History of the County of Bruce

And of The

Minor Municipalities Therein

(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)

Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps, Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for **75c** or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for

$1.75

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV No 5

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1915—8 PAGES

"Penslar" Buttermilk Cerate

For generations buttermilk has been known for its soothing action on the skin and when combined with other preserving and healing agents makes an invaluable addition to the toilet.

—Softens and beautifies the skin—
—Will not cause growth of hair—

Large jars, price 50c.

Special "Penslar" Agency

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The DIAMOND Red Rubber Hot Water Bottle

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS

Price $2.00 at

SIEVERIGHT'S DRUG—STORE

A Good Reason for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year 'round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

Look at the Men

Who purchase their clothes here and you'll find everyone a stylishly dressed fellow.

We always have the newest styles, first, so keep in touch with our displays if you care to be stylishly dressed.

We have on sale this month only, special INDIGO BLUE SERGE, made to your measure. Regular $24 for **$17.50**

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

"Looking back-I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

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C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms in single and double entry, Bookkeeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply

P. J. MOLONEY

Principal Walkerton

C. P. R. ticket office at Hunter's.

Special sweater coat sale at McBurney's.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Don't miss McBurney's February remnant sale.

Miss Sophia Buchan is visiting at her aunt's in Elora.

Miss Jean Miller of Toronto is visiting at her home here.

Mr. Aylmer Rowand of Stratford was a visitor here this week.

Wonderful bargains on the 10c, 25c. ad 50c tables at McBurney's.

Mr. Geo. Bingleman of Hamilton is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. Wm. Hogg of New York, is visiting his brother J. A., in Carrick.

Mr. A. J. Smith of Toronto was a business visitor here on Thursday last.

Mrs. Geo Walker of Toronto is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Mr. Mac Gibson has enrolled at the W. B. C. and is taking a commercial course.

Mr. Wm. Calder, reeve of Durham, has been elected Warden of Grey County.

Mr. Herb Henderson is taking a commercial course at the Walkerton Business College.

Mrs. J. Watt and Miss Watt are visiting in Ottawa at the home of the formers' son, George.

Mr. H. B. Campbell, of Walkerville, is visiting at Messrs Hugh and Hector McNeill's in Brant.

Owing to so much news this week we find it impossible to give the results of the curling matches, in this issue.

Captain G. H. D. Martyn who is with the third contingent training at Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mr. Barney Alt who has spent the past three weeks visiting his sister, Mrs. C. B Schnurr and renewing old acquaintences left for his home in Plum Coulee, Man., on Monday.

Additional locals on page 8.

The receipts of the Soldiers Aid Tea Room on Wednesday last amounted to $20. The members of the County council were among the ladie's patrons last week.

Mr. Walter Kingsbury of the Second Canadian Contingent training at London, renewed acquaintances here on Sunday. Mr. Kingsbury rendered a solo very acceptably in Knox church on Sunday evening.

Under the auspices of the Daughter of the Empire an amusing comedy and Patriotic Tableaux will be given in the town Hall, Feb. 12, Admission [illegible] and 35c. Plan open at McCrum's at 2 p. m., Monday, Feb. 8th. Secure your seats early.

Don't fail to see the Patriotic Tableaux and amusing comedy held in the Town Hall. Feb. 12th, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire. Admission 25c and 35c. Plan open at McCrum's at two p.m., Monday, Feb. 8th. Secure your seats early.

BRANT FARMER'S CLUB

A meeting of the Brant Farmer's Club will be held at the home of Mr. Abraham Rowand on Tuesday evening, Feb. 9th. Ladies welcome.

RATTAN DEFEATED

In a hockey match played at the rink on Saturday afternoon the Rattan team was again defeated by the Bobbin Factory seven, the score being 8 to 1.

MOVED TO HANOVER

Mr. Jos. Weishar who has resided opposite the town hall for the past two years has purchased property in Hanover and moved, with his family, to that town on Monday.

AUCTION SALE

An auction sale of farm-stock and implements will be held on the premises of Wm. English, lot 12, con. 10, Brant, on Thursday, February 11th. A. Catto, auctioneer.

PAPERS WANTED

We are in need of several copies of the Telescope of the week of December 31st. Any copies of this issue will be thankfully received.—THE TELESCOPE.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. Jos Condy of Greenock announce the engagement of their second daughter, Edith, to Mr. John E. Routledge of Brant, the marriage to take place quietly at their home in Greenock, in the near future.

FRESH SHIPMENT

Just received a fresh shipment of fresh herring, trout, Qualla salmon, Finnan Haddi, Fillet, Cod-Fish, Ciscoes, Digby Herring also a few kegs of pickled lake Superior herring, prices reasonable at Bruder and Schnurr's.

KNOX CHURCH

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be observed in Knox church next Sunday morning. Preparatory services will be conducted by Rev. J. H. Lemon of Clifford on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

SENT TO GOAL.

Alex McInnes, who hails from the vicinity of Kincardine was arrested by Chief Ferguson on Wednesday on a charge of vagrancy and on being taken before magistrate Richardson was sentenced to sixty days in gaol.

ADJOURNED A WEEK

Oliver Cole of Southampton who is charged with false pretences, appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Thursday last for a hearing but was remanded for a week to allow time to secure further evidence. Cole will be taken before Magistrate Tolton this Thursday morning.

ATTENDED FUNERAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Royce were in Hanover on Monday attending the funeral of the former's uncle Mr. Wm Wright who died in that town on Saturday. The late Mr. Wright who was a merchant in Hanover for many years, is well known in Walkerton.

DIED IN THE WEST

Word was received here last week of the death of Mrs. George Berscht, which occurred at Alsask, Sask., on Tuesday last. The deceased who was about fifty-five years of age, was well-known in Walkerton, Mr. Berscht, having conducted an implement agency here for some years.

CHURCH MEETING

The annual business meeting of the Baptist and Christian church was held on Friday evening. A good representation of the congregation gathered and listened to reports of the several branches of the work of the church all of which showed increases over those of the previous twelve months. The membership roll showed an increase of six. The total amount raised for all purposes was $1312 50. The Board of Management and Board of Deacons were reelected for another year. It was decided to adopt the duplex envelope system for current expenses and missions. Arrangements were also made to hold special services in the near future.

OPERATED ON.

Mr. George Lobsinger, turnkey at the county gaol was taken to the Bruce county hospital on Saturday afternoon where he underwent a serious operation for an internal malady. Mr. Lobsinger's condition is said to be precarious.

BURIED AT WIARTON

The funeral took place at Wiarton on Tuesday, of Mrs. Beam, (nee Miss Louise Jasper) step-daughter of Mr. Thos Jenkins of Walkerton. The late Mrs Beam who was born in Walkerton 32 years ago, died at her home in Oak River, Man., last week. She is survived by her husband and two children. The remains were brought to Wiarton for interment. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins being among those who attended the funeral.

AN EARLY SPRING?

If any faith can be placed in the legend of Candelmas Day, Feb. 2nd, we can without doubt look forward to an early spring. Tuesday last will be remembered as having been the stormiest day of this winter and at no time during the few hours of daylight was a shadow perceptible on the snow Therefore, Bruin, in his wanderings did not see his shadow and will not return to his lair for another six-weeks snooze, but will remain out to await the warm sunny days soon to come.

DIED IN CHESLEY

On Wednesday last, January 27th, Helen R. McGaw, wife of Mr. George Small, passed away at her home in Chesley, after a short illness, at the age of 41 years. Mrs. Small was for many years a resident of Walkerton and moved to Chesley to reside some three years ago. The deceased is survived by her husband and several children. The funeral took place to the Chesley cemetery on Saturday.

JUDGEMENT FOR PLAINTIFF

In the case of McGregor & Pritchard vs Schmidt, Judge Klein on Wednesday last gave a judgement in favor of the plaintiffs, which not only grants the injunction to compel Mr. Schmidt to trim the cherry trees which overhang the property of McGregor & Pritchard, but also awarded them $1.00 damages, the defendant to pay all costs in connection with the suit. This case attracted considerable attention among farmers and fruit-growers and the Judge's decision is importance to a large number of them.

TRAFFIC TIED UP

Monday night's storm which was accompanied by a record snow-fall was the most terrific experienced in this part of Canada for several winters. Some fifteen inches of snow fell, and this with a sixty-mile wind soon filled all cuttings on railroads and tied up the traffic. There were no trains on either roads during Tuesday or Wednesday morning. The first G. P. R. train nosed through on Wednesday afternoon and as the C.P.R. was cleared for traffic on Wednesday morning mails are once more being received regularly.

DEFEATED IN PORT ELGIN.

The Walkerton hockey team received their first taste of defeat this season in Port Elgin on Friday last when they emerged from a hard-fought conflict with the small end of a 9-5 score. The game was a strenuous one, featured by close checking and individual rushes and as the locals were at a disadvantage in the small ice-space, the lake-shore boys managed to put it over them. This win for Port puts them at the head of the district standing. The return game which was advertised to be played here on Tuesday, owing to the blockade on the G.T.R. was postponed for one day and is in progress as we go to press, (Wednesday night).

DEFEATED CHESLEY

The Walkerton High School hockey team did the "come back" stunt at the rink here on Friday evening when they defeated the fast Chesley High School by a score of 6-5. The game was a fairly good exhibition of hockey and the boys are deserving of better patronage, than which was extended to them on this occasion, the attendance being small. The half-time score was 3-3. The teams lined up:—

WALKERTON		CHESLEY
Rennie	goal	Sloan
Moore	defence	Campbell
Welch	"	Barber
Skelton	rover	McDonald
Ballantyne	centre	Stewart
Schwindt	l wing	Ellis
Wilson	r "	McIntyre

Referee:—K. M. Taylor.

WHO WILL BE JUDGE?

The passing away of Judge Barrett has made vacant the senior judgeship of the County Court of the County of Bruce and the question arises, who will receive the appointment to the position made vacant by his death. Locally the impression prevails that Junior judge A. B. Klein will receive a promotion and a junior judge be appointed to take his place on the bench. Although this is not a certainty, this procedure would meet with the approval of not only the citizens of Walkerton and vicinity, but of the entire populace of Bruce County. In performing his judical duties in the past, Judge Klein has proven himself to be fairminded and careful in all his decisions and is most worthy of the appointment to the senior judgeship.

LEASED PROPERTY

Mrs. H. Tovell has leased the property of the late Mrs. Thulale on Victoria St., and will move there in the near future.

DROWNED AT MILDMAY

A mysterious drowning accident occured at Mildmay during Tuesday, the victim being Mr. Halpin Harper a well known resident of that village. The deceased left his home after having had breakfast on Tuesday and when he did not return for dinner or supper a search was instituted his body being found under the ice at Witter's pond on Wednesday morning The men were not cutting ice there that day and how he came to his death is a mystery. An inquest is being held, Coroner Dr. Porter, presiding. The late Mr. Harper was about fifty years old and is survived by a wife and child.

BRUCE'S GENEROSITY

As will be seen in the summary of proceedings at the January Session of the County Council, which appears in another column, Bruce County has made the contribution of one mill of the County tax rate to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and Belgian Relief Fund, which is equal to the sum of $30,000. One half of this amount will be contributed this year and the balance next year to be divided among the several Funds and paid out as set forth in the council minutes. This is a very generous gift on the part of Bruce, but the objects to which the contributions has been made are undeniably of a most worthy nature and the county council's proceeding in levying a tax rate of one mill for these causes will meet the approval of all from the smallest rate payer to the greatest.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

In the matter of the assignment of Rose Pleskey of the town of Walkerton. A meeting of the creditors was held in Mr. Jas. Whitehead's office on Thursday Jan 28th, when the following statement was submitted to the creditors. Assets including stock on hand, fixtures, cash and book Debts amounting to about $17244,00 while the Liabilities as sworn to were about $15,983,79. Therefore it was moved by the Bank of Commerce seconded by A. J. Smith that Mr. Jas. Whitehead be retained as assignee. It was also moved by the Bank of Commerce seconded by Mr. Marks of Bradshaw & Co. that Inspectors be appointed to assist the assignee in disposing of the stock and the Inspectors named were H. M. Lay, A. J. Smith and Mr. Marks all of which was carried. It was also moved by Bank of Commerce seconded by Mr. Marks that the stock be sold in Toronto by public auction notice of which will be given later, carried.

BRANT COUNCIL DOINGS

The municipal council of the township of Brant are having some decidedly unpleasant things said about them and unseemly epitaphs hurled at them since their meeting on Monday. The only two important items of business to be transacted were manipulated in such a way as to instill anything but confidence in regard to municipal matters in the minds of the ratepayers of the municipality. The impression left on the average elector by the council's actions would be that the municipal affairs in Brant were this year going to be run by the three men from the north end, for the people of the north end exclusively. The first question brought up was that of the transference of the general account of the township from the bank of Commerce, Walkerton to the Royal Bank at Elmwood. Although Mr Lay who was present, made a very good proposition to the council, when Mr. Rowand moved that the motion carried at the last meeting, calling for the removal of the account to the Royal bank be rescinded, he did not secure a seconder and consequently the decision of the council still stands. The legality of this on the part of the council is questioned as some years ago a by-law was passed providing that the township business should be done with two separate banks. The bridge fund in one and the general account in the other. This by-law will also have to be rescinded before the proposed change can be affected. The main reason given by the councillors for this change of banks was that the Royal bank at Elmwood pays taxes to the township and should have the business, but this being the argument, in their next transaction they displayed glaring inconsistency in regard to municipal patriotism. It was the appointment of an assessor, for which position there were five applications as follows:— Syd. Parker, Geo. Fiddis, Jas. Ormiston, Jno. Connolly and Jack Beirworth of Bentick. Although the four residents of Brant have long paid taxes to the township treasurer they were passed by and when it was moved by Monto and seconded by Willoughby, that Mr. Bierworth who pays taxes in Bentick, be appointed assessor at the salary of $100, Mr. Findley said "agreed" and the reeve had no alternative but to mark the motion "Carried." The council have perhaps not yet struck their gait, but they will have some difficulty in explaining their actions on Monday to the satisfaction of many ratepayers.

A GOOD LECTURE.

The "Illustrated lecture on "The British Navy" which was given in the town hall on Wednesday last, by Mr. Herbert B. Ames, M. P. honorary secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was will attended. Mr. Ames is an excellent speaker and his lecture which was of great educational value was listened to attentively by every-one present.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

A few days ago the Walkerton Electric Light and Power Company Ltd., placed in the hands of Mayor Lippert an offer to supply electric current to the extent of twenty horse-power for 23 hours per day free, while the war lasts, to any industry that would manufacture supplies for war purposes. The R. E. Truax Co., also offered free water power during the war to any company who will manufacture war materials in Walkerton. These are very liberal offers on the part of these companies and every endeavor is being made by the council and Board of Trade to take advantage of it. As our neighboring towns are getting orders for different lines of goods, why should Walkerton not be one of the lucky towns also? A joint meeting of the Board of Trade and Council was held on Monday evening with a view to taking steps to secure contracts for war materials and take advantage of these offers and a delegation consisting of Senator Donnelly, R. E. Truax, M. P., W. D. Cargill, M.P.P., W. H. Shaw and G. S. Schwindt, was appointed to go to Ottawa and Montreal and ascertain what goods the governments required that can be advantageously manufactured in Walkerton.

Dismissed His Deputy

There is trouble brewing in the ranks of the local Conservatives, the cause being the dismissal from office of the Deputy Registrar of Bruce, Mr. Geo. D. McKay, by his senior, Registrar McFarlane.

No political dodge has aroused so much public sentiment locally as has this uncalled for, unwarranted action on the part of Mr. McFarlane, which was carried out, like the deed of a thief in the night, under cover and in an underhanded manner.

Without giving notice to Mr. McKay, the registrar went to Toronto, had a new deputy Mr. McCallum, of Toronto, sworn in and on Saturday handed Mr. McKay his dismissal papers. Had the Deputy been an incompetent servant or been guilty of some misdemeanor great or small, there would have been a reason for Mr. McFarlane's procedure, but a more faithful and more obliging public official than Mr. McKay could not be found throughout the length and breadth of this province. During his twenty-three years' in office the latter has proven himself to be all that could be desired of any employee and his dismissal has come like a bolt from the blue to not only himself but his many friends.

It is a well-known fact that at the time the present registrar was appointed, Mr. McKay had an offer of an excellent position in Edmonton and took a trip West to look over the ground, but on his return several local legal men urged him to remain here until such a time as Mr. McFarlane should get into the swing of his new office. As the position at Edmonton was being held for him, this he consented to do not knowing how long it would be. But it will be remembered that after his appointment, Mr. McFarlane resided and conducted a store in Paisley for some time and the services of Mr. McKay, it was evident, were much needed by him, and in remaining here he lost his Edmonton position. During the heavy season, it is well-known by the legal profession that Mr. McKay has been doing the work of two men on account of not having sufficient competent help thus he saved Mr. McFarlane many dollars per year, and in engaging a cheaper man, as was his excuse for the change, the Registrar will be no farther ahead in the end.

To say the least Mr. McFarlane in dismissing Mr. McKay has rubbed against the grain of public opinion and both Liberal and Conservatives are clamoring loudly that Mr. McKay be reinstated and several prominent Conservatives have already written to the Department asking for this and protesting against the Registrar's conduct and we are looking for the axe to fall on the man higher up.

MARRIED

STEVENS—McKAY — At Grandview, Man. on Jan 21st, 1915, by Rev Mr. Campbell at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Annette C. McKay oldest daughter of Mr. D. C. McKay, 600 Clinton st., Toronto, formerly of Walkerton, to James E. Stevens eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevens of Grandview.

KLEIN—BILDSTEIN—In Greenock on Tuesday, February 2nd, Anth. Klein, to Miss Genevieve Bildstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bildstein.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM BROCKELBANK.

Another of the old pioneers of Brant township passed away during the past week in the person of Mr. William Brockelbank who had reached the advanced age of 82 years. The funeral took place from his late residence, lot 13, concession 5, on Monday afternoon to the Walkerton cemetery.

MRS. A. ZUBER

On Friday last, after a lengthy illness from blood-poisoning, Elizabeth Zuber, wife of Mr. Anthony Zuber of the west ward, died at the Bruce County Hospital. The deceased, who was 47 years of age, is survived by her husband and several children who have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement. The remains were interred in the Walkerton cemetery on Tuesday.

MRS. MARY HOLLING.

Mrs. Mary Holling, relict of the late Jno. Holling, died very suddenly on Monday morning at the home of Mrs. C. Rettlebron, with whom she has lived for many years. The deceased who was eighty years of age had been in her usual health, but was very feeble from old age and shortly after retiring to rest on Monday morning was found dead in her bed. The late Mrs. Holling was one of Walkerton's most respected old citizens. She was a clever needle-worker and right up to the day of her death was engaged in making fancy-work which was celebrated far and wide. The funeral which was private took place to the Walkerton cemetery yesterday afternoon.

MISS LOUISE PORTEOUS.

One of the most regrettable deaths which occurred in Walkerton for many months took place at the Bruce County Hospital on Sunday night, when Miss Louise Porteous passed away following a major operation for internal trouble. The late Miss Porteous had been in failing health, from an abscess of the stomach, for several months and as a last resort and in a final effort to save her life an operation was commenced on Saturday night. The doctors, however, found that an operation would be of no avail and she passed away at eleven p. m. Sunday. Miss Porteous was but 29 years of age and her death removes from social life one of Walkerton's most popular young women. She possessed a most jovial disposition which won for her the respect and friendship of all with whom she came in contact and her early demise is regretted and her death mourned by every acquaintance. The deceased has been a life-long resident of Walkerton, having conducted a millinery parlour during the past few years and the innumerable beautiful floral tributes which bedecked her coffin, showed in some degree, at least, the high esteem in which she was held. Besides her parents she is survived by one sister, Mrs. Devereau of Guelph. The funeral which was largely attended took place on Wednesday morning to the R. C. church, thence to the Walkerton cemetery.

JUDGE BARRETT

The flags on all government and municipal buildings in Walkerton were placed at half-mast on Thursday last as a last tribute to our esteemed citizen, Judge William Barrett, senior judge of the County of Bruce, who passed away at the Bruce County Hospital that afternoon. Judge Barrett had been in failing health for many months and underwent an operation at the hospital on January 20th. Although the operation was of a minor importance, the shock was too much for the judge's rundown system, the spark of life departing on Thursday afternoon. The judge, who was seventy-four years of age, besides his wife, is survived by one daughter, Mrs. C. F. Bate of Brampton, and three sons, Dr. Lawrie of Galt, Ethelbert of St. Paul, and Walter of New York. The funeral was held to the Walkerton cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

The late Judge Barrett began his law practice as a barrister in 1868. He was appointed junior judge of Bruce County in September, 1885, and became senior judge in April, 1893. Had he lived to remain on the bench for two more years he would then have been superannuated. He was a resident of Walkerton for more than forty years, having previously been in business in Durham. He was an excellent judge, well thought of all over the county. Never was there a more conscientious Judge than Mr. Barrett. He inspired instant respect and confidence. Suitors always knew that if all the facts could be adduced they would get justice tempered with leniency for offenders, unless the welfare of the public demanded severity. He was always interested in all public events, especially those affecting the County of Bruce. In the matter of sports he was an ardent fisherman. He had a summer home at Southampton, where he used to spend three months every year, doing his business from there. Last summer his health did not permit him to go there as usual, but a sojourn at Battle Creek brought him only temporary benefit.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"No," answered Susy, with sudden energy. "'Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.' A guilty man had better die for his crime than an innocent one suffer the slightest unjust suspicion through him! What do you think, Lord Wellrose?" she enquired, turning to the earl, confident also of his answer.

"I agree with you perfectly; a falsely-accused man should clear himself at whatever cost to the real criminal," answered the earl.

"But if the falsely accused man should be quite alone in the world, the guilty man should have father and mother, brothers and sisters, who would be brought to shame and sorrow by his exposure and punishment, then would not the falsely accused be justified at least in keeping silence?" earnestly anquired Benny.

"By no means," emphatically answered the earl.

As he spoke the door was opened, a visitor was announced, and a lady, dressed with Quakerly simplicity in a gray gown, shawl and bonnet, entered the cell.

She bowed to the lady and gentleman present without recognizing either, and then advanced to speak to the young prisoner.

"Benjamin Hurst! how little you are changed except in growth! Benjamin, I should be so glad to meet you again, if it were anywhere else than here," she said, taking his hand and pressing it affectionately.

But the young prisoner gazed on her in dumb amazement.

"Why, Benny, you don't seem to know me at all! And I should have known you anywhere! Look at me, my boy. Don't you recognize me now?"

"Miss Rachel Wood!" exclaimed Benny, in joyful surprise, starting up as if he would have embraced her, then recollecting himself, blushing and sinking back on his seat, but adding in a more subdued manner: "Oh, I am so rejoiced to see you! It was so good of you to come! And, Miss Rachel, I want to tell you at once, I did not commit the murder for which I am to be tried."

"I do not believe you did, Benny! But I am glad to hear you say so, for all that," said Rachel, warmly.

"Ah, but he knows who did! And he is suffering innocently for the guilty, just as he did when he was a poor, friendless child!" said Susy, suddenly breaking into the conversation.

The quiet, Quakerly-looking woman turned with surprise to gaze upon the elegantly dressed young lady who had spoken to her.

"You do not recognize me, Miss Rachel. There is someone else besides Benny it seems who has a short memory for faces. I am Susy, and I am very glad to see you again," said the young lady, offering her hand.

"Suzy Juniper!" echoed Rachel Wood, in surprise, as she took the delicately gloved hand and held it while she gazed on the lively face of the young girl.

"Yes, Suzy Juniper! And now do you recognize me?" inquired Susy, smiling.

"Now I do. But I should scarcely have done so if you had not told me your name. You are more changed than Benjamin Hurst is," said the quiet, Quakerly woman, gazing on the lovely young creature before her.

"Externally I am. But not at heart, for I am so glad to see you, Miss Rachel! It is like old times. Are you not a little glad to see me, too?" inquired Suzy in a plaintive voice.

"Indeed I am, my dear, and greatly surprised," said Rachel Wood, taking the kiss that Suzy offered in the overflowing love of her faithful young heart.

"And the Earl of Wellrose? Surely, Miss Rachel, you know Lord Wellrose? He is one of the visitors of the duchess school, where you are the matron," said Suzy.

And the earl, at the mention of his own name, arose and bowed, and resumed his seat.

"I have the honor of some slight acquaintance with his lordship," said Rachel, returning the bow, "but the gentlemen visitors of the school have more to do with the teachers' department than with the matron's."

"Rachel!" broke in Suzy once more. "I began by telling you that Benjamin Hurst is doing now in his manhood precisely what he did fifteen years ago in his friendless childhood. He is shielding the guilty at the risk of his own life! Oh, Rachel, please unite with us in trying to persuade him to clear himself from the false imputation of this crime."

"Miss Rachel, I implore you, do not attempt to do so. Do not distress yourself or me by urging a course that I cannot pursue," entreated the young man.

"We must trust in Providence to the clearing up of this mystery. It is evident that Mr. Hurst will not clear himself at the expense of another, even when that other is the guilty party. Let us not pursue the discussion," said Lord Wellrose.

Benjamin Hurst thanked his lordship with a grateful look.

And soon after this the visitors departed, after having promised to return the next day.

Suzy went home and telegraphed, and then wrote to the manager of the Theatre Francaise to say that her brother and accredited agent, Mr. William Juniper, had left London for Paris on the third of the current month, to treat with him concerning an engagement for herself and troupe at the theatre; that she had been daily and hourly expecting to see him, or to hear from him on the subject of his mission; but up to the date of her letter she had neither seen nor heard from him; that she was suffering great anxiety on her brother's account; and she besought the manager to have inquiries set on foot in Paris, as she feared that her brother had met with foul play.

The manager wrote back by return mail to say that he had notified the Parisian police as to the disappearance of the missing young gentleman, and that he would write again to inform mademoiselle, as soon as anything should be ascertained on the subject.

But day after day passed and no news of William Juniper came from the other side of the channel, and Suzy's anxiety daily increased.

The term of her engagement at the Covent Garden Theatre expired, and she positively declined all overtures toward a re-engagement there, or a new engagement anywhere else.

The newspapers reported that Mademoiselle Ariella had abruptly left the stage, and left it forever; that she was suffering from a slight indisposition, and had retired only for a short season; that she had entirely lost her voice, and would never sing again; that she was about to start on a professional tour through the United States of America; that she was going to be married to a German grand duke; that she was going into a French convent to take the veil; that she had gone to the insane asylum.

Every rumor was inconsistent with every other.

And every new report contradicted the last preceding one.

Meanwhile Suzy lingered in London, living in strict retirement at her little palace in Park Lane, seeing no company but the Earl of Wellrose, and going nowhere but to Newgate to visit the poor prisoner there.

Benny bore his confinement with his usual patience and fortitude, and waited for the opening of the sessions at the Old Bailey.

A fortnight had passed in this way, when one morning an event occurred that changed the whole aspect of affairs so far as the young prisoner at Newgate was concerned.

It was the day before the opening of the sessions.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Earl of Wellrose was sitting with Benny in his cell, and speaking words of comfort and encouragement to prepare him for his arraignment with cheerfulness and strength, when the door was suddenly thrown open, and Percy Mellias, accompanied by the governor of the jail and the high sheriff of the county, entered the cell. The faces of all three bore signs of unusual disturbance, though it seemed to be of a pleasant nature.

Lord Wellrose and Benjamin Hurst looked at them and at each other, expecting—they knew not what.

The three newcomers bowed to the earl and then Mr. Percy Mellias turned to Benny, and said, with some excitement:

"Mr. Hurst, you can bear trouble with great fortitude. Can you bear happiness as well?"

Benny looked at the questioner with surprise, and then, as a gleam of his old humor twinkled in his eyes, he answered:

"I don't know. The experiment has never been tried upon me."

"I think you can bear it, however," said the lawyer, with a smile. "Now listen, Mr. Hurst. And Lord Wellrose, you too, will be astonished! I am glad, however, that Miss Suzy is not here to-day. If she had been, our communication must have been deferred until her departure."

"It seems to me that you are taking unusual pains to prepare us for something," said Lord Wellrose, with a smile not devoid of curiosity.

"Yes, I am preparing you for something. Benjamin Hurst!" he said, turning to the prisoner, "we bring an order for your immediate discharge. You are entirely cleared from all imputation of guilt. You are a free man from this hour!"

"Thank God!" exclaimed the astonished and delighted prisoner, even without knowing or suspecting the cause of his deliverance. "Oh, thank God!"

And he burst into tears of joy and gratitude.

"Mr. Hurst, I am delighted," added Percy Mellias, warmly grasping and shaking the hand of the young man.

"I congratulate you with all my heart, though I do not, in the least, understand the turn affairs have taken. God bless you, Benjamin Hurst," said Lord Wellrose, earnestly shaking his hand.

"Thanks, thanks," said Benny, half choking with emotion.

The governor of the jail then begged permission to read the order for the prisoner's discharge, and he read it.

"But how came all this about?" enquired the earl.

"Let us get out of this place first, and then I will tell you. It is a strange story, not without its sorrow for some concerned, though in fact my pleasure at the vindication of my client here made me forget that. Come! I have a four-wheeled cab at the door. Come, Mr. Hurst. My lord, will you accompany us?"

"Certainly," said Lord Wellrose, rising.

Benny was already standing with his hat in his hand.

They left the dark and gloomy prison and went out into the street, where the afternoon sun was shining brightly.

"We will drive to the Morley House and take a private parlor for an hour or two, if your lordship pleases?" said Mr. Mellias.

"Certainly," said the earl.

And they all entered a cab that was waiting before the door, and Mr. Mellias gave the order to drive to the Morley House.

When they arrived there Mr. Mellias, who acted for the little party, got out and engaged a private parlor, to which he ordered refreshments to be brought, and in which the three soon found themselves comfortably seated around a table, with a bottle of light wine and a plate of biscuits before them.

Here Mr. Percy Mellias told his strange story. It was in brief this:

That among the victims of the fatal accident on the Paris and Marseilles Railroad was William Juniper, who though not instantly killed, was fatally injured.

He had been dragged from beneath the ruins of a railway carriage, and conveyed in an insensible condition to the nearest house, where, for several days, he lingered in a state of coma.

Just before his death, as often happens in such cases, he came to his senses, and to the full consciousness of his condition.

His first act was then to ask for the attendance of a clergyman and a magistrate.

And in answer to his call the venerable cure of the parish and a notary from the village came to his bedside.

To them he made a full confession of the unintentional murder that he had committed, and that had driven him from his native country.

This confession was taken down from his lips in writing, and duly sworn to, signed, witnessed, sealed and despatched to the proper authorities in London.

It had arrived on that day. And the order for the release of Benjamin Hurst had been immediately sent to the sheriff and the governor of Newgate.

These two officers, glad to be the emissaries of deliverance to the prisoner, were on their way to his cell for the purpose of discharging him, when they were joined by Mr. Percy Mellias, who, ignorant of what had happened, had come for a last consultation with his client before the trial.

The sheriff told him of the pleasing nature of their errand, and he was of course, sincerely delighted with the turn affairs had taken.

So Mr. Percy Mellias had scarcely heard the good news two minutes before he communicated it to his client.

"But, oh, Heaven! this news that has saved me, what will it do for her, the dead man's sister?" sighed Benny.

"She is just and right-minded. And, although there will be the natural grief for the lost brother, yet she will suffer less than she would have done had you remained under the heavy imputation of blood-guiltiness. She will know, besides, that there has been no murder in the case, since there was no intention to kill. In due time she will take comfort," said Mr. Percy Mellias.

"Ah, she will be awfully shocked by the news. Who will venture to break it to her?" murmured the young man sorrowfully.

"That will I," answered the Earl of Wellrose gravely, as he arose from the table.

"Ah, my lord, it will be a painful task!" said Benny.

"I know it," murmured the earl. And then, after a pause, he said: "Mr. Hurst, will you do me a favor?"

"Assuredly, my lord."

"Will you, then, follow my advice to you—which is, to take a room here for the present, and wait till I can have an opportunity of consulting with you about your future career?"

"I will, Lord Wellrose, with thanks," replied Benjamin, who, for some occult reason, arising out of their unconscious blood relationship, or from some hidden sympathy or pure love and trust, or from all these causes combined, never felt the slightest sense of humiliation in receiving favors from his unknown brother.

"Quite right. Good-day, then. I will see you to-morrow morning. Good-day, Mr. Mellias," said the earl. And bowing to both his late companions, he left the room.

Outside he took a hansom and drove to Park Lane to break the news of her brother's death to Suzy.

He sent in his card, and in a few moments was invited into the drawing room, where he was received by Mrs. Brown.

The housekeeper's face wore the traces of recent tears, and her manner was very grave as she greeted Lord Wellrose, and said:

"I hope your lordship will excuse Miss Juniper this morning. She has just heard of the shocking death of her brother, and—"

"She has heard, then! From whom? Who has incautiously shocked her with the news?" exclaimed the earl.

"No one did, sir. She received a letter this morning from the French priest who attended her brother on his deathbed. He died a Christian, I am happy to say, sir. Poor young man! His head was a little turned with the company he kept, but his heart was not bad," said the housekeeper, willing to say all the good she could of the poor boy cut off in the flower of his wild youth.

"No," said the earl. And then, "How is Miss Juniper this morning?"

"Sir, she has been in hysterics ever since she got the news until about fifteen minutes ago, when we gave her an opiate, which composed her. She is now sleeping quietly."

"Keep her so," said the earl, as he arose to go. "And please to tell her when she awakes that I have been here, and will call at this hour to-morrow, when I hope she will be able to receive me."

And he bowed and left the house.

The next morning, when he called at Park Lane, Suzy received him in her rose parlor. And, though she was deadly pale, she was perfectly calm and collected, and she met him with quiet courtesy.

In reply to his expressions of sympathy and condolence, and to his implied rather than expressed questions as to herself, she answered that she should leave that day for France to be present at her brother's funeral; that soon afterward she should sail for Australia, to make a visit of duty to her parents.

"They must inevitably hear of their bereavement, you know, Lord Wellrose. And it is better that they should have the comfort of a visit from me at the same time," said Suzy.

"You are quite right, dearest," said the earl kindly.

He stayed a long time with her that morning, and with a promise to meet her at the railway station, and escort her to Dover to see her on board the Calais boat, he left her.

From Park Lane he went immediately to Trafalgar Square, and called at the Morley House to see Benny.

The young man received his visitor in his small bedroom on the third floor—the only apartment that his limited means could command.

"Now, my dear fellow, I have come on business. I wish to settle with you to-day about your future career. You are quite young enough to strike out into a new path. Now, what path would you like to take—the church, the law, medicine, the army or the navy? Take time to think, before deciding," said the earl kindly.

"If I might choose—" began Benny. And then he blushed like a girl, and paused.

"Choose! It is what I desire you to do. What would you like?"

"All England is arming for the Crimean war. I should like to enter the army."

Ah, poor boy! He had never known his father, yet he had inherited his father's martial passion. William Douglas had also wanted "to enter the army."

Lord Wellrose reflected for a few moments, during which Benny misinterpreted his silence, and hastened to say:

"Ah, forgive me, my lord! I spoke impulsively and without discretion. I know now how improper my wish is, since I have not the physical powers of endurance that would fit me to be a common soldier in war time, nor yet the education that would prepare me for the duties of an officer. You are right, my lord."

"You mistake me, my dear Hurst. I have been turning over in my mind the best and quietest way of meeting your views. And I have found it now. I have a young friend—Ensign Charley Blount, of the - - - regiment of foot. His regiment is ordered to the Crimea, and he does not want to go there. He wishes to sell out and stay at home. Good! His commission shall be purchased for you. You shall enter the army, and go to the war, Mr. Hurst; and, although you enter it only as an ensign, which is the lowest grade of commissioned officer, yet I feel persuaded that you will rise."

(To be Continued.)

Although wireless apparatus was not fully developed until 1909, it is estimated that over 5,000 lives have been saved by its use.

PROF. SMITH.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

BUT BRITAIN STOOD FIRM.

(Philadelphia Record)

There are no legal complications in the case of the steamer Dacia. She carries a lading of cotton and nothing else; and cotton, by universal agreement of the nations, is declared noncontraband. The port of Bremen, for which the steamer is cleared, is not under blockade, so there is no question of blockade-running involved. Unless the British naval authorities have evidence to warrant a suspicion that the lading of the vessel is other than has been declared, the exercise of the right of search must be limited to an examination of the ship's papers. There is only one possible ground for controversy, namely, whether the status of a vessel with American registry is determined by American law or by the opinion of a British prize court; and this, from the American point of view, is not a ground for controversy at all. There is "nothing to arbitrate;" there is no basis even for diplomatic negotiations.

She Was In Bed For Seven Weeks

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MADAME BERUBE.

Montreal Lady Tells How, After Four Year's Illness, She Found a Complete Cure for all Her Troubles.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—(Special.)—Madame J. Baptiste Berube, residing at 1393 Logan avenue, this city, asserts that after four years suffering from kidney disease she has been completely restored to health by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I had a pain in my left side around the heart," Madame Berube says in her statement. "I suffered constantly with headache and backache, and for seven weeks I was in bed with kidney disease and feebleness. The doctor could not help me, so I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"After the first box I was some better. I continued to use Dodd's Kidney Pills till now the palpitation has left me, and I am a well woman, able to do my work. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and I recommend them to all persons who suffer as I did."

Notice how many women are rising to tell their suffering sisters they can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. The reason is that nine-tenths of women's ills spring from diseased or disordered kidneys. Every woman whose kidneys show signs of weakness should use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

MILITARY FOLLY.

(Buffalo Express)

This German disaster demonstrates what The Express pointed out at the time of the Scarborough raid, that the risking of valuable ships for the purpose of throwing a few shells into seaside resorts and killing the civil population is the greatest folly from a military point of view, besides being an act of inhumanity. Such manoeuvres are inspired by pride and hatred, rather than by cool, prudent calculation, and they were probably ordered by the highest civil authority, the Kaiser, rather than by the judgment of any trained naval officer.

MORAL WRONG, MILITARY BLUNDER.

(Rochester Herald)

If there never had been a treaty for Germany to violate, the invasion of Belgium was a moral wrong, indefensible in the court of international opinion.

It has also proved to be a fearful military blunder, of fearful cost to Germany. But that is a matter for Germany to settle with her general staff. Her violation of the rights of a peaceful state must ultimately be adjudicated before an international tribunal.

STOCKS AND BONDS

PUBLIC Prices and PUBLIC Dealings

This is the ONLY unrestricted market in Ontario. If you want to buy or sell securities of any kind write to us.

BURNETT'S SECURITIES AUCTION

95 King St. East, Toronto.

India Out of Matches.

A scarcity of matches is being felt in India, and if the war is protracted an absolute famine will likely result. Austria and Sweden did an extensive trade with India in matches and Japan was by no means a mean rival. It is practically impossible to get any matches from Sweden at present, and even consignments from Japan will be limited in quantity. Japanese matches are, moreover, not so popular as the others.

PRIVATE MANAGEMENT BEST.

(Montreal Gazette)

Socialists and Radicals in Great Britain have taken advantage of the situation created by the war to urge the nationalization of the shipping trade. Some in the United States who do not call themselves Socialists, are urging action that would nationalize part of the shipping. For the good of shipping it can be believed both proposals should fail. The shipping trade, like most others, is best managed by men who see opportunities and have the courage to seize them.

BELGIUM'S LANE.

It's a long lane that has no turning.
'Twas a long lane we know;
Led through Brussels then on to Paris,
That's a War Lord tried to hurry;
"Halt!" cried little Belgium;
"Your lane runs out here;
'Tis a chiffon, a little scrap of paper,
But your goal's right there."

It's a long lane that has no turning:
At the Marne that turn came;
Little Belgium called out her army,
Fought and suffered, not in vain;
Back, back 'long that lane go
Prussian Huns of War,
And they'll some day be at bay in Berlin,
For our goal's right there.

The words of the above two verses are so arranged that they may be sung to the chorus of Tipperary.

JAS. W. BIGGS, JR.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE HOUSE THAT KRUPP BUILT.

This is the house that Krupp built.

This is the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

This is the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

These are the generations of iron men that are responsible for the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

This is the ruler who is the culmination of the generations of iron men that are responsible for the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

This is the war that from sheer greed was waged by the ruler who is the culmination of the generations of iron men that are responsible for the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

These are the countries all bleeding and torn that were wrecked by the war that from sheer greed was born that was waged by the ruler who is the culmination of generations of iron men that are responsible for the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.

This is the future of hatred and scorn of the various countries all bleeding and torn that were wrecked by the war that from sheer greed was born that was waged by the ruler who is the culmination of the generations of iron men that are responsible for the spirit of militarism that appropriated the gun that was made in the house that Krupp built.—Life.

A MARRIED EDITOR'S GUESS.

(Buffalo Courier)

The Governor of Colorado has named his wife as "assistant" governor. There may be a question as to which will actually govern.

A Woman's Message to Women

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'S STAND.

(Kingston Whig)

The American people, as a whole, are in sympathy with Britain in this war, and most realize that she is fighting the battle of the republic as well as of the empire. There is a certain small minority, however, that do not care for any consequence, and who, for the dollar they can make, or hope to make, by any deal, do not hesitate to imperil the peace of America.

WASTING TIME.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

The numerous persons who are searching the Scriptures in an endeavor to discover the date for the wind-up of the world are wasting a deal of time and energy which might be more profitably employed in aiding the sufferers from recent and continuing disasters which, in all probability, are not intended to be warnings to humanity.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "PUTNAM'S" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR to-day.

A POULTRY EXPERIMENT.

(New York Sun)

A captain of the London Rifle Brigade who has noticed that hens in Old Flanders lay freely during an artillery bombardment writes home to say that after the war he will "try running a poultry farm on the explosive system." He must be unfamiliar with the industry. It cannot stand any more expense. Already the cost of hygenic quarters for the fowls and the monthly feed bill make the raising of chickens and the production of strictly fresh eggs a luxury.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

FOR DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

A KRUPP A D ZEPP LIFFAHRT.

Says the Kaiser to Zeppelin and Krupp:
"Wir Sind" ready to eat Europe up—
Thirty days to Paris,
Then, by Ghent, hach der sea—
Hey, Goldstein and Hirsch, hurry up!"

Says Rosenthal, Blum and Steinkraus:
"Es ist safer to sitzen ins haus,"
But the drill sergeant shouts:
"Shoulder arms, there, you louts;
Jetzt ist no time for ein schmaus!"

Eimstein, Meyer and Kraus,
Guggenheim, Blitz and Einhaus,
Find they're in a bad muss
With Jap, Hindoo and Russ,
And they hear Johnny Bull cry:
"Heraus!"

Rosenbaum, Stein, Dinkelspiel
Are a little bit shy of cold steel,
The bayonet they hate;
"Es ist schon out of date;
Gott in himmel, but dass ist zu viel!"

Zeppelin, Kaiser and Strauss,
Cum, aber Loi, machen es aus:
"Paradeschritt through?
Heim, by Gott, that won't do."
Says the Kaiser: "I feel like one louse!"

—Prof. Heinrich Otto Von Hasenpfeffer, professor of obstetrics in the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

GERMANY'S SHAME.

(Buffalo Express)

The raid appears to have been of the same character as the naval raid on Scarborough and Hartlepool—an attack on the general population of the country, rather than upon any military works. Such operations can, of course, have no effect except to kill harmless people indiscriminately and destroy private property.

One of the unexplainable features of the war is the adoption by the German commanders of such measures as these, which are not only in violation of The Hague rules, but are without any tangible effect on the military operations that must determine the outcome of the war. Aerial attacks on armies, ammunition bases, etc., are legitimate and, if successful, accomplish a very useful purpose. Such enterprises reflect credit, in a military sense, on those who carry them out. But aerial attack or any other kind of attack on the ordinary civil population of a country was hardly to be expected as a policy of civilized nations in the twentieth century.

CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times make it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strajer, of East Hanaford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Perseverance with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, cures eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, frost bites, and all skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

Never Saw the War.

Killed by a golf ball while on sentry duty is the fate that recently befell a member of C Company of the 4th Black Watch (City of Dundee, Scotland). He had been doing duty as guard at Wernitt, and was at a spot which adjoins Wernitt Golf Course, when a ball driven by a lady from a considerable distance struck him a severe blow on the temple, causing a wound and a considerable flow of blood. He was conveyed in a dazed condition to a villa in which he had been billeted. It was supposed that he was recovering, but later he collapsed.

BABY'S BATTLES

Baby's battles for health can be easily won if the mother will constantly keep at hand the means of aiding her little ones when the emergency may arise. Baby's Own Tablets should be found in every home where there are small children. The Tablets are a gentle but thorough laxative. They are sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH VIEW CORRECT.

(Detroit Free Press)

After making due allowance for partisan bias, the British interpretation of the significance of the Dacia incident still carries a conviction of accuracy of diagnosis which commends it to the thoughtful, we had almost said to the prayerful, consideration of the American nation.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION.

(Rochester Herald)

No government has ever tried to run either a telegraph or a telephone, and succeeded in giving service up to the American standard. The European governments that operate these utilities are much better equipped for the business than is our own government. Yet they fall far short of giving service such as Americans are used to, and as they would insist upon getting.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

FORGETS JUSTICE.

(Chicago Tribune)

Because Great Britain has commanded the sea it is erroneous to suggest that the United States in permitting the exporting of arms to the allies is really acting in an unneutral manner.

Germany has the same right to buy arms in the United States as has any of the allies. She cannot ship them, but she can buy them and store them in this country. This would be a clever war move and the proper one for the Germans to undertake.

In this way Germany would prevent her enemies from obtaining arms and American industries would not suffer.

In the American congress American interests should be paramount.

UNPOPULAR LAWS.

(Buffalo News)

It is impossible to enforce laws that are not backed by public opinion, or held to be reasonable by the majority of the people. That is the practical outcome of reams of legislation.

ITCHING RASH SPREAD OVER BODY

Could Not Sleep. Clothing Irritated. Impossible to Keep from Scratching. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Ten Days Well.

230 Dufferin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.—"I became troubled with a rash similar to hives on my face and arms. Later it spread over my body. This rash itched and burned and if rubbed the skin would become hot and red. It got so very itchy I could not sleep. The more I scratched the worse it got. I sat many minutes at a time with clenched hands to keep from irritating the rash and give my skin time to cool. The first few days the spots increased so rapidly that my body was dotted with them.

"The spots on my face and neck were so plainly visible, especially if I scratched them, that I avoided the folks in the house to hide my disfigurement. Every time my body became over-heated my clothing irritated the rash so much that it was impossible to keep from scratching the parts. Over two weeks of torture and sleepless nights I suffered.

"Knowing from experience that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were good I sent out to the drug store for some. I followed the directions and in a few days I noticed the rash was less; the spots began fading. In ten days I was completely well." (Signed) Mrs. John Lamb, June 11, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

ISSUE NO. 5, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home; whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges prepaid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

A CONFESSION.

(Rochester Post-Express)

President Wilson is credited with a sincere desire to keep our country out of the gigantic swirl of hate and horror which is convulsing half the world. If this is his paramount desire, as it ought to be, he should realize that this is no time to insist on new or forced construction of the rules, so far as they are such, under which belligerents have heretofore fought their wars. This is not a situation for such experiments as he tried on Mexico. He made no protests when Belgium was destroyed in defiance of treaties and Hague conventions which we and all the present belligerents were solemnly pledged to observe. In view of our failure to utter a word of remonstrance then, any interference on our part now with belligerents who are scrupulously obeying all the tacit conventions would be a terrible mistake. The utmost that we can properly ask is that in matters directly affecting us the allies conform to the international rules and usage prevailing when the war broke out. We did not ask Germany to do as much as that. And never even lisped a deprecatory whisper when on the plea of necessity she disregarded all treaties, conventions and civilized usages in her relations with Belgium and made a new law for herself.

THE RAID'S EFFECTS.

(Toronto Star)

These anarch bombs dropped into sleeping villages explain the futile desperation of the enemy.

And they have lost the sanity that should have enabled them to see how worse than futile these crimes are. Wherever a bomb falls a new regiment against them is jerked out of the British soil, and whenever the news of a fresh exploit in baby-killing spreads throughout the world, in every country under the sun, men of British breed lay down the hammer and the saw and the reaping hook and the book and the instruments of whatever kind they use, and take steamer for home to place the figures of armed men between little children and their slayers.

In every bomb they throw there is the seed of two regiments, one rising on the spot, and another from overseas.

Mausonville, June 27, '13.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HOLMES.

CANADA'S WORST ENEMY.

(London Advertiser)

The worst enemy of Canada is the man willing to sacrifice the best interests of this country to the garnering of dollars. It is a sordid business, and there is reason to believe that it has been practed to a considerable extent.

UNFORTUNATE.

(Buffalo Express)

The German official statement continues to the effect that England has no right to be indignant, because English aeroplanes have bombarded the open towns of Friburg, Dares-Salaam and Swakopmund. It is rather unfortunate that the world never hears of a violation of the rules of war by the allies until the counter-violation to revenge the ac has caused an outburst of indignation against the Germans.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

STUPID AND BARBAROUS.

(New York Sun)

"Considerable damage has been done," boasts the official bulletin of the raid on the English east coast. The truth is the damage to property was insignificant and the people killed were an old woman and one boy, while about thirty other persons were wounded. How can a nation be intimidated by such an infinitesimal percentage of mortality? The only effect of the barbarous aggression is to inflame the spirit of its people to white heat and to nerve them to give their lives willingly for the country if the sacrifice is required. So recruiting leaps to higher figures than ever, and money is poured out profusely to support the war to the bitter end. Hatred for an enemy who fights so foully possesses the gentlest natures. The rector of St. Peter's at Yarmouth spoke the common thought when he said: "It is our privilege who live on the east coast to be on the firing line, and we should brace ourselves to face the position with brave hearts."

To sum up, airship attack on unfortified places has no military value; there is no glory in it; it stimulates enlistment among the people outraged; it offends the moral sense of neutrals everywhere and alienates them. Therefore it is an amazingly stupid as well as a barbarous kind of warfare, and attempts to justify it insult the intelligence of the whole civilized world.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

(Buffalo Express)

To those who are saying that the act of the German air raiders showed great daring and courage, it might be appropriately answered that the [illegible] shows great daring and courage, yet civilized people can hardly applaud him.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1915.

THE NICKEL QUESTION.

Does Canadian nickel, which is declared absolute contraband by the British Government, find its way into Germany? The question is not easy to answer. Sir Edward Grey's reply to the United States note referred to the large importation from the States of copper to neutral countries, but made no mention of nickel, nor have we seen any figures bearing on the matter. We understand that the Dominion Government has received assurances from the nickel companies that none of the product is reaching Germany. But that assurance can be taken for what it is worth. The agitation, principally confined to the Toronto World, that the export of Canadian nickel should be prohibited, meets with the opposition of the development companies in New Ontario, and so far the Dominion Government has taken no notice of the agitation. It may be that the British Government does not ask for the stoppage of its export because it does not want further to antagonize the United States Government. The suggestion is made that the industry be nationalized, so that the profit of private gain should be eliminated from the business. The Government would then have the matter in its own hands and would be able to see that none were disposed of that could by any chance get to Germany.

Whatever views the Dominion Government may have on the subject, we think that it should take the people into its confidence. Nothing should be allowed to happen in this country that can bring comfort to Germany, no matter what private interests suffer or at stake. Both Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. Mr. Hearst should speak out on the subject. Silence merely aggravates the situation, and leads to suspicion that neither the Dominion nor Provincial Government is acting in the public interest.

THE PRESIDENT AND GERMAN SHIPS.

Should President Wilson succeed in forcing his ship purchase bill through Congress, a critical state of affairs might easily arise between Great Britain and the United States, which well as Japan. Outside of the Treaty would draw in France and Russia as of London, which is not binding, should the bill become law, Britain would be called upon to judge if she would allow vessels bought from Germany to trade between that country and the States, in the light of common international law, which might be interpreted in a way the President would not like. On the face of it, the action of the President, if he succeeded, would be to give Germany an advantage which a neutral nation is not supposed to give. The Boston Herald says: "Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the administration's financiers, want to get rid of some ships, now useless to Germany and costing thousands of dollars a day in upkeep and repairs. It is a very big stake for which these financiers are playing. But for the administration to lend itself to it is little short of a national scandal." No doubt the President is actuated solely by a desire to benefit the shipping interests of the States, but there is a feeling that his movement is in the interest of Germany as well. The Detroit Free Press says:

> Agents of the Teutonic peoples have already been guilty of several attempts to sow the seeds of distrust and ill-feeling in this country. Men like Dr. Dernberg, Herman Ridder and Ambassador von Bernstorff, and publications such as "The Fatherland," have striven without pretense of concealment to this end. They have tried to revive old and forgotten and forgiven enmities which have been buried under the fact of a hundred years of peace. Some have even gone so far as to give voice to implied threats of what will happen to this nation in the event of Germany's final triumph, unless we show more friendship for Germany at this time.

We do not believe that President Wilson is influenced in any way by the advocates of Germany, but his bill cannot but affect British policy and plans adversely at a time when she should look for something like friendly neutrality from the States, and when the American people so largely sympathize with Britain in her present struggle. By her control of the Atlantic, Britain has driven German shipping from the sea, and the rehabilitation of these ships under American protection would practically take from her the fruits of her silent victory on the sea.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The prospect of $1.50 wheat should make the farmers get busy.

◆

Germany is now adding to her infamy the sinking of merchant ships.

◆

But Britain can also fight under the water, on the water and above the water.

◆

When Britain declared cotton not to be contraband she made a big concession to the United States.

◆

The Government should start a "back to the land" movement if it wants increased production of wheat.

◆

Conan Doyle wants Britain to erect a monument to Count Zeppelin to perpetuate his infamy as a murderer of innocent, helpless people.

BAD BLOOD
Is The Cause of Boils and Pimples.

When boils or pimples start to break out on your face or body you may rest assured that the blood is in an impure state, and that before you can get rid of them it will be necessary for you to purify it by using a good medicine that will drive all the impurities out of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a blood purifying remedy. One that has been on the market for the past forty years. One that is known from one end of the country to the other as the best blood purifier in existence. It cures boils, pimples and all other diseases arising from bad blood.

BOILS CURED.

Mr. Andrew B. Collier, River Glade, N.B., was troubled with boils for years, in fact, did not know what it was to be rid of them until he used Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured him.

PIMPLES CURED.

Mr. Otto Bayer, Yarker, Ont., had his face and neck break out with pimples. He tried several kinds of medicine without success. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters banished them.

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When Kitchener says that the war will begin next May, he may mean that he will then go over and take command himself. His chief work will be finished at home.

◆

Will it be necessary to carry the fiery cross across the country to rouse young Canada to the fact that their King and country need them? Recruiting in the rural districts is said to be slow and disappointing.

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The Ottawa Citizen says that the United States is under no obligation, moral or otherwise, to protest against any violations of The Hague conventions. Ex-President Roosevelt does not argue that way. He is not so cold-blooded.

◆

In his address before the New York Republican Club recently, Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former colonial secretary of the German Empire, and a spokesman still close to the German government, said: "We must establish a free sea to be plied on exclusively by the merchant marine of all nations. Men-of-war of any nation whatsoever must be forbidden upon the high seas. When that is done the world as it is divided now, will come to a permanent peace." Will the men-of-war have to stay in the Kiel Canal?

◆

The French-Canadians are either entitled to or not entitled to have the French language taught at public expense in Ontario. The speakers of other languages are not entitled to have theirs thus taught. The courts ought to be able to settle the question as to the legality of the French-Canadian contention. Why not carry the matter to the foot of the throne and be done with it? Are they asking for this as a right or as a privilege? At the same time we admit that the French language is on a somewhat different footing in Canada than other foreign languages. Is it a foreign language?

◆

General Nelson A. Miles of the United States army, thinks that "the curse" of polygamy may be permitted in Europe when the war is concluded, as was done in Germany after the Thirty Years' War, in the interest of a restored population. But Dr. Woods Hutchinson pooh-poohs this idea, declaring that not so many are being killed in the war as people may think. Of the 460,000,000 people in the countries involved there are only between 17,500,000 and 14,000,000 men in the field, or about 3 per cent., and not over 1 per cent. of those will be killed or die. Then the doctor says that many women will die in the meantime owing to the war and that polygamy will neither be necessary nor justifiable. We should think not.

◆

The Winnipeg Free Press makes the charge that "from the outbreak of the war, the dirty game of party patronage has been played to the limit in connection with everything having to do with the raising, arming, equipping and maintaining of forces in Western Canada for the service of the Empire." It also charges that the allocation of commissions and positions of command has been made by party patronage committees resulting in the appointing of "political officers to command the men. To get a contract to supply wares to the troops, it declare that a tenderer must first be O K'd by the President of the Tory organization in Winnipeg. Hon. Robert Rogers is blamed for this deplorable state of affairs.

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Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills gently unlock the secretions, clear away all waste and effete matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract.

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Mrs. L. M. Rockfield, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many different remedies which did me no good whatever, I was asked to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial, for they are indeed splendid pills, and I can gladly recommend them to all people who suffer from constipation."

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A Public Idol

"She evidently did not want the question seriously opened," he said, "so I followed your advice and let it alone, and since then she has been charming both to Agnes and me. I feel myself as much of a brute as ever, but I see that the only thing I can do is to hold my tongue about it." To which Kendal heartily agreed.

A few days afterward the newspapers gave a prominent place to reports of Miss Bretherton's farewell performance. It had been a great social event. Half the distinguished people in London were present, led by royalty. London, in fact, could hardly bear to part with its favorite, and compliments, flowers, and farewells showered upon her. Kendal, who had not meant to go at the time when tickets were to be had, tried about the middle of the week after the Oxford Sunday to get a seat, but found it utterly impossible. He might have managed it by applying to her through Edward Wallace, but that he was unwilling to do, for various reasons. He told himself, after all, it was better to let her little note and his answer close his relations with her for the present. Everywhere else but in the theatre she might still regard him as her friend; but there they could not but be antagonistic in some degree one to another, and not even intellectually did Kendal wish just now to meet her on a footing of antagonism.

So, when Saturday night came, he passed the hours of Miss Bretherton's triumph at a ministerial evening party, where it seemed to him that the air was full of her name, and that half the guests were there as a pis-aller, because the Calliope could not receive them. And yet he thought he noticed in the common talk about her that criticism of her as an actress was a good deal more general than it had been at the beginning of the season. The little knot of persons with an opinion and reasons for it had gradually influenced the larger public. Nevertheless, there was no abatement whatever of the popular desire to see her, whether on the stage on in society. The engouement for her personally, for her beauty and her fresh pure womanliness, showed no sign of yielding, and would hold out, Kendal thought, for some time, against a much stronger current of depreciation on the intellectual side than had as yet set in.

He laid down the Monday paper with a smile of self scorn and muttered: "I should like to know how much she remembers by this time of the prig who lectured to her in Nuneham woods a week ago!" In the evening his Pall Mall Gazette told him that Miss Bretherton had crossed the channel that morning, en route for Paris and Venice. He fell to calculating the weeks which must elapse before his sister would be in Venice, and before he could hear of any meting between her and the Bretherton party, and wound up his calculations by deciding that London was already hot and would soon be empty, and that, as soon as he could gather together certain books he was in want of, he would carry them and his proofs down into Surrey, refuse all invitations to country houses, and devote himself to his work.

Before he left he paid a farewell call to Mrs. Stuart, who gave him full and enthusiastic accounts of Isabel Bretherton's last night, and informed him that her brother talked of following the Brethertons to Venice sometime in August.

"Albert," she said, speaking of her husband, "declares that he can not get away for more than three weeks, and that he must have same walking, so that what we propose at present is to pick up Edward at Venice at the end of August, and move up all together into the mountains afterward. Oh, Mr. Kendal," she went on a little nervously, as if not quite knowing whether to attack the subject or not, "it was devoted of you to throw yourself into the breach for Edward as you did at Oxford. I am afraid it must have been very disagreeable both to you and to her. When Edward told me of it next morning it made me cold to think of it. I made up my mind that our friendship—yours and ours—with her was over. But do you know she came to call on me that very afternoon—how she made time I don't know—but she did. Naturally, I was very uncomfortable, but she began to talk of it in the calmest way while we were having tea. 'Mr. Kendal was probably quite right,' she said, 'in thinking the part unsuited to me anyhow. I asked him for his opinion, and I should be a poor creature to mind his giving it.' And then she laughed and said that I must ask Edward to keep his eyes open for anything that would do better for her in the autumn. And since then she has behaved as if she had forgotten all about it. I never knew any one with less smallness about her."

"No; she is a fine creature," said Kendal, almost mechanically. How little Mrs. Stuart knew—or rather, how entirely remote she was from feeling—what had happened! It seemed to him that the emotion of that scene was still thrilling through all his pulses, yet to what ordinary little proportions had it been reduced in Mrs. Stuart's mind! He alone had seen the veil lifted, had come close to the energetic reality of the girl's nature. That Isabel Bretherton could feel so, could look so, was known only to him—the thought had pain in it, but the keenest pleasure also.

"Do you know," said Mrs. Stuart presently, with a touch of reproach in her voice, "that she asked for you on the last night?"

"Did she?"

"Yes. We had just gone on to the stage to see her after the curtain had fallen. It was such a pretty sight, you ought not to have missed it. The Prince had come to say good-bye to her, and, as we came in, she was just turning away in her long phantom dress with the white lace falling round her head like the Romney picture—don't you remember?—of Lady Hamilton—Mr. Forbes has drawn her in it two or three times. The stage was full of people, Mr. Forbes was there, of course, and Edward, and ourselves, and presently I heard her say to Edward, 'Is Mr. Kendal here? I did not see him in the house.' Edward said something about your not having been able to get a seat, which I thought clumsy of him, for, of course, we could have got some sort of place for you at the last moment. She didn't say anything, but I thought—if you won't mind my saying so, Mr. Kendal—that, considering all things, it would have been better if you had been there."

"It seems to me," said Kendal, with vexation in his voice, "that there is a fate against my doing anything as I ought to do it. I thought, on the whole, it would be better not to make a fuss about it when it came to the last. You see she must look upon me to some extent as a critical, if not a hostile, influence, and I did not wish to remind her of my existence."

"Oh, well," said Mrs. Stuart in her cheery common-sense way, "that evening was such an overwhelming experience that I don't suppose she could have felt any soreness toward anybody. And, do you know she is improved? I don't quite know what it is, but certainly one or two of those long scenes she does more intelligently, and even the death-scene is better—less monotonous. I sometimes think she will surprise us all yet."

"Very likely," said Kendal, absently, not in reality believing a word of it, but it was impossible to dissent.

"I hope so," exclaimed Mrs. Stuart, "with all my heart. She has been very depressed often these last weeks, and certainly, on the whole, people have been harder upon her than they were at first. I am so glad that she and your sister will meet in Venice. Madame de Chateauvieux is just the friend she wants."

Kendal walked home feeling the rankling of a fresh pin-point. She had asked for him, and he had not been there! What must she think, apparently but that, from a sour, morose consistency, he had refused to be a witness of her triumph!

Oh, hostile fates!

A week later Eustace was settled in the Surrey farm-house which had sheltered the Sunday league on its first expedition. The Surrey country was in its full glory; the first purple heather was fully out, and the distant hills rose blue and vaporous across stretches of vivid crimson, broken here and there by the dim gray greens of the furze or the sharper color of the bracken. The chorus of birds had died away, but the nests were not yet tenantless. The great sand-pit near the farm-house was still vocal with innumerable broods of sand martins, still enlivened by the constant skimming to and fro of the parent birds. And under Kendal's sitting-room window a pair of tomtits, which the party had watched that May Sunday, were just launching their young family on the world. One of his first walks was to that spot beyond the pond where they had made their afternoon camping ground. The nut-hatches had fled—fled, Kendal hoped, some time before, for the hand of the spoiler had been near their dwelling, and its fragments lay scattered on the ground. He presently learned to notice that he never heard the sharp sound of the bird's tapping beak among the woods without a little start of recollection.

Outside his walks, his days were spent in continuous literary effort. His book was in a condition which called for all his energies and he threw himself vigorously into it. The first weeks were taken up with a long review of Victor Hugo's prose and poetry, with a view to a final critical result. It seemed to him that there was stuff in the great Frenchman to suit all weathers and all skies. There were sombre, wind-swept days, when the stretches of brown ling not yet in flower, the hurrying clouds, and the bending trees, were in harmony with all the fierce tempestuous side of the great Romantic. There were others when the homely, tender, domestic aspect of the country formed a sort of framework and accompaniment to the simpler patriarchal elements in the books which Kendal had about him. Then, when the pages on Victor Hugo were written, those already printed on Chateaubriand began to dissatisfy him, and he steeped himself once more in the rolling artificial harmonies, the mingled beauty and falsity of one of the most wonderful of styles that he might draw from it its secrets and say a last just word about it.

He knew a few families in the neighborhood, but he kept away from them, and almost his only connection with the outer world, during his first month in the country, was his correspondence with Madame de Chateauvieux, who was at Etretat with her husband. She wrote her brother very lively, characteristic accounts of the life there, filling her letters with amusing sketches of the political or artistic celebrities with whom the little Norman town swarms in the season.

After the third or fourth letter, however, Kendal began to look restlessly at the Etretat postmark, to reflect that Marie had been there a long time, and to wonder she was not already tired of such a public sort of existence as the Etretat life. The bathing scenes and the fire-eating deputy, and the literary woman with a mission for the spread of naturalism, became very flat to him. He was astonished that his sister was not as anxious to start for Italy as he was to hear that she had done so.

This temper of his was connected with the fact that after the first of August he began to develop a curious impatience on the subject of the daily post. At Old House Farm the post was taken as leisurely as everything else; there was no regular delivery, and Kendal generally was content to trust to the casual mercies of the butcher or baker for his letters. But, after the date mentioned, it occurred to him that his letters reached him with an abominable irregularity, and that it would do his work no harm, but, on the contrary, much good, if he took a daily constitutional in the direction of the post-office, which gave a touch of official dignity to the wasteiest precincts of a grocer's shop in the village, some two miles off.

For some considerable number of days, however, his walks only furnished him with food for reflection on the common disproportion of means to ends in this life. His sister's persistence in sticking to the soil of France began to seem to him extraordinary. However, at last the monotony of the Etretat postmarks was broken by a postcard from Lyons. "We are here for the night on some business of Paul's; to-morrow we hope to be at Turin, and two or three days later at Venice. By the way, where will the Brethertons be? I must trust to my native wits, I suppose, when I get there. She is not the sort of light to be hidden under a bushel."

This post-card disturbed Kendal not a little, and he felt, irritably, that somebody had mismanaged matters. He had supposed, and indeed suggested, that Miss Bretherton should inclose his note in one of her own to his sister's Paris address, giving, at the same time, some indication of a place of a meeting in Venice. But if she had not done this, it was very possible that the two women might miss each other after all. Sometimes, when he had been contemplating this possibility with disgust, he would with a great effort make himself reflect why it was that he cared about the matter so disproportionately. Why was he so deeply interested in Isabel Bretherton's movements abroad, and in the meeting which would bring her, so to speak, once more into his own world? Why? Because it was impossible, he would answer himself indignantly, not to feel a profound interest in any woman who had ever shared as much emotion with you as she had with him in those moments at Nuneham, who had received a wound at your hands, had winced under it, and still had remained gracious, and kind, and womanly! "I should be a hard-hearted brute," he said to himself, "if I did not feel a very deep and peculiar interest in her—if I did not desire that Marie's friendship should abundantly make up to her for my blundering!"

Did he ever really deceive himself into imagining that this was all? It is difficult to say. The mind of a man no longer young, and trained in all the subtleties of thought, does not deal with an invading sentiment exactly as a youth would do with all his experience to come. It steals upon him more slowly, he is capable of disguising it to himself longer, of escaping from it into other interests. Passion is in its ultimate essence the same, wherever it appears and under whatever conditions, but it possesses itself of human life in different ways. Slowly, and certainly, the old primeval fire, the commonest, fatalest, divinest force of life, was making its way into Kendal's nature. But it was making its way against antagonistic forces of habit, tradition, self-restraint—it found a hundred other interests in possession—it had a strange inner crudity and timidity of nature to fight with. Kendal had been accustomed to live in other men's lives. Was he only just beginning to live his own?

But, however it was, he was at least conscious during this waiting time that life was full of some hidden savor; that his thoughts were never idle, never vacant; that, as he lay flat among the fern in his moments of rest, following the march of the clouds as they sailed divinely over the rich breadth and coloring of the commons, a whole brood of images nestled at his heart, or seemed to hover in the sunny air before him—visions of a slender form fashioned with Greek suppleness and majesty, of a soft and radiant presence, of looks all womanliness, and gestures all grace, of a smile like no other he had ever seen for charm, of a quick impulsive gait! He followed that figure through scene after scene; he saw primroses in its hand, and the pale spring blue above it; he recalled it standing tense and still with blanched cheek and fixed appealing eye, while all round the June woods murmured in the breeze; he surrounded it in imagination with the pomp and circumstance of the stage, and realized it as a centre of emotion to thousands. And then from memories he would pass on to speculations, from the scenes he knew to those he could only guess at, from the life of which he had seen a little to the larger and unexplored life beyond.

And so the days went on, and though he was impatient and restless, yet indoors his work was congenial to him, and out of doors the sun was bright, and all the while a certain little god lay hidden, speaking no articulate word, but waiting with a mischievous patience for the final overthrow of one more poor mortal.

At last the old postmistress, whom he had almost come to regard as cherishing a personal grudge against him, ceased to repulse him, and, after his seven years of famine, the years of abundance set in. For the space of three weeks letters from Venice lay waiting for him almost every alternate morning, and the heathery slopes between the farm and the village grew familiar with the spectacle of a tall thin man in a rough tweed suit struggling, as he walked, with sheets of foreign paper which the wind was doing its best to filch away from him.

The following extracts from these letters contain such portions of them as are necessary to our subject:

"Casa Minghetti.

"My Dear Eustace,—I can only write you a very scrappy letter today, for we are just settling into our apartment, and the rooms are strewn in the most distracting way with boxes, books and garments; while my maid, Felicie, and the old Italian woman, Caterina, who is to cook and manage for us, seem to be able to do nothing—not even to put a chair straight, or order some bread to keep us from starving—without consulting me. Paul, taking advantage of a husband's prerogative, has gone off to flaner on the Piazza, while his women folk make life tolerable at home; which is a very unfair and spiteful version of his proceedings, for he has really gone as much on my business as on his own. I sent him—feeling his lack of misery, as he sat on a packing-case in the middle of the chaos, terribly on my mind—to see if he could find the English consul (whom he knows a little), and to discover from him, if possible, where your friends are. It is strange, as you say, that Miss Bretherton should not have written to me; but I incline to put it down to our old Jacques at home, who is getting more and more imbecile with the weight of years and infirmities, and is quite capable of forwarding to us all the letters which are not worth posting, and leaving all the important ones piled up in the hall to await our return. It is provoking, for, if the Bretherton party are not going to stay long in Venice, we may easily spend all our time in looking for each other: which will, indeed, be a lame and impotent conclusion. However, I have hopes of Paul's cleverness.

"And now, four o'clock! There is no help for it, my dear Eustace. I must go and instruct Caterina how not to poison us in our dinner tonight. She looks a dear old soul, but totally innocent of anything but Italian barbarities in the way of cooking. And Felicie she is well-meaning but ignorant, so, unless I wish to have Paul on my hands for a week, I must be off. This rough picnicking life, in Venice, of all places, is a curious little experience, but I made up my mind last time we were here that we would venture our precious selves in no more hotels. The heat, the mosquitoes, the horrors of the food, were too much. Here we have a garden, a kitchen, a cool sitting-room; and if I choose to feed Paul on tisane and milk puddings, who is to prevent me?

(To be Continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VI. February 7, 1915.

Ruth chooses the true God.—Ruth 1. 1-22.

Commentary.—I. Removal to Moab (vs. 1-5). We are not told at what time during the period of the judges Elimelech and his family left Canaan for Moab. It has been thought by many that it might have been during the years in which the Midianites were overrunning the land of Israel and robbing the people of their produce. There may have been a famine because of long-continued drought. It is clear, however, that scarcity of food led this family, consisting of Elimelech, Naomi, his wife, and their sons, Manlon and Chilion, to seek better conditions in the land of Moab. The ten years spent by Naomi there were full of distressing experiences. Her husband died. Her sons married women of Moab. Later the sons died, leaving her alone with her two daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth. Jews are disposed to consider the afflictions that came to this family in the light of punishment, inflicted upon them for leaving the land of Israel and going into a heathen country, and for intermarrying with people of another race and religion. However this may be, we have the assurance that the Lord, by a peculiar train of providences, brought high honor to Ruth because of her choosing to live and die among God's people.

II. The return (vs. 6-10). 6. Then she arose — Naomi, after living in the land of Moab ten years, decided to return to her former home. This was Bethlehem, called Bethlehem-Judah, as distinguishing it from the Bethlehem in Zebulun. The country of Moab—This was a region forty or fifty miles from north to south, and twenty miles from east to west, lying east of the territory occupied by the tribes of Israel. She had heard— As there was not much intercourse between Israel and outside nations, it was probably some time after there came to be plenty in Israel before the news reached Naomi. Giving them bread—Acknowledgment is here devoutly made to God for the prosperity that Israel was enjoying. 7. They went on the way to return—Naomi and her daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth, set out together on the way to the land of Judah. Orpah and Ruth were going with Naomi to keep her company, for a part of the distance, out of respect and love for her. 8. Naomi said——Go, return—The time had come, as Naomi thought, for them to part. She was leaving the place where her loved ones had died, and now she must bid her loving daughters-in-law farewell, to go on alone. She thought they would be better off to remain in their own land and among their own people than to go into the land of Israel, for for she well knew the attitude of the Israelites toward people of other nations. Each to her mother's house—To the mother is given the special care of the daughter. The Lord deal kindly with you—Naomi would dismiss her loved ones with an earnest and humble prayer. As ye have dealt with the dead, and with me—Naomi paid a high tribute in these words to the character and conduct of her daughters-in-law. She approved of their treatment of her sons and of herself.

9. That ye may find rest—To find rest is an Oriental form of expression for entering the marriage state. This state is in general the divine order for men and women, and they who are happily married are restful. Each of you in the house of her husband—Naomi was making for Orpah and Ruth the best wish and prayer that she could frame. Then she kissed them—She was leaving them forever, as she thought, and bade them an affectionate farewell. Lifted up their voice, and wept—They thus expressed their grief at parting. 10. We will return with thee unto thy people—Naomi's attempt to send her daughters-in-law back was apparently unsuccessful. Her life in Moab and her attitude and conduct toward them were such as to win them to herself. So greatly were they taken up with her that they would bid farewell to country and kindred rather than say good-bye to her.

III. Two choices (vs 11-18). 11. That they may be your husbands—The Mosaic law required that if a man should die, leaving a wife and no child, the man's brother should marry sion to the law just mentioned, Naomi reminded her daughters-in-law that she she had no more sons who could her. In this connection and in allude their husbands. 12. Go your way—She would persuade them to return to their respective homes, for there were better prospects for them there, as she viewed the situation, than in the land of Israel. 13. Would ye stay for them from having husbands—Naomi first sets forth an improbable supposition, and then makes the thought of Orpah and Ruth's marrying sons that she might yet bear, to appear ridiculous. The hand of the Lord has gone out against me—Naomi felt that the Lord was permitting severe affliction to come upon her in taking away her husband and her sons. 14. Wept again—The Orientals are demonstrative in their grief. This scene must have been a most impressive one. Orpah kissed her mother-in-law—The last sad kiss of a tearful separation; after which she, unlike Ruth, turned back to her people and her gods. The great deity of the Moabites was Chemosh (Num 21: 29; Judges 11: 24.) Ruth clave unto her—Ruth was not yet convinced that it was best for her to return, nor was she persuaded to do so. 15. Return thou—Naomi tried to use to advantage the argument that Orpah had gone back, therefore Ruth should go also.

16. Intreat me not—Ruth's mind was made up. She had chosen to go with Naomi. Orpah might choose to return, but she was determined to go to the land of Israel. Whither thou goest, I will go—There was no hesitancy on Ruth's part. She knew she was going among a strange people, but she also knew the course she had chosen was the right one. Thy people shall be my people—Ruth severed forever her connection with her country and people, for she had found a better people and a better country. Thy God my God—This was an expression of her determination to love and serve the true God alone. 17. There will I be buried—The choice Ruth made was to be in force to the end of life. It was not an experiment with her. It meant everything to her to make the choice and she would never go back from what she had decided. 18. Stedfastly minded—Naomi was convinced that Ruth's choice was fully made and further argument and entreaty were useless, therefore she said no more against her going with her.

IV. Arrival at Bethlehem (vs. 19-22). The arrival of Naomi and Ruth in the city was soon generally known. The acquaintances of Naomi wondered if it were really she. She said, "Call me not Naomi; call me Mara," for Naomi means pleasant, and Mara means bitter. She felt that the Lord had testified against her and had afflicted her. Their arrival was in the time of barley harvest, or in April. Ruth at once found profitable employment as a gleaner in the field of Boaz and later became his wife.

Questions.—Where is Moab? What family went from Bethlehem to Moab? What led them to go? Who were Orpah and Ruth? How long was Naomi in Moab? What change came to the family in Moab? Why did Naomi decide to return to Bethlehem? What choices did Orpah and Ruth make with regard to going with Naomi? What arguments did Naomi use to persuade her daughters-in-law to return to their mothers' houses? How did Ruth express her decision?

Practical Survey.

Topic—True consecration.

I. The standard of Naomi's life.

II. The embodiment of Ruth's choice.

I. The standard of Naomi's life. We are here given a glimpse into the domestic life of Israel. The customs of the time were primitive and the habits of the people simple. Naomi and her two daughters-in-law in their widowhood present a pathetic picture. A common sorrow had brought them very close to one another. Naomi was a strong character. She proved herself a true Israelite indeed. God wonderfully supported her in all her afflictions. Her record at a pattern of patience and fidelity to all generations. An inevitable crisis came when Naomi resolved to return to Bethlehem. Her influence upon Ruth and Orpah was clearly manifest in their resolution to return with her. Naomi did not desire to prevent either of them from accompanying her to Canaan, but she did not wish them to do so simply for her sake. When she spoke of their kindness to her she did not contemplate how much their conduct was the result of her own. Her character as a true mother was "the stem around which the tendrils of their young hearts might climb to their mother's God." The character of both young widows is beautiful, but the best of parting revealed the heroine. Orpah loved Naomi and wept bitterly at parting from her. Ruth was fixed in her desire to cast in her lot with her desolate and destitute mother-in-law. Naomi was careful to put Ruth in an attitude of entire freedom. Orpah failed in courage though not in affection. Ruth's love led on to faith and a living heritage. All the elements of a true choice of God are here described in Naomi's dealings with her daughters-in-law. She stood firm in presenting the tests necessary for them to continue with her.

II. The embodiment of Ruth's choice. There is no utterance in the Old Testament more pathetic than Ruth's words of entreaty and resolve. Courage and sacrifice, love and devotion breathe all through them. The simple pathos and unstudied eloquence of her language is unsurpassed. Love and resolution were at their height. Lovely and gentle as she appeared, humbly and affectionately as she pleaded, there were amazing dignity and firmness in her resolve, the fervent outpouring of a true heart. Ruth does not appear to have bestowed a thought upon an accurate adjustment of duty and interest; nor to have considered whether her feelings were extravagant or reasonable; neither to have entertained any idea that she was making a sacrifice at all. The love of her yearning heart was her monitor and law. The marriage-bond had been to her a law of liberty because a law of love. At her marriage the current of her life had received its direction and in a nature like hers that was to be maintained forever. Her formness was the result of the thoughtful decision of her enlightened mind and consecrated heart. That strong and brave decision revealed a character of no ordinary quality. Her outward life was but the spontaneous outflow of the sum of all her actions and reached the utmost limit of her existence. The religion which her mother-in-law brought with her to Moab became Ruth's hope. One Gentile proselyte was thereby to be brought to the worship of Israel's God. Little was Naomi aware of the treasure she was bringing to Isreal, or of the honor which was in store for Ruth, or of the part she had in such soul-winning. Ruth's choice was prompt, humble, affectionate, determined and entire. She made the transfer of herself freely, completely and without reserve. Had her steadfastness depended upon her human relations alone and had her heart not rooted itself in the divine she would have followed Orpah. Her heart proved to be the true monitor and benefactor of her life. The crowning grace of her character was her piety. The utter unselfishness in her devotion is beautiful to contemplate. Human kindness, filial piety, affectionate constancy, uncomplaining toil, true chastity, sweet patience, strong faith and noble generosity are all found in this record of domestic life.

THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Large Percentage of People Less Than Normal.

In a recent contribution to the Illinois Medical Journal H. H. Goddard calls attention to the prevalence of feeble-mindedness and says: "The importance of this problem is recognized in an instant when we learn that at the very lowest estimate 25 per cent. of our criminals belong to this class. Perhaps 50 per cent. of our prostitutes are feeble-minded girls; the same is true of our paupers, our drunkards, our ne'er-do-wells; in fact, we now recognize that a large percentage of the various classes of people who make our social problems are mentally defective. Twenty-five per cent. is a minimum estimate, while it has been shown that in all probability 50 per cent. is much nearer the truth, and it may even run higher. A superintendent of one reformatory for men estimates that 75 per cent. of his inmates are feeble-minded; careful tests of the girls in a reform school have shown 72 per cent. feeble-minded. In fact, wherever there are any statistics it invariably points to the higher figure."

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EDITORIAL

CANADA'S BIG SHARE

Up to date and including the shipment which left by the steamship Calcutta from Halifax just before Christmas, Canada has sent to the suffering Belgians almost one million dollars worth of goods, not to say anything about cash contributions.

Ontario, according to the Consul Rochereau de la Sabliere, who is in charge of the contributions in the province, has responded splendidly to the appeal for help at this time. The consulate has been a busy place arranging the goods and having them re-shipped to Montreal and Halifax to be sent abroad.

The grand total in figures given out by the central executive committee for the victims of the war in Belgium, amounts to $906,865.

The first shipment made on October 29, S. S. Tremorvah, included 1700 tons of potatoes, 140 tons of flour, 4000 cases of clothing, 1000 drums of cheese, 50 barrels of salted meat, 200 barrels salted fish and 6000 cases of canned goods. The Doric carried on Nov. 28th, 12,000 bags of flour, 11,000 barrels of potatoes 1100 cases of navy bread, 1500 boxes dried apples, 2000 cases of canned goods, 5000 packages of clothing. This week, besides 112000 bushels of wheat—the gift of Ontario and Quebec, the Calcutta steamed out with 84 carloads of flour, dried apples, clothing and miscellaneous goods. Besides all this there has been weekly shipments from Montreal, the headquarters of the relief committee.

With the available goods promised it is expected that 1500 cases will go on the fourth steamer. The executive, however, needs money to buy wheat for which it has had many pathetic appeals.

RURAL DEPOPULATION

The statistics of population gathered by the Ontario Department of Agriculture from the returns of municipal assessors have been proved by the Dominion census a trustworthy source of information. They showed according to an analysis made by the Weekly Sun, some time ago, that from 1911 to 1913 the rural or township population of Old Ontario decreased in forty counties 30,185 and increased in five counties 3,045. There was a net loss in two years of 27,139

The tide seems to have turned Comparing the statics of township population in these counties taken from the assessment reports of last spring statistics of 1913, it appears that only twenty-two counties show the following losses.

Bruce	966
Dufferin	188
Dundas	148
Durham	505
Elgin	113
Grenville	204
Grey	502
Hastings	52
Huron	490
Lambton	599
Lanark	250
Leeds	57
Lennox and Addington	180
Manitoulin	108
Muskoka	113
Norfolk	43
Northumberland	283
Peel	314
Perth	32
Prescott	485
Prince Edward	140
Stormont	25
	4,461

The following counties show gains:

Algoma	197
Brant	858
Carleton	2 465
Essex	340
Frontenac	650
Glengarry	880
Haldimand	100
Halton	388
Kent	20
Lincoln	380
Middlesex	180
Ontario	500
Oxford	263
Parry Sound	76
Peterboro	112
Renfrew	187
Russell	1 080
Simcoe	384
Victoria	50
Waterloo	225
Welland	1 670
Wellington	222
Wentworth	1 250
York, excluding the city of York	2 152
	12,662

COSTS $15,962,000 DAY.

An exhaustive study of the cost of the European war has just appeared in the Berlin Vorwaerts, a Socialist newspaper.

The military expenditures of the British Empire are given as about $4,250,000 a day, or $637,500,000 up to Jan. 1. The cost of the war to France up to Dec. 10 is given as $1,288,200,000, or, difference in time considered, more than twice the amount spent by Great Britain.

Taking the Russian expenditures to Nov. 15 as a basis, it is shown that the Russian campaign has so far cost $9,200,000 a day, or $1,380,000,000 up to Jan. 1. The expenditures of the Belgian, Servian and Japanese governments are given as about $1,600,000 a day, or roundly, $240,000,000 up to Jan. 1.

The figures also show that it costs the Allies $2.05 a day to keep a man in the field.

The following is given by the Vorwaerts as a table of expenditures made by the governments of the Triple Entente and their allies:

	Cost a day	To Jan. 1
Great Britain	$4,250,000	$637,500,000
France	9,912,000	1,170,800,000
Russia	9,200,000	1,330,000,000
Their Allies	1,600,000	240,000,000

No detailed amounts are given in relation of the war to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The statement is made, however, that the cost for the two is $21,000,000 a day, or $3,150,000,000 up to Jan. 1

Adding the expenditures of all the nations at war, the daily total is about $15,962,000, and the total up to Jan. 1, $6,894,300,000.

The Detroit Tribune, a morning paper established 79 years ago, has been merged with the Detroit News, and the morning publication except on Sundays, will be discontinued. The European war is causing great havoc in the newspaper publishing business in the United States as well as in Canada. The cost of production now exceeds the revenues in most cases, the smallest factor of which latter is the receipts from circulation.

There is a reason why few young men from the rural districts of Ontario have been enlisting for the service at the front, besides that of not feeling the urgency of the call to the same extent as do the young men in the towns and cities, that is they are not there to enlist, as they were to enlist and did for service against the Fenians in 1866. Another reason is that where there are young men on the farm it is difficult to get help to replace them, in some case it would be impossible. On some farms there are no young men, on others there may be one, and in others more. Where the latter is the case there would not seem to be much excuse: When all feel that the call is imperative they will readily respond.

School Reports.

S. S. No. 7 BRANT

Report for January Names given in order of merit.

Sr. IV—Greta Kerry, Stella Scott, Martha Fordyce, Wilfred Brown, Florence Young, Hugh Reed, Oliver Seller.

Jr. IV—Dan McKeeman, Tom Desmond, Gordon Scott, Gordon Kerry.

Sr. III—Gretta Gregg, Lillie Scott, Winnie O'Reilly, Dick Desmond.

Jr. III—Jack McKerman.

Sr. II—Maurice Young, F. Smith, Arthur Young, Verna Blue, T. Young, A. Hoffarth, Marjorie Brown.

Jr. II—Lila Kerry, Tracey Desmond M. Young, Harry Scott, Lloyd Gregg, Edith Blue, Frank Desmond, Nelson Kerry, Joe O'Reilly.

Sr. I—Percy Gregg, Melvin Pearson Carrie Hoffarth.

Sr. Primer — M. Napper O. Edmunds, Willie Zettler, Jennie Alexander, Joseph Kupperschmidt.

Jr. Primer — Grace Kerry, Lizzie Zettler.

Number enrolled, 42. Average attendance, 31.

E. S. Lovell, teacher.

DUNKELD SCHOOL REPORT.

Sr IV. Pass A Chisholm, J. Garland, L. Johnston

Sr. III.—Hon.—C. Garland, B. Garland, M. Abell. Pass—W. Parker, I. Schuler.

Jr. III.—Hon. S Kafferz, (V Abell. E. Waechter. Pass—W. Parker, W Reddy, C. Parker, W. Symonds, I. Knoll, R. Chesney.

II. Pass—L. Symonds, H. Schmitzler, O. Johnston, J. Becklerger, I Parker.

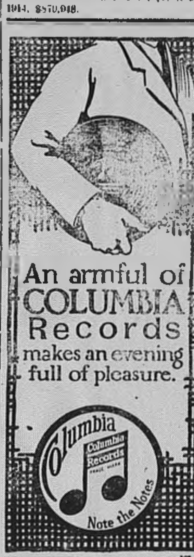
Sr. I.—Hon.—A. Garland, H. Chesney, O. Knoll. Pass—S. Becklerger, R. Parker.

Sr. Pr. — Hon. — J. Monahan, J. Waechter, F. Schettler, P. Becklerger Pass—F. Johnston, L. Graff, M Johnston, S. Knoll, F. Symonds

Jr. Pr.—Pass—I. Abell, H. Frisch, M Caldwell.

Mary M. Keith, teacher

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway, according to the auditor's report for the week ending January 21st., shows a decrease over the same week of last year of $84,118. The figures are as follows. 1915, $795,830; 1914, $879,948.



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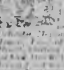

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In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for **75c** or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for

$1.75

The Bruce Old Boys' and Girls' Association will hold their Annual At Home in the Oddfellows' Temple, 229 College Street, Toronto, on Friday evening Feb. 5th.

The law now requiries that butter wrappers be printed. If you leave your orders at the Telescope Office the work will be done properly and promptly.

It is so far back to Queen Victoria that a Toronto paper believes she was the "mother-in-law" of the Kaiser? Victor the Good was the mother of William the Violent.

Flour is still going up in price. The millers of Canada must be patriotic to themselves to an advanced degree as Canadian flour is selling in England at a lower price than in Canada.

Liesmer & Co. have secured the Ford agency for the Township of Brant, and intend opening up a garage in Walkerton in the near future. The firm have leased the warehouse opposite the Queen's Hotel for this purpose. The Walkerton branch will be managed by E. Kalbfleisch. - Mildmay Gazette.

Arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department whereas the ordinary rate of two cents per ounce applicable to all letters sent from Canada to the United Kingdom, will now apply to letters addressed to the British and Canadian troops in France and Belgium where the rate generally is five cents.

One day at a time is the secret of every noble life. One day at a time taken up bravely with its duties faithfully done as they come. Its trials patiently borne, its temptations firmly resisted, its crosses cheerfully carried its joys rightly used and its gladness gathered from every hour as it passes on. Instead of making many resolutions at the first of the year to be quickly broken, let us so live to meet each day bravely and take what it brings unquestionably.

The days, weeks and years slip away like water in a running stream. Times great clock never loses a moment. Relentlessly, surely the moments pass, and our eager hands are not able to detain them. We cannot keep back the flying years, but we can and should keep the blessings they bring. Hold fast to the lessons they have taught. Keep the memory of their joys. Enrich every day of life with the garnered wealth of the days behind.

The third Canadian Contingent will recruit at Guelph. Bruce County has been asked to supply 150 men and to judge from the present activities this number will be easily supplied.—Mildmay Gazette.
The Gazette man is apparently endeavoring to leave the impression with his readers that there is no more room for recruits in the third, but this is not the case. Of the 150 men required from Bruce only 70 have enrolled, and the officials are sending out an urgent call for additional volunteers. Yet the Gazette has the audacity to claim that men required would easily be supplied. The Mildmay scribe has been very timid in respect to the enlisting of the three contingents and naturally so for Mildmay's response to the call of King and Country for the three contingents has been limited to one man.

TO START FLAX MILL

Mr. George Anderson, ex-M.P.P., was in town on Tuesday looking over the flax mill, with a view to purchasing the industry. We understand he was pleased with the proposition and it is to be hoped that he will unite with others in re-organizing the company. Mr. Anderson generally makes a success of every enterprise that he launches, and if he puts his shoulder to the wheel the flag industry will move as it never moved before. There is bright prospects for the flax industry in the near future as all the flax-producing countries of Europe are at war.—Ripley Express.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Richards
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

MOVING TO HANOVER

Mr. Jos. H. Brocklebank, who recently disposed of his farm on the 4th con. Brant, by auction, has purchased a house in Hanover and will move his household effects there.

AVERAGE LIFE 10 DAYS

The average life of army horses when put on active service at the front is only about ten days, and consequently the demand for remounts from Canada is steadily increasing. The war Office is asking for increased supplies from Canada, and it is understood that a considerable number of the horses purchased for the second Canadian contingent are to be shipped at once to England. They will be replaced by further purchases from the farmers of Canada, under direction of the purchasing committee appointed by the Government.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The year 1915 comprises the latter part of the 139th. and the beginning of the 140 h. year of American independence and it corresponds to the year 6628 of the Julian period, the year 5675-5676 of the Jewish era; the year 2668 since the foundation of Rome the year 2575 of the Japanese era, and the year 1915 of the Mohammedan era In the year 1915 there will be two eclipses, both of the sun. The first will be the annular eclipse on February 12th., visible to Australia and large parts of the Indian and Pacific Ocean and the second will be on August 10th visible in eastern Asia.

EDITOR WAS NETTLED

Day before yesterday a perfectly nice lady called us up and, with tears in her voice, reproved us for not mentioning the fact that she had had a friend visiting her last week. We told her that she had not let us know about it and therefore we did not know she had a visitor. Then she said, "Well you should have known, I thought you were running a newspaper." Wouldn't that rattle your slats? Some people think that an editor ought to be a cross between Argus and Anna Eva Fay. They seem to thing that our five senses are augmented by a sixth that lets us know everything that happens, even if we see, hear, feel, taste or smell it not. Dear lady, editors are only human. If you have a friend visiting you, if you are going away, if Johnnie falls and breaks his arm, if your husband chops his toe instead of a piece of wood; if anything happens that makes you glad or sad, happy or mad, call us up. Tell us about it. That's the way to get it in the paper.--Gore Bay Recorder."

LEAVING FOR FRANCE

At last the order has come for the Canadians at Salisbury to leave for France. Although nothing official has been made public it is common knowledge throughout the camp that the Canadian contingent will begin embarkation for the contingent this week. Already the cavalry division has gone, it having been found necessary to move them to Southern France in order to save the horses and so that the men might be enabled to continue their training, which was rendered practically impossible by the terrible weather conditions on Salisbury Plain. Now comes the order for the rest of the first contingent. The whole camp is happy. The men have chafed under the unusual restraint of English army discipline, but they have accepted conditions as they found them and all they ask now is to be allowed to go to the firing line as soon as possible. It is not known from what port they will embark. The effect upon the men has been remarkable. Everywhere their is ample evidence of the highest spirits and rejoicing that at last the boys from the Dominion are to be given their chance.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

SPELL IT BACKWARDS

Four little girls in Salem, Mass., had rehearsed for a sunday school concert in which each was to recite a piece and then turn a letter to the audience, the combined letters spelling "S T A R" signifying the Star of Bethlehem. Unfortunately at the concert the girls went out onto the stage from the wrong side so that when the turning process was completed the letters spelled "R A T S."

MARRYING AFTER JOINING

Men who marry after joining the Canadian contingents, must provide for the support of their wives. H. B. Ames, M. P. Honorary Secretary of the Patriotic Fund in commenting on this decision by the Government said that the organizers of the fund had decided to support it in this step. He said there appeared to have been an epidemic in marrying after men had enlisted.

BIG NAVAL GUNS

Two 16.1-inch guns, the biggest ever manufactured in America and shipped to a foreign nation, were lashed to the deck of the Cunard Liner, Transylvania, when she sailed for Liverpool from New York on Friday last. They were consigned to the British Navy and will be taken to the Harland and Wolff shipbuilding yards in Belfast, where British warships are now under rush construction. Each gun is fifty-three feet long and weighs 7.8 tons. They represented part of a big order for war supplies which Charles M. Schwab secured for the Bethlehem Steel Co. shortly after the outbreak of war. The Transylvania also carried the inner skin of a battleship turret, which was consigned to Harland and Wolff.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

Talking by telephone across the continent, linking the Atlantic and Pacific by a speech canal just as the big ditch across the Isthmus of Panama joins the two oceans by a water-way, that is one big feature of this week's news. Alexander Graham Bell inventor of the telephone, talks from New York to Thos. A. Watson, 3,400 miles away in San Francisco. And as they talk they think of that day thirty-nine years ago when with much shouting and endless repetition they achieved the first long-distance conversation by telephone over a distance of two and one-half miles from Cambridgeport to Boston. Their transcontinental talk of Monday last over 3,400 miles of mountain and valley, desert and plain, was carried on with as much ease as if they had been at opposite ends of the same room whereas the earlier one of two odd miles was achieved only with much labor, anxiety and uncertainty.

LICENSE REDUCTION

Hanover will have one liquor licence less after next May. The town council acted on largely signed petition presented by the W.C.T.U. last Friday evening asking for license reduction. The ladies asked to have 2 licenses of the four in operation here cut off, but a motion to that effect was defeated by a vote of th. council.--Hanover Post.

WILL BE SPECIAL TAXES

The arrangements are going ahead for the opening of Parliament, on Thursday, members have already arrived to take up residence. Of outstanding importance is the question of war taxes or rather the raising of revenue necessitated by the conflict. The amount is roughly estimated at $150,000,000. The changes in view are naturally guarded with the greatest secrecy, with a view of preventing importers from taking undue advantage. There is little doubt that luxuries will pay a heavier duty, and probably of a considerable amount. Special taxes imposed will in all probability be a stamp tax on banking and legal documents, and very probably an increased direct tax on banks and other financial institutions chartered by Federal Government. At least seven or eight millions additional annually must be raised. Fortunately there is no bonded indebtedness falling due for four years.

BIG ORDER FOR SHRAPNEL

Mr. Gordon N. Griffin, Manager of the Canada Beds, Limited returned on Saturday night from Montreal where he got a signed order from Col. Bertram, chairman of the shell committee for 25,000 eighteen stroke No. 111 shrapnel, says the Chesley Enterprise. The Dominion Government supplies the shell and bullets and they are loaded here, with the exception of the time fuses which are put in at Woolwich, England. The job is worth about $100,000 and will take until October 1st to complete, Mr. G. N. Griffin Manager of the Canada Beds, deserves credit for landing such a big order when so many foundries are after orders. The price at which the shells are to be manufactured is set by the Government. Mr. Griffin is in Toronto ordering the special machinery for manufacturing these shells, the cost of which will be approximately $12,000 Two shifts of 15 men each will be employed for 12 hours each, making work for 30 men. There will be work for everybody and no man need go idle in this town or community because preference will be given to the local workingmen. The manufacture of the Sharpnel will begin about March 1st.

FEDERAL ELECTION TALK

A rumor on the streets of Toronto revives Federal election talk. The latest suggestion is that the Government will seek the approval of the people for the new taxes to be imposed to provide for military expenditure, and bring on an election in May. No verification of this could be obtained from politically informed men Toronto. A Conservative member from a nearby constituency who visited Ottawa last week, is of the opinion that the coming session will last until Easter, with another meeting of the House in the fall and an election in the spring of 1916. It is pointed out that the voters' list in eight Northern Ontario ridings have not been revised since 1911, and legally this should be done at least one year before an election.

SHOOTING ATTACK

Lakelet was all excitement last week on Wednesday over an attempted shooting attack upon young Robert Caudle by Tom Bennett. Young Caudle resented some very abusive language directed at his mother and sister by Bennett and when the latter refused to go away, Caudle hit him across the legs with his whip. In a fearful passion, Bennet rushed to where his old shotgun was lying and while Caudle had his back turned and was preparing to drive away with his team, Tom drew his musket and fired the shot missing Caudle's head by a very narrow margin. Realizing he had missed, Bennet tried to re-load for a second shot, but was overpowered by Henry Huth, the blacksmith, who succeeded in taking the gun away from him. Instead of feeling remorse over the perpetration of his insane act, Bennet's only regret was that he had failed in his purpose of finishing the younger man. Constable John Wolfe arrested Bennet and after his preliminary hearing before F. Dixon, J. P., had him removed to the cells at Goderich where he will await trial. During the past twenty years Bennet has been a public nuisance, and though he has been in jail on various charges at regular intervals during his checkered career, the present charge against him is the most serious and he will, no doubt, be sentenced to a few years stretch in the penitentiary at Kingston on the charge of shooting with intent to kill. Bennet is known to possess a violent temper when under the influence of liquor, and it is thought he had secured a supply of cider somewhere before the shooting affray took place. If this is the case the man who supplied him with the liquor is in a sense responsible and will, no doubt, figure prominently in the trial case.—Mildmay Gazette.

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS

It's not such a "long way to Tipperary" Biscuits—just as far as the nearest grocery store.

Each one bears a picture—troops of the allied armies. Each one is crisp, brown, and delicious. Say Tipperary to your grocer.

D. S. PERRIN & COMPANY, LIMITED
London, - - Canada

Use PURITY FLOUR and do justice to your baking ability

Your bread, pies, cakes and pastry can be *no* better than the flour you use. For the sake of *your family's health* and *your reputation* as a cook you *should always use* PURITY FLOUR. Tell your grocer that you want a sack of PURITY FLOUR. Give it a *fair* trial—an *actual baking test*—and if it does not prove to be *the best flour* you have ever used *your money will be returned.*

What more evidence do you require of the *superior* baking qualities of PURITY FLOUR? Doesn't it stand to reason that PURITY *must be the best* and *purest* flour milled? Otherwise we could never afford to guarantee it so liberally.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread" and—Better Pastry too

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

FAITHFUL WAR HORSE.

A Welshman, a driver in the Royal Field Artillery, told the following simple story about his horses in the war:

"I had driven them for three years. I tell you I could talk to them just as I am talking to you. There was not a word I said that they did not understand. And they could answer me—they could, indeed. I was never once at a loss to know what they meant. When I was astride one of them—why I had only got to think what I wanted him to do and he would do it without being told.

"Early in the retreat from Mons a shell crashed right into the midst of the section with which I was moving. A driver in front of me was blown to bits. My gun was wrecked. I was ordered to help with another. As I mounted the fresh horse to continue the retreat I saw my two horses struggling and kicking on the ground to free themselves. I could not go back to them. I tell you it hurt me.

"Suddenly a French chasseur dashed up to them, cut the traces, and set them at liberty. I was a good way ahead by that time, but I kept looking back at them, and I could tell that they saw me directly they were on their feet.

"Those horses followed me for four days. We stopped for hardly five minutes and I could not get back to them. There was no work for them, but they kept their places in the line like trained soldiers. They were following me to the very end, and the thought occurred a thousand times, 'What do they think of me on another horse?' Whenever I looked there they were in the line, watching me so anxiously and sorrowfully as to make me feel guilty of deserting them. Whenever the word 'Halt!' ran down the column I held up my hand to them and they saw it every time. They stopped instantly.

"Whether they got anything to eat I do not know. I wonder whether they dropped out from sheer exhaustion—I hope to heaven it was not that. At any rate one morning when the retreat was all but over I missed them. I suppose I shall never see them again. That's the sort of thing that hurts a soldier in war."

MYSTERY BOX STILL SEALED.

The world will have to wait longer than it expected for the revelation of the secret of Joanna Southcott's mystery box, which has been locked up for a hundred years.

Joanna Southcott, daughter of a farmer and for some time a domestic servant, declared that she possessed supernatural powers, and wrote and dictated prophecies in rhyme. She died on October 29th, 1814, leaving to her followers, "The Box of Sealed Writings." This, it has always been understood, was to be opened on January 12th, 1915, "by twenty-four bishops."

The chief follower of the present day is Alice Seymour, of Crapstone, Yelverton, Devon. In a Christmas circular to the faithful, she declared that the box was "not foretold to be opened in 1916," but will be sent for by the bishops "suddenly and unaware" in a time of national danger, and that the bishops can be represented by their chaplains or other appointed clergy.

PRINCE'S £100,000 IN GIFTS.

The Government has accepted an offer made by the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior to establish and equip a convalescent home for Indian officers and sepoys in the East African Protectorate.

Only a week ago the Maharajah Scindia presented a fleet of motor-ambulance-cars, motor-lorries, and motor-cycles, costing £25,000, to the King for the Army and Navy. He has also fitted out, in conjunction with the Begum of Bhopal, the hospital ship Loyalty (formerly the liner Empress of India), containing 500 beds. Other contributions are:

£10,000 for the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund.

£15,000 for motor transport.

£6,000 for Belgian refugees.

£5,000 for officers' motor-cars.

£1,000 for telescopes.

£1,000 for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

A conservative estimate of the Maharajah's gifts is £100,000.

FALL IN SHIPBUILDING.

There has been a little slackening of trade in the shipbuilding yards since the war. At the end of last year, excluding warships, there were 462 vessels of 1,621,316 tons under construction in the United Kingdom, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding, which only takes into account vessels of 100 tons and over.

This is a decrease of 96,000 tons since September last and 329,000 tons less than the total building in 1913, a record year. Glasgow again leads with 96 vessels of 398,028 tons, and Belfast is second with 28 vessels of 329,000 tons. There are 28 vessels between 100,000 and 40,000 tons being built.

SCOTS FUSILIER HERO.

The King has approved of the grant of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Private H. Graham, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers, for

Gallantry on September 11, near Vailly, during a temporary retirement from a forward position, when he carried a wounded comrade, under heavy fire, into safety; on hearing that another wounded man had been left behind he at once returned and brought him also away to cover.

NOTES.

William Mitchell, J. P., produce merchant, Aberdeen, was fined £60 at Edinburgh for a contravention of the Trading with the Enemy Acts. In April he entered into a contract with a Hamburg exporter for the supply of Russian pickled eggs, and on October 23 wrote to Hamburg inquiring what prospect he had of receiving the eggs.

Sir Frederick Howard died on Wednesday week, at Bedford, where he was born eighty-seven years ago. He was a deputy-lieutenant of the county and was knighted in 1895.

The Alderley Mummers, a troupe of which has been in existence for more than a century, gave their quaint performance to a large house party at Alderley Park, Lord Sheffield seat in Cheshire. The mummers have always been members of the Barber family, and all the performers on the Wednesday night last week were related to each other.

Owing to the gale the relief of the keepers of the Wolf Rock lighthouse, Land's End, was five weeks overdue.

Job Green, a Dorset, shepherd, has died at Dorchester in his 102nd year.

Lord Brassey has sent £10 to the Chief Constable of Eastbourne to be handed to Police-Constable Evenden, who brought his grandson, Lieutenant the Hon. Freeman-Thomas, son of Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay.

Ten scrap-books compiled by Edward FitzGerald, the poet of "Omar Khayyam," have been bequeathed to the Ipswich Museum by his niece, Miss Eleanor Kerrick, to be added to the relics in the FitzGerald room in Christ Church mansion. The scrap-books consist of portraits of all manner of notabilities, kings and pugilists, bishops and murderers being pasted side by side. They contain many original pen-and-ink sketches by Charles Keene, of Punch, also drawings by John Constable. Some of the drawings are enriched with comments by the poet.

Rev. W. J. Springett, in his 92nd year, is about to resign after 61 years as vicar of Dunkirk, Kent.

Sentenced at Leeds to eighteen months' hard labor for theft, John Taylor, aged 21, quickly removed his boot from his left foot and hurled it at the magistrate. It missed, but struck counsel on the shoulder. The man was with difficulty removed from the dock.

The employees of Messrs. N. Corah & Sons, Leicester, having during 1914, by means of contributions of a penny per week, raised £640 for hospitals and £274 for a war fund. Messrs. Waterhouse, Reynolds & Co.'s employees have given £310 to the local hospitals.

Thomas Williams, the mute hermit of Dafen village, near Llanelly, wrote to the Carmarthenshire County Council demanding £100 compensation for damage to his property by children and others. He lives alone on private means, and has not spoken for thirty years, conducting his necessary business by writing.

Mr. Henry John Roby, the author of the famous Latin Grammar, died on Monday, week at Lancrige, Grasmere, in his 85th year.

Ald. Sir James Duckworth, J. P., died at Castlefield, Rochdale, in his 75th year. He began work in a cotton mill before he was seven, and subsequently sold tea from door to door. Later he built up a vast business as a provision merchant. He was president of the United Methodist Free Church in 1894.

In commemoration of the centenary of the death of Charles Dibdin, the author of "Tom Bowling" and other sea songs, a memorial tablet was unveiled in the tower of Holyrood Church, Southampton, where Dibdin's father was parish clerk. Miss Grace Dibdin, a great-great-granddaughter of the poet, was present.

Mr. T. Kirkby, of Gleadless, has now five sons serving in His Majesty's forces, H. Kirkby being the fifth to enlist.

Mr. W. C. Anderson, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, was returned member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield in succession to the late Mr. Joseph Pointer.

Nottingham corporation decided to promote a bill for acquiring certain rights in the Trent navigation of the river between Newark and Nottingham, at an estimated cost of £150,000.

At Barnsley Sam Willie Silverwood, laborer, of Cawthorne, was remanded for a week on a charge of the wilful murder of Amy Newton, the wife of a neighbor, by shooting her.

Under a sliding scale, the wages of Northumberland miners are, in accordance with the Quarterly Ascertainment, reduced 5 per cent., making them 47 per cent. above the basis of 1879. The reduction takes effect at the first pay day in January.

Col. J. C. Doveton, cousin of Admiral Sir F. Sturdee, has died at Bath, aged 75. He had been Conservator of Forests in India.

The death occurred suddenly at his residence at Welton, near Hull, from heart attack, of Col. Henry Broadley Harrison-Broadley, M. P. for Howdenshire, aged 61.

Dr. Hugh Roberts Williams, of Buckley, who has been in practice in the locality for nearly twenty years, has died at the age of 45.

For attempting to trade with the enemy Robert W. Gribbon, in business as Gribbin Bros., linen merchants, has been fined £75 at Belfast.

Mr. George Hubbard, of Burton-on-Trent, and his brother have just celebrated their golden weddings. They were married to two sisters on Boxing Day, 1864, (and each has spent all his married life in Burton.

Mr. D. A. Thomas has presented the Cardiff battalion of the Welsh Army with a machine gun, bugles, fifes and drums. Another donor has presented a second machine gun.

The Mayor of Coventry has announced that the Mayoress of Coventry are henceforth to have a badge of office—a brooch with the city arms set in pearls and a chain attached. Each year a link will be added, with the name of the mayoress. Miss Doris Pridmore, will be the first wearer of the insignia.

During the Christmas fog in the Black Country seven lives were lost by persons walking into canals and being drowned. The most painful case was that of sweethearts, Miss Phyllis Chandler, 19, and Mr. S. Crew, 21, and a mutual friend, Miss Mary Wells, 17, who were all drowned. An inquest on their bodies was held, and it was found that the sweethearts were clasping each other, the youth appearing to have attempted to save the girl.

The new tax on beer has led to a revival among the cottagers in some villages in Mid-Essex of the custom of brewing their own beer. In the villages of Shalford and Stisted, near Braintree, home brewing has become quite general.

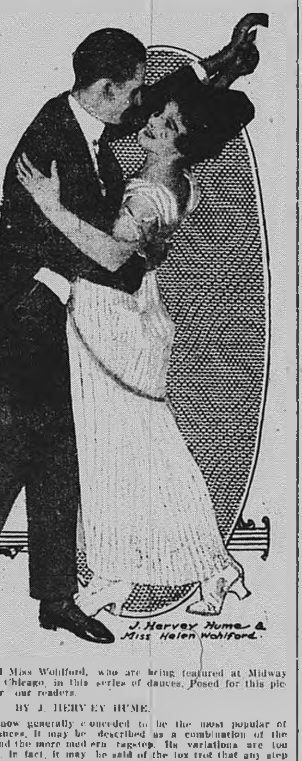
Scores of soldiers in Glasgow tok advantage of their Christmas furlough to make formal declarations of marriage before the sheriff. During 1913 there were 2,475 such marriages in the Glasgow Sheriff Court—an easy record and an increase of fully 500 over last year.

Left with three other children while their mothers went marketing at Hull on Christmas Eve, Laura Sudaby, aged five, stood on a chair in front of the fire and called up the chimney for Santa Claus. The chair slipped and the child fell on the fire and was burned. She died in the infirmary on Christmas Day.

Sir Charles Scarisbrick, Deputy Lieutenant of Lancashire and one of Southport's ground landlords, has been arrested and placed in confinement in Germany.

Steps In the Newest Dances

The Beautiful "Draw Step" In the New "Fox Trot"


J. Hervey Hume & Miss Helen Wohlford.

J. Hervey Hume and Miss Wohlford, who are being featured at Midway Winter Gardens, Chicago, in this series of dances. Posed for this picture especially for our readers.

BY J. HERVEY HUME.

The fox trot is now generally conceded to be the most popular of the new ball room dances. It may be described as a combination of the old "negro shuffle" and the more modern ragstep. Its variations are too numerous to mention. In fact, it may be said of the fox trot that any step which is done in unison with the fox-trot music may be called fox-trotting.

News reached Lincoln that Sir Montague Cholmeley, Grenadier Guards, was killed in action on Christmas Eve. Sir Montague had been at the front only a few days. He was for two seasons Master of the Burton Hunt. He is succeeded by his only son, Hugh, born in 1906.

Public houses in Lincoln must now close at 9 p.m. Notice was served on licensed victuallers by the military authorities. It is further ordered that soldiers and all in His Majesty's service be served only between noon and 1 o'clock, and between 6 and 8 at night.

Midlothian people had the rounding up of about one hundred Icelandic ponies, forming part of the freight of two ships captured on the high seas and brought into Leith.

Official intimation has been received at Blair Castle, Perthshire, by the Duke of Atholl that his youngest son, Captain Lord James Stewart Murray, of the Cameron Highlanders, was posted missing on Dec. 21. He was wounded during the Aisne battle on Sept. 14, on which day also the duke's second son was reported wounded and missing. Lord James returned to the front with a fresh draft of his regiment on Nov. 10.

The death has occurred at the Old Kennels, Haines Hill, near Reading, of Mr. Charles Brockley, who for thirty-five years was huntsman of the Garth Hunt. He retired two years ago.

News was received in Sunderland that Captain Hugh Taylor, Scots Guards, prospective Unionist candidate for the borough, had been killed in action. He was the son of Mr. T. Taylor, coal owner, of Chipchase Castle, Northumberland.

Six soldiers, who formed part of a military picket of ten men were knocked down at Haslemere by a motorcar. One of them named Frederick Giles, aged about forty, a military policeman, died from the injuries received.

While a sergeant of a local battalion was marching a party down Wind street, towards the Drill Hall his rifle went off. One man was killed on the spot and another was wounded and removed to the hospital.

The Whitstable Urban District Council has decided to make up the wages of officers and employees who join the colors to 25 per cent. about the amount they now receive from the Council.

Designs for the new Cap of Maintenance which the King is presenting to York are being prepared and are to be submitted to His Majesty. The 14th century original is to be followed as closely as possible. The cap was first given by Richard II., and is worn by the official who carries the city's sword on all state occasions, even in the presence of royalty.

Mr. Allan Smith, one of Sheffield's best-known violinists, and husband of Miss Eva Rich, the vocalist, is in a nursing home, where he has undergone a severe operation.

The death is announced at Douglas, Isle of Man, of Mr. Harry Unwin, who for many years was a leading member of the band of the Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons. During recent years he had resided at "Alexandra," Douglas. He leaves a widow, son and a daughter.

During 1914 ten old-age pensioners have died in the small village of Wickersley, which is an unusually large number.

From Jump, a small village a few miles out of Barnsley, 88 of its young men have responded to Lord Kitchener's call, and from Hemingfield, an adjoining village, 34.

The Maltby branch of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, at the annual meeting elected their officials as follows: Mr. A. Holliss, president; Mr. Hugh Ross, delegate; Mr. G. Needham, treasurer, and Mr. Edward Dunn, secretary.

Opportunity was taken of the annual New Year tea promoted by the members of the Holbrook Primitive Methodist chapel to entertain all the children in the district who have fathers or brothers serving in the army or navy.

The Vicar of East Retford, Rev J. T. Mumford, R. D., has been gazetted chaplain to the Territorial forces, with the rank of captain, dating from Nov. 30th.

The King has sent a number of hares and pheasants to the wounded soldiers at the Altrincham (Cheshire) Hospital, and the men have also received presents from Lady Stamford.

It is officially announced that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K. C. S. I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, in succession to Sir Harvey Adamson, who will shortly retire on the expiration of his office.

Newcastle City Council is to be asked to sanction extensions to the infectious diseases hospital, costing nearly £20,000.

At a meeting of the London Flour Millers' Association, the price of town households was advanced 1s., to 42s.

It was stated at the Bangor War Distress Committee that there was practically no unemployment in the city.

Named after the ill-fated Belgian town, a Fulham baby who was christened Louvain Newman, has been accidently asphyxiated in bed.

A skilled laborer named Sidney Ernest Herring, aged 39, was killed in Devonport dockyard by a steel plate weighing some tons falling on him and breaking his back.

The export of clover and grass seeds and motor vehicles, or their component parts, except to the countries of the Allies, is forbidden in an order published in a supplement to the London Gazette.

Among the members of the Footballers' battalion of the new army who paraded at the recruiting office in Kingsway were Williamson (the international, of Millwall), Coquet (of Fulham), Archie Needham (Brighton), and Buckley (the Bradford City international).

With eleven Tyneside commercial, Scottish and Irish battalions now practically completed, the War Office has asked the various organizations in Newcastle and Northumberland to unite in a recruiting campaign to obtain 2,500 men for various Territorial Reserve units and men for the Special Reserve.

The Board of Trade has notified the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that it is essential during the war that captains of British merchant ships should always have on board bills of lading and manifest of cargo, as neglect to comply with these instructions may result in ships being stopped and delayed by H. M. vessels or the warships of allied nations.

Mr. Robert Garnett, the well-known Primitive Methodist, of Coxhoe, County Durham, died on Tuesday, aged 84. He estimated he had travelled 20,000 miles, principally on foot, to preach 4,000 sermons.

Changed to Suit.

In England the interest in woman suffrage extends even to the children. A little girl in a strong equal rights family lately named her new kitten Anti-suffragette. Her mother protested. The child answered calmly, "Oh, I am going to change her name as soon as she gets her eyes open."—Christian Register.

* * *

Life no doubt is paved with enjoyments, but we must all expect times of anxiety, of suffering and of sorrow; and when these come it is an inestimable comfort to have some deep interest which will, at any rate to some extent, enable us to escape from ourselves.—Sir John Lubbock.

HATRED OF BRITAIN GERMAN INCENTIVE

Aachen, Germany.—Military experts, attaches, journalists, authors, short story writers, and "Tommies" back from the trenches have discussed the future of the war.

As an American reporter, one who has observed the change that has taken place in Germany in the last few weeks, permit me not only to discuss the new objective of the German army but to indicate about where the first great battle may take place and what its immediate results may be.

This forecast is based on things I have seen, movements of troops, change of bases, preparations for the big battle, and the new dominating motive of all general plans of the German empire—the all comprehending motive of terrible hate for England.

PLANS TO INVADE ENGLAND.

Germany plans to invade England a plan that will be supported by a public opinion in the fatherland without regard to the hazard, the ultimate result, or the slaughter that must reach a bewildering total.

The data, based on personal observations and interviews throughout Belgium and in the frontier towns of Germany, and a certain alleged intuitive sense suggest that the supreme battle of the conflict, beside which the clashes already occurring will be secondary, both with respect to the number of men engaged and the casualties, may be fought somewhere within the triangle described by Ostend or the Flemish coast, Calais on the French coast, and Lille as the apex.

To the so-called military experts this forecast may appear presumptuous. Yet it may be here set down with perfect propriety that the average reporter's prediction of events not far off in this Armageddon is about as good a guess as any. Military science, as the experts would understand it, in a measure has been throw stand it, in a measure has been thrown to the four winds by the German war leaders in the last three weeks. That is, the general plan is no longer hidden.

To understand this one has to know by personal experience the awful hatred that has turned all public opinion in Germany into one channel and with but one objective—England.

AFTER NEW SUBMARINE BASE.

Germany has announced boldly that it will stake everything on a dash to Calais and Dunkirk from the east and south and to Nieuport from the north, with the avowed intention of establishing a new submarine base at the narrowest point of the channel with which to attack the English fleet to whittle it down.

Germany will not fight the English fleet with German battleships under the present relative armament. Germany definitely intends to pit its undersea craft against English dreadnaughts, hoping for such successful raids in time as will seriously cripple the naval power of the hated antagonist and bring about a more nearly equal strength.

To cross the English channel, destroy English shipping, invade the island, raze the coast towns, reduce London—to do this the German nation to-day would make any sacrifice humanly possibly. Such a programme may be untenable, but it will explain the movements of the last three weeks and movements that will be made in the next three or four weeks. However, a recurrence of the daring raid successfully made on the east coast at Scarborough and Whitby may be expected or at least attempted.

HATRED EXTRAORDINARY

The hatred felt toward England by the German people passes beyond the mere meaning of the word as used in ordinary conversation. This feeling toward Great Britain pervades the fatherland and finds lodgment in the breasts of all the people in the great family of 70,000,000 souls.

A prominent manufacturer in Hamburg, discussing this phase of the war development in Germany, says:

"To get at England, to humble that people and, if possible, destroy that nation is the one big thing we now desire. We will fight, too, as long as there is a single German left in Germany. We may be repulsed. We may be forced to retreat, but never will we surrender. The [illegible] in the empire will give the last drop of their blood."

This was a conservative business man, highly educated.

"My own family have been given to the war and they have died in battle. I do not regret it," he went on. "I shall be glad of it if their death we in the end shall destroy England."

A waiter in a cafe in Aachen said to me:

"We feel for the poor French. We don't like to kill them. They were fooled. The Russians the same. They are big untrained boys, and our guns kill thousands of them. It is a pity. But England, ach! we'll destroy them; we'll cut them all to death, and then end the war."

I walked several miles through the wald in the hills behind Aachen stopping at the forest cafes and restaurants. Everywhere it was the same—hatred of England.

NOT CASE AT OUTSET.

At the outset of the war this was not the case. The Germans set about their task with a precision and completeness that amazed the world. But the intensity of the hatred toward England was not aroused among the German people at home until after the Belgians had stayed the mighty hordes long enough to permit England to rush its forces across the Channel and form the junction with the French.

All Germany believed for days that Paris had fallen; that the English Channel was in the possession of Von Tirpitz' dreadnaughts. There was rejoicing in the fatherland.

Then came the awakening. The news percolated through somehow despite censoring, of course slowly, that something had happened a few miles this side of Paris, that Paris was not in the possession of the Uhlans, that the great gray line of the invading infantry had been pushed back. Finally it dawned upon the people of Germany that Paris had been saved from the invasion. Germany awoke to learn that for forty days the conquering imperial army, the terror of half a dozen nations, the unbeatable Uhlan and his lance, had been stopped.

PUBLIC OPINION DIRECTED.

Now comes the psychology of directing public opinion in the fatherland. The people did not want excuses, but a justification and a new patriotism. The government gave it to them. England was blamed for the antagonistic sentiment among the neutrals. The London press just at this moment is picturing the devastation of Belgium with all the power of language and ascribing to the Germans crimes of the most dreadful nature, culminating in the "last straw," the epithets "Huns" and "barbarians."

The word "Hun" simply causes the average German to go straight up in the air. I have seen hate depicted on faces before in my life, but I never saw such as this. Pointing to the octagon of Charlemagne's tower at the great Dom, with the swaddling clothes of the Infant Saviour and the sheet that clothed His body as he was lowered from the cross, there in that sacred chapel, the Germans ask if a Hun did that. They point to the Rathaus, to the marvelous mural paintings of Leo III and Carlos I and ask if they are Huns who have preserved such as these.

So they have gone through the whole list, enumerating the great cathedrals, Cologne particularly, the places of enduring art and science and music, the evidences, they insist, of a culture unequaled by any other nation, and inquire if a Hun did that.

AROUSES NEW PATRIOTISM.

The Germans have been taught for years that England was jealous of Teutonic commercial growth and that England would sooner or later make war on Germany because of the almighty dollar aspect alone. There always has been a sort of latent dislike for Great Britain. It required only this last campaign of resistance against the Hun epithet to arouse a new patriotism in Germany. There is not this terrible hate against Russia and France—only against England and the Japs.

Accordingly there is one great stroke the Germany army can attempt that will be supported to a man regardless of the outcome, and that is a beeline march to the English coast. That is what the German general staff now proposes in my judgment.

TOO FAR FROM ENGLAND

The Germans now hold Zeebrugge and Ostend on the North Flemish coast, but they are of little importance at this time, because they are too far away from the Kentish coast of Great Britain, whereas the British dreadnoughts are able to form their lines a sufficient distance from the towns of Flanders to be invisible while shelling the seaports with great accuracy and with great jeopardy to the German columns and even the German heavy artillery, which has been brought up thus far only in small units and with the greatest difficulty.

The Germans now want Calais worse than they have wanted any position since they suffered their first set-back. If they could take Calais, only Nieuport on the Flemish coast and Dunkirk on the French coast would remain in hostile hands on this water front. With these two citadels in its hands Germany could command the coast from the Netherlands frontier to Calais.

WOULD THREATEN HOLLAND

What would happen if German got this seacoast? The first step would be an ultimatum, undoubtedly, to Holland to give the Germans a water outlet through the Scheldt from Antwerp the effect of which, if conceded would be to aid the invaders in a thousand different ways.

If Holland refused Holland would be invaded.

With this coast in their possession the Germans would try to establish at Calais a new submarine base, from which they might prey on English shipping of all kinds and pick off the British dreadnoughts one by one before bringing their flotilla out of Kiel and into the North Sea and the channel for a finish fight.

If Germany is determined to go to Calais at all hazards then it must follow that the triangle heretofore drawn—Nieuport to Lille to Calais—will enclose the field on which will be fought the battle that will affect the entire conduct of the subsequent war, if not prove the beginning of the end.

GERMANY VIRTUALLY ISOLATED.

Leaders among the allies are certain the Germans will fail in this supreme attempt. Germany, they argue, is isolated from the rest of the world. It is forced to rely almost wholly on its own resources. It has 3,000,000 men in the field. About 800,000 have been killed, wounded, captured, or are sick.

It claims that another 1,000,000 reserves are ready for business. But it must throw back the Russian horde on the east and protect its southwestern frontier from the French.

How many men it could force into the triangle for the great effort is problematical. Whether it could properly arm such a force and provide it with ample ammunition is a question.

On the other hand, Great Britain, its defenders point out, has protected its commerce throughout the war. It is receiving supplies from every quarter of the globe. Every ship comes laden with the munitions of war—foodstuffs, ammunition, arms, and in many instances territorials. Almost daily it is pouring soldiers across the Channel. Great Britain probably could put another half million men into the field.

FRENCH HAVE COME BACK.

Meanwhile the French have come back. They are not the French of 1870. They are a regenerated race of warriors, such warriors as fought under the grand marshals of France a century ago. The French have demonstrated their superiority with the heavy artillery as well as in many branches of the field of work.

When it comes to fighting, courage, loyalty to the rulers and an almost fatalistic bravery there is nothing in the German army that surpasses the "Tommies," the French soldier, and the Scottish regiments. It is quite probable that the allies can put more men into the field for the coast battle than Germany, and that they can better equip them with ammunition.

RETREAT A SLAUGHTER.

If the invaders should be turned back and forced to fight every inch of the way to the German frontier, can any one picture the slaughter that would ensue? It would surely be appalling. Discipline in many instances would be impossible, as it was in the retreat of the grand army from Moscow a century ago. Isolated regiments would be cut off and mowed down, bayoneted, or swept with rapid fire pieces. Stragglers would engage in hand to hand encounters to the death. Belgium would be soaked a second time in human blood.

The devastation of Belgium would be completed. The Germans now hold all the principal cities and the fortified towns. They control the railroads, the telegraph, the telephone lines, the approaches to the bridges over the rivers and canals, and all the paved roads for which Belgium is noted.

The cities doubtless would see the hell on earth as it has not been observed up to this time. In the fortified towns the Germans would set up new defences and compel the allies to do one of two things or both—shell them out of the towns or attempt to surround the places and attempt a capture.

Meanwhile, the Belgian people, if they ever get a chance, will make a terrible reprisal on the retreating invaders, and particularly the garrisons now holding the fortified towns. I saw it in Malines, where the beautiful cathedral was smashed by the forty-two centimeter shells, where the town was blown to pieces and burned up in sections, and men, women and children were slain.

I saw 2,000 men in the square, and a German officer's car standing before the commandant's headquarters. They surged up around it, and somewhere in the air the almost inaudible thing called low rumbling, a murmuring, a snarl, could be heard faintly. They were cold and hungry; their homes lay in heaps before their eyes and beside them children moaned for for bread.

FAITH OF BELGIANS.

In Brussels hundreds of Belgians daily get out on the heights, or did a few days ago, to welcome the allies of the Russians. Pathetic is the simple faith of the Belgian noncombatants in the hourly deliverance of their city by the English, or the French, or the Russians. That belief holds them in check. At Antwerp it is the same.

In Ghent the axes and hammers have been taken from the people. If the retreat ever is sounded God alone knows what will happen in these large cities, even Louvain and Tirlemont and Liege. There would be street fighting in every place. It would be hand to hand business more frightful than anything that has gone before.

WAR BUT BEGUN.

In a resisting retreat it would take six months or more to drive the invaders back across Belgium. At the end of that six months, my judgment is, the crows would migrate to some new land in the search of food.

This war has only begun. Its magnitude renders a quick peace entirely improbable. The story has only started, it will be a big book when peace is declared.

DON'T GIVE
CONSUMPTION A CHANCE
To Get a Foothold on Your System.

Check the First Sign of a Cold By Using
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A cold, if neglected, will sooner or later develop into some sort of lung trouble, so we would advise you that on the first sign of a cold or cough you get rid of it immediately. For this purpose we know of nothing better than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This preparation has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and those who have used it have nothing but words of praise for its efficacy.

Mr. H. N. Gill, Truro, N.S., writes: "Last January, 1913, I developed an awful cold, and it hung on to me for so long I was afraid it would turn into consumption. I would go to bed nights, and could not get any sleep at all for the choking feeling in my throat and lungs, and sometimes I would cough till I would turn black in the face. A friend came to see me, and told me of your remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle of it, and after I had taken it I could see a great change for the better, so I got another, and when I had taken the two bottles my cough was all gone, and I have never had an attack of it since, and that is now a year ago."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; and price, 25c and 50c.

It is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Can You Say These?

[illegible]

Flesh of freshly fried flying fish.

Strict, strong Stephen Stringer snared slickly six sickly, silly snakes.

The prize was won by the sender of the following:

Give Grimes Jim's great gilt gig whip.

Caller—Is your daughter an equestrian? Proud Mother—Either that or valedictorian. These class offices are so confusin', don't you know.—Buffalo Express.

NERVES WERE BAD
Hands Would Tremble So She Could Not Hold Paper to Read.

When the nerves become shaky the whole system seems to become unstrung and a general feeling of collapse occurs, as the heart works in sympathy with the nerves.

Mrs. Wm. Weaver, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I doctored for a year, for my heart and nerves, with three different doctors, but they did not seem to know what was the matter with me. My nerves got so bad at last that I could not hold a paper in my hands to read, the way they trembled. I gave up doctoring thinking I could not get better. A lady living a few doors from me advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so to please her I did, and I am thankful to-day for doing so, for I am strong, and doing my own work without help."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; at all druggists or dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Strongest Liniment in 100 Years Best For Either Man or Beast

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It.

RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline, so we warn you it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that tempts the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism, neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline, in strength, in penetrating power or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggins, of Stella P. O., Ont., who says.

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly."

The large 50c. family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c.; at all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FARM AND GARDEN

ALFALFA.

The tenth annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, issued at Ottawa, contains papers and reports on various vital topics in agriculture. Following are statements extracted from papers on alfalfa by Professor C. A. Zavitz, and potato diseases by Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Plant Pathologist.

"The production of hardy alfalfa seed is limited to a small area. The farmers of Haldimand knew that they had a hardy strain of alfalfa. They knew that farmers were "hungry" for a strain that would withstand climatic conditions. But the growers lacked organization; they lacked a selling medium. The District Agricultural Representative put them in touch with the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and the upshot was the Grand River Alfalfa Seed Centre, having for its object the production and sale of Registered Grimm's Varigated Alfalfa Seed. This circle is selling throughout Canada its home-grown seed, without employing a seed merchant or middleman. The secretary books orders, not for one man, but for the Circle. They have grasped the real principle of co-operation, and are being repaid.

The status of alfalfa in Canada is almost critical at the present time. How important may be the results of such work as that of the Grand River Seed Centre may be inferred from Professor Zavitz' statement that the decrease in alfalfa of over 22,000 acres in one year in Ontario alone, was due to the planting of tender varieties. In no case has the seed of the common variety, obtained from the United States, given satisfactory results. Varieties are wanted such as the Grimm and the Ontario Varigated. Last year, the alfalfa crop was practically annihilated by frost throughout Eastern Ontario. A plot of Ontario Varigated, near Morrisburg, stood the winter well, when all the surrounding fields were killed.

Alfalfa seed can be produced successfully in several places in Ontario, and also in the comparatively Southern Alberta Country. In Ontario, there is no place more suitable for its production than on the rolling clay land extending along the Grand River and eastward through the central part of the Niagara Peninsula. In that country, alfalfa has been grown successfully for more than forty years, and a hardy strain has been developed.

POTATO DISEASES AND REMEDY.

"Plant disease and you will harvest disease," says H. T. Gussow, Dominion Plant Pathologist. The only way to prevent potato diseases from being propagated is to plant sound tubers.

The potato crop is one of Canada's most valuable and necessary crops. There is no other crop that will repay so well a little care and labor spent on it. What is the position of matters? The examination of many hundreds of samples shows it is rare to receive a sample that can be recommended for seed. The situation is serious, and the need for improvement urgent.

Seed treatment does not control diseases of a fungus or bacterial nature such as "powdery scab," "potato canker," "dry rot," "late blight," "fusarium rot," and "bacterial ring" disease. Powdery scab, canker and probably dry rot are visible externally; the others appear only when cutting the tuber.

Potato canker does not exist in Canada. Upon this disease and powdery scab is based the United States potato embargo, recently enforced against Canada.

Some potato diseases, particularly Powdery Scab, may live in the ground for years. Hence, if sound tubers are planted on ground that once produced a diseased crop, the resulting crop will again turn out diseased. In order to protect himself, the grower must familiarize himself with these troubles. No official action will succeed in controlling disease unless the farmer will do his share. Make it a rule to plant only sound potatoes on land that has not produced previously a diseased crop. This is the whole secret.

NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS.

In wheat seeds we find quack-grass, wild oats, chess and dock.

In oats, wild buckwheat, false flax, wild oats and quack-grass.

In barley, wild oats, wild buckwheat, mustard and lamb's quarters.

In rye wild oats, quack-grass, wild buckwheat and mustard.

In flax, green foxtail, lamb's quarters false flax and dodder.

In timothy, Canadian thistle, small fruited false flax, dock and plaintain.

In Kentucky blue grass, night flowering catch fly, shepherd's purse, pepper-grass and sheep-sorrel.

In brome grass, quack-grass, lambs' quarters, wild oats and fanweed.

In alfalfa, lamb's quarters, dock and Russian thistle.

In medium red clover, lamb's quarters, green foxtail, plantain and curled dock.

In mammoth red clover, fanweed, lamb's quarters, Russian thistle and sheep sorrel.

In alsike clover, lamb's quarters, fanweed, pepper grass and curled dock.

In millet, dock, black bindweed, yellow foxtail, fanweed and mustard.—Montana Ex. Station.

NOTES.

Cabbage should not be planted the second year where the first season's crop has shown much clubroot, and potatoes should not follow where scab has prevailed, according to the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station; but careful tests in two seasons carried on by the station, have given no evidence that the blight fungus can survive the winter in the field. It would seem unnecessary, then, the Geneva Station concludes, to change the location of the potato crop to avoid this disease, especially as we know that thorough spraying will control both the blight and rot and will increase the crop enough, taking one year with another to make this a highly profitable regular practice in potato planting.

An observing dairyman says that cows off feed are usually the ones with small mouths.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station concludes, as the result of tests, that the amount of silage fed to the breeding ewes should be limited to two pounds daily per head. Experiments at this station gave proof that feeding corn silage as a whole roughage is fatal to pregnant ewes in a high percentage of cases. For that reason, conclude the experimenters, it should be fed in conjunction with other roughages, as alfalfa or clover hay, allowing two pounds as the maximum amount of corn silage to be fed to the pregnant ewes. Feeding of spoiled silage causes death of lambs.

A cow does not expectorate, as a human being does, and if she has tuberculosis the germs pass in the excrement. Manure falling in the form of dust from the udder into the milk may carry these germs. Keep the udder clean, but do not cleanse it just before milking, or the dust arising may work the damage. Some use a damp cloth, which prevents the stirring of dust. Proper care of the udder will pay.

The Kansas Experiment Station says that for quick results in improving a soil sweet clover is superior to most other crops. Its ability to thrive well on soils lacking in humus or otherwise badly run down makes it especially adapted for this purpose. Like alfalfa, cowpeas and other legumes, it has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air by means of the plants, thus adding much nitrogen to the soil in which it grows. When plowed under for green manure or allowed to remain on the land this crop is a very efficient one in building up the humus content of the soil. The large roots, which penetrate deeply, break up the lower layers of the soil and add much humus thereto when they decay, thus improving the physical condition of the soil to a considerable depth below the depth of plowing. Sandy as well as heavy clay and hard-pan soils, which would not otherwise produce satisfactory crops, may be so improved in texture by growing sweet clover for a few years that they become quite productive.

Alfalfa responds quickly to applications of barnyard manure. While manure benefits an established stand, the greatest benefit is usually derived by applying manure to the crop preceding alfalfa in the rotation.

ALMOST EVERYONE NEEDS A TONIC

Almost everyone—man, woman and child—needs a tonic at sometime. It is often said that a man is lazy because he takes little or no interest in his work; but the truth he is not well. He needs a tonic. The same is true of the woman who does not bustle over her home work, but only feels fit to be in bed. She is not merely tired, but ill. A dull pain in the head or back, poor appetite, loss of strength with low spirits and loss of interest in life show that you need a tonic to brace up the nerves and give you a new lease of life. The proof is that when the right tonic is taken all the trouble quickly disappears. The one tonic the only tonic—for weak and ailing men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which speedily bring back abundant health, strength and energy. They have done this in thousands and thousands of cases as is proved by the following: Mr. Ed. A. Owen, Burdett, Alta., says: "About two years ago my health was in a wretched condition. My whole system seemed to be run down and the doctor seemed puzzled at my condition. I had no appetite, exertion would leave me breathless, and I was troubled much with dizziness. And the medicine I took did me no good and I was steadily growing weaker. My mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before I had taken them very long I began to feel like a new man and continuing their use I was restored to complete health. I now recommend them to all run down in health as they are the best medicine I know of."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AS OF YORE

(Montreal Mail)

Kaiser's intellect clouded by war—Headline.

Wasn't it always thus?

The HouseKeeper

To make white linen a good color add a squeeze or two of blue to the water in which it is boiled.

To restore green blinds that have become faded, rub them with a rag saturated with linseed oil.

Never throw away a cake, no matter how dry—but the next time you bake a custard slice it on top before putting into the oven. This makes a delicious caramel crust.

It is said that if a brass-head tack is driven into the lower portion of picture frames it will prevent marks from appearing on the wall, as is usual where pictures hang. The tack holds the frame a sufficient distance from the wall to allow of free circulation of air between the frame and the wall.

A paintbrush will get dust out of cracks better than any duster will, for a cloth cannot reach all the corners. Try the brush when you are cleaning baseboards, window sashes, etc., and you will appreciate it.

For paroxysms of coughing a tablespoonful of glycerine in a glass of hot milk will prove a quick relief.

Parasols may be kept in condition through the winter months if every section is stuffed lightly with tissue paper when putting the parasol away. The paper will prevent creasing, which causes the silk to crack.

To handle dates with ease and comfort, pour a little warm water over them before stoning and cutting them, and the dates will separate without stickiness.

To keep any cake moist, with the exception of sponge cake and angel food, add one small cup of carefully mashed potatoes to the batter. This is a well-tested hint.

There is nothing that acts more satisfactorily on a tar stain than turpentine. First make a ring of cornstarch around the spot, so that the cleanser will not spread.

Drooping, Tired, Weary, Try This Remedy!

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't-care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood, and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chucked full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c box to-day at any dealers.

WHAT WAR IS.

(Exchange)

The newspapers have many columns devoted to descriptions of different actions in the war, but the following takes the palm for brevity. An English soldier who had been wounded in an engagement was asked to describe what war was like. "Well," he said, "first you 'ear a 'ell of a noise, and next thing the nurse says, 'Try and drink a little drop of this.'"

LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

(London Advertiser)

With their fathers at the front and their mothers in the fields the Servian villages have only children and infants left. What a chance the Kaiser's "baby killers" are missing.

FOR MAKING SOAP SOFTENING WATER DISINFECTING CLOSETS, DRAINS SINKS, &c

Jack Frost.

Jack Frost looked forth one still, clear night,
And whispered, "Now I'll be out of sight;
So through the valley and over the height
In silence I'll take my way.
I shall not go like that blustering train,
The Wind and the Snow, the Hail and the Rain,
Who make so much bustle and noise in vain,
But I'll be as busy as they."

Then he flew to the mountains, and powdered its crest;
He lit on the trees, and their boughs he drest
In diamond beads; and over the breast
Of the quivering lake he spread
A coat of mail, that it need not fear
The downward point of many a spear
That he hung on its margin, far and near
Where a rock could rear its head.

He went to the windows of those who slept,
And over each pane like a fairy crept;
Wherever he breathed, wherever he stept,
By the light of the moon, were seen
Most beautiful things; there were flowers and trees;
There were cities with temples and towers—and these
All pictured in silver sheen!

But he did one thing that was hardly fair:
He peeped in the cupboard, and finding there
That all had forgotten for him to prepare—
"Now just to set them a-thinking,
I'll bite this basket of fruit," said he,
"This costly picture I'll burst in three;
And the glass of water they've left for me
Shall 'tchick!' to tell them I'm drinking."

HANNA F. GOULD.

It isn't absolutely necessary to supply a woman with scales in order that she may have her own way.

IN THE POULTRY WORLD

TESTING AGE OF EGGS.

There are various ways of testing the age of eggs. An old time method which was often adopted when a "stolen" nest was found, was to put the eggs in a vessel of cold water. On the principle that weight decreased as age increased, it was held that eggs which had been laid several days would float, while any of recent date would go below the surface. All that promptly sank to the bottom were supposed to be good for food. This was an easy method, but unfortunate as a good many people who had faith in it discovered after they had made a few experiments; it was not always reliable. Just why its results were not uniform has never been satisfactorily explained. It often worked out correctly, but sometimes eggs that were very far from good sank in the water. When these eggs were broken the one who was to cook them had not an altogether pleasant surprise.

A prominent poultry journal has just reprinted from a French paper, and without comment, a description of a somewhat similar method of learning the approximate age of eggs, which may work out satisfactorily. This involves the use of salt water, and the eggs to be tested are placed in this solution. A strictly fresh egg is supposed to sink to the bottom and an egg only one day old should go nearly there. If an egg swims it has probably been laid at least three days and one that floats has reached a greater, but entirely problematical age.—A. E. Vandervort.

RATIONS FOR WINTER.

In winter laying, and also in moulting, hens should be fed liberally with feedstuffs containing a high percentage of protein and carbohydrates. Dried blood is richest in protein, for it contains 80 per cent.; green cut bone (one of the very best of egg producers), 20 per cent. Rice contains 79 per cent. of carbohydrates, wheat ground meal with 67 per cent., corn 66 per cent., barley 65 per cent., and oats 57 per cent. of carbohydrates.

How much of green cut bone should a hen get a day? One quarter of an ounce per day, per hen, is quite sufficient. If given more bowel troubles are likely to occur. The best and surest remedy for egg eating is the hatchet. But the next is to take an egg, make a small hole and take some out of its contents, and put some mixture of aloes in the egg, and churn it with a piece of wood, glue up the hole and let the hens peck at it; they will all but like it.

Have the hens lay in a dark place, and have the nests deep, and the straw or hay close to the sides of the box. Also dry egg shells you may have, break them up small, and let them have all you can get. Hens often eat eggs because they cannot get the necessary material for the shells.—Hans Vonberg.

DAMPNESS IS FATAL.

Dampness is fatal in hen houses; drain to promote dryness. Better by far to have a cold dry house than a warm damp one. The warmer the air the more moisture it will hold. When this moist air comes in contact with a cold surface condensation takes place which is often converted into hoar-frost. The remedy, therefore, is to remove the moisture as much as possible by first cutting off the water from below which comes up from the soil. Dirt floors are usually damp. Board floors are short-lived and harbor rats. A cement floor is nearly as cheap as a board floor, is rat proof, cuts off the dampness from below, and if properly put down, will last forever. If covered with straw or soil it makes a warm floor. Make cement floors by filling in with small stones or coarse gravel, if possible, for drainage, then work in and smooth off one or two inches of mortar made by mixing thoroughly while dry, one part good cement to three parts clean sharp sand, then, wetting and thoroughly mixing again.

FATTENING DUCKS.

Mature ducks are easily fattened in in confinement. They require heavy feeding for about three weeks on fairly strong rations. One good ration consists of: Cornmeal, 3 parts by weight; low-grade flour or middlings, 1 part; beef scrap, 3-4 part, and green food, 1 part. This is fed three times a day for the three weeks, with the result of increase in weight as well as improved quality. The beef scrap and green food are important as they have a great influence on proper gain in weight. The actual length of the feeding period must be determined by the condition of the birds. When properly fattened the flesh is of excellent flavor.—M. A. J.

NOTES.

Laying contests have accomplished a good work in bringing before the public the possibilities of the hen as an egg producer, but there is a time coming when the mad rush to break records each year will be overdone. Utility, so-called, can be carried to the same extreme that so-called fanciers have done. There is a limit.

The beginner is often most successful with the breed that takes his fancy. To make persons raise fowls that do not appeal to them is unwise. They must have a real likening for the fowls they raise to be successful.

Again take heed and order the incubator, brooder, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks or stock in time for the proper start. Late hatches are not always the wise thing for especially the beginner to indulge in. The early-hatched chick is apt to be the best profit-payer.

Chase the Feather! The Newest Game

Members of the chorus of the "Follies of 1914" posing especially for this article on the new game of "feather blowing."

Fun! Heaps' o' fun a regular fun fest in the new feather game.

If you are fifty and sort of "settled down," get a feather. Blow it, chase it, keep it going, run it down if you can, keep a-blowing, "make your chimney smoke" until there's not a whiff of bad air in your lungs. When the game's over you'll feel like a frolicsome kitten or a playful baby, and your cares will go floating away in the wake of a feather.

If you are sweet sixteen, "chase the feather" is the game for you. It's faster, than the tango and as jolly and it spells health as well as fun.

No matter who you are, or where you are, the feather game's the game for you. It's light-hearted, light-footed and frisky, and it's a game suited to [illegible] 16, 18 and [illegible] like, there's no [illegible] In the feather chasing game you can blow your goose feather or turkey feather just as hard as you like, the harder you blow the better it will be for your lungs, the nimbler you'll be on your feet, the keener you'll be in your thought dome.

If you want to sidestep the doctors, cheat the insane asylums and the rest cures, grab off a feather, blow it, chase it, get your friends to join in the chase, puff out your cheeks until wrinkles turn to dimples, hop and skip and bend and dip until your muscles are limber as elastic.

The feather game is new, but it's spreading fast and far. They are playing it all over the country. Business men are chasing the feather at lunch hour in the gym; children are prancing around the school yards blowing at the elusive dab of down; doctors are telling their women patients to play the feather game for health and beauty.

The stunt is to toss a feather in the air, and then keep it there by blowing. If you get a room full of guests doing it, each with his own feather, the fun is fast and furious, and the danger to furniture and bric-a-brac adds excitement to the sport.

Color the feathers, so each contestant can distinguish his own, and then offer a prize to the person who keeps his feather longest in the air.

The game is great for everybody from three-year-old to grandma.

IF CATARRH KEEPS YOU HAWKING USE "CATARRHOZONE"-THE QUICKEST CURE

Nothing Known So Sure For Throat Weakness, Bronchial Trouble, Etc.

No doctor attempts to-day to cure a genuine case of catarrh or bronchitis except by the inhalation method. Stomach dosing has been discarded because useless medicine so taken affects only the stomach—never reaches the seat of catarrh.

The advanced physician recognizes that only air can be sent into the lungs and bronchial tubes. Fill this air with healing medicaments and you solve the problem. No combination of antiseptics is so successful as Catarrhozone. It contains the richest pine-balsams and the greatest healers known.

One breath of Catarrhozone instantly circulates over the area that is afflicted with catarrh. Relief is instant—suffering stops at once—germs are destroyed—every taint of disease is removed. Think it over seriously. Here is a remedy that clears the throat relieves hoarseness, coughing and bad breath. Irritating phlegm is cleared out, inflamed bronchial tubes are healed, throat and voice are strengthened.

Catarrhozone is pleasant and certain. You breathe Catarrhozone—you don't take it. Large $1.00 size is guaranteed; smaller size 50c. and trial size 25c at all dealers everywhere.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

Who wanted War?
"I," said the Kaiser,
"With God my adviser,
I wanted War."

Who saw his game?
"We," said the Nations,
"We sat by in patience,
But we saw his game."

Who barred the way?
"I did," said Flanders,
"In spite of his slanders,
I barred the way."

Who spiked his gun?
"Our boys," said Kitchener,
"And now they are ditchin' 'er,
They spiked his gun."

Who stole a march?
"We," said the Frenchies,
"Nous avons les trenches,
We stole a march."

Who'll get him yet?
"I," said the Vulture,
"I always liked Culture,
I'll get him yet."

Who'll weave his shroud?
"I," said Louvain,
"For my children he's slain,
I'll weave his shroud."

Who'll dig his grave?
"I," said Aisne,
"My spade is the Air,
I'll dig his grave."

Who'll toll his knell?
"I," said Malines,
"I know what it means,
I'll toll his knell."

Who'll bear the torch?
"I," said the Hun,
"I've seen how it's done,
I'll bear the torch."

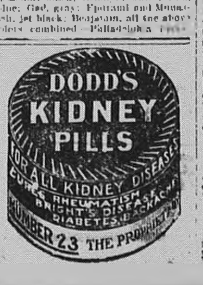
Who'll be chief mourner?
"I," said the Teuton,
"Mein Deutschland ist uber,
I'll be chief mourner."

And every single Hun
Will fall a-sighing and a-sobbing
When he comes to the end
Of his sacking and robbing.
—Westminster Gazette

Jewish Flags.

The Zionists adopted a flag made up of a white ground with a blue horizontal stripe on each side and the shield of David in the centre.

In reference to the direction from the book of Numbers, "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house," the Midrash explains that the emblems and colors corresponded to the twelve precious stones set in the breast plate of the high priest. The colors for the different tribes were as follows: Reuben, red; Simeon, green; Levi, tricolor—white, black and red; Judah, sky blue; Issachar, black; Zebulun, white; Dan, blue; Gad, gray; Ephraim and Manasseh, jet black; Benjamin, all the above colors combined.—Philadelphia Press.



"WAR" WAGED BY GENTLE GERMANS

Awful Barbarities Practised On Some Prisoners

And These Are Told By the Victims Themselves.

The Mayor of Le Mans, where a wounded French soldier, Constant B——, is in hospital, has taken down the following statement from the soldier:

"On Sept. 8 I received a bullet through my right lung. I thought at first I was barely hurt, and went on firing twenty-seven cartridges. Then I swooned and remained behind, my company retreating. On the 11th I was discovered by a German army surgeon. His stretcher bearers picked me up, then stripped me of my money and everything of value I had on. I was then thrown down and left in a half-burnt hovel at Rembercourt (Meuse.) Seven other wounded French soldiers were thrown with me.

"The non-combatant population had been forbidden, under pain of death, to give us any food or attention. Nevertheless, some old men secretly brought us beef tea and coffee. They saved my life. One of them had both his arms broken by a Prussian soldier because he exclaimed 'What a sad thing war is!' My saviours lived in a hole dug out of a half-burnt haystack. At last I was found by a French surgeon. My comrades and I had remained twelve days without our wounds being dressed."

BRUTAL BAVARIANS.

A Parisian schoolmaster writes to his parents an exceedingly dramatic account, published in a provincial newspaper, of how he was taken prisoner in the Vosges, and how, after seeing his comrades shot dead before his eyes and himself receiving a bullet wound in the breast, he managed to crawl back to his own lines.

"They stripped us," he writes, searched us, and broke our rifles. One Bavarian, in a sudden gust of anger, seized his rifle by the muzzle and brought down the butt on the head of one of my fellow-prisoners. Dazed, the poor fellow staggered a few yards, and then fell. A revolver bullet finished him off. A moment later a German non-commissioned officer advanced and putting the point of his sabre to my breast, asked in bad French, 'How many companies are there in the wood?' I answered that I did not know, and he turned away without saying a word. Then we were led off to the fringe of the wood facing us. On the way our captors kicked us, pricked at us with their bayonets, and bludgeoned us with their rifle-butts.

"When we reached the main body of the German troops we found three other French soldiers—two sergeants and a private—who had been captured at the same time and in the same circumstances as we. We shook hands. I noticed that one of the prisoners had a wound in his head, and began to dress it. At this moment up came the officer in command of the Bavarian company. He was foaming with rage. I could see from his gestures that he intended to shoot us. I could also see that the soldiers were interceding in our behalf.

SHOOTING CAPTIVES.

"One of our number, Sergeant S., who knew German, appealed to the officer to spare us. The officer shot him down, and after him the second sergeant, and finally the private. I knew it was to be my turn next. Instinctively I put up my arm in front of my face, crying at the same time, 'Assassin to shoot down prisoners!' I felt a blow in my chest, and a burning sensation, then fell unconscious. After a certain time I recovered consciousness and looked up, but seeing German soldiers around, lay still and shammed death. They came up and kicked me, then, turning me over, searched my pockets. They dragged me for several yards, first by the feet, then by the head. They felt my wound with their fingers and one of them raised my eyelids, saying in French 'Wake up, Mister.' I remained inert and forced back my groans. I heard a voice say, 'The chap is a goner.' Then there was silence.

"I lay unconscious for how long I do not know. Then I opened my eyes again. By this time it was night. I could hear the groans of a dying man near me. I crept towards the sound, and saw Sergeant Y—— in the last agonies of death. The dead bodies of his comrades were round him. I went into the wood, and, leaning against a tree, staunched the blood that was now flowing from my reopened wound with my rain-soaked necktie. Then following the border of the wood, I began to creep towards the spot where I believed the French lines to be. I crawled thus for about two miles. Then, just as I thought I must faint, I found myself at last in the trenches of my own company. I was saved."

FAIR EXCHANGE.

(Trenton (N. Y.) State Gazette)

They ought to let that Illinois convict who has made a hit writing short stories out of prison and put some of our other writers in.

DOLLAR WORSHIPPERS.

(Guelph Mercury)

Apparently a few shiploads of exports look bigger to United States than the despoiling and debauching of the little Kingdom of Belgium.

January Bargains

When it comes right down to value giving, or call it bargain giving if you like -- THIS STORE is in the fore front all the time and the buying centre of people who have the keenest judgment of bargains.

Women's Winter Coats

At the final clearing price All the Season's new styles and clothes — comfortable and dressy garments in colors and black. On sale to clear at half price.

Children's Winter Coats

Nicely made Coats, serviceable and warm.

Lot 1. worth up to $7.50 now **$4.00**

Lot 2, worth up to $5.00 now **$2.50**

The Sale of Furs

If you have not taken advantage of the extraordinary low prices and supplied all your fur needs, we would tell you that you are missing an opportunity seldom offered.

Come this week and see these exceptional Fur Bargains

STEPHAN BROS.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Public School Report

GRADE VII.

Hon.—N. Lay, H. Everett, M. Bonnyman.

Pass—M. Wilson, R. Harrington, D. Kenney W. Small, B Farewell, G. Hibbert, E. Ramsey, G. Henderson.

H. L. Willoughby,
Principal

GRADE VI,

Promoted from Sr. III, to Jr. IV.—S. Bremner, J. Norrish, S. Reichenbach, M, Holker, J, Kenny, W, Ingles, G. Garner, I. Moore.

Jr. III.—Hon. — G. Van Horne, C. Attwood, L. Wallace, Pass—J. Rennie, W. George V. Kimble, I. Ingles, H. Paull.

J. Stent,
teacher.

GRADE V, TO GRADE VI.

Hon.—Gladys Miller, Ada Boldon, Eileen Oryderman.

Pass—Ada Lindley, Arthur Everett, Violet Bush, Florence Wilton, John Flewelling, Mildred Royce, Lorne Stevens, John Korney, Roy Richardson, Milton McGregor, Albert Reichenbach.

M. Ross,
teacher.

GRADE IV, TO GRADE III.

Hon.—Dora Whyte, Helen Wilson, Muriel Lumley, Irene Harrison, Elmer Kolpin, (Allan Schauss, Jack Fruin).

Pass—Frances Notting, (Ross Van Horne, Albert Hunt), Eddie Fennell, Frances Crawford, Edwin Faust, Tom Etherton, Eric Ramsey.

M, Sinclair,
teacher.

GRADE III.

Promoted to Senior Second—(Emma Schauss, N. Pleskey), M. Schwindt, E. Etherton, A. Lindley, M. Perdue, C. Wallace, G. Munsey, F, James, G. Ramsey, W. Kain, E. Pye, O Mawhinney, F. Mortimer, L. Kiley.

Promoted to Junior Second — W. Forsythe, E. Pletsch, W. Gaude, J. Lowe, V. Anderson, N. Loos, D. Crawford, H. Paull, H. Buchlow, J. Cotterman, D. Anderson, A. McNeill, A. Brocklebank, J. Pengelly.

Agnes Watson,
teacher.

GRADE II.

Hon.—A. Royce, J. Van Horne, R. Yates, W. Jerrome, A. Reichenbach, V. Holden, R. Hammond, A. Taggart, B. Abel, Pass—D. McNeill, G. George, G. Dietche, W. Ballantyne, I. Moore, K. Perdue, G. Mawhinney.

From primer to first book—Hon.—E. Singer, E. Webber, R. Fruin, W. Hehn A. Caswell, F. Johnston. Pass—K. Pletch, K. Hawthorne, C. Hood, S. Fennell, C. Fidde, L Mortimer, C. James.

W. Thompson,
teacher.

GRADE I. TO GRADE II.

Sanford Hehn, Eldridge Truax, Arthur Buchlow, Gordon Wallace, Jack Notting, Emily Lindley, Kieth Perdue, Cora Paull, Irvin Schmidt, Harvey Ernest, Joe Weber, Price McConnell, Bruce Smith, Viola Hilker.

A. D. Thompson,
teacher.

Separate School Report

Sen. IV.—Agnes O'Brecht, Bernard Zettler, Albert Waechter, Corinne Batte, Minnie McGregor, Florence O'Neil, Norval O'Malley, Lorne Hergott, Joseph Gül, Peter Zettler, Robert Wilhelm.

Jun. IV. — Charles McNab, Olive Weiler, Jerome Bruder, Elizabeth Sweeney, Edna Giesler, Harold Walker, Irene Brick, Leonard Monahan, Arthur Giesler

Sen. III. — Cecila Cunio, Madeline Weiler, Melinda Schumacher, Melvin Schmidt, Kathleen Oberle, Thomas Monahan, Frank Mosack, Veronica Scanlon, Loretta Schumacher, Margaret Yaeck, Hilda Kuntz, Gladys Fenzenbach, Clement Wilhelm, Louise Lippert, Wilbert Weiler, Rita Weiss, Arthur Scheffer, Leo Weiler, Beatrice Klein, Stephen St. Marie, Thomas Reichenbach.

Jun. III. — Elizabeth O'Connor, Florence Obrecht, Fred Irlein, Violet Lumley, Christella Schnurr, Albert Weiler, William Batte, Alfred Weishar.

Sen. II. — Lyal Cousins, Clarence Weiler, Herbert Schnurr, Edwin Weiler, Clarence Hesch, Arthur Waechter, Madeline Weishar, Loretta Schnurr, Edna Sutter, W. Frieburger, Violet Freiburger, Alex McNab, Rita Scanlon, Cyril Oberle.

Jun. II. — Loretta Kuenneman, Arthur Sutter, Clara Geisler, Norman O'Niel, Saverne Yaeck, Alvin Cunio, Willard Walker, Hilda McNamara, Mary Weber, Beatrice Lumley, Harold Zimmer,

Sen. I. — Leona Waechter, Rita Waechter, Leona Scanlon, Harold Schlestel, Cleopha Weiler, Gerard Ernewein, Philip Weiler, Norman Freiburger, Albert Batte, Kathleen Sidle.

Jun. I. - Albert Giesler, Joseph Batte, Maria Ernewein, Olive Hesch, Andrew Fehrenback, Joseph Lippert, Bernard Schnurr, Tony Cunio Teresa Meyer, Leona Schnurr, Charles Schnurr, Roy Walker, Lillian Freiburger, Arthur Klein, Kelly Lettner, Melinda Ernest, Vera Oberle, Gerard Klein, Violet Weishar, Christopher Wagner.

The Peoples' Store

THE INVENTORY

Cut Prices — Dressgoods, Ladies' Mantles,Furs, MensUnderwear,Boys and Men's Overcoats, Suits, Gloves, Mitts, Sweaters, Mufflers, Comforters, etc.

Spring Fashion Book — Don't forget a February Fashion Sheet of the Butterick Publishing Co. We keep a full line of patterns on sale.

Groceries—Our Grocery Department is good the prices are right.

J. H Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

LOVAT

A large number from around here attended the surprise at Mr. Geo McKays and report a good time.

Mr. H. McKeeman and Bert McWhinney has secured a large contract of cutting wood for Mr. Thomas Fullerton.

NOTICE

To our Customers:

As a number of customers, have asked us to keep the power on through the noon hour. On and after the eighth day of February, the Company will run their generators continuously for 24 hours per day, except from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Sundays. At the present time there are a number of our customers on flat rate and until the Company can have meters installed in each place, they ask that all customers on flat rate who are using electric appliances, will report to the office the number of appliances in use, and the capacity of same in order that the correct charge may be made. Any parties failing to so report will be at once placed on meter.

The Elec. Lt and Power Co. Limited.

APOLOGY

Mr. and Mrs. John Weiler,
Walkerton, Ontario.

I hereby apologize to you and each of you for having given a notice to Joseph M. White, License Inspector of South Bruce, that you were in the habit of drinking liquor to excess and requiring him to serve licensed hotel-keepers in his district with a notice under the Liquor License Act forbidding licensed hotel-keepers in his district to deliver liquor to you under the penalties contained in the Act.

I am sorry for having given this notice as I know the statement that I made in the notice that you and your wife had this habit is false, and I hereby withdraw the accusation made to this effect against you in this notice.

Dated this 22nd day of January 1915.

J. Schmidt,

WITNESS
Herb Fortney.

County Council

The January session of the Bruce County Council was concluded on Friday last. Besides the business transacted as reported last week, the following items of business were carried out on Thursday and Friday.

Communications were read from the officers of the Belgian Relief Fund and the Red Cross Society thanking the Council for the liberal grants made to these funds at the December Session.

Messrs W. J. Taylor and H. McLaren were reappointed Municipal Auditors.

Messrs McNab and N. Robertson were reappointed Auditors of Criminal Justice Accounts.

High School Trustees were elected as follows: for Walkerton H. S., Thos Dixon; for Port Elgin "
N McGillivary; for Chesley "
C. J. Mickle; for Wiarton "
T. A. Pickard; for Kincardine "
A. M. Smith.

The usual grants were made of $75 to each Agricultural Socy; $25 to each Farmers and Women's Institute; $5 to each Rural School Library having at least 100 volumes where the moneys before voted for this purpose have been applied to the purchase of books only; $15 to each Public Library having under 1500 volumes and $30.00 to each library having 1500 volumes or over. A change was made as to payment of these grants none of which will be paid before the 15th of November. Treasurers will kindly note this and so save much useless correspondence.

The question of a grant for Patriotic purposes was before the council. There appeared no difference of opinion about a grant but the amount and application raised some discussion. The Finance Committee brought in a report on this that while they believed this prosperous County should contribute one mill on the dollar. They recommended that one half mill be raised this year and leave it to next year's council to raise another half mill next year if required. This report was adopted $10 000 of this amount to go to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, $2500 to the Canadian Red Cross Fund, and the balance to the Belgian Relief Fund, the amount to the Patriotic Fund to be paid in 10 equal monthly instalments commencing in March, and the Red Cross and Belgian amounts to be paid quarterly.

Messrs D. Robertson K.C., and H. M. Lay of Walkerton, were present and Mr. D Robertson introduced Mr. Ames M.P., of Montreal, Hon. Sec'y of the Patriotic Fund, who explained the objects and working of this fund, showing how it was used to maintain the families of the soldiers at the front and how this was done through local Committees where the different families reside so the local men could see just what each family required, how many in it and all about it. In this way each family got its proper share and the cost of administering the fund reduced to a minimum.

Judge Barrett wrote the Council asking that a court stenographer be appointed as the trial of cases was much delayed by not having one and cases could not be nearly as well tried. The saving to County in fees of juries, witnesses and others would more than amount to the salary. The council appointed a committee to arrange this and an appointment was made at a salary of $200.

Mr. Keeling, of Southampton Continuation School, and Mr. Kidd of Mildmay School, were appointed on the Board of Examiners.

The usual grants to assisted schools were made.

Messrs Nesbitt and Phelan asked that a foot bridge be built on the Cargill bridge but council declined to do so as other bridges in which County is interested have not such walks.

The usual grant of $300 was made to four northern Tps, on motion of Messrs Forbes and Munn.

A grant of 25c. per day was made to each member of a local company drilling at company headquarters, not to exceed $3 per man.

Mr. Whicher of Albermarle claimed his township was over assessed and asked to have the matter adjusted. The question will be considered.

The goal surgeon reported that the Turnkey was seriously ill and required an operation. As this appeared to be part of the responsibilities of the County this was authorized.

The report of the Keeper and Physician of the House of Refuge showed 83 inmates and that the average cost per week of each person last year was $1.02. The report of the Physician and House Committee, complimented Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, the Keeper and Matron, for the manner in which they Were discharging their duties.

The council heard with regret of the death of His Honor Judge Barrett. All the members were more or less acquainted with him and many and deep were the expressions of regret heard on every side. A committee was appointed to convey the condolences of the council to Mrs. Barrett and the family.

The council concluded its work on Friday and adjourned to meet in Kincardine on Monday the 31st May next at 7.30 p.m.

P. A. MALCOMSON,
County Clerk.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co., Ltd., up to and including Feb. 15th, for the butter milk from their creamery. Tenders to be submitted at a price per ton of butter manufactured. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce

In the matter of the Guardianship of LEO STEFFLER an infant child of Joseph Steffler, deceased and Barbara Steffler, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce before the Judge in Chambers at the Court House in the Town of Walkerton after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof on behalf of Edward G. Kuntz of the Township of Culross in the County of Bruce, Farmer, for an order appointing the said Edward G. Kuntz, Guardian of Leo Steffler, an infant child of the said Joseph Steffler deceased and Barbara Steffler deceased.

Dated at Walkerton this 2nd day of February, A. D., 1915.

EDWARD G. KUNTZ

By ROBERTSON & McNAB
His Solicitors, Walkerton Ont

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Policy Holders of the Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held in Beingessner's Hall in the village of Formosa, on February 8th, 1915, at 2 p. m.

All policy holders are cordially invited to attend.

Formosa January 26th, 1915.

B. BEINGESSNER,
Manager.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Echoes from The BIG SALE

Our January Sale has been a decided success and after the big selling,we find numerous short ends which will go on our remnant counter as special quick moving prices.

Special prices on Winter Goods. about thirty-five Children's coats, in all ages, clearing at half price now for quick selling.

Men's, Boy's, Ladies and Misses Sweater Coats at saving of 25 to 50 per cent.

Mens and Boys Overcoats at special prices

Everything in millinery, half price or less.

60c. Table Linen, 2 yards wide for 45c. a yard.

$1 and $1.25 Silk Scarfs, only 65c each.

10c, 12½ and 15c Embroideries and Laces only 5c a yard.

Everyday during stock-taking something turns up and is placed on the Bargain Table at a price to guarantee its quick sale So come early for a good choice

McBurney & Co.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses Walkerton

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00 to	......	$17.00
Oats	"	bush.	55	"	60
Wheat	"	"	1.30 to	......	1 40
Barley	"	"	70 to	......	75
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"	50
Butter	"	lb.	26	"	26
Eggs	"	doz.	30	"	30
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	10	"	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	"	16

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE and household furniture and barn and 5½ acre lot with spring, in the Village of Chepstow. also an orchard and fruit garden

Apply to
PETER GRAF,
Chepstow, Ont.

Annual Meeting

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Farmer's Central Mutual Fire Insurance Co., will be held at the Head Office of the Company at Walkerton on Monday, Feb. 15th, at 2 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report, election of directors, etc.

J. J. SCHUMACHER,
Secretary.

PATRIOTISM & PRODUCTION

Agricultural Conference

Under the Dominion Department of Agriculture
In Co-operation
With The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Will be held in the

Town Hall, PAISLEY

ON

Thursday, Feb. 18th

3 P. M. "The Duty and the Opportunity of the Canadian Farmer"

(a) In Relation to FARM CROPS.

Wm. Squirrell, B.S.A., Associate Professor of Field Husbandry Ontario Agricultural College. Guelph

(b) In relation to LIVE STOCK

R. W. Wade, Esq., B.S.A.

7.30 P.M. In addition to the above speakers John Farrell, Forest, who has toured the British Isles and others will address the meeting.

Agricultural Specialists are now making a study of Agricultural Production throughout the world and will be prepared to place information before the Farming Community.

The Information given given will be of value to all Farmers and other business men.

Show Your Patriotism by being present

Patriotic Tableaux and Comedy, Town Hall, Feb. 12th.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV - No 6

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1915—8 PAGES

"Penslar" Buttermilk Cerate

For generations buttermilk has been known for its soothing action on the skin and when combined with other preserving and healing agents makes an invaluable addition to the toilet.

—Softens and beautifies the skin—
—Will not cause growth of hair—

Large jars, price 50c.

Special Penslar Agency

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The two Leading Stock Foods

ANIMAL INVIGORATOR

and

ROYAL PURPLE

Get Them From

SIEVERIGHT'S

DRUG—STORE

A Good Reason for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

We Announce

To our many patrons and friends, the arrival of our new fabrics and the very latest in men's appareal for Spring and Summer of 1915. An early selection would be to your advantage while the range of these splendid materials is complete.

We give special attention to the Trimmings and Finish of the clothes we make for you. These details have as much to do with the success of the clothes, as the cut, fabric or fitting. Call early and have your measure taken.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

"Looking back-I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Bookkeeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. [illegible] information [illegible] this course, apply

P. J. MOLONEY

Principal Walkerton

Read McBurney's ad.

Sunday is St. Valentine's Day.

½ price on girl's coats at McBurney's.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

All winter goods special sale at McBurney's.

Listowel plays N.H.L. hockey here Monday.

Wednesday of next week is the beginning of Lent.

Mr. Ryan of Paisley was a visitor here on Tuesday.

P. J. Moloney made a business trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. Frank Patton of Stratford, was a visitor here last week.

The first Canadian contingent is now safely encamped in France.

Mr. Jas. Whitehead was a business visitor in Toronto this week.

$2. and $2.50 white underskirts now $1.25 and $1.30.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. W. Palmateer of Mount Forest spent Monday at Mr. A. Oberle's.

Mr. Thos. Welch of Grimsby is spending two weeks at his home here.

Mr. Leslie Greer of Moriston was a guest at the Queen's Hotel on Sunday.

Semi-final hockey match, Listowel, vs. Walkerton, Monday, February 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hepburn and children are spending this week in Montreal.

Our spring suitings have arrived. Come in early and select your suit.—G. T. Rourke.

Mr. R. H. McKay is on a two week's visit with friends in Goderich, Forest and Strathroy.

Mr. Bob McVannell of Hamilton formerly of the G. T. R. staff was a visitor here last week.

Mr. Win McLennan who has spent the past two weeks here returned to Streetsville on Thursday last.

Miss Margaret Bilger left Monday morning to attend the millinery openings in Toronto.

Ladies tweed and serge tailored skirts, $4.00 to $6.00 now $2.00 and $2.50.—Stephan Bros.

Miss Rachel Rogers leaves next week on a trip to Olds, Alta., where she will spend a year with her sister, Mrs. G. Dixon.

Miss Mable Howle left last week for Welland where she has accepted a position as commercial teacher in a business college.

A party of local young people snowshoed to Mr. Wm. Miehlhausen's, Brant, on Tuesday and spent a most enjoyable evening there.

All kinds of Fish—Herring, Haddie, Bloaters, Fillets and other lines on sale at the leading Grocery, Meat, Fish and China Store.—Goode & McKay, Walkerton.

Miss Lottie Taggart who has spent the past two months at her home here leaves next week to attend the millinery openings in Toronto. Miss Taggart has accepted a position in a St. Marys millinery parlour for the coming season.

Under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire an amusing comedy and Patriotic Tableaux will be given in the town hall Feb 12. Admission 25c and 35c. Plan open at McCrum's at 2 p. m. Monday, Feb. 8th. Secure your seats early.

Business at this store is humming. Now is the time to buy your Marmalade Oranges—Sunkist Premiums for Sunkist Wrappers — Buy Sunkist Oranges, we sell them.—Goode & McKay.

Don't fail to see the Patriotic Tableaux and amusing comedy held in the Town hall, Feb 12th, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire Admission 25c and 35c. Plan open at McCrum's at two p. m., Monday, Feb 8. Secure your seats early.

TAKEN TO CENTRAL

John Lazure who was recently sentenced to one year in Central by Judge Klein on a charge of horse-stealing, was taken to Toronto by Constable Briggs on Saturday.

100 YEARS OF PEACE.

In all the churches throughout Canada, the services on Sunday next will be devoted to the celebration of a century of Peace between Canada and the United States.

TOOK A STROKE.

Mrs. Jas. Wilson, of Brant, suffered a paralytic stroke at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Wm Long, on Wednesday of last week. Mrs. Wilson's many friends will be pleased to learn that she is recovering.

ILL WITH PNEUMONIA

Isabella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Klein, has for some days been under the care of the doctors and a trained nurse, suffering from pneumonia. We are pleased to state that the youngster is now recovering.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Oliver Cole of Southampton who is charged with securing money under false pretenses, was committed for trial by Magistrate Tolton on Thursday and will appear for a hearing before Judge Klein this week. Cole is at present out on bail

MADE ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. Dave Karges who has been conducting the East End Bakery for the past year has made an assignment to the former proprietor of the bakery, Mr. A. Helm, who will in future conduct the business. Mr. Karges has rented Mr. T. E. Attwood's residence on Durham st. and moved there on Tuesday.

WON FIRST PRIZE

The fourteenth annual public speaking contest at the O. A. C. was held Friday evening in the gymnasium of the college and as usual drew a very large crowd and was a delightful affair. Mr. S. G. Freeborn formerly of the local office of the Department of Agriculture, was awarded the coveted Rettie-Clemens prize for his excellent address on "The Book Farmer."

TOWN HOCKEY

Three hockey matches were played at the rink on Saturday afternoon. The first games between the youngsters of Slabtown and a team from another section of the town, resulted in a win for the former by 6-3. After this game the Printers defeated the High School by 9-5 and McCartney's Pets or the Sons of Rest then trimmed the Dobbin Factory team after a strenuous game to the tune of 5-3.

BREAD AT 14c

Since the outbreak of the war the prices of all foodstuffs has been steadily advancing and during the past week the local bakers have found it necessary to boost the price of bread for a second time and the price per loaf now is fourteen cents. The bakers were compelled to make this advance by the steady rise in the price of wheat and flour, wheat now bringing $1.60 per bushel.

Lace curtain sale, one pair to design. Worth $2. to $6.00 a pair; now half price.—Stephan Bros.

The Merchant who trifles with "Grocery Quality" for an immediate "Money Gain" has a short road to travel over and a rough one—In everything we sell our "Aim is Quality" and as usual, at the lowest prices.—Goode & McKay.

SALE OF PURE BRED CATTLE

The Provincial Sale of Pure Bred Cattle (beef breds) will be held in the Winter Fair building Guelph on Wednesday, 3rd March 1915. At this sale will be offered some forty head of Durham cattle, mostly Bulls and among them many fashionably bred animals. Sale to begin at one o'clock sharp. For further particulars apply to C. L. Lollee, President, or J. M. Duff, Secretary.

SHIPMENT OF CARS

Messrs Hunstein & Kalbfleish, of Mildmay, who are starting a garage in the building opposite the town hall received a shipment of Ford cars, for which they have the agency, last week and are endeavoring to dispose of them. Owing to the prevailing financial depression it is generally considered that the automobile agency business this year will be decidedly dull, as compared with years gone by.

BANKERS DEFEATS H. S.

The High School hockey team was defeated on Tuesday afternoon by the Bankers, the score after forty-minutes play being 10-0 in favor of the Financiers. The line up:—

Bankers		High School
Stephenson	goal	Rennie
Murray	r defence	McKechnie
Taylor	l "	Rowland
Oberle	rover	Schwindt
Nairn	centre	Welch
Hutchison	l wing	Wilson
Lucas	r "	Skelton

Referee: Ed. Beechie.

CASE ADJOURNED

Jack Fisk, of Greenock, an Indian lister, appeared before magistrate Richardson on Wednesday afternoon on a charge of being under the influence of liquor which was laid against him by Inspector White. There were many witnesses called and the case took up most of the afternoon, but the case was not completed an adjournment being made for a week. A. E. McNab appeared on behalf of the defendant while O. Klein looked after the interests of the prosecution.

MRS. BUNDY'S LUNCHEON

The following item was clipped from the Toronto Star of Saturday: -Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy Walmer Road Hill, was hostess of a luncheon yesterday with Mrs. G. G. S. Lindsey, president of the Toronto Women's Liberal Association, as guest of honor. Covers were laid for 11, those present being Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mrs. A. W. MacDougald of Montreal, Mrs. J. A. MacDonald, Mrs. Duncan MacDougald and her visitor Mrs. McMartin of Cornwall, Mrs. Philip Gilbert, Mrs. David Dunlap, Mrs. David MacLaren, Mrs. George Ball, Mrs. Knox, Miss Goldsmith, [illegible] of Walkerton.

A FAMO[illegible]W

During [illegible] month of December the records of 1[illegible] cows and heifers were received and entered into the record of performance. Ladysmith Daisy places Vancouver Island in the lead with the largest years' milk record of any cow yet qualified in this test. Her 25,5[illegible] lbs milk and 901.25 lbs butter are indications of what can be done with good Holsteins in favorable climate of British Columbia. Ladysmith Daisy was raised by Mr. Abram Rowand of Walkerton who still has in his possession the mother of this world famed cow.

SOLD GREENHOUSE

Mr. N. M. Critchison, one of Walkerton's florists has disposed of his greenhouse to Mr. J. Hahn of Hanover who we understand intends moving the buildings in connection to Hanover where he will commence business as a florist. Mr. Critchison has accepted the position of manager of several large greenhouses in Berlin and in company with Mrs. Critchison leaves for his new home on March 1st. Since coming to Walkerton, Mr. and Mrs. Critchison have made many friends and they will be much missed, particularly in musical circles of the town, the former having been choirmaster in the Methodist church and the latter soloist in the Knox church.

$20 AND COSTS

Mr. Jack Gillen of Carrick appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Wednesday morning and being found guilty of being drunk while on the prohibitory list, was fined $20 and costs or 30 days in gaol. As he did not have the necessary cash he will remain in castle McKechnie until his fine is paid. Mr. Gillen who has been on the list for some time went to Listowel on Tuesday and purchased four quart bottles of whiskey and naturally on his arrival here on the night train he was intoxicated. He was later found lying in a snow-bank near the G. T. R. depot and would probably have frozen to death, had the good Samaritan stunt not been repeated, by a passerby who chanced to see him.

WILL CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Mrs. Porteous will carry on the millinery business formerly conducted by her daughter, the late Miss Louise Porteous, and has engaged a leading milliner and trimmer for the coming season, and solicits your patronage.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. Other than the ordinary routine work very little business was transacted, the only item worthy of mention being that the council decided to levy ¼ of a mill on the tax rate, for the maintenance of the public library.

LISTOWEL HERE MONDAY.

Having won the district honors, the Walkerton hockey team now enter the semi-finals in the N.H.L. competetion. It was at first expected that the locals would play the first round of the semi-finals with Winston, but as that team is playing games in the O. H. A. this and next week, the executive of the Northern League decided that Listowel and Walkerton should play off and the first game will be played here on Monday evening next and the return game in Listowel on Wednesday. The boys are determined to clean-up on the Listowel aggregation and Monday's fixture will be a hummer. Turn out and help the Colts win their first semi-final game.

AFTER HIS SCALP

The Herald and Times last week, came out flat-footedly in condemnation of the action of Registrar McFarlane in dismissing his deputy and is out after the scalp of that official. Our contemporary's action in taking up the cudgels against the Registrar is commendable and in his article he spoke in no uncertain manner. The Herald-Times being the chief Conservative organ in South Bruce, gives rise to the question, "Is that paper's opposition to the Registrar, who was appointed by the Conservative government in the best interests of the party?" Without hesitation we say that it is, for the Times could not afford to allow such an episode to pass unnoticed, particularly when a public servant of Mr. McKay's type and standing in the business life of the town, has been dismissed. In this matter the editor of the Time's has behind him almost every Conservative voter in South Bruce.

DISTRICT DEPUTY HERE.

Mr. F. Ryan, of Paisley, who is district deputy of the No 5 district A. F. & A. M., paid his official visit here on Tuesday evening. There were visiting brethren here from Hanover, Cargill and Teeswater. Mr. Ryan expressed himself as being exceptionally pleased with the work put on at the sitting of the lodge. And evidently Mr. Ryan is the right man in the right place. As he gave a most excellent address at the close of the work which all the brethren very much enjoyed. The meeting in the hall was closed by the Junior Warden inviting all the brethren to a banquet which was served by The Red Cross young ladies of Walkerton at their Tea Room, on Durham Street. It is only fair to the young ladies to say that they certainly deserve great credit for the splendid menu they served, in fact it is some time since it was equaled in Walkerton. After the repast there were the usual toasts which were responded to by a number of the visitors and all dispersed after having spent a very pleasant and profitable evening.

THAT WITHDRAWAL!

In another column of this paper is a withdrawal of several statements which were made in the Telescope last week when commenting on the summary dismissal of Mr. Geo. D. McKay from the office of Deputy Registrar by his senior, Mr. W. H. McFarlane. We considered that in this item we were voicing public opinion and to what extent this is correct remains to be seen by future developements. In the history of Walkerton no action of a public offical has created such a sensation as that of Mr. McFarlane and if he survives as Registrar the wave of public resentment which has risen against him on this occasion it will be a great surprise. Although we made no comment on the Registrar's public life, made no attack upon his character, or mentioned not his standing as a citizen of Paisley where he spent many years, he rushed to law and had us served with a notice of complaint. This procedure, however, will in no way assist Mr. McFarlane in overcoming public sentiment against him. His quarrel is not with us, but he will have to answer for his deeds to the general public whose opinion this journal attempts to express.

MARRIED

TAYLOR-McPHAIL.—In Walkerton on Wednesday, February 10th, Mr. H. Taylor, of Mildmay, to Miss Cora McPhail, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zine, McPhail

ROUTLEDGE-CONDY.—At the home of the bride's parents, in Greenock, on Wednesday, February 10th, Miss Edith Condy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Condy, to Mr. John E. Routledge, of Brant.

PURCHASED STOCK.

Mr. A. J. Smith, a former Walkerton Merchant has purchased the stock of general merchandise of J. Pleskey who made an assignment recently. Mr. Smith will open the store in the course of a few days.

WITHDRAWAL

We have been served with a notice by Mr. W. H. McFarlane, complaining of the article that appeared in last week's Telescope headed "Dismissed his Deputy". Both Mr. McFarlane and his Deputy are Public officers and therefore the matter was a legitimate subject for discussion in a public journal. We have no desire to do Mr. McFarlane any wrong and on reading over the article we observe some parts that had better been left out. In referring to Mr. McFarlane's action we stated "which was carried out like a thief in the night, under cover and in an under-hand manner" and "without giving notice to Mr. McKay, the Registrar went to Toronto, had a new deputy, Mr. McCallum of Toronto, sworn in and on Saturday handed Mr. McKay his dismissal papers." The first words were hyperbolical and were written while the writer felt warm at the summary dismissal of Mr. McKay. We did not mean and we do not think our readers understood us to mean Mr. McFarlane acted in the matter "Like a thief in the night" and we withdraw the above remarks. As we now understand the facts, they are that Mr. McKay was dismissed on Saturday afternoon and Mr McCallum, of Toronto, arrived in Walkerton on Monday forenoon and performed the duties of the Office and signed his name as Deputy Registrar on Monday afternoon, from which we inferred there had been a previous engagement.

Communication

Brant Ratepayer Wants to Know:—

First—At the Brant Council meeting held at the Township Hall on Monday February 1st., when the business of appointing an Assessor was being discussed, did Councillor Findlay call to one side, one of the four rejected applicants, and give his reason for supporting Mr. Bierworth the Bentinck township applicant, because he owed him fifty dollars, and in order to get square he had to support the Bentinck man?

Second—Did Councillor Monto admit to our ermere that he had promised Mr. Bierworth to support his application, but never thought for a moment that he would get the appointment, or in other words that he did not expect the other members of the Council to support his man?

Third—Is it the intention of Reeve Nesbitt and Councillor Rowand to sit with folded arms, and allow work of such questionable character, that has been pulled off in the early stages of the present Council. These are questions of public concern, and must be answered?

I would have thought that Councillor Findlay, who was only elected by the skin of his teeth would have learned how to hang up his coat before starting out to run the whole works. His first big stunt was to have the Township current account transferred from the Canadian Bank of Commerce to the Royal Bank at Elmwood, and his trumped up excuse for this move was that the Royal Bank was paying taxes in Brant, and that huge sum turns out to be about three or four dollars, and only a business tax at that, small business I fancy.

Then at meeting number two, we find the all-wise Findlay, supporting a township of Bentinck man for Assessor in the face of four applications from Brant, any of whom would have been a credit to the township as well as to themselves.

Now for deputy reeve Willoughby, who unlike his friend Findlay, was elected to his seat in the council by a very large majority, and no doubt thinks that he can afford to do some things that are questionable. I would say to Mr. Willoughby that in his great strength lies his very weakness. Mr. Willoughby seems to be strongly opposed to anything in any shape or form going in the direction of Walkerton. In the first place we find him opposed to holding the nomination at Walkerton and next he votes against Alex McNab for the Wardenship then he votes to have the June session of the County Council held at Kincardine: of course, I could not blame him much for that, as it is not often a fellow gets a chance to have a little picnic at the County's expense.

Again he votes to have the township bank account taken from Walkerton to Elmwood, and last but not least, we find him linked up with Councillors Findlay and Monto going to the township of Bentinck for the Assessor which is most humiliating to the ratepayers of Brant, and an insult to the Brant gentlemen who were applicants for the position, and a disgrace to those who were responsible for such conduct, and we are led to believe that the worst is yet to come.

Mr. Editor, I thank you for the above space in your valuable paper.

Frank Rennie

HAS APPENDICITIS

M[illegible], the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shaw, has been confined to her bed for some days suffering from a severe attack of appendicitis. An operation has not been performed, but latest reports state that the little Miss is somewhat improved although she is not yet out of danger.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Porteous and daughter, Mrs. Devereau desire to express their gratitude to their friends and neighbor for the many kindnesses shown them during their recent bereavement caused by the death of their daughter and sister, Miss Louise Porteous.

COMMUNICATION

Editor Telescope:

Will you kindly allow space in your valuable paper for a few words in regard to the unemployed in Walkerton

While almost every municipality throughout the Dominion is striving to solve this important question, what do we find taking place, in our town? One of our local hotels, is taking advantage of the hard time by importing men from another town to do their painting and decorating

Now Mr. Editor, in my humble opinion, this is to say the least, a very poor way to build up our town. Surely our local men who are raising and educating their families in our schools and also paying their share of the town taxes, are entitled to the patronage of the citizens of the town, yes sir, and the same hotel not excepted, and as these gentlemen have to depend entirely upon the patronage of the public in general for their living you would naturally expect them to patronize the home man. But then as everybody knows our local decorators are not of that variety of men that contribute very much to the upkeep of the local bar, consequently we find the proprietors of the hotel sending their money out of town thereby depriving the butcher, the baker and the grocer out of that money that otherwise would have been spent with them.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

I am yours for a square deal,

OBSERVER.

HOCKEY

By winning the two last games of schedule the Walkerton "Colts" have the district honors of this group of the Northern League and now enter the semi-finals.

Port Elgin 5 - Walkerton 10

On the game played here on Wednesday evening last between Port Elgin and Walkerton the local won by 10 goals to 5. This game was expected to be a strenuous, hard-fought contest, but the Port septette proved to be somewhat of a disappointment to the spectators, the Colts, playing them off their feet in the first period and at half time the score stood 8-1. The local boys, however, let up on their aggressive playing in the second period and this made the play more even, Port securing four goals to Walkerton's two. While each of the locals played a strong game, the playing of Harvey Oberle is deserving of special mention, he being the star on the ice. For the Port Elgin team Stephenson was the best man.

The teams lined up:—

Walkerton		Port Elgin
LaFrance	goal	Hendry
Taylor	r defence	Currier
Rife	l "	Geddes
Oberle	rover	Stephenson
Oberle	centre	Black
Oberle	l wing	Thompson
Ronstadtler,	r wing	Stanton

Referee—A McCartney, Judge of play Dr. Powers.

Mildmay 5 - Walkerton 9.

The last game of the schedule was played at Mildmay on Friday last and the local boys journeyed to the southern burg, accompanied by the usual large number of fans, determined to win. Referee Hockey of Listowel, started the game at 8.45 and the Mildmay fans went wild with enthusiasm when their boys scored the first goal after about ten minutes play. Their exultation however, was short-lived for the Colts soon retaliated scored, one, two and three in rapid succession. The Mildmay puck-chasers failed to locate the nets again in the first period while the locals made the score 8-1 before the gong sounded. In the second half the Mildmay sepette played a more strenuous game and succeeded in netting four goals to Walkerton's one which made the full-time score 9-5

Walkerton winning this game put Mildmay on the shelf without a win to their credit, Southampton giving them two games by default and gave the district honors to the Colts. The final standing of the team in this district:

	Won	Lost
Walkerton	5	1
Port Elgin	5	2
Mildmay	2	4
Southampton	1	5

* won by default from Southampton.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

CHAPTER XXVII.

And since "'tis only noble to be good," the young Earl of Wellrose was noble in the best and highest sense of the word, for he was good—and not only good, but wise and brave.

So thought poor Benjamin Hurst, as he gazed upon his unknown brother and generous benefactor, with a heart too full of gratitude for words.

"This is the third day of this month. The regiment is expected to sail on the first of the next month. You will have four weeks for preparation—ample time; and if I can give you any assistance in any shape, I am very heartily at your service," said Lord Wellrose very cordially.

"My lord," faltered Benny, in a voice choked with emotion, and with eyes full of tears, "I cannot express the thanks that fill my heart to breaking. Oh, my good lord, I am not worthy of your goodness, and if you knew all my past life you would not think me fit to fill the honorable position your generosity would obtain for me! I do wish to enter the army, but I am only fit to be a common soldier, and scarcely fit for that; for what honest soldier would consort, if he knew it, with a returned convict? Not one. Ah, no! ah, no! my woeful past can never be blotted out," said Benny, burying his face in his hands and groaning deeply.

The young earl laid his hand affectionately on the outcast's shoulder and said:

"Your past life of bitter wrong and unmerited shame can and shall be blotted out. You are but a youth still. You shall begin life anew from this day. You are true, honest, courageous and very intelligent. You have educated yourself under difficulties that might well have discouraged the firmest heart. In the midst of undeserved degradation you have prepared yourself for an honorable career, and you shall have it," said the earl with much emotion.

"Oh, my lord, my lord, you overwhelm me with your goodness! But still I must tell you that you do not know all of my past life. If you did you would never think me a fit——" Benny's voice broke down.

"My boy, I do know all your past life, and I pronounce you blameless in it all; and I have nothing but sympathy and compassion, and friendly forgetfulness, to bestow upon it," said the earl, kindly.

"Oh, Lord Wellrose, there is something behind that you do not know, and that you must be told before you get this ensign's commission for me, and throw me into the company of gentlemen," said Benny.

"Well, well, my dear boy, if there be any circumstance connected with your past life with which you think I am not acquainted, and which you wish to tell me, speak now, understanding, however, that it will make no difference in my views and purposes toward you."

"Ah, Lord Wellrose, you think you know the worst, but you do not. You know, indeed, that I was brought up among thieves and beggars, and taught to do their deeds."

"You were not to be blamed, but very much to be pitied for that misfortune."

"You know that I was tried for burglary and convicted, and sent to the penal colonies, where I passed fourteen years in the company of felons."

"I know that you were most cruelly and unjustly convicted, and that you passed your time there blamelessly, doing your appointed work, and using every opportunity for self-improvement, and that you educated yourself in the face of the most appalling obstacles. Yes, I know all that. What more as I to be told as 'the worst?'"

"My lord, you know that I was the companion of thieves, that I was a convict; but you do not know that before all that I was——" Benny's voice broke down, so that he could scarcely go on. "I was—the child of sin and shame, nameless and abandoned from my birth."

The earl took the outcast's hand and held it affectionately, while he gravely replied:

"I know the whole story—as far as anyone knows it—as far, even, as you know it yourself. The sin and the shame were not yours—not yours," he repeated.

"No, not mine," sighed Benny, "but yet the penalty and the punishment must fall on me, in common honor, whether you can properly purchase a commission for me that will put me in the company of gentlemen—whether these gentlemen, if they knew my antecedents, would not demand my expulsion from among them?"

"My dear Benjamin, if they should know your antecedents without knowing your true character—if they should know your penal sufferings without knowing your perfect guiltlessness—no doubt their judgment would be harsh and their actions severe. But since they cannot know the whole, they shall not know a part. Half truth is always so deceptive! They shall know nothing of your past, Benjamin. It is, in fact, none of their business."

"Ah, Lord Wellrose, my very name—my name, which has figured so much in the police reports connected with this murder—my name would betray me!" said Benny, despondingly.

"I have been thinking of that, and have been providing for it," said the earl.

Benjamin looked up inquiringly.

"The name you bear, that of Benjamin Hurst, is not your own."

"No," said the poor outcast, sadly, "I have not even a legal right to the name I bear, since I am not the son of Magdalene Hurst; nor have I even a Christian right to it, since I have never been baptized."

"Then give it up. Cast it off with the slough of your past life. Begin your new life with a new name—a name that I will give you, if you will accept it at my hands—a right noble old name, too, my family name—Seton Douglas! And Heaven knows that you may have a natural, if not a legal right to it, for, though my dear father is a sort of saint, yet I have heard that there have been some wild men in our family. What do you say to the name Benjamin?"

Benny had turned pale as death. In his secret soul he had lately believed that he was a disowned or unknown relative of that family, and he had longed with a hopeless, unuttered longing, to bear that very name.

"Oh, Lord Douglas nothing on earth that you could bestow on me would make me so happy and so grateful as the possession of that name. I will never do anything to dishonor it!" he said.

"I am very sure that you will not. So, as you have never been baptized, we will go to church some day and have you baptized and registered as Benjamin Seton Douglas. And when your commission shall be purchased, as it shall be in a day or two, you will enter Her Majesty's service as Ensign Seton Douglas. And now I must leave you for the present. God bless you!" said the earl, rising to go.

"One moment, my lord. I distrust myself sadly. Have I education enough to do the duties of an ensign? I know nothing whatever of military tactics," said Benny, modestly.

"You have education enough. You do not require to know much of military tactics to be an ensign. And even if you did, the drill sergeant of your company would soon instruct you. But the duty of an ensign is very simple—just to bear the colors of his company. Besides—bless us!—do you suppose that half the young gentlemen who receive commissions in the army have graduated at military academies? By no means. Not a tenth part of them. They have to go into camp or garrison and be drilled by a sergeant. And some of them are too lazy, stupid, and careless to learn. You are neither, I am sure, so take heart of grace," said the earl smiling happily as he left the room, leaving Benny also happier than he had ever been in his life.

Lord Wellrose, since he had seen so much of Benjamin, and noticed the extraordinary likeness the poor outcast bore to himself, the earl, and heard so much of his early history, became gradually convinced of some unknown or unacknowledged relationship existing between them.

"I feel sure that the poor boy is our cousin in some degree—perhaps in a very near degree. He may be our first cousin. At all events, since he has been so cruelly abandoned, and bitterly wronged, I will do what I can to repair his injuries and atone for the sins of his parents," he thought, as he entered his cab and gave the order:

"To Cheviot House."

He thought of speaking to his mother of Benjamin's sad story. Ah! if he only had done so! But the subject was a delicate one for him to broach, and so, upon reflection, he abandoned the idea.

The next morning the Earl of Wellrose set about the business that was so dear to his heart. His name, influence and wealth soon effected his object that in two days more he had the happiness of placing in his protege's hand the document that commissioned him as Ensign Benjamin Seton Douglas, in Her Majesty's —— regiment of foot. He received his commission on the sixth of the month, with orders to join his regiment on the twenty-first.

The same day Benjamin called by appointment on Suzy. This was the first occasion upon which he had seen her since her brother's death and deathbed confession, and his own consequent release from prison.

Suzy received him in a plainly-furnished little sitting-room. She had never occupied the gay and beautiful rose parlors since the death of her brother. She was dressed in deep mourning, and it may have been that the intense blackness of her dress made her face appear even paler than it was, for it seemed marble white now.

She advanced to meet her visitor very kindly, saying softly:

"Oh, Benny, I am so rejoiced that you are free, and fully vindicated! Oh, my dear boy, when I think of the sacrifice you were about to make for me—more than the sacrifice of your life—when I think of how you meant to die with a load of unmerited ignominy on your memory for my sake, to save my brother's life and my name from reproach, oh, Benny, I think that I and all my fame and all my fortune, if I could give all to you, would be too little to repay you! But you are vindicated and released. Oh, I rejoice, and thank God that you are, my brother! my dearest brother!" she said, taking both his hands and pressing them to her heart.

"Dear Suzy, it is very sweet to hear you say this—very sweet and comforting. But, little sister, I cannot fully rejoice in my freedom, since it has come at such a cost to you," said the young man, with emotion, as he took the seat she offered him.

"Don't, Benny, don't say that. It is best as it is. Since my poor, misguided brother had the misfortune to do that fatal deed that made him a fugitive from justice, and left you to suffer unjustly in his place, it is best—oh, so much best—as it is! Think, Benny, deep as my sorrow is for the sudden loss of my poor brother, how much deeper it must have been had you suffered death in his stead, for his deed! Think what my anguish and despair must have been, to have discovered that when it was too late! Benny, the knowledge would have sent me to my grave, or to a lunatic asylum. It is best as it is. This I can bear. I have the comfort of knowing, through his deathbed confession, that he did not intentionally commit murder. The man Fitzroy richly deserved to be knocked down by the brother of the woman whom he had insulted and traduced. But his death was as much an accident as if he had fallen down. My brother was guiltless of intentional homicide; and you are vindicated and released. It is best as it is. And now, let us talk of something else—of your new name and your commission. Ensign Douglas, I congratulate you!" she said, with a smile, as she offered him her hand.

He took the little hand and pressed it to his lips.

"Oh, my dear Benny, I am so glad for your sake!" she continued, now speaking earnestly. "I honor the Earl of Wellrose even much more than I ever did before, for his appreciation of and kindness to you. You are going out as an ensign; come back as a general, Benny! And then, who knows but it may be, 'Rise up, Sir Benjamin Douglas!' Stranger things have happened," she said with a smile.

Benny laughed.

"All cannot rise like you, dear Suzy. I shall do my best; but I never expect to rise higher than a lieutenancy, at the very most," he said. "But now, dear sister of my heart, tell me of your own plans and purposes. Lord Wellrose told me that you intended to go out to Australia. Do you still really mean to take that long voyage?"

"Yes, Benny. I have never been there, you know. And I have not seen my parents since they went there, four years ago. It seems a long time. I must go now to see my father and mother, and try to comfort them for the loss of my brother. They are growing old now, Benny," she added sadly.

"How long shall you be absent, Suzy?" enquired the young man.

"Many months—perhaps a year or more, Benny," she said, growing very serious. "Benny, my brother, my brother, who would have died for my sake Benny, I will tell you a secret. I am going out to Australia, it is true, to see and to comfort my aged father and mother. But, Benny, I shall stay out there to give the Earl of Wellrose time to forget me. This is my secret."

Benjamin looked at her in unbounded astonishment.

"Yes," she said, smiling sadly, "I know what you are thinking of, my brother. You are thinking how, a little while ago, I was nearly breaking my heart about the Earl of Wellrose. Very true, Benny; but that was because, while I loved and honored him so much, and while he visited me every day, I had no assurance from him that he loved or respected me, or had any good intentions toward me. Your timely interference, delicately conducted as such a thing possibly could be, brought matters to a crisis. The earl came and told me that he loved me, and that he wished to make me his wife just as soon as he could obtain his father's and his mother's consent. That it would take time and reason to gain this; but after waiting a reasonable time for their consent, if they should still withhold it, he should feel not only free to marry me without their consent, but also bound in honor, as well as drawn by love, to do so."

"He is a pure and noble soul!" said Benny, with enthusiasm, though not without a natural pang at seeing how utterly Suzy was lost to his hopes forever.

"Yes," said the young girl, warmly, "he is indeed a pure and noble soul. His words made me very happy, so happy that I forgot myself, so happy that I allowed him to place a betrothal ring on my finger and to bind himself to me forever. He had selected it that morning, and brought it to put upon my finger as the pledge of his faith, so that I might never doubt him again. See, here is the ring. I could show you the motto on it, only I do not wish to draw it from my finger. This motto is, 'In truth,'" she said, holding out her hand and exhibiting a pure

"No, certainly—if you marry the earl," said Benny.

"I shall never marry the earl," said the young girl very gravely. "And that brings me back to what I was about to say of my motives. For a little time I was very happy in the earl's love—forgetting that I was unfit to be his wife."

solitaire diamond of priceless value, plainly set in a heavy gold circle.

"I have noticed it before, though I did not know it was the earl's gift. It is a gem of the purest water, I should judge. And I notice that you have not lately worn any other ring."

"Never! For love of this ring, I have discarded all others from my hand, even the rich ruby ring that I liked so much because it was the gift of the Empress of Russia, and she is such a lovely lady. I sang before her majesty three times in the Opera House of St. Petersburg. I shall never sing on any stage again," said Suzy with a sigh.

"Unfit to be his wife, Suzy!" echoed the young man, who, in his own blind and passionate love, believed her fit to be a king's wife.

"Yes," she said calmly, "for he is the Earl of Wellrose, and he will be the Duke of Cheviot. And I am the daughter of a poor stage carpenter, and only by accident elevated to be a popular opera singer. I do not blame his family for objecting to me; for, though in my silly vanity I once boasted that actresses and opera singers had often been raised by marriage to the peerage, yet I know now that this has been but seldom so, and that these cases were very exceptional ones, by no means to be taken as precedents or examples. I know that I, the poor stage carpenter's daughter, developed into an opera singer, am not fit to be a countess now and a duchess hereafter. The very idea terrifies me."

"But I thought you were happy and contented in the earl's love," said Benny, simply.

"And so I was—very happy and confident in the earl's love; deliriously happy and confident. But the awful events of the last few weeks have sobered me down, and brought me to my senses, Benny—have made me remember that it is not fit I should marry the earl and bring discord into his family. Oh, yes, I honor the earl as much as ever—as much as ever! Ah, Heaven truly knows I honor him more than ever! And my soul is satisfied with the knowledge of his esteem for me. And it is this satisfaction which gives me strength to make a sacrifice for his sake—to renounce him for his own good. I will not shock or wound him by giving him up suddenly. But I will go out to Australia, as in duty bound, to visit and console my poor old father and mother. And I will stay out there until absence shall have broken the force of habit, and the Earl of Wellrose shall have forgotten his indiscreet love for the lowly-born opera singer."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The month slipped swiftly away, and the day approached when Ensign Douglas must leave London to join his regiment at Southampton.

Benjamin went to take leave of Suzy the day before he was to start.

"Our parting is not to be here, my dear, you know. I shall go down to Southampton by the same train with yourself, in order to present the colors to your company. And I shall remain at Southampton until your regiment sails," said the young girl, as she kindly took the young soldier's hand.

Benjamin's face lighted up with pleasure.

"Then I shall see you occasionally for the next ten days?" he said, eagerly.

"You shall see me daily for the next ten days, dear Benny," she answered, affectionately.

From Park Lane Benjamin went to Cheviot House to bid good-by to Lord Wellrose. He sent up his card and was almost immediately shown to the private apartments of the earl, and announced as

"Ensign Douglas."

As he entered the room, his heart suddenly seemed to stand still in his bosom; his breath was suspended; for the Duchess of Cheviot, "the beautiful duchess," still beautiful with her family grown up around her—was passing out. She bowed slightly and smiled on her son's visitor, and so disappeared.

Benjamin caught his breath, and recovered himself as the young earl arose and came forward to greet him.

"You leave London to-morrow, Benjamin, I believe?" he inquired.

(To be Continued.)

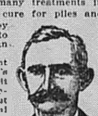
Cured Fifteen Years Ago of Piles and Eczema

By Using Dr. Chase's Ointment—Certifies That the Cure Was Permanent.

Some people have tried so many doctors and so many treatments in their search for cure for piles and eczema that they find it difficult to believe there is an actual cure.

The strong point about Dr. Chase's Ointment is that it not only brings relief promptly, but brings about actual and lasting cure.

In 1897 Mr. Ketcheson, 88 Douro street, Peterboro', Ont., wrote as follows:—"I was troubled for thirty years with itching piles and eczema. I could not sleep at night, and when I got warm the itching was terrible. Eczema covered my legs down to the knees, perfectly raw. I have tried every preparation I could hear of. Seeing Dr. Chase's Ointment advertised, I procured a box, and this Ointment effected a complete cure."



MR. KETCHESON

On Sept. 28, 1912, Mr. Ketcheson wrote as follows:—"I received a letter from you to-day, saying that you found on file a statement made by me 15 years ago. I have always given Dr. Chase's Ointment a good name since it cured me, and shall tell you how I came to use it.

"I had suffered for many years from eczema and piles, and had tried doctors and everything I could hear of in vain. Reading about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I purchased it at once, and was soon completely cured. That was fifteen years ago, so there can be no doubt of the cure being a permanent one. I have met a great many people who have been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A Quaint Old Clipping.

From an old scrapbook, under the date of Oct. 25, 1791, is the following:

A young Fellow, of the City of Bristol, being in London lately, was, out of Curiosity, led to see the Lunatics at Bedlam. His first Approach was to the Cell of a poor Man, to whom he addressed himself thus—"So ho! what brings thee here?" The miserable Object remaining silent, he repeated his Question which was answered only by a Languishing Look, which so enraged the Visitant, that he immediately spit in the Man's Face through the Grate. This caused the Lunatic gently to wipe his Face with a wisp of Straw, and raising his drooping head, he made this calm, sage and sensible Reply—"I am here, sir, because God deprived me of that Blessing which you never enjoyed."

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS

TORONTO and WINNIPEG

THE TURK IN EGYPT.

(Philadelphia Record)

The statement that "the Turkish forces are in practically undisturbed occupation of more than 30,000 square miles of Egypt," sounds rather ominous for the British until it is remembered that these 30,000 square miles are absolute desert, of practically no value to either invader or defender. So far as productivity is concerned, the peninsula of Sinai, the land thus occupied, is on a par with the Desert of Sahara. When Napoleon invaded Egypt he marched out of it in a direction just the reverse of that which the Turks are now taking. In view of recent Turkish performances in war there may well be doubts whether the Sultan's soldiers will be able to repeat the great spectacular success of the French conqueror.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding [illegible] me your address, and I will [illegible] to cure yourself at home by the [illegible] absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, box P 8, Windsor, Ont.

WAR REPORTS.

(Detroit Free Press)

In considering reports given out in the European war, the newspaper reader is not called upon to decide which governments speak the truth as a matter of principle and as a settled policy. He has a larger task. He must take each individual item of news where there is conflict and decided which party is probably telling the greater falsehood, and after that how much legend there may be mixed with the account given by the lesser liar.

A GUARANTEED MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are a good medicine for little ones. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely free from the opiates and narcotics found in so-called "soothing" mixtures. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Once a mother has given them to her little ones she will use no other medicine. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., says: "Baby's Own Tablets saved my little one's life when he was suffering from worms, and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A TIP FOR GERMANY.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

The Germans are such clever aviators, why shouldn't they arrange a regular news service via aeroplane for the benefit of the British stay-at-homes who hear only of victories and hardly ever of defeats? There is no doubt that such bulletins would receive a wide circulation, while the scheme would provide a fresh outlet for German "kulture," this time of the literary variety.

WE'RE LEARNING.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review)

We are all beginning to revise our opinions of Russian civilization. Before, we saw but one side of it, and that the least lovely; now we are getting some glimpse of the other and better. We are learning some other things, too, one of them being that the value of education depends on its quality. The Russian peasants are said to be steeped in ignorance; yet in their ignorance they show a higher quality of civilization than the shining products of the German universities, who are employing their learning for the justification of murder and the glorification of brute force. The Russian peasants are described as kindly, industrious and profoundly religious. Are they not better off in their ignorance than the Germans in their Kulture?

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

QUESTIONS A HERO'S COURSE.

(New York Sun)

One of the questions incidental to the European war to the serious discussion of which much time and thought will hereafter be devoted concerns the decision of King Albert of Belgium to oppose the passage of the German army across his territories, a decision which involved his country in the war, resulted in the devastation of its towns and fertile fields and reduced its people to ruin. To the inevitable consequences of this adventure every consideration of material well being was opposed; supporting it was the ardor of a brave people defending the integrity of their homes and the honor of their nation.

That the lives and property of his subjects were not lightly sacrificed by their gallant ruler is to be taken for granted. Yet there will unquestionably be men who, while stoutly maintaining that they are alive to the requirements of honor, will nevertheless criticise the adoption of the course which the Belgian Government followed. Against their contention a strong argument can undoubtedly be made; the two sides of the matter offer opportunity for endless disputation.

Years after the last shot is fired on the battlefields of to-day the debate will continue on the problem that may thus be stated: Resolved, That King Albert of Belgium was not justified in the decision he reached in 1914.

MORE THAN NEUTRALITY.

(London Advertiser)

The Detroit Journal is peeved because some Americans are openly taking sides with the Allies, and asks if just being a plain American citizen isn't good enough. Not if he has good red blood.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? *All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.*

Zam-Buk

Her Dainty Speech.

There was one young woman in the box party at the theatre who took no part in the noisy clatter and giggle. With her gaze fixed upon the stage, she watched the progress of the play, indifferent to the gayety around her, except that her delicate, aristocratic, finely chiseled features bore a look of weariness and a scornful smile curved her lips. At last, however, she turned her head slowly and looked at the other members of the party. Then she spoke to the elderly matron sitting by her side. "That chicken in the blue kimono," she said, "thinks she is the whole custard!"—Argonaut.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours; is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER."

(Philadelphia Record).

Undoubtedly England has interests of its own in defending Belgium and France. But that does not affect the validity of the "scrap of paper." Presumably the five nations that guaranteed Belgium neutrality have interests of their own in preserving it. In 1870 the neutrality of Belgium was more important to Prussia than to France, and Bismarck's publication of the Benedetti London Times was designed to arouse England to the possible use France would make of that country. The quotation from Gladstone's speech in 1870 used by the Imperial Chancellor has no reference to the validity of the neutrality treaty, but to the obligation upon England of defending it single-handed. Because of the suspected designs of France, exposed by Bismarck, England procured separate neutrality agreements with Prussia and France, which provided that on their expiration the status of Belgium should be controlled by the treaty of 1839, and Germany never abrogated the treaty. In the diplomatic correspondence and in the Imperial Chancellor's speech of August 4 no attempt was made to discredit Belgian neutrality, and military advantage, "the iron law of necessity," was alone offered as an explanation of the invasion. Finally, in the days prior to the war, England offered to keep out of the war if France and Belgium were left out.

CARD OF THANKS.

(Pentwater, Mich., News)

We wish to thank the friends and lady members for staying away and letting Mrs. Downing rest.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Downing.

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

Spohn Distemper Compound

Of any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

CARLYLE ON WAR.

When Men Kill Men Between Whom There Was No Quarrel.

What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil in the British village of Dumdredge usually some 500 souls. From these, by certain "natural enemies" of the French, there are successively selected during the French war, say thirty able-bodied men. Dumdredge, at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them. She has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois.

Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected, all dressed in red and shipped away at the public charge some 2,000 miles, or, say, only to the south of Spain, and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot in the south of Spain are thirty similar French artisans from a French Dumdredge, in like manner wending, till at length, after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition, and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in its hand.

Straightway the word "fire" is given, and they blow the souls out of one another, and in place of some sixty brisk, useful craftsmen the world has sixty dead carcases which it must bury and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest! They lived far enough apart, were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! Their governors had fallen out, and instead of shooting one another had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot. Alas, so it is in Deutschland, and hitherto in all other lands. Still, as of old, "what devilry so ever kings do the Greeks must pay the piper!"—Thomas Carlyle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

THE NAVY SPIRIT.

(London, Eng., Nation)

One realizes the wonderful spirit of the navy, not merely in the story of the loss of the "Formidable," but in accounts of the slighter accidents of the fleet. The other day, for example, the commander of a destroyer, rolling heavily in a gale, and with her engines disabled, tried to lessen the strain by ladling out oil. The seaman engaged in this work was washed overboard, and washed back again by a returning wave. He picked himself up, saluted his officer and said: "Very sorry, sir; lost the bucket."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

PATROLING THE NORTH SEA.

(Pall Mall Gazette)

The raid of German cruisers on the Northeast coast of England should bring home to those who think of the North Sea as a rather big lake some idea of its real magnitude. It is not easy to define its northern limits, but the most moderate estimate of its area places it at [illegible] square miles, while a recent careful calculation by a German statistician gives it [illegible] square kilometres, which is equivalent to [illegible] square miles. But the ceaseless watch and ward of the British fleet now extends to Iceland, and altogether not less than [illegible] square miles of water has to be patrolled by the scouts of the grand fleet. Big as the fleet is, it is not big enough to prevent a surprise raid at some point of the [illegible] miles of coast on our eastern seaboard.

To insure every square mile of the North Sea itself, from the Shetlands to the mouth of the Channel, being kept under observation, at least [illegible] vessels would be needed, for under the most favorable atmospheric conditions barely 25 square miles can be swept from the crow's nest of a cruiser; and the German fleet can select its own time and place for its heroic bombardments of undefended towns. And in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where for a brief period German cruisers were at large, the water area for their operations extended to [illegible] square miles.

DISTRUSTFUL.

(Rochester Herald)

When we hear a man denouncing vociferously the morality of other people, we always wonder whether his own morality would stand much investigation.

FAIRVILLE, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

RUM AND LOGIC.

(Toronto Star.)

The Wine and Spirit Journal quotes The Toronto Star as having published a cable despatch from the front, saying that neat rum and chocolate saved many lives in the trenches. Our contemporary seems to regard this as a certificate of character for rum. This is not logical. Strychnine may be good for you in doses of one-thirtieth or one-sixtieth of a grain. But we do not recommend strychnine as a beverage.

STOCKS AND BONDS

PUBLIC Prices and PUBLIC Dealings

This is the ONLY unrestricted market in Ontario. If you want to buy or sell securities of any kind write to us.

BURNETT'S SECURITIES AUCTION

23 King St. East, Toronto.

WHICH CAUSE, WHICH EFFECT?

(Windsor Record)

A side light on the old question as to whether drunkenness causes poverty or poverty causes drunkenness was observed in the Toronto police court. Of the 38 drunks arraigned in one day, 28 were unemployed, six said they "had jobs to go to" and four were steadily employed.

A VERY SAFE OFFER.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review)

The Germans are offering a prize to the first German soldier who sets his foot on English soil. It is safe enough to offer such a prize, for even if it did happen that a German soldier landed feet foremost in England there would be little chance of his ever going back to Germany to claim the reward.

U. S. SHIP PURCHASE.

(New York Sun)

The folly, the madness, of embarking upon any unnecessary and un-American policy that might in its working blow our neutrality sky high and embroil us not only with one great Power but with four great Powers is manifest to the dimmest understanding.

ECZEMA ON ARMS ITCHED AND BURNED

Unsightly. Could Not Put Hand in Hot Water. Very Painful. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Completely Healed.

Imperial, Sask.—"My eczema appeared as a rash and itched and burned very badly. It was certainly unsightly and I could not put my hand in hot water or work at all when it was at the worst. Both my arms were covered with the eczema and it was very painful. I tried several things, but none did any good until one day the chemist advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, saying it was by far the best thing he knew of. I immediately used it, washing my arms and hands with the Cuticura Soap and then applying the Cuticura Ointment. The first dressing relieved the irritation and in a month all signs of that awful disease had gone. I was completely cured." (Signed) Edward Lawrence, Jan. 31, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In selecting a toilet and a skin soap why not procure one possessing delicate emollient properties sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness and roughness, prevent pore-clogging, soften and soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and scalp health generally? Such a soap, combined with the purest of saponaceous ingredients and most fragrant and refreshing of flower odors is Cuticura Soap. Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

ISSUE NO. 6, 1915.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCHANTS, TRADESPEOPLE — If you have a prosperous going business, no matter what line, and wish to sell to a good buyer, let me hear from you. I make a turnover or no charge, unquestionable references. Currey's Business Exchange, Per David M. Currey, No. 1 Dineen Building, Toronto, Ont.

U. S. FREEDOM.

(Chicago Tribune)

It is not irrelevant to remark that the growth of democracy in this country has not resulted in greater but rather in less freedom. The "land of the free," "sweet land of liberty," is now infinitely less free than France, much less free than the kingdom of England, not as free in some important respects as the empire of Germany, and we hesitate to draw a distinction between the United States and Russia.

For $1.25

We send you, postpaid, half doz. TEASPOONS like cut, ROGERS A1 SILVERWARE stamped and fully guaranteed, and worth $4.50 doz. One full size cake MOTHER'S FAVORITE SOAP. One small cake of EGYPTIAN VIOLET GLYCERINE and one SOAP DOLL 5 inches long. We make this liberal offer to introduce to every home the product of the Dominion Soap Co. of Hamilton. Future supplies can be had from your local stores. Write now, enclosing $1.25, to

HOME PRODUCTS & PREMIUM CO.
217 LISTER BLDG. Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA.

A FALSE PROPHET.

(New York Sun)

Admiral Breusing, a retired officer, at a meeting of the Navy League at Wiesbaden before the war, talked with great confidence of the result of an encounter between the first line ships of the two nations. "The German fleet," said he, "will probably enter into this close action already possessing an advantage, due mainly to its excellent Krupp gun material, which England simply cannot equal."

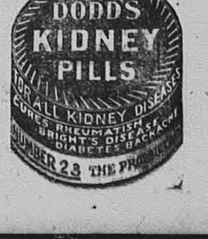
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A GERMAN LIE NAILED.

(Niagara Falls, N. Y., Gazette)

The Cologne Gazette has learned that Lord Kitchener threatened to bombard the French coast if France made a separate treaty with Germany in September. By Sept. 6, Von Kluck was checked in his rush on Paris and by Sept. 10 his "strategic retirement" was well defined. Why were the French in such a hurry to make peace just then? And why, if they were in a hurry, did they give up so meekly? Meekness has not been their distinguishing mark in this unpleasantness.

No man is so dull that he can't make a bore of himself.



EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1915.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER.

Sir William Osler has volunteered for the front in connection with the McGill University base hospital, where no doubt his great skill will be of inestimable value to the wounded. The February number of the Popular Science Monthly contains a portrait of the doctor, copy of a chalk drawing by Sargent. The original was presented to Johns Hopkins Hospital, with which Dr. Osler was long connected. The portrait was presented to the hospital on the celebration of its 25th anniversary. Prof. William S. Thayer made the presentation, when he paid the following tribute to Sir William:

The precious gift it is my privilege now to offer to the hospital is but another reminder of him who, though absent in person, has been with us and in us and around us in spirit from the beginning of this gathering. What have been his contributions to medical science, what his inspiration and efforts and example have been to this institution are so familiar to us all that it would be impudent to mention them. Would that we could put into words the influence that the man has had upon our lives! How much of that which is best in us is due to him and to his example! In all the fifteen years of my close and constant association with him I never knew him to do a hasty or an inconsiderate act, and I never heard him speak an unkind word of any man. Of how many can one say this? He is like Maeterlinck's true sage, in whose presence discord and strife and misunderstanding are impossible. In losing him we felt that we had lost our best friend and adviser, but he left us a legacy of tolerance and forbearance and charity that is among the richest of our possessions. This whole institution is replete with memories of the man; and no statue, no tablet, no portrait can bring him more vividly to our minds. But there will be others who follow after to whom our poor words will convey but a faint picture of that which is a part of us. And so his old disciples welcome with heartfelt gratitude every new image which may help better to fix for posterity the presence of our dear chief. The value of this new possession is greatly enhanced in that it comes to us through the thoughtful generosity of her who shares with him our lasting love and affection. Lady Osler, of her own initiative, has induced Mr. Sargent to make this replica of the portrait drawn by him for the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, and has sent it to us to-day. And so after all he is with us! We shall gain new inspiration from his counterfeit presence. Let us wait patiently in the hope that, four years hence, when the heavy clouds of the hour shall have rolled away, we may give him that welcome which our hearts hold for him to-day.

THE SUPPRESSED PASTORAL.

The attempted suppression of the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, to his people has resulted in giving it wider publicity. It has been published in the Tablet and sent broadcast all over the world. A perusal of the document shows why the Germans wanted to suppress it, and why they interned the Bishop in his residence when he refused to retract. Here follows a few quotations from the letter:

For in truth our soldiers are our saviours.

A first time, at Liege, they saved France; a second time, in Flanders, they arrested the advance of the enemy upon Calais. France and England know it; and Belgium stands before them both, and before the entire world, as a nation of heroes.

x x x

Pray daily, my brethren, for these two hundred and fifty thousand, and for their leaders to victory; pray for the fallen; pray for those who are still engaged; pray for the recruits who are making ready for the fight to come.

x x x

Thousands of Belgian citizens have in like manner been deported to the prisons of Germany, to Munsterlagen, to Celle, to Madgeburg. At Munsterlagen alone three thousand one hundred civil prisoners were numbered. History will tell of the physical and moral torments of their long martyrdom. Hundreds of innocent men were shot. I possess no complete necrology; but I know that there were ninety-one shot at Aerschot, that there, under pain of death, their fellow citizens were compelled to dig their graves. In the Louvain group of communes 16 persons, men and women, old men and sucklings, rich and poor, in health and sickness, were shot or burnt.

In my diocese alone I know that 13 priests or religious were put to death (9.) One of these, the parish priest of Gelrode, suffered, I believe, a veritable martyrdom.

We can neither count our dead nor compute the measure of our ruins. And what would it be if we turned our sad steps towards Liege, Namur, Andenne, Dinant, Tamines, Charleroi, and elsewhere?

x x x

Belgium was thus bound in honor to defend her own independence. She kept her word. The other powers were bound to respect and to protect her neutrality. Germany violated her oath; England kept hers.

These are the facts.

x x x

Well, I affirm upon my honor, and I am prepared to assert upon faith of my oath, that until now I have not met a single ecclesiastic, secular or regular, who had once incited civilians to bear arms against the enemy. All have loyally followed the instructions of their Bishops, given in the early days of August, to the effect that they were to use their moral influence over the civil population, so that order might be preserved and military regulations observed.

Statements such as these would not be palatable to the Kaiser, who brags about his reliance upon divine Providence.

◆

There is plenty of work in the Old Country and workmen are scarce. Why not ship a few thousand of our unemployed over there?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now they are said to be finding German spies among American nurses.

◆

There are said to be no Frenchmen in the Canadian west. All gone to the war.

◆

"Doing the dirty work for England" is the way the Crown Prince puts it, poor chap.

◆

Britain is supplying Roumania with $25,000,000. That straw shows which way the wind is blowing.

◆

Some of the rural school trustees are said to be more interested in keeping down the expense than in the education of the children.

◆

We are said to be brutalized when we rejoice over the sinking of a German warship. But self-preservation is the first law of nature.

◆

The North Sea battle did more. It no doubt saved the lives of many women and children, whom the baby-killers would have slain by bombardment had they got the chance.

◆

More savagery. German airmen thought they saw British seamen saving British seamen from drowning so they plugged them with bombs. Their mistake cost a lot of German lives.

◆

There may be no danger of an invasion of Canada. But that is an eventuality that should be provided against. We should always have one contingent ready for national defence.

◆

Spain's former Ambassador at Paris says that Spain will remain neutral until a convenient moment arrives for her to join the allies. The smaller nations know where their safety lies.

◆

British Columbia has solved the unemployed problem by mobilizing its whole militia force at the expense of the Dominion and keeping its members on the pay roll of the country. Pretty foxy.

◆

The way the law hangs on to Thaw is a lesson for Canada. We have an idea that if he had lived in Canada he would have been a free man by this time. Some member of the House would have saved his neck.

◆

Speaking at Montreal the other day Clifford Sifton declared that nothing but the British navy stood between Canada and the fate of Belgium. He laughed at the Monroe Doctrine, saying that should such a force of Germans land in the States as invested Antwerp every place worth taking would be seized in two weeks without a battle, since any force the Americans could gather would suffice merely for a butchery, not a battle. Wake up, Canada!

◆

Sir Edward Grey punctures the story told by Bethmann-Hollweg that Belgium had violated her own neutrality and that Britain had censured with her to do so. What Britain did was to discuss with Belgium how best to defend her territory should it be assailed by Germany. Britain did this because Germany had a network of strategic railways right on the Belgian border. The suspicion that Germany would try to hack its way through Belgium soon became a reality.

◆

Mrs. Minden Cole spoke in Montreal the other day on "The Consumers' view of Made-in-Canada." She declared that restricted trading was unpatriotic, and that the made-in-Canada cry was made in Germany. Mrs. Cole said that one way of making wars in the future impossible is to oppose any petty doctrine of buying things only made in our own country. We do not know who Mrs. Cole is. But if she means that we cannot live without buying as well as selling she is not far wrong.

◆

There are said to be 250,000 unemployed people in Canada at the present time. The prospects are that many of these will be unemployed for a long time. They should be given employment. That can best be done by putting those fitted on the land so that they could make a living for themselves and their families. We believe that the Government should withdraw all its immigration agents from Britain and the continent, and give them the job of placing our own idle people on farms. The money that would otherwise be spent on immigration could be spent in assisting these people to make a beginning in carving out for themselves homes in the Northwest or New Ontario. Money thus spent would be well spent.

Was All Run Down
WITH HEART TROUBLE AND NERVOUSNESS.

When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do this for you.

Mrs. Hugh Mosher, Chester Basin, N.S., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 5 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

"Paul has just come in, with victory written on his brow. The English consul was of no use; but, as he was strolling home, he went into St. Mark's, and there, of course, found them! In the church were apparently all the English people who have as yet ventured to Venice; and these, or most of them, seemed to be following in the wake of a little party of four persons—two ladies, a gentleman and a lame girl walking with a crutch. An excited English tourist condescended to inform Paul that it was 'the great English actress, Miss Bretherton,' who was creating all the commotion. Then, of course, he went up to her—he was provoked that he could hardly see her in the dim light of St. Mark's—introduced himself, and described our perplexities. Of course, she had written. I expected as much. Jacques must certainly be pensioned off! Paul thought the other three very inferior to her, though the uncle was civil, and talked condescendingly of Venice as though it were even good enough to be admired by a Worrall. It is arranged that the beauty is to come to see me to-morrow if, after Caterina has operated upon us during two meals, we are still alive. Good-night, and good-bye."

"Venice, Aug. 7.

"Well, I have seen her! It has been a blazing day. I was sitting in the little garden which separates one-half of our rooms from the other, while Caterina was arranging the dejeuner under the little acacia arbor in the centre of it. Suddenly Felicie came out from the house, and behind her a tall figure in a large hat and a white dress. The figure held out both hands to me in a cordial, un-English way, and said a number of pleasant things, rapidly, in a delicious voice; while I, with the dazzle of the sun in my eyes so that I could hardly make out the features, stood feeling a little thrilled by the advent of so famous a person. In a few minutes, however, as it seemed to me, we were sitting under the acacias, she was helping me to cut up the melon and arrange the figs, as if we had known one another for months, and I was experiencing one of those sudden rushes of liking which, as you know, are a weakness of mine. She stayed and took her meal with us. Paul, of course, was fascinated, and for once has not set her down as a reputation surfaite.

"Her beauty has a curious air of the place; and now I remember that her mother was Italian—Venetian, actually, was it not? That accounts for it; she is the Venetian type spiritualized. At the foundation of her face, as it were, lies the face of the Burano lacemaker; only the original type has been so refined, so chiseled and smoothed away, that to speak fancifully, only a beautiful ghost of it remains. That large stateliness of her movement, too, is Italian. You may see it in any Venetian street, and Veronese has fixed it in art.

"While we were sitting in the garden who should be announced but Edward Wallace? I knew, of course, from you that he might be here about this time, but in the hurry of our setting in I had quite forgotten his existence, so that the sight of his trim person bearing down upon us was a surprise. He and the Bretherton party, however, had been going about together for several days, so that he and she had plenty of gossip in common. Miss Bretherton's enthusiasm about Venice is of a very naive, hot, outspoken kind. It seems to me that she is a very susceptible creature. She lives her life fast, and crowds into it a greater number of sensations than most people. All this zest and pleasure must consume a vast amount of nervous force, but it makes her very refreshing to people as blasés as Paul and I are. My first feeling about her is very much what yours was. Personally, there seems to be all the stuff in her of which an actress is made; will she some day stumble upon the discovery of how to bring her own individual flame and force to bear upon her art? I should think it not unlikely, and, altogether, I feel as though I should take a more hopeful view of her intellectually than you do. You see, my dear Eustace, you men never realize how clever we women are, how fast we learn, and how quickly we catch up hints from all quarters under heaven and improve upon them. An actress so young and so sympathetic as Isabel Bretherton must still be very much of an unknown quantity dramatically. I know you think that the want of training is fatal, and that popularity will stereotype her faults. It may be so; but I am inclined to think, from my first sight of her, that she is a nature that will gather from life rather what stimulates it than what dulls and vulgarizes it. Altogether, when I compare my first impressions of her with the image of her left by your letters, I feel that I have been pleasantly surprised. Only in the matter of intelligence. Otherwise it has, of course, been your descriptions of her that have planted and nurtured in me that strong sense of attraction which blossomed into liking at the moment of personal contact."

"August 10.

"This afternoon we have been out in the gondola belonging to this modest establishment, with our magnificent gondolier, Piero, and his boy, to convey us to the Lido. I got Miss Bretherton to talk to me about her Jamaica career. She made us all laugh with her accounts of the blood-and-thunder pieces in which the audiences at the Kingston theatre reveled. She seems generally to have played the 'Bandit's Daughter, the 'Smuggler's Wife,' or 'The European Damsel Carried off by Indians,' or some other thrilling elemental personage of that kind. 'The White Lady' was, apparently, her first introduction to a more complicated order of play. It is extraordinary, when one comes to think of it, how little positive dramatic knowledge she must have! She knows some Shakespeare, I think—at least, she mentions two or three plays—and I gather from something she said that she is now making the inevitable study of Juliet that every actress makes sooner or later; but Sheridan, Goldsmith, and, of course, all the French people, are mere names to her. When I think of the minute exhaustive training our Paris actors go through, and compare it with such a state of nature as hers, I am amazed at what she has done! For, after all, you know, she must be able to act to some extent; she must know a great deal more of her business than you and I suspect, or she could not get on at all."

"August 16.

"It is about a week, I see, since I write to you last. During that time we have seen a great deal more of Miss Bretherton, sometimes in company with her belongings, sometimes without them, and my impressions of her have ripened very fast. Oh, my dear Eustace, you have been hasty—all the world has been hasty. Isabel Bretherton's real self is now only coming to the front, and it is a self which, as I say to myself with astonishment, not even your keen eyes have ever seen—hardly suspected even. Should I myself a woman, have been as blind to a woman's capabilities, I wonder? Very likely! These sudden rich developments of youth are often beyond all calculation.

"Mr. Wallace's attitude makes me realize more than I otherwise could the past and present condition of things. He comes and talks to me with amazement of the changes in her tone and outlook, of the girl's sharpening intellect and growing sensitiveness, and as he recalls incidents and traits of the London season—confessions or judgments or blunders of hers, and puts them beside the impression which he sees her to be making on Paul and myself—I begin to understand from his talk and his bewilderment something of the great nature of the case. Intellectually, it has been the ugly duckling over again. Under all the crude, unfledged imperfection of her young performance, you people who have watched her with your trained critical eye seem to me never to have suspected the coming wings, the strange nascent power, which is only now asserting itself in the light of day.

"'What has Eustace been about?' said Paul to me last night, after we had all returned from rambling round and round the moonlit Piazza and he had been describing to me his talk with her. 'He ought to have seen farther ahead. That creature is only just beginning to live—and it will be a life worth having!' He has kindled it, too, as much as anybody. Of course, we have not seen her act yet, and ignorant—yes, she is certainly ignorant—though not so much as I imagine. But as for natural power and delicacy of mind, there can be no question at all about them!"

"'I don't know that Eustace did question them,' I said; 'he thought simply that she had no conception of what her art really required of her, and never would have because of her popularity.'

"To which Paul replied that, as far as he could make out, nobody thought more meanly of her popularity than she did, and he has been talking a great deal to her about her season.

"'I never saw a woman at a more critical or interesting point of development,' he exclaimed at last, striding up and down, and so absorbed in the subject that I could have almost laughed at his eagerness. 'Something or other, luckily for her, set her on the right track three months ago, and it is apparently a nature on which nothing is lost. One can see it in the way in which she takes Venice; there isn't a scrap of her little as she knows about it—that isn't keen and interested and wide awake!'

"'Well, after all,' I reminded him as he was settling down to his books, 'we know nothing about her as an actress.'

"'We shall see,' he said; 'I will find out something about that too before long.'"

"And so he has!

"August 17th.

"Paul has been devoting himself more and more to the beauty, Mr. Wallace and I looking on with considerable amusement and interest; and this afternoon, finding it intolerable that Miss Bretherton has not even a bowing acquaintance with any of his favorite plays, Augier, Dumas, Victor Hugo, or anything else, he has been reading plays to us in the garden, running on from scene to scene and speech to speech, translating as he went. She in rapt attention, and he gesticulating and shouting, and, except for an occasional queer rendering that made us laugh, getting on capitally with his English. She was enchanted; the novelty and the excitement of it absorbed her; and every now and then she would stop Paul with a little imperious wave of her hand, and repeat the substance of a speech after him with an impetuous élan, an energy of comprehension, which drew little nods of satisfaction out of him, and sometimes produced a strong and startling effect upon myself and Mr. Wallace. However, Mr. Wallace might stare as he liked, the two people concerned were totally unconscious of the rest of us until at last, after the great death scene in the Nuit Blanche, Paul threw down the book almost with a sob, and she, rising in a burst of feeling, held out her white arms toward an imaginary lover, and with extraordinary skill and memory repeated the substance of the heroine's last speech:

"'Achille, beloved! my eyes are dim—the mists of death are gathering. O Achille! the white cottage by the river—the nest in the reeds—your face and mine in the water—the blue heaven below us in the stream—O lovely! those hands, those lips! But, Achille, listen! It is the cruel wind rising, rising; it chills me to the bone, it chokes, it stifles me! I can not see the river, and the cottage is gone and the sun. O Achille, it is dark, so dark! Gather me close, beloved!—closer, closer. O death is kind!—tender, like your touch! I have no fears—none!'

"She sank back into her chair. Anything more pathetic, more noble than her intonation of those words could not have been imagined. Desclée herself could not have spoken them with a more [illegible], a more piercing tenderness. I was so confused by a multitude of conflicting feelings—my own impressions and yours, the realities of the present position and the possibilities of the future—that I forgot to applaud her. It was the first time I had had any glimpse at all of her dramatic power, and, rough and imperfect as the test was, it seemed to me enough. I have not been so devoted to the Français and to some of the people connected with it for ten years for nothing! One gets a kind of insight from long habit which, I think, one may trust. So, you blind Eustace, how could you forget that for a creature so full of primitive energy, so rich in the stuff of life, nothing is irreparable? Education has passed her by. Well, she will go to find her education. She will make a teacher out of every friend, out of every sensation. Incident and feeling, praise and dispraise, will all alike lend to mould the sensitive plastic material into shape. So far she may have remained outside her art, the art, no doubt, has been a conventional appendage and little more. Training would have given her good conventions, whereas she has only picked up bad and imperfect ones. But no training could have given her what she will evidently soon develop for herself, that force and flame of imagination which fuses together instrument and idea in one great artistic whole. She has that imagination. You can see it in her responsive ways, her quick sensitive emotion. Only let it be roused and guided to a certain height, and it will overleap the barriers which have hemmed it in, and pour itself into the channels made ready for it by her art.

"There, at least, you have my strong impression. It is, in many ways, at variance with some of my most cherished principles, for both you and I are perhaps inclined to overrate the value of education, whether technical or general, in its effect on the individuality. And, of course, a better technical preparation would have saved Isabel Bretherton an immense amount of time; would have prevented her from contracting a host of bad habits—all of which she will have to unlearn. But the root of the matter is in her; of that I am sure; and whatever weight of hostile circumstance may be against her, she will, if she keeps her health—as to which I am sometimes, like you, a little anxious—break through it all and triumph.

"But if you do not understand her quite, you have enormously helped her; so much I will tell you for your comfort. She said to me yesterday abruptly—we were alone in our gondola, far out on the lagoon—'Did your brother ever tell you of a conversation he and I had in the woods at Nuneham about Mr. Wallace's play?'

"'Yes,' I answered, with outward coldness, but a little inward trepidation; 'I have not known anything distress him so much for a long time. He thought you had misunderstood him.'

"'No,' she said, quietly, but as it seemed to me with an undercurrent of emotion in her voice, 'I did not misunderstand him. He meant what he said, and I would have forced the truth from him, whatever happened. I was determined to make him show me what he felt. That London season was sometimes terrible to me. I seemed to myself to be living in two worlds—one a world in which there was always a sea of faces which was enough to turn anybody's head, but which after a while repelled me as if there was something humiliating in it; and then, on the other side, a little inner world of people I cared for and respected, who looked at me kindly, and thought for me, but to whom as an actress I was just of no account, at all! It was your brother who first roused that sense in me; it was so strange and painful, for how could I help at first believing in all the hubbub and applause?'

"'Poor child,' I said, reaching out my hand for one of hers. 'Did Eustace make himself disagreeable to you?'

"'It was more, I think,' she answered, as if reflecting, 'the standard he always seemed to carry about with him than anything connected with my own work. At least, of course, I mean before that Nuneham day. Ah, that Nuneham day! It cut deep.'

"She turned away from me, and leaned over the side of the boat, so that I could not see her face.

"'You forced it out of Eustace, you know,' I said, trying to laugh at her, 'you uncompromising young person! Of course, he flattered himself that you forgot all about his preaching the moment you got home. Men always make themselves believe what they want to believe.'

"'Why should he want to believe so?' she replied quickly. 'I had half foreseen it, I had forced it from him, and yet I felt it like a blow! It cost me a sleepless night, and some—well, some very bitter tears. Not that the tears were a new experience. How often, after all that noise at the theatre, have I gone home and cried myself to sleep over the impossibility of doing what I wanted to do, of moving those hundreds of people, of making them feel, and of putting my own feeling into shape! But that night, and with my sense of illness just then, I saw myself—it seemed to me quite in the near future—grown old and ugly, a forgotten failure, without any of those memories which console people who have been great when they must give up. I felt myself struggling against such a weight of ignorance, of bad habits, of unfavorable surroundings. How was I ever to get free and to reverse that judgment of Mr. Kendal's? My very success stood in my way. How was "Miss Bretherton" to put herself to school?'

"'But now,' I said to her warmly, 'you have got free; or, rather, you are on the way to freedom.'

"She thought a little without speaking, her chin resting on her hand, her elbow on her knee. We were passing the great red-brown mass of the Armenian convent. She seemed to be drinking in the dazzling harmonies of blue and warm brown and pearly light. When she did speak again it was very slowly, as though she were trying to give words to a number of complex impressions.

"'Yes,' she said; 'it seems to me that I am different, but I can't tell exactly how or why. I see all sorts of new possibilities, new meanings everywhere; that is one-half of it! But the other, and the greater, half is—how to make all these new feelings and any new knowledge which may come to me tell on my art.' And then she changed altogether with one of those delightful swift transformations of hers, and her face rippled with laughter. 'At present the chief result of the difference, whatever it may be, seems to be to make me most unmanageable at home. I am forever disagreeing with my people, saying I can't do this and I won't do that. I am getting to enjoy having my own way in the most abominable manner.' And then she caught my hand, that was holding hers, between both her own, and said half laughing and half in earnest:

"'Did you ever realize that I don't know any single language besides my own—not even French? That I can't read any French book or any French play?'

"'Well,' I said, half laughing too, 'it is very astonishing. And you know it can't go on if you are to do what I think you will do. French you positively must learn, and learn quickly. I don't mean to say that we haven't good plays and a tradition of our own; but for the moment France is the very centre of your art, and you cannot remain at a distance from it.' The French have organized their knowledge; it is available for all who come. Ours is still floating and amateurish."

(To be Continued.)

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Bix (with newspaper)—Here's a man died from a pat on the back. Dix—He must have been very frail. Bix—Not at all; a hod carrier named Pat Casey fell on him from the third floor of a new building.—Boston Transcript.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson vii.—February 14, 1915.

Samuel Called to Be a Prophet.—1 Sam. 1:24-28; 3: 1-21.

Commentary.—I. Samuel presented to the Lord (1: 21-28.) According to the pledge which Hannah made to the Lord, if he would give her a son, she took him to the house of the Lord at Shiloh, and there gave him over into the hands of Eli, the priest. Samuel was just weaned and could not have been more than two or three years old, even taking into consideration Oriental customs. "The objection has been made that so young a child would have been troublesome to Eli, but there were women engaged in the tabernacle service, to whose care he might have been committed. It was important that he should be dedicated as soon as possible. The house of God was to be the only home he knew, the earliest impressions of his boyhood were to be those of the sanctuary."—Kirkpatrick. Hannah took as an offering to the Lord three bullocks, a half bushel or more of flour and a skin-bottle of wine. It has been suggested that one bullock was for a burnt-offering, one for the "sacrifice in performing a vow," and one for a peace offering (Num. 15: 8).

II. The Lord calling Samuel (vs. 1-10). 1. Samuel—The name means, "Asked of God." Ministered unto the Lord before Eli—A minister is a servant. Samuel was, according to the opinion of Josephus, twelve years old at this time. He had duties to perform about the tabernacle, pertaining to the light (v. 3) and the doors (v. 15). He was also the personal attendant of Eli, who was aged and partially blind. Word of the Lord was precious—The word was rare, as the moral and spiritual condition of Israel was not favorable to frequent messages from God to the people. Priests and people had departed from the Lord. No open vision—"No frequent vision." 2. At that time—It was during the period of the scarcity of revelation. It was a memorable time in the lives of Eli and Samuel. Eli was laid down in his place—He probably slept in one of the buildings surrounding the tabernacle erected for the accommodation of the priests and other attendants. Samuel slept near by. 3. Ere the lamp of God went out—This was the most holy place. The ark was the symbol of God's presence. It was a chest that had been made according to directions given to Moses by the Lord, in Mount Sinai.

4. the Lord called Samuel—The boy was awakened by the call, "and he answered, Here am I." Samuel was attentive to his duties. The voice must have sounded to him like that of Eli, but being awakened from sleep by the call, he would not be likely to judge clearly whence it came. 5. he ran unto Eli—Inasmuch as he was accustomed to wait upon Eli, it was entirely natural that he should suppose that Eli had called him, thinking he needed some attention. I called not—Samuel must have been surprised at Eli's answer, but he took it that he himself might have been mistaken. At Eli's direction he obediently lay down again. 6. thou didst call me—Samuel's readiness and attention afford an excellent example of the virtue of obedience. 7. Samuel did not yet know the Lord—Samuel knew not the Lord in the way of receiving divine communications from him, for, as already stated, such communications were at that time rare.—Whedon. The second part of the verse explains the first.

8. Eli perceived that the Lord had called the child—If Samuel had come to him but once or even twice, thinking that he had called him, he would probably have thought the boy was dreaming; but when he came the third time, positive that Eli had called him, the priest was convinced that the Lord was speaking to him. 9. speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth—No wiser advice could have been given than this. When God calls, and he calls all, this is a most fitting response to make. 10. the Lord came, and stood, and called—God not only spoke to Samuel, but he also appeared to him in some visible form. He calls all children by his Spirit. He speaks to them while their hearts are tender.

III. The message to Eli (vs. 11-18). 11. the Lord said to Samuel—God did not at this time speak directly to Eli. He had previously sent a prophet to him, as recorded in the preceding chapter. He speaks to Samuel now, in calling him to the prophetic office, and for the purpose of preparing him for receiving and delivering other messages from himself. ears . . . shall tingle—As a loud, sharp, discordant note thrills one's ears with pain, so the bitter tidings of Israel's woe in the judgment about to fall on Eli's house would shock all Israel.—Terry. Reference is made to the coming defeat of Israel by the Philistines, in which the ark of the covenant would be captured, Eli's sons would lose their lives, and Eli himself would die as a consequence of the defeat. 12. which I have spoken—By the prophet, as recorded in 1 Sam., 2:27-36. make an end—The Lord would complete the word which he had threatened by his prophet. 13. his sons made themselves vile—They were greedy and licentious. restrained them not—Eli "contented himself with gentle expostulation (1 Samuel 2:23), instead of thrusting them out of the sacred office they had so grossly abused. By this weak indulgence he became partaker of their sins." 14-18. Samuel lay until morning, then opened the doors of the house of the Lord as usual. Eli had to press the boy strongly for a report of what God had said to him. When he heard the message, he quietly acknowledged the justice of it all.

IV. Samuel a prophet (vs. 19-21). 19. The Lord was with him—God's presence affords comfort, strength and guidance. God was with Abraham (Gen. 21: 22), Jacob (Gen. 28: 15), Joseph (Gen. 39: 2), Moses (Exod. 3: 12), Joshua (Josh. 1: 5), Gideon (Judges 6: 16), David (1 Sam. 16: 18), and others. Let none of his words fall to the ground—What Samuel said under divine inspiration came to pass. He was a true prophet. 20. From Dan even to Beer-sheba—This phrase denotes the total extent of Israel. Dan was at the extreme north and Beer-sheba at the extreme south. Was established to be a prophet of the Lord—All the people of Israel were convinced that Samuel was a prophet from the fact that all his prophetic utterances proved true. 21. The visible abode of Jehovah was in Shiloh and there he revealed himself to his prophet.

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Questions.—Who were Elkanah and Hannah? What was the burden of Hannah's prayer at the house of the Lord? To whom did Hannah "lend" Samuel and for how long? Where did Samuel live? What were some of the boy Samuel's duties? What did he hear one night? How many times was he called? What message did the Lord give Samuel for Eli? How did Eli receive the message? Tell how Samuel became established as a prophet in Israel.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Preparation for Service.

I. Parental consecration.

II. Individual consecration.

I. Parental consecration. Much of scripture biography begins with a statement regarding the parentage of the subject. We learn of Samuel by first learning of his mother. She had asked God for a son. She had emptied her heart of its sorrow and had it filled with joy. As she came to Shiloh her soul was deeply moved upon the recollection of the time when she had prayed in that place for a child, and further in contemplation of the precious gift received, and even more by her present purpose to consecrate him to the service of the Lord for life. Hannah did not know what honor God would put upon her sacrifice nor what honor would come to her through her son. The coming of Samuel was the beginning of a new era, the time of a great crisis in Jewish history. His life began in a dark and stormy period amid a demoralized priesthood, among a people alienated from God, in a time of great moral and spiritual darkness. Among the heroes of God's kingdom who have been brought to the Lord by the prayers of their mothers and consecrated as his instruments for service, Samuel is a shining example. This child, devoutly consecrated by his mother, became great as a prophet, the one chosen of God to close the order of judges and to inaugurate the government of kings. By a striking concurrence we have two domestic histories unfolded side by side, the wise parental training of Elkanah and Hannah and the tragic story of Eli and his sons. Hannah stands as a model for mothers; Eli stands a warning to fathers. The lesson is plain that a parent is a ruler by appointment of God, held at God's bar accountable for the office and work as a ruler. Child life is of untold value in the sight of God.

II. Individual consecration. Out of Hannah's sorrow and her concentrated continued, importunate prayer came a nation's reformation and salvation. The early occupation of Samuel, in the temple, was the initiatory stage of his life-work. He was destined to maintain the law and authority of God, to rebuke iniquity, to check degeneracy and to insist upon the separation of Israel from heathen nations and their customs. He was to retrieve losses, assuage excitements, reestablish justice, reprove, rebuke and exhort the people. His business was to keep all Israel true to the divine purpose for which they had been made a nation. In the morning of the day and in the morning of his life the Lord called Samuel and gave him great spiritual light. His call was the first step toward superseding Eli. It was necessary that Eli should be assured that Samuel's call was from the Lord, and that it was the beginning of the fulfilment of God's threatenings against himself, and that the religious supremacy of the priest was to be superseded by that of the prophet. Samuel was thus a witness to God's demand for a spiritual religion in contrast to mere form. The three calls convinced Eli and prepared Samuel. There is something very prophetic and beautiful in Eli's promise, and ungrudging recognition of God's call to His young attendant. He exhibited no personal or official jealousy, but kindly directed Samuel how to receive God's message. He was unswervingly just. He must have foreboded some message of reproof and judgment when the call came not to himself. Simplicity, uprightness and obedience were expressed in Samuel's repeated appearance before Eli. The young child offered himself most unconsciously to a duty, immediate and pressing, which put his character to a test by leaving to his judgment the use which he should make of so terrible a communication. Samuel exhibited great self-control, discretion and considerate reserve. While he was faithful to God he was respectful to Eli. The verdict against Eli was that he did nothing effectual in the way of preventing his sons in their iniquities, which his duty as a high priest should have led him to do. He who had judged Israel for nearly forty years was now condemned at the bar of his own conscience. In sharp contrast to the exaltation of Samuel to his prophetic life is the picture of Eli's house. T. R. A.

◆

IMPOSSIBLE ARMIES.

(Toronto Star)

No country of Germany's population could begin to put in the field such armies of men as are estimated. To say that she will put in the field 7,000,000 men is absurd. That would mean that of her total population, men, women and children, one person in every six would go to war. To begin with there are between two and three million more females than males in Germany. Of the males millions are too old to serve as soldiers, and further millions are too young. Other millions, while of requisite age, are owing to physical disabilities of no use as soldiers. It will probably tax Germany to the utmost to put in the field forces numbering much over half of the estimates [illegible] been given out.

◆

The difference between theory and practice is often exemplified by the man who preaches economy to his wife.

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EDITORIAL

Walkerton is the cheapest place in the county to obtain board, for at the House of Refuge it can be obtained at $1 62 per week. This is not a special bargain price, good for so many days, but regular rates.—Wiarton Echo.

◆

The formal opening of the Ontario Legislature is scheduled for Feb. 16th, and on Feb. 17th the House will adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Prime Minister, Sir James Whitney. On this occasion fitting tributes to his memory will be paid by the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition and by other members of the Legislature.

◆

There is not much use in making partizan taunts at a time like this, but many Conservative papers are taunting the Liberals because there was a New Zealand ship in the North Sea battle, but none from Canada. There is an Austrian fleet also taking part in this war, and it is financed and manned by Australians, but the Canadian fleet that was projected at the same time as it, was destroyed by the Conservatives in 1911 to win the support of the Nationalists of Quebec. There is plenty of room for taunts on both sides if newspapers have nothing better to do than resort to the use of them.

◆

WAR AND FACTORIES

The immense orders for war materials placed in Canada during the past six months have largely contributed to the maintenance of industrial conditions at something like a normal level. As an English military officer has said, the British War Office is endeavoring by every means to make people of the Dominion "some slight return for the magnificent sacrifices" they are making in men and money in the Empire's day of trial. According to the same source of information Canadian mills and factories show their appreciation of the war orders by producing such goods as are worthy of the country and as will merit repeat orders. At least there have been no complaints from the British War Office as there have been about some of the boots furnished to the Canadian contingent. Nor have there been any expressions of dissatisfaction concerning war contracts undertaken by Canadian mills and factories for the French and Russian Governments.

Since coming to Canada, last October, Mr. F. W. Stobart, purchasing commissioner for the British War Office, has placed 255 contracts with an aggregate value of $8,000,000. Of this sum only $765,000 went to the United States for goods which could not be got here, more than nine-tenths of the expenditures thus being made within the Dominion and going to keep Canadian workmen and Canadian capital employed.

◆

POTASH IN AGRICULTURE

For many years the Stassfurt mines in Germany have been practically the sole source of the potash compounds used for fertilizing purposes on this continent. Among the evil effects resulting from the present war, therefore, may be counted the cutting off from the markets of the world the supply of this material. Dr. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, regards this circumstance as not so serious as some may consider. In order to place his views before the farmers of Canada, Dr. Shutt has issued circular No. 7 of the Experimental Farms, "Potash in Agriculture". It takes up the subject under several heads and reaches the following conclusions:—

"It is only our light, sandy and gravelly soils that are markedly deficient in potash and this element is only specially called for by clover, potatoes, roots and leafy crops generally. There is yet some potash in the market though it will probably have to be purchased in the form of a complete fertilizer. We have several Canadian sources of potash available to the farmer—notably liquid manure, wood ashes and sea weed—materials rich in this useful constituent and which are more or less readily obtainable in many parts of the Dominion. And lastly there are the indirect potassic fertilizers, which though not adding to the sum total of the soils potash yet may serve a useful purpose by liberating it in available forms and thus in times such as the present may help to tide us over until potash compounds are once more upon the market."

This circular is available free at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Take a glance at the label on your paper and see if you are behind in your subscription.

Southampton people generally will regret to learn of the death at Walkerton Hospital last week of Judge Barrett, following an operation. He had been in poor health for the past year. Judge Barrett and family have been here for many years among the most popular of Southampton's summer residents, and the sympathy of the people here go out to the family in their bereavement.—Southampton Beacon.

A NERVY YOUTH.

Ben Racanch of Toronto, a 15-year old boy, was collecting money in Hanover under false pretences, and was arrested and taken before Magistrate Telford who had him sent home. He said he was collecting money for scarlet fever and diphtheria victims in Hanover.—Hanover Post.

PLEASE PAY SUBSCRIPTION

A number of subscribers have renewed their subscription to this paper, but others are waiting for a more convenient season. Your dollar paid promptly is not much of a sacrifice but it means something to the publisher who has hundreds of subscribers who are hesitating. Remember we financed your obligation last year, and the account is now past due. We need the money. Be prompt, settle at once and it will not be necessary to place the account in other hands for collection. Pay for your paper, all accounts not paid will be collected.

DRUG STORE FIRE.

Fire broke out in Mr. S. B. Clarke's Drug Store on Wednesday night of last week which did about $1000 damage. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock. Mr. Clarke was in the store until after 9 o'clock and when he left everything seemed to be all right. The fire likely started in the prescription desk, and its origin is not known for certain, though it may have been caused by a customer leaving his cigarette on the desk. The fire brigade turned out promptly and the Hanover Boy Scouts also were on deck to lend a hand, but the hose was not used, the fire being extinguished with a few buckets of water. Had the fire occurred a couple of hours later a section of the business blocks on Main Street might have been wiped out, as Mr. Clarke's Store is in the heart of main street. Mr. Clarke's loss was partly covered by insurance.—Hanover Post.

EIGHTY DEATHS.

The Germans are taking their almost daily toll in death from the Princess Patricias, the only Canadian regiment thus far in the firing line. Nine of this crack regiment have to date been killed or died of wounds; another has been reported dead, cause not given, and an eleventh has died in an hospital at Boulogne from spinal meningitis. The Germans are apparently sniping for officers, for of the nine killed in action seven have either been commissioned or non-commissioned officers. The total list of deaths among Canadian troops in England and at the front is now 80, including Lieut. William Sharpe of Ottawa, who met death yesterday while flying in Shoreham. It is reported by the militia authorities that the outbreak of spinal meningitis is now checked, and it is understood here that every precaution is being taken to prevent a recurrence of the epidemic.

NOT SUCH A NUISANCE.

The Ontario Sheep Breeders's Association discussed the dog nuisance at great length on Thursday last and finally came to the conclusion that too much emphasis was being placed on this aspect of sheep raising. One member doubted if there was a single farmer who could show much damage to flocks from dogs over a five-years period. The Act was well enforced, and the suggestion was made that some central association should be given the control of dog tax monies and of paying full value for sheep killed by marauding dogs. Hon. James Duff thought the farmer should get the commercial value for commercial sheep destroyed by dogs. Grants of $200 were made to the Ontario Winter Fair, $200 to the Ottawa Winter Fair, and $200 to the Belgian Relief Fund of the Red Cross, to be expended in woollen goods made in Canada. Mr. R. W. Wade was made secretary and Messrs. Campbell, Stobbie, Whitlaw and Bryan were added to the directorate.

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As she looks so straight and tall,
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On the big class gallerie's wall,
You are bound to think they're pretty
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But I tell you they're not in it,
with the Walkerton graduate.

If you stand upon the corner
You will see them trip along
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The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for a reliable agent in this county. Now is the time, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $15 to $30 per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
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RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50
This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for
$1.75

Liesmer & Kalbfleisch received last week a car load of Ford demonstration cars for their garages here and in Walkerton. The Ford is still a very popular car.—Gazette.

Mr. Louis Honey of Jamesville, Ontario, the eldest son of Rev. Geo. E. Honey late of Southampton, has joined the 3rd Contingent, and will go to the front as lieutenant on the signalling corps. Canada is giving her best on behalf of the Empire.—Southampton Beacon. Lou is a graduate of the Walkerton High School.

The mill pond at the Aetna Mills presents a scene of unusual activity these days. Ice cutting operations commenced last Friday morning, and a trainload of thirteen cars of ice per day is harvested. About twenty men are employed at present, and the force will be doubled shortly. Three hundred carloads will be shipped from this village.—Mildmay Gazette.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

That the drain upon the supply of horses occasioned by the war, will be followed when the war is over by an unprecedented demand for remounts was the gist of the report presented at the annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association last week. The general depression and the falling off in the lumber business had resulted in a falling demand for heavy horses but the withdrawal of so many light horses for the war would result thought the directors in the use of heavier breeds to a larger extent commercially. Prices have already advanced and the prediction was made that Scotland may soon be looking to Canada for a supply of breeding stock.

WHERE ARE THE MEN.

Brussels Post—In printing Topic Cards for Young People's Societies we have been struck with the preponderance of young ladies on these programs as compared with young men. It's a fine thing to see the maidens busy in the vine-yard but where are the young men and boys who are preparing for leadership in the churches? The older men will soon pass off the stage of action and manly young fellows, with intelligence and consecration, should be stepping into the ranks. This is a subject of deep importance and one that the churches are face to face with. Young people in the church can do much to better situations by zealously entering upon a crusade to improve conditions in their congregations by discussion planning and vigorous work. On the shoulders of the older people also rests a share of responsibility and a sharp advance and a more enthusiastic interest might help more than they think. Are you a lifter or a leaner?

YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU
FALL IN

What will you lack, sonny, what will you lack,
When the girls line up the street,
Shouting their love to the lads come back
From the foe they rushed to beat?
Will you send a strangled cheer to the sky
And grin till your cheeks are red?
But what will you lack when your mate goes by
With a girl who cuts you dead?

Where will you look, sonny, where will you look
When your children yet to be
Clamour to learn of the part you took
In the war that kept men free?
Will you say it was nought to you if France
Stood up to her foe or funked?
But where will you look when they give the glance
That tells you they know you funked?

How will you fare, sonny, how will you fare
In the far-off winter night,
When you sit by the fire in an old man's chair
And your neighbors talk of the fight?
Will you slink away, as it were from a blow,
Your old head shamed and bent?
Or say, I was not with the first to go,
But I went, thank God, I went.

Why do they call, sonny, why do they call
For men who are brave and strong?
Is it nought to you if your country fall,
And Right is smashed by Wrong?
Is it football still and picture show,
The pub and the betting odds,
When your brothers stand to the tyrant's blow,
And Britain's call is God's?

HAROLD BEGBIE.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Richards
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

Many large employers of labor in Canada and the United States have for years been making it a strict rule in business not to engage a cigarette smoker but if men in their employ are addicted to the habit they are not dismissed but never promoted. If, however, they are let out they are never reengaged. In view of this handicap against the cigarette smoker is it not well to protect young boys from contracting the habit?

DIED IN CARRICK.

William Brighton Gray, an old resident of the Township of Howick, passed away on Monday of this week at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Nickel, on the third concession of Carrick. Deceased came to Carrick about six months ago, and had been ailing for some time. Four days before his death he was unconscious, and death came to him while in that condition. He was 76 years of age, and enjoyed the highest respect of all his acquaintances. The funeral takes place this afternoon to the Wroxeter cemetery.—Mildmay Gazette.

NO HONEY PRODUCED

During 1914 instructions and material for conducting co-operative experiments in beekeeping were sent to 311 bee keepers by the Provincial Apiarist, Mr. Morley Pettit of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The season of 1914 will go down in the history of Ontario beekeeping as the poorest for honey production ever known. Bees wintered better than usual and a better spring for building up could not be desired. In some sections clover bloomed profusely but there was very little honey anywhere. The average crop reported for the Province was about 10 lbs per colony as opposed to an average of over 100 lbs per colony in 1913. As usual the average crop reported by experimenters is much better than the general average the experimenters reporting on their crops having a 35 lb average. This will of course be modified by the fact that many experimenters became discouraged and sent no report, but the fact remains that the careful beekeeper always secures better returns than his indifferent neighbor.

STORY OF ST. VALENTINE

Long ago there lived a priest by the name of Valentine. This good man was noted in all the country side for his kindness. He nursed the sick, comforted the sorrowing and gave help to anyone who was in need. He loved the children, and those who went to him for help or comfort were never turned away. After a time this kind priest became too old to go about among his people. He was very sad because he could no longer be of any help to them, but he remembered that he could write loving messages to them. Soon his friends began to watch for the kind words that were sure to come whenever sorrow or gladness entered their homes, and even little children would say when they were sick, "I think Father Valentine will send us a letter to-day." But after a time no more letters came, and soon the news went abroad that good old Valentine was dead. Then everyone said that so kind a man was good enough to be called a saint, and from that day he has been known as St. Valentine. It is nice to still send the kind messages, and not one of those hideous pictures that deborate so many of the shop windows, messages of spite and hate which the senders dare not put their name to nor wish it to be known who sent the spiteful insult.

A NEWSPAPER CAMPAIGN

War has been declared. The Signal has been flashed from Goderich East and West over the Globe. The Courier carried The News to the Lucknow Sentinel, who immediately went on duty. All the newspapers flocked around the Blyth Standard, W. H. Kerr sticking to his Post. A grand Review was conducted by Col Hugh Clark, Ripley Expressed its admiration of the military genius of the Scientific American. Martial music was furnished by Harper's Weekly, the Orange Sentinel was warming itself over the Catholic Register who was ordered to relieve the Lucknow Sentinel who had nothing to eat but Tit Bits while on duty. The Farmer's Advocated that supplies be secured from a Canadian Farm. The battle was seen to commence through the Walkerton Telescope by the Hensall Observer. The first line of defence was held by the Sarnia Post and ammunition was served from Munsey's magazine as Everybody's Magazine was empty. A sad accident occured when the Pioneer was accidently hit by a Government Bullet-in the eve. Calgary got an Eye Opener and the Missionary Outlook now clearly saw the enemy. So an Advance was ordered from Wingham. Onward was the War Cry. A terrible battle now ensued in which the enemy were almost cut to pieces by the Saturday Blade. They rallied, but were finally put to rout by a terrific Punch from London. The Milverton Sun went down and as the last Sunbeams faded Saturday Night came on. The Christian Guardian leaned up against the Saturday Evening Post and kept watch over the field which was dark save for the light of the Toronto and Goderich Stars. At last peaceful Times and a New Era dawned around Wingham and Clinton.

LOVAT

Mr. Howard Parker spent the week end visiting friends in the burg.

Quite a number from around here attended the open air rink at Mr. Currie's. Mr. Currie is certainly the right kind of a man to manage a rink.

Miss Bella McGregor of Sedgwick, Alta., is visiting her brother Thomas McGregor.

Miss Maude Stanley of Dunblane is renewing acquaintances on the 6th.

PINKERTON

(Intended for last week)

Miss Margaret Garvey of Chepstow and Mr. Wilmer Donnelly of Wiarton spent Saturday and Sunday at the latter's home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Garland entertained a number of their Glamis friends on Monday evening.

Mr. Ernest Reid was in Walkerton on Saturday.

Rev. R M Gale and family have settled at the manse

Mrs. Jas. McKee of Paisley is visiting at the home of Mr. John McKees.

Mrs. Wm. Cumberland and boys left for the West on Monday.

Mrs. Jas. Thompson is visiting her daughter, Mrs Cecil Garland.

A box social and dance will be held on the second Friday in February in aid of the Belgians.

FORMOSA

(Intended for last week)

Mrs. Jos Zinger of Berlin who has been visiting relatives here, left on Monday of last week, for her home.

Jacob Lehman who has been ill for about three weeks, is on the road to recovery again.

Mrs. J. B. Goetz and Mrs. John Vogt were visitors in Mildmay on Monday last.

Mr. Sev. Fedy left for Berlin last week to resume his studies in St. Jerome's College.

Mrs. J. H. Schefter Sundayed with J. T. Benninger in Carrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Conney Zinger left for Regina, Sask. last week, Monday.

Herman Weiss sold his thoroughbred stallion last week.

Miss Lena Arnold is on the sick list.

Mr. Jul. Noll who took seriously ill last Saturday is still very feeble.

Married—On Tuesday J. Klein of Sask to Miss Genevieve Bildstein: daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bildstein of Formosa. Mr. Klein is a son of the late Michael and Mrs. Klein of Chepstow.

"Well, Father Can Play"

Yes, better than he ever thought possible! All the years that he has spent unable to play have been storing up a great fund of memories, and now that the

New Scale
Williams Player Piano

with the wonderful Meister-Touch Action has set his musical heart free from his untrained fingers, he finds himself able to give wonderful expression to whatever he plays.

He can play "Rule Britannia" or the "Marseillaise" with so much vigor and go that one's feet start marching whether or no, and to every other kind of music he brings the same genuine understanding of latent talent.

This superb instrument is the very finest example of player-piano making. Its tone—its control of time and melody—its appearance—all are unexcelled.

Art Catalogue, illustrating the making of Pianos and Players and containing portraits and biographies of Famous Musicians will interest you greatly. Mailed free on request to

G. B. SMITH, — Ayton, Ont.
Representative

18A

Roasts retain their natural flavor—bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in a

McClary's
Pandora
Range

always come fresh and sweet from its perfectly ventilated oven. See the McClary dealer in your town.

H. A. HAVILL, Walkerton, Agent.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

The Empire's Call to Farmers

"Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers, —worse still, they have become destroyers of food."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year. Patriotism and Production must go hand in hand

Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time. At these conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as possible, also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods

The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.

Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before:—

Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas.
Beef, mutton, bacon and ham.
Cheese and butter.
Poultry and eggs.
Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.

The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops largely through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage.

The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get a list of these bulletins. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

Canadian
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Agriculture,
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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

CHAMPION GERMAN LIE.

First place among all the fantastic lies about England still filling the columns of the German press belongs undoubtedly to a paragraph, now merrily making the rounds, entitled "London Without Cats." Purporting to deal with England's disastrous shortage of furs, it essays in all seriousness to make Germans believe that the streets of London have become the scene of weird cat-hunts for the purpose of securing "cat-skin imitations of real furs." Here is a delicious taradiddle verbatim:

"Notwithstanding the war and all its anxieties people in London are worrying their heads just now over the whereabouts of the many cats which used to be in evidence there. To meet a cat in London has really become a rare thing. The reason for the disappearance of the cats is the heavy increase in the demand for furs, for the imitation of which cats offer the best material. In consequence of this state of affairs cat-hunting has become a profitable trade for many people. "Poachers" now rush through the streets of London, usually dangling in their hands the sort of meat which cats are fondest of. The cats are then cleverly nabbed and stuck into sacks which the huntsmen carry. How high the price of catskins has risen is shown by the fact that the hide of a Persian cat has increased in cost from eight to twelve shillings. Snow-white catskins have risen from two to three shillings, and the usual house cat is worth from 1s 6d to 2s 6d more.

TRADE STILL BOOMING.

In spite of the effects of five months' war British trade has had another "billion" year, "billion" being taken in the American sense of a thousand millions instead of the strictly accurate English meaning of a million millions.

The figures for our over-sea trade last year, published on Thursday last week, showed that the total was still well over the "billion." The totals since the first "billion" year, 1906, are given below.

Compared with 1913, the decrease of our total trade was £180,402,105. The decrease of imports was £71,302,090, British exports declined by £95,014,-584.

Month by month imports have been rising since the low-water mark of the year, the August war-month. Those for December were £11,567,902 above the imports of November, and were only £3,559,914 below December of 1913. British exports dropped heavily in August and then rose in September and again in October, falling in November. They rose again in December, exceeding the November exports by £1,677,309, but showing a decrease of £17,047,992 compared with December, 1913.

87 TRIPPERS FOR BERLIN.

Eighty-seven recruits have been obtained by Private D. Sherriff, 4th Battalion the Buffs, stationed at Canterbury, by means of a small poster he had printed containing a humorous exhortation copied from the Daily Mail.

Here is the placard:

TO BERLIN.
The country is arranging a trip to Germany
in the spring for a few
SPORTSMEN.
All hotel expenses and rail fares paid.
Good shooting and hunting.
Ages 18-33. Rifles and ammunition supplied free.
CHEAP TRIP UP THE RHINE.
Apply at once, as there is only a limited number (one million) required.

Private Sherriff sells copies at a penny and gives the proceeds to one of the war funds.

ANOTHER V. C. HERO.

The London Gazette announces that the King has been pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to No. 7079, Bandsman Thomas Edward Rendle, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, for conspicuous bravery on Nov. 20, near Wulverghem, when he attended to the wounded under very heavy shell and rifle fire, and rescued men from the trenches, in which they had been buried by the blowing in of the parapets by the fire of the enemy's heavy howitzers.

3,000 MILLION TONS OF RAIN.

Lord Desborough, presiding at a meeting of the Thames Conservancy, said that the rainfall over the Thames basin for nine weeks ended January 5 was 12.36 in., equal to a fall of 3,015 million tons, or 682,507 million gallons of water over the 3,812 square miles of the Thames basin.

This was the highest rainfall over the whole of the Thames Valley for an equal period during the 31 years that records had been kept.

SHELLS BY ACCIDENT.

Alarm was caused in Gourock, Firth of Clyde, early on Wednesday morning week by two shells from big guns dropping in the town. Inquiry showed that an incoming vessel ignored the Admiralty examination boat, and passed on up the Firth. Two warning shots were fired across the bow of the vessel from Fort Portkil.

One of the shells struck a large tenement building in Gourock, doing little damage, but caused much excitement; the other passed over the houses and burst in a field.

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL KILLED.

News has been received at Liverpool that Lieut. F. H. Turner, Liverpool Scottish, the well-known rugby footballer, has been killed in action. At Oxford he captained the University fifteen, and played for Scotland as a forward on several occasions, once leading the side against England. Last season he was captain of the Liverpool Rugby Club.

NOTES.

The death has occurred at Ecclesfield of Mr. George Green, aged 84, formerly owner of the Ecclesfield Iron Foundry.

The death rate in the nine great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 19.4 per thousand of the population.

The death occurred of Mr. Ernest Roebuck, aged 36, of Wortley road, High Green. The deceased, who was highly respected in the district, had acted as secretary to the High Green Workingmen's Club for the last twelve years.

A Sheffield man who deserted from the 14th Hussars ten years ago surrendered to the police, and when before the city magistrates stated that he "could not hold off any longer" when the call of King and country was so strong.

Frederick William Butler, 52, shunter, of 29 Brown street, Masboro, was killed by being run over when engaged in the Thrybergh railway sidings.

An application was made at Rotherham to strike off the list Ye Old Club, North Anston. It was stated that, owing to the members having enlisted and the beer tax, the club could not be kept going. The application was granted.

Mrs. Ellis, of Osgoldby, near Selby, wife of a laborer, has given birth to triplets.

Over 700 men who had been in the employ of the Yorkshire Main Colliery Co. have joined the colors. This is nearly half the complement employed.

The Buxton Urban Council has appointed as baths manager Mr. James Merton Scott, assistant in the town clerk's department, Dundee, at a salary of £200. There were over 150 applicants for the post.

The Bakewell magistrates have issued an order that all public houses within a three-mile radius of the village of Baslow shall be open to soldiers only from noon to 1 p.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m. on all days of the week.

The death has occurred in London of Mr. H. Lane Wilson, the well-known baritone and composer of popular songs, aged 4.

Mr. Thomas Wicks, the veteran cathedral chorister, who took part in three coronations, has died at Wells. He had lived under six monarchs and had sung before four of them.

The death has taken place at his residence in Retford market square of Mr. Charles James Merryweather, at the age of 72. The deceased was one of Retford's most prominent tradesmen.

Mr. Fred Winter, the author of the words of the song, "The Rosary," died recently. He had been a patient in the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney Heath for nearly ten years.

The manager of the Queen's Hotel, Harrogate, Mr. Heyden, died on Saturday week, in his 61st year. Mr. Heyden, who was a naturalized German and came to the Queen's Hotel as a waiter about 37 years ago, was 6 feet 5 inches tall, and proportionately built.

Lord Feversham died at his residence, Duncombe Park, Helmsley, Yorkshire, on Wednesday week, in his 84th year. Lord Feversham is succeeded by his grandson, Viscount Helmsley, who has represented the Thirsk and Malton division of Yorkshire since 1906. A parliamentary vacancy is thus created.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, K. C., M. P., announced his intention to resign his post as Under-Secretary for the Home Office at a meeting of the executive of the Anglesey Liberal Association. Two years ago he accepted office to give his assistance in carrying the Welsh Church bill through the Commons. Now that this has been accomplished Mr. Griffith—who was formerly leader of the North Wales and Chester circuit—is resuming his professional work at the bar.

The cause of some alarming explosions in the Sydenham road district of Bath is being investigated. In some cases explosions took place at a gas stove, but in others near a sink. When lights were brought there was a bright flash and a loud report, but no serious damage was done. Investigation has shown that there is petrol in the sewers, not due to any leakage from petrol stores, but possibly poured down in small quantities by owners of small cars. Owing to the floods it had not been able to drain away.

Lady Carson, wife of the Ulster leader, opened at Belfast a hospital fitted up and presented to the War Office by the Ulster Unionist Council. After the inauguration Sir Edward Carson addressed the large gathering of Ulster Unionists present.

A young private named Joseph Clarke, who lived near Colchester, after being warned not to go too close to the edge of a cliff 300 feet high at Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, missed his footing and fell over on to the rocks beneath, being killed instantly. A constable, lowered from the cliff by a rope, recovered the man's body.

Herman Glass, the interned Austrian who pleaded guilty, before a court-martial at Douglas, to having attempted to send to Frau Agnes Glass in Austria, a letter written in invisible ink, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment. He had written that the interned aliens were treated like pigs.

A strange case in which one sentry fatally shot another has been investigated by the Dover coroner. Both men belonged to the Royal Artillery and were on duty on the Eastern Cliffs, where they had to meet each other. Gunner Gibbs, observing someone moving suspiciously near a fort, challenged three times, and failing to get a reply fired three times. He afterwards found the man he had shot was Gunner Henry Walters. The wounded man said he went beyond the fort as he thought he saw something suspicious. The evidence showed that Walters was deaf. A verdict of Misadventure was returned.

Mrs. Ryland, widow of Mr. Fred Ryland, and younger sister of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, died at Harborne, Birmingham.

The first step in an attempt to capture the Austrian chair trade is to be taken by High Wycombe manufacturers, who, at the request of the Board of Trade, will exhibit at Cheapside, London, British-made chairs of a special design. The idea has been to make chairs at competitive prices which will oust the bentwood specimens.

In five weeks Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Gaskell, the Conservative candidate for South Glamorgan, has raised 1,070 men for the Cardiff City Battalion, which he commands. Colonel Gaskell, who volunteered in August, was wounded in action. Business men have given the battalion its bugles, a goat mascot, two machine guns, and regimental straps and letters.

The late Sir Walter Gilbey's famous stud of shire horses, thoroughbred polo ponies and hunters were disposed of by auction at the paddocks at Elsenham. Mr. Fautel-Phillips gave the top price of 610 guineas for the thoroughbred stallion Stortford. Mr. Cole Ambrose gave 260 guineas for the shire stallion Saxon Draughtsman. The sale realized £5,210.

A catch of plaice made in a three weeks' trip in the White Sea fishing grounds by the Hull trawler Sir James Reckitt is valued at over £3,000, a record figure. A little more than half the catch was sold at Hull for £1,990. The previous record catch, made by the Hull trawler St. Malo, was worth £2,195.

Thomas White, trawler skipper, who was charged with demanding money with menaces to the extent of £1,200 from the Red Cross Fleet, was at Hull committed by the magistrates to an asylum. White issued circulars to fishermen's wives prophesying the loss of trawlers.

An enthusiastic town's meeting of the male citizens of Ipswich, on the proposition of Sir Courtenay Warner, seconded by Sir Frederick Wilson, decided to form a contingent of the Volunteer Training Corps, to be known as the Ipswich National Guard, and the names of 177 citizens were enrolled. Bury St. Edmunds formed a similar corps of 200 men early last week.

Edward Williams, a Deal photographer, was acquitted on a charge of unlawfully displaying in his house a light, which might be used as a signal, without the authorities' permission. Williams said he had no knowledge of signalling; he used a bicycle lamp when he fed his rabbits. He was warned to be more careful in future.

Great floods in the fenlands of Southwest Norfolk have been caused by the bursting of the banks of the Little Ouse at Hockwold. Nearly sixty families have been driven out of their cottages, in many of which nearly five feet of water is standing. These refugees are living now with their neighbors in cottages, some of which are harboring three or four families.

The High Sheriff of Somerset announces that 19,580 men of the county are serving with the colors. The population of the county is 458,025, and the male population of military age, 68,700; thus 2 of every 7 eligible are serving.

Colonel Sheffield Hamilton-Grace, of Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, a veteran of the Crimea, Indian Mutiny, and Maori wars, died lately, in his eighty-first year.

Neath Liberals nominated Mr. T. J. Williams and Mr. Dan Thomas, secretary to Sir Alfred Mond, candidates for the Swansea district vacancy. The final selection will be made at conference on January 30.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pearce, of Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, celebrated the 72nd anniversary of their wedding. Ten of their twelve children are still living, and the united ages of parents and children amount to 801 years. Mr. Pearce remembers the proclamation of William IV.

A Wolverhampton man named Cox, replying to the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee's circular, stated that he had six sons serving the country—one each in the North and South Staffords, one in the Royal Field Artillery, one in the Territorials, and two in Lord Kitchener's Army. Mr. Cox, who is sixty-three years old and who served eight years in the Army and eight in the Volunteers, says: "I am still willing to serve if called upon."

There is little likelihood of a contest for the parliamentary vacancy caused at Shipley, Yorkshire, by the death of Mr. Percy Illingworth. The Liberal selection will probably be between Mr. C. F. G. Masterman and Sir James Roberts, owner of the alpaca works and model town of Saltaire.

Charles Wynn Ellis, the well-known sporting artist, has died in a nursing home at Shanklin at the age of sixty-three. He was the nephew of the late Sir Walter Gilbey and a native of Bishop's Stortford.

An office-boy named Sidney George Clements, aged fifteen, was found guilty of murder at the Old Bailey. His little stepbrother, aged seven, was the victim; he had been stabbed with a carving knife.

Four tugs and four barges broke from their moorings in the Thames close to Kingston Bridge on Saturday week and were carried down stream. One tug went over Teddington Weir, damaging it, and later knocked several pieces out of the archway on the lower part of Richmond Bridge and damaged a lock gate before it was secured. A second tug sank below Kingston Bridge, a third came to rest athwart Teddington Weir with its funnel stove in, and the fourth was secured below Kingston Bridge. Two of the barges sank.

Lord Rosebery has been appointed Captain-General of the Royal Company of Scottish Archers in succession to the late Duke of Buccleuch.

The London theatres are enjoying such a wave of prosperity as might be expected only in times of peace. Twenty-eight theatres are now open in the West End with every class of theatrical attraction, from skits to Shakespeare, and nearly all of them—a most rare occurrence—are doing profitable business.

Mr. John A. L. Gillmoor, a special constable, was guarding a bridge the other night at Camberwell, when a woman, with some anxiety, came to ask him if at 5.30 a.m. he would be good enough to call at a certain number in the New-road and give two knocks to awake her husband, who had overslept the previous morning.

Lord Estcourt died on Tuesday week at Estcourt House, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, in his seventy-sixth year. Lord Estcourt was the first baron, being created in 1903, but his family had been at Estcourt since the fourteenth century. Lord Ingestre, only son and heir of the Earl of Shrewsbury, died on Friday week at his London residence, 20, New Cavendish street, W., of pneumonia, following on influenza.

Major-General John Edward Boyes, C. B., retired, died at Mentone on Monday week, aged seventy-one. He entered the Army in 1861, saw a great deal of fighting in Egypt with the Gordon Highlanders, and commanded an infantry brigade in the South African War.

Returning home after shopping, Mrs. Miller, the wife of a working-man at Greenock, found her house in flames. Undeterred by the dense smoke, she entered the house. After a few moments she returned to the street carrying her little boy, aged three. Placing him in the care of people around the house, she again rushed through the smoke and flames to rescue her second son, aged four. She did not return and was only rescued after great difficulty by a fireman. Her second son was dead when brought from the house. The younger boy was burned, but the mother escaped serious injury.

One Thing and Another.

Darwin estimated that worms, by swallowing earth for the sake of the vegetable matter it contains, and afterwards expelling it, bring to the surface as much as ten tons of earth per annum on an acre.

The dogs of Labrador are shod with sealskin shoes, which protect their feet from the sharp ice and enable them to draw much heavier loads.

The Dead Sea is so salty that no fish can live in its waters.

The keenness of birds in finding food was once attributed to their sense of smell, but it has been shown that it is due to their remarkable sight.

Belgium's seaboard is 42 miles in length.

A German invention is a jointed lamp-post, the upper portion of which may be lowered with a rope for trimming street lights without the use of a ladder.

Cattle branding is gradually being rendered obsolete, in the United States, as the generally enforced construction of fences makes it unnecessary.

Dissipation is a thief which steals the sense, as well as the dollars.

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

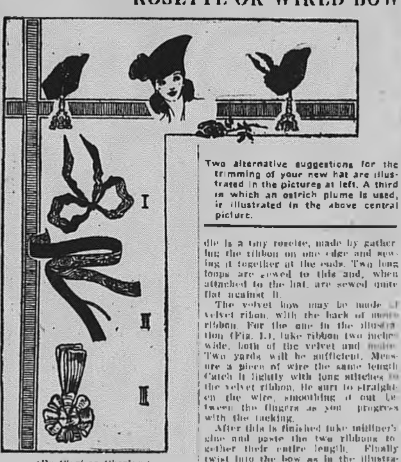
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeills, [illegible], Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headaches for a long time, and would get so sleepy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SMARTEST HATS HAVE SIMPLEST TRIMMING--USE SILVER ROSETTE OR WIRED BOW



Two alternative suggestions for the trimming of your new hat are illustrated in the pictures at left. A third in which an ostrich plume is used, is illustrated in the above central picture.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

Any good milliner will tell you that the trimmings of a hat are merely incidental. In the last two years there has been less ornamentation used than ever before.

The great point is to make the lines of the hats practically perfect. The hat in the illustration, for instance, will be just as becoming without a stitch of trimming if one can wear it at all.

The simplest of the trimmings and possibly the most chic is the little silver ribbon rosette (Fig. 3). It is about nine inches in circumference and has nine little loops. In the middle is a tiny rosette, made by gathering the ribbon on one edge and sewing it together at the ends. Two long loops are sewed to this and, when attached to the hat, are sewed quite flat against it.

The velvet bow may be made of velvet ribbon, with the back of moire ribbon. For the one in the illustration (Fig. 1), take ribbon two inches wide, both of the velvet and moire. Two yards will be sufficient. Measure a piece of wire the same length. Catch it lightly with long stitches to the velvet ribbon. Be sure to straighten the wire, smoothing it out between the fingers as you progress with the tacking.

After this is finished take milliner's glue and paste the two ribbons together their entire length. Finally twist into the bow as in the illustration, shaping it in the little flukes artistically. It can be posed in a number of ways on the hat, but the one shown on the completed hat is as well liked as any.

Those wired bows are the latest type for hat trimmings and will be worn all spring.

A black or a white plume may be used instead of the bow or rosette. The white tip would be especially chic if black velvet is used for the facing.

The next and final step is to put in the lining. The concluding lesson will describe how this is done.

The Tragedy Of War Seen at Dunkirk

(Fortnightly Review.)

What a war this is! Staying at Dunkirk we feel as if we had taken up our quarters in a camp, for soldiers are in cheerful possession of the city. Dunkirk has become a "soldiers' tavern!" We wake in the morning to the sound of heavy ammunition waggons rumbling slowly through the town on their way to the front—we fall asleep at night to the same music. The streets are crowded with French troops. The Headquarters Staff occupy the Hotel de Ville—the military note prevails everywhere. Trains arrive at all hours of the day and night bringing up fresh relays of troops, mostly French soldiers, for the front; the station is strictly guarded; no one is allowed to enter or leave it without a military pass; infinite and most necessary precautions are taken against espionage.

There is not a bed to be had for love or money in the town—the city is packed with troops to its utmost capacity. English lads in khaki—such tall, well set up young men; dashing French officers, gorgeous, gorgeous in their blue uniforms; dusky-skinned Turcos, Belgian soldiers—dogged, determined fellows; stately, dignified Indians: all these men have found quarters here. The dark, dingy town hardly knows itself. The hotels and restaurants do a roaring trade. Immense animation prevails amongst the troops—this is the bright side of war.

The Hotel des Arcades is a great gathering place—the social centre; everyone meets everyone here at dejeuner, and it is difficult to secure a table in the big upstairs restaurant. Distinguished French and Belgian generals and English staff officers drop in for half an hour, snatch a little food and depart. Great ladies who are working at the various base hospitals sometimes make their appearance—Red Cross nurses partake of a hurried dejeuner.

The menu is as varied is possible, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to get any green vegetables, nor is it the least use to ask for soda-water, lemonade or ginger beer—the supplies have long since been finished.

Two things impressed us particularly at Dunkirk, the depression and apathy of the civil population in contrast to the cheerfulness of the military and the extraordinary attendance at the Cathedral services, the sacred edifice being crowded to suffocation and not only with French and Belgian soldiers, but with a fair sprinkling of British. Anything more moving could hardly be imagined than the sight of this huge gathering of men at their devotions, men who knew that they might be called upon to meet their God in a few days' time—a few hours. It was a great spiritual experience to kneel in a dark corner of the Cathedral and join in the service; never did the strength and force of religion come more home.

Another poignant moment was when we suddenly encountered a long funeral procession making its slow way through the town. A cross-bearer, carrying a big silver cross, preceded the plumed hearses, the twelve hearses that followed each other in such mournful order down the cobbled road. Flowers rested on two or three of the coffins, but each coffin was covered by a flag, the colors the dead soldier had fought under—the British flag, the French, the Belgian—they all passed by in turn.

Taubes constantly hover over Dunkirk—bombs are sometimes thrown out, but as yet they have done no great damage, and the townsfolk regard the Taubes with more annoyance than fear. They are part and parcel of the general discomfort that prevails—the general upheaval; they belong to war time. We regarded each Taube we saw with a certain degree of apprehension ourselves, but that may have been because we had not yet become accustomed to them.

No civilian can enter Dunkirk without a military pass, nor leave the town without one. A strict cordon has been drawn round the city—a necessary cordon, the military authorities are in supreme command. But not till we were driving to Furnes did we really feel close to war—not till we had heard the heavy booming of the cannons.

The road that leads to the trenches—we saw it first on a grey November afternoon—a cold, freezing afternoon. The sun hung like a ball of fire in the grey sky, the tall trees waved thin skeleton boughs. The grey road that armies have tramped over, its long and broken before us, marred by deep ruts made by heavy ammunition waggons, cut up by the hoofs of cavalry. Soldiers were marching along as we flashed past them in the car, a plodding detachment of French soldiers. They must have felt fearfully cold, for the wintry blast cut like a knife; but they looked as if they were ready to endure any amount of hardship. France has certainly good reason to be proud of her sons, her indefatigable army. In fact, the whole nation has behaved magnificently during these weeks of supreme trial. France has vindicated herself no less than England. She is a new France, a lofty mother of men, nor has she been sparing with her troops—backward in helping her Allies.

It is a fact to be remembered that from the day when General Joffre turned and faced the Germans south of the Marne the French have kept their line. Their losses have been tremendous, but fresh troops have always arrived to replace the dead. As the Allied line extended to the sea French troops were sent to strengthen that line; when the British forces were hard pressed French troops hurried to their help. France has done her duty nobly; nor has she made the least boast about it. She holds at least three-quarters of the line, but she is very silent about her troops' achievements—her reticence is almost extraordinary.

But everything is extraordinary in this war! Who would have believed a year ago that an innocent neutral State like Belgium could have been ruthlessly invaded and practically put to the sword by a so-called civilized nation—a nation who have made a boast of their culture?

But it has happened. Belgium's blood cries for vengeance from the ground—Belgium's wrongs have inflamed the world, her frightful wrongs that can never be redressed, for not only has a happy, peaceful, and prosperous land been utterly ruined, and financial losses to the extent of close on £212,067,000 inflicted on a distressed country—Belgium has had a greater agony to undergo. She has witnessed, not only the death of her soldiers and the slaughter of unarmed citizens, but the rape of her women—the mutilation of her children.

No pen can write, no words can fittingly describe, the ruin that the invaders have made of Belgium—the miles and miles of desolation surrounding the battle line. The smell of death is in the very air, of decay, corruption. The troops in the trenches sicken and vomit when the wind blows in a certain direction; a rain of blood has ruined next year's harvest—the land has been broken and shattered like a reed.

Visit the waste places, the demolished towns! Nieuport's crumbling houses bear tragic witness to the panic that took place when the fierce bombardment began, and the aged and the women and the children had to flee from their homes. There is a little villa standing just outside ruined Nieuport, a villa with a pretty garden, identical with scores of the same sort of villa residence to be found in England. Some young wife must have fled from here in fear of her life only a few weeks back, leaving all her possessions behind her—her cherished household gods. Withered flowers still fill the vases in the drawing-room—madame's dresses hang in the wardrobe of her large comfortable bedroom. In the nursery—such a bright, cheerful nursery—baby fingers have carefully arranged a procession of Noah's Ark animals on the floor. A big brown Teddy bear has been dropped by the door—perhaps the child playing with the Teddy bear was snatched from the ground in a hurry; be sure there was no time to waste.

Ypres is a smoking ruin; the famous law court of Louvain a heap of ashes. Villages have been burnt down, factories destroyed; hardly a farm, villa, or chateau has been left standing. The wrong done to Belgium vindicates the attitude of our armies in their determination to fight on till they have trampled out the last spark of life in the German fire-brand, for Belgium has got to be avenged. It is not fitting—it is not decent—it is not even possible, that a vast power could be allowed to ruthlessly demolish a God-fearing, respectable, honest little country and expect to escape just punishment. The men who first unsheathed the lightning blade of war have got to perish by the sword—this is inevitable justice; they have brought about their own doom.

The Germans drank "der Tag," and the Day has come. It was ushered in by a blood-red dawn. It will end in a dark night. Our foes, when making long and stealthy preparations for a war which they knew—none better—would convulse Europe and cause rivers of innocent blood to flow, forgot that following swiftly on their Day of ruthless aggression might flash the Day of the Lord—the day that cometh like a thief in the night. They deliberately unloosed war upon the earth, and this is their reward—to be devoured by war.

The allies have become, and they know it, the avengers of blood. They have a nation to avenge, also they have their own countries to protect—their wives and their children, their old parents, their household gods. They recognize that it is their business at the present moment to kill, and to go on killing, as many Germans as they possibly can—to shoot straight—to hold the line at all costs—to fight till they drop dead; but it is impossible to believe that a single man fighting in the allied trenches at the present moment would wish this war to continue if he were not absolutely convinced that no lasting peace can be obtained—no great universal peace—till the German eagle's claws have been cut, till Germany has become a conquered and impotent nation.

This war has surely destroyed the last illusions about war. War as conducted on modern principles must be regarded as organized murder. The mere idea of two long lines of attacking forces shelling each other relentlessly, vindictively, day after day, night after night—men who rarely catch a glimpse of each other's faces, remember—has something terrible about it, sinister. This is not the warm, virile, splendid hand-to-hand fighting of the past, it is too cold-blooded—too mechanical, it is strained, unnatural. Neither can the practice of throwing down bombs from air machines over villages, towns and hospitals, be commended. Why should the civil population be ruthlessly butchered? What right has war, even in the name of war, to commit such crimes?

No; the soldiers who are fighting in this battle at the present moment—the greatest battle that the world has ever known—would be very loth to think that it is at all likely that their sons or their grandsons would ever be drawn into a similar conflict. It is for the world's peace they are fighting as much as for anything else—the peace of the future, the peace of the unborn generations, for they know, these men, what war is like. Not a single horror has been spared them. Ghastly pictures have been imprinted on their brains—pictures which they will never forget. They have seen war in its most terrible aspect, naked, bloody war.

They have watched the smoke go up from scores of ruined homes—ablaze—crumbling towns; they have witnessed the wanton destruction of God's temples. They have encountered fugitive Belgian women fleeing from outrage; they have seen with their own eyes slaughtered children. They have found—oh, the pity of it!—crazed and half-demented old peasants hiding amongst the ruins of their shattered cottages—old folk whose broken lives can never be mended. The smell of death has got into their very nostrils; and now winter has suddenly descended upon the land—our troops are fighting winter as well as war.

And what a fight they have put up in the trenches—what a marvellous, amazing, never-to-be-forgotten fight! No Arthurian knights, no paladins of mediaeval history, none of the Elizabethan gentlemen adventurers, none of the seventeenth century soldiers of fortune had to undergo half the terrors our soldiers have undergone. Our so-called effete generation has been tested in a fiery furnace and has stood the test superbly; our men have proved themselves.

They ran singing and laughing into battle. They sang as they ran "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary." They didn't know what they were in for—they had no idea, but they know now.

They have crouched for long hours at a time in trenches knee-deep with water. They have suffered frightfully from sciatica, rheumatism and neuralgia, and now they are beginning to learn what frost-bite means. They have lived in trenches for seventy-two hours without a break, and the smell in these trenches is appalling, as no one can move out and there is very often no communication trench. Their ears have been deafened day and night by the noise of "coal-boxes," shrapnel, and "Jack Johnsons." They have grown accustomed to the shrieking "mew-ow" of shells. In many instances they have been unable to bury their own dead, because the British and German trenches sometimes lie only thirty yards apart. They have witnessed the corpses of their pals rotting under their very eyes; they have drunk of a bitter cup.

But when the cry goes down the line—the long, long line, "Are we down-hearted?" the men thunder back a three "No!" Why, it was only the other day that a dying soldier in the trenches—an English Tommy—pulled himself to his feet, stood up, bloody from face to heel, and shouted out passionately with his last breath, "Are we down-hearted? No!"

They have an equally fine tale to tell about a French soldier up at the Belgian Field Hospital at Furnes. One of the doctors there told us the anecdote himself. He explained that a little French soldier had been brought in a week back—a lad upon whom it was necessary to operate at once, owing to the gangrenous nature of his wound.

The patient stood the operation fairly well, but on recovering from the anaesthetic he was feverishly anxious to know if he was with his comrades, his allies or a prisoner in German hands, and his joy, his satisfaction, was supreme when he was told that he was in the Belgian Field Hospital, safe with the English.

"Thanks be to le bon Dieu, I am with my comrades!" he exclaimed. "Now I am quite happy—now I am content!"

The doctors and the nurses made a brave fight to save this boy's life, but he gradually sank. All that human skill and medical science could do was done for him, but in vain. The young Frenchman realized that he was dying, but he was quite cheerful.

"I am only a little French soldier," he remarked to Dr. Renton. "But I am glad—very glad—to give my life for France."

He died three hours later. He had been lying quite still on his bed, apparently unconscious, but just before the end came he raised himself—he sat up erect in bed and cried out in a voice that rang through the ward like a clarion note: "Vive la France!" The next second he fell back dead.

Alice and Claude Askew.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and lung troubles such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. B. R. Druce, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try "Dr. Wood's" and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

As to Amazons.

Not a few fancy horseback riding for women is comparatively new. To be sure our great-grandmothers rode on pillions, but they were of a day when it was the fashion to be delicate. Later the sex took up riding, sidewise of course—but now many ride across just as did the Amazons of old. Although having the Amazon River for namesake, these doughty dames are supposed to have come from the country about the Caucasus, their chief seats being along a river which empties into the Black Sea. They invaded at various times Thrace, Asia Minor, islands of the Aegean, Greece, Syria, Arabia, Egypt and Libya.

The ninth labor of Hercules was to take from them the girdle of the Queen of the Amazons. It was a very unpleasant affair, as you no doubt remember. Instead of showing fight, Hippolyta was sensible of his manly charms and gave him her girdle without a struggle and even went boating with him.

Juno took alarm, warned the Amazons that their Queen was being carried off, and they descended upon the ship. Thinking Hippolyta had been treacherous, Hercules slew her and sailed away with the girdle.

So much for the Amazons.

Coins for Lepers.

The Philippine Government has minted a special coinage for use in the Culion leper colony. The coins are of aluminum and include pieces of 1 peso and 20, 10, 5, 1 1-2 centavos. They are accepted at face value for all business carried on within the colony but are of no value elsewhere.

DON'T HAWK, SPIT, SNEEZE, CURE YOURSELF! BREATHE "CATARRHOZONE"!

Gives Instant Relief, Clears Out Nose, Throat and All Breathing Organs.

In this fickle climate, repeated colds very easily drift into Catarrh.

The natural tendency of Catarrh is to extend through the system in every direction.

Exposure to cold or dampness intensifies the trouble and nasal catarrh is the result.

Unless a complete cure is effected, inflammation passes rapidly to the throat, bronchial tubes and then to the lungs.

You can't make new lungs—hence Consumption is practically incurable.

But Catarrh can be cured, except in its final and always fatal stage.

Catarrh sufferers, meaning those with colds, sore throat, bronchial trouble, etc., can all be cured right at home by inhaling "Catarrhozone."

In using Catarrhozone you don't take medicine into the stomach—you just breathe a healing piney vapor direct to the lungs and air passages.

The purest balsams and the greatest antiseptics are thus sent to every spot where catarrhal trouble exists, germs are killed, foul secretions are destroyed, nature is given a chance and cure comes quickly.

Colds and throat troubles can't last if the pure healing vapor of Catarrhozone is breathed,—sneezing and coughing cease at once, because irritation is removed.

Use Catarrhozone to prevent—use it to cure your winter ills. It's pleasant, safe and guaranteed in every case. Complete outfit $1.00. Smaller size 50c. at all dealers.

FARM AND GARDEN

CARE OF THE HEIFER.

Different opinions are held as to the most suitable age for a heifer to produce her first calf, but there are many points which call for consideration in dealing with this matter. A great deal, for instance, depends upon the breed of the animal, the way she has been reared, and the quality of the pastures upon which she is grazed. Some breeders maintain that a heifer calving before she is three years old receives a check to her growth and does not develop into as fine a beast as she otherwise would. From my own experience I consider this entirely erroneous, and personally I prefer a heifer to calve when she is about two and a half years old. If she is well grown and well looked after she will usually develop a good cow, and will in all probability make a better dairy cow than she would in calving at three years of age. Besides, the heifer is making a money return six months sooner. This is an important point and should be taken into consideration. At the same time, I am no advocate of making money at the expense of the animal's well being, for it proves but poor economy in the long run, and calving at a premature age should not be encouraged.

The autumn is the most suitable time to commence rearing heifer calves for dairy purposes. If brought to calve about April, when two and a half years old, they will have the best of the grazing season before them, and this is a decided advantage. It is not a good plan to rear the first calves, as calves from mature animals are likely to have stronger constitutions. It is better to let the heifers suckle their calves till they are fat, but the udders should be handled twice a day. If they are gently treated there should be no real difficulty in their management after the calves have been removed.

HANDLE THE HEIFER WHILE YOUNG.

It is always advisable to handle heifers and accustom them to being tied up while they are still young; that is to say, before they are put to the bull. Otherwise there is always the risk that they may become unmanageable and very hard to deal with at calving time, but if previously well trained and carefully handled this difficulty should never arise. Judging from what I see and hear, I very often think that more compensation would be had from many cows if greater attention had been paid to their training while heifers. Many ill-natured or defective habits may be traced to omissions or abuses when the cow was in her heifer stage, and more particularly at the time of bringing her first calf. That is a turning point with many, as they either become docile or vicious. Both types are to be found in all herds, and the former benefit by consistent attentions and are lovable and thrifty. So often I find it a custom on farms to put the heifers in the field as yearlings, and they are hardly ever handled from their calf days until they are about to be brought to calve or have actually accomplished it. They are not actually wild in their freedom, but they are far from being tame, and the bringing up of the first calf uncivilizes many. Some are so timid as to become permanently so; others acquire kicking and resentful habits that cling to them all their days, and cause them to be a source of annoyance to the other members of the herd.

There is nothing more short-sighted than delaying handling the heifer till she has calved; it is only the work of the inexperienced and careless. If the heifer's training does not commence when quite young, she should, anyway, be taken in hand a week or two before calving. As she becomes heavy with calf she has a tendency to become docile, but that is not enough. She must be handled and fondled daily. Let her be brought into the shed daily and tied up like the old cows. Give her a general rub down, and rub the udder gently as it distends, also draw the hands over the teats. When she comes to calve I do not say she will be as agreeable as an old cow, but her objections will be only very temporary and the calf will not be two days old before she is as quiet and tractable as she was previous to calving.

The selection of the man to attend to the heifers should not be haphazard, for a soothing hand and a kindly word are very necessary to them. Rough characters should never touch them till their good habits are clenched, nor after that if it can possibly be helped. One hears tales of heifers with first calves beginning to milk very well and suddenly decreasing in a short time. Few if any of these are the trained heifers, but the unbroken and harassed, who never have a chance to settle down to agreeable milk giving. All great milking cows are quiet animals. They stand chewing the cud from first to last, and absolutely enjoy milk-giving; but the nervous are unsettled and uncertain.

Heifers that are never touched till they calve are all troublesome, some terribly so. They often tremble with fear of their attendant, or become ill-natured and obstinate. They will hardly recognize their own offspring; they will hardly allow anybody to milk them, and the calf has often to struggle to meet its wants. Then the udders are sure to go wrong—swell, harden, inflame, fester, etc., which is all exceedingly against establishing a good bag and a fine milker. Even if the calf is put to suck the heifer from the first, there will still be the objections to the human hands; indeed, the more the calf sucks the less amenable the heifer becomes to having her milk removed, and the submission has all to be brought about when she is in milk, a time with many more risks than previous to calving.

JUDGING WORTH BY MILK YIELD.

Big returns cannot be expected from a heifer with her first calf, but they vary astonishingly in accordance with age and breeding. Heifers should never give less than half the quantity of milk secured from a first rate cow. No cow is very profitable in the herd unless she yields from 700 to 800 gallons a year, and a heifer that does not come up to 350 or 400 gallons ought not to be counted on as qualified. I would hesitate to put a heifer to the bull again that gave less than 300 gallons; fattening her for the butcher would be more appropriate. Still I am never ready to condemn a heifer after her first calf, unless sufficient reasons exist for doing so. Many and many a one milks badly on her first trial, but picks up surprisingly with the second, and it is then that her full value can be thoroughly and correctly estimated. A heifer that does not give 500 gallons of milk, at least, with her second calf will never get beyond a moderate cow, and this stamp are not the money-makers.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

NOTES.

Horse manure is valuable. It contains nitrogen and nitrogen is worth at least eight cents a pound. A horse produces about 15 tons of manure and litter a year containing 130 pounds of nitrogen. Manure keeps best when it is compact and protected from the weather. Liquid manure should be kept separate and not mixed with the dry, or they both deteriorate. In these days when our soils are crying for nitrogen and other ingredients, manure should be jealously guarded.

Dr. Marshall, a Pennsylvania institute speaker, says that whitewashing of dairy barns should be done for the sake of general sanitation, but the main point in the fight against tuberculosis is the elimination of the dark stables and filthy stall conditions. Where clean methods are used in the keeping of cows, he advises the use of a compound made from one pound of chloride of lime and five gallons of whitewash, which, when put on the walls and stable partitions, acts as an effective preventive of disease.

Give a bran mash Saturday night or Sunday noon; and on Wednesday night also, if work is slack. After a long day in very cold or wet weather a hot mash, half-bran and half-oats, with a tablespoonful of ginger, will do the horse good.

Sometimes, when cows are fed on dry feed, the churner finds that her butter will not gather. Experience has taught that a little soda added to the cream when this is the case will almost invariably cause the scattered bits of butter to gather in a mass; and the butter quality is not injured in the least.

There are two ways by which we can increase the supply of beef and at the same time increase our profits from feeding: (1) By breeding more cattle on our farms and increasing their efficiency. (2) By using more care and skill in the combining of foods, so that more beef can be produced from a given quantity of grains and grasses grown.

It All Started From a Bad Cold

Watford Man Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Robert Taylor, Sr., After Suffering for Two Years, Tells of the Benefits He got from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Watford, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special).—Mr. Robert Taylor, sr., a very estimable man living here, is telling his friends that the pain in his back, from which he suffered for some time, has disappeared, and that he gives all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Taylor states, "and though I was treated by a doctor I got no permanent relief. I had cramps in my muscles and stiffness in my joints, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I had attacks of rheumatism and sciatica, and though I tried many medicines I found no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must say they were a great benefit to me."

Mr. Taylor's troubles came from his kidneys. The diseased kidneys failed to strain the uric acid out of the blood and the results were as he has stated. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in working order, the uric acid was strained out of the blood, and the troubles went with it.

RECOVERY OF WOUNDED MEN.

(London Spectator)

The French Government has issued some remarkable figures showing the percentage of wounded men who have recovered, or are recovering and are, or will be, fit again for service. The figures are taken up to December 1:

Wounded, but fit for almost immediate return to the front	54.50 per cent.
Wounded, and on leave	24.50 per cent.
Wounded, and still in hospital	17.40 per cent.
Permanently disabled and unfit for further service	1.46 per cent.
Wounded, and died from wounds	3.48 per cent.

The enormous proportion of complete recoveries testifies to the humaneness of the modern bullet and to the great skill of the surgeons. But there is another point. It is obvious that in a long war the majority of wounded men will return to the front. When we speak of the casualties of an army we must remember that it would be quite misleading to deduct them bodily from the fighting strength of that army. Casualties nowadays are chiefly temporary casualties.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HOW TO PICK THE HEN.

Practical utility and show-room beauty—these are the two essentials in the selection of breeders for the poultry farm. Utility comes first, for without strength and vitality you cannot hope to have birds that will reproduce themselves. Breed from the largest stock you can get and make your sittings from the largest, pure-white, well-shaped eggs.

The only females considered as breeders are those with long bodies, neck and legs. The comb must be fine and even on the head, conforming in size to the rest of the bird. The first principle in the selection of the male bird is that he must mate well with the flock. He must be compact, with full breast, tail carried low, heavy plumage, long legs, and comb and head the very best obtainable, as upon these depend in great part the comb and head of the chick. Select the male first for shape, second for color; the female first for color, second for shape. In the White Leghorn we look for a blue white, not creamy white, in the shaft feathers.

Well-developed, mature pullets may be used—we have had a certain amount of success where the male was in his second or third year—but the major portion of our breeding flocks are the pick of two and three year old hens. It has been our unfortunate experience to mate cockerels with pullets, resulting in poor fertility of the eggs and progeny much reduced in size. In breeding from mature stock we are always sure of stronger chicks, and we always know whether or not the color will stay after the molt or leave them at the end of the first year.

Separate the breeders from the rest of the flock. Care should be taken to see that the older hens are not too fat—a very likely condition if they have not been laying heavily during the winter. Fat hens are unreliable breeders and must be fed a light ration until in prime condition. Hard grains scattered into deep litter; to make them work, and very little grain of a heating nature is fed. You receive a larger percentage of fertile eggs from the mating of fifteen to twenty hens with one vigorous male bird.

Too much attention cannot be given the egg and breeding record of each individual in the flock. It is well also to keep at least an approximate record of the feed consumed.

The annual yield, less the cost of production, gives the true basis of determining the valuation of the hens.

Make use of the records, study comparisons, try to be persistent in culling out poor individuals and if you have faith to believe you will succeed.

CLEAN FOOD ESSENTIAL.

One of the most productive causes of intestinal irritation among chicks and hens, is that they are usually compelled to eat their food mixed with droppings and other filth, because the food is thrown to them in places that are insanitary. Fowls of all types ought to have a clean place in which to eat their food, a clean place in which and on which to roost, a clean place in which to lay, uncontaminated air to breathe, and a clean place to litter wherein to do their scratching.

WHEN THE HEN MOULTS.

There is often great neglect of the hen while she is moulting. That's the time she needs your best care. The New Jersey Experiment Station says: "Feathers require considerable fat or oil in their formation; furthermore, the oil in the feed tends to make the new feathers slick and smooth, giving them a bright lustre. Oil meat, Soy bean meal and sunflower seeds are among the best materials to supply this much needed ingredient."

NOTES.

Start the year right by getting the best, either in poultry equipment or eggs for hatching, chicks or stock. The best is always the safest in the long run.

The outlook for a big poultry year is good. Increased sales are reported over last month in breeding stock. An early demand should be made for hatching eggs and day-old chicks.

Early hatching for beginners is proper, provided they have the proper equipment. The early hatched chick is always a profit payer.

It is noticeable this year that the younger breeders are breaking into the wins of the old-timers. Some of the beginners will soon be seen on the top round of the ladder. They are climbing fast.

Many made the mistake this year when feed prices soared in purchasing low-grade feeds, because they were cheap, and underfeeding the same, with less feed value, and by underfeeding the fowls did not produce. To get the best returns from any flock the fowls must be well fed with clean feeds of good food value.

Handle the breeding pen in a different manner than the rest of the flock. Forced egg production is not a good thing from a fertile egg standpoint. Feed the breeders in a safe and sane manner, and not only will fertility be better, but the chicks hatched stronger.

A FORMIDABLE LIST.

(London Free Press)

Augsburg.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
Magdeburg.
Mainz.
Koeln.
Ariadne.
Cap. Trafalgar.
Hela.
Yorck.
Emden.
Scharnhorst.
Gneisenau.
Leipsig.
Koenigsburg.
Bleucher

Rather a formidable list of lost German warships of the larger type.

HURT HIS OWN CAUSE.

(Buffalo Express)

On the whole, The Express has more respect for the Bethmann-Hollweg of August 4th than for the Bethmann-Hollweg of this recent "scrap-of-paper" interview. On August 4th he was, at least acting like a bold man. Moreover, he not only showed a clear understanding between right and wrong, but a very creditable regret that his country was committing an injustice. There is neither boldness nor strength in the contradictory explanation offered on January 24th. The spokesman of Germany would be better have omitted this interview. The case of Germany was better even in the light in which he put it on August 4th.

IF MONEY WERE ALL.

(Detroit Free Press)

It is estimated that so far the war has cost Europe [illegible]. If money were all it was costing Europe the world would view it with equanimity.

$25.00 FOR A LETTER

CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded in a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of the Province of Ontario for the best letters describing cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. Thousands of cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letter to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

THE PRIZES.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of $25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, from residents of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A prize of $10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of $5.00 for the third best letter, and ten prizes of $2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

THE CONDITIONS.

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observations.

More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, also it must be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award.

It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on March 1st, 1915, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter NOW. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.
Letter Contest Department.

RAISINS.

They Are Very Wholesome and Very Nutritious.

The housewife who studies food values has great respect for the raisin.

For she knows that a pound of raisins has a food value as great as three pounds of milk or five pounds of bananas, and they are more easily digested than either milk or bananas. She also knows that they have medicinal qualities and they are excellent blood purifiers.

One of the several good ways to use raisins is in raisin gingerbread. This is the recipe:

Cream 1 scant half-cup of butter or lard with one-half cup of brown sugar, add a pinch of salt and 1 cup of black molasses, [illegible].

To 1 cup of boiling water add 2 teaspoons of soda. Sift 2 1/2 cups of flour and add half of it to the sugar and butter mixture. Then add the water, beating thoroughly [illegible]. Add the rest of the flour and 1 cup of [illegible] raisins.

When all this is thoroughly mixed add remaining half cup of water. Beat two eggs very light, fold into the dough, turn into well-greased dripping pan and bake in a very slow oven for [illegible] minutes.

KETTLE VALLEY

What This Line Means to Transcontinental Traffic.

What the completion of the Kettle Valley Railway will mean to transcontinental traffic, both freight and passenger, was explained by Mr. J. J. Warren, the president of the company, who has been spending a few days east. For years past the Canadian Pacific Railway has been wrestling with the problem of reducing grades in the Rocky Mountain section, and it is probable that it will continue the struggle for years to come. Even in days when expansion work is necessarily restricted and curtailed, orders are given, for example, to push the work on the Rogers Pass tunnel to completion. But with the Kettle Valley Railway and the Kootenay Central Railway in operation the Canadian Pacific will have alternative routes from the main line which should at once make much more economical the handling of trains to the Pacific coast. The Kettle Valley line in southern British Columbia, which links up with railways in the United States, and with the Canadian Pacific, which has running rights over it, will make an admirable alternative route by way of the Crow's Nest Pass, as its grades nowhere exceed 2 per cent., while the Kootenay Central has an average grade of less than 1 per cent. The Kettle Valley line will also be of great value to the fruit growers of the Okanagan Valley, as it touches Penticton and Summerland, and puts them into direct touch with the mining districts of southern British Columbia. As a scenic route the line should prove attractive to tourists, as the southern end of the Okanagan Valley is by far the most picturesque portion of this favored section of British Columbia. By early summer the full passenger service will be in operation, and Mr. Warren expects that a large volume of the transcontinental travel will be diverted to his line.

GUESS!

(Buffalo Express)

[illegible]

O'LEARY COW ONLY A YARN

Celebrated Bovine Did Not Start Great Chicago Fire.

Reporter at the Scene Gives Lie to Story.

(Michael Ahern, Veteran Fire Reporter, in Chicago Tribune.)

The story printed in some evening paper that Mrs. O'Leary, owner of the cow that kicked over the lamp which set fire to Chicago, is dead near Menominee, Mich., is slightly erroneous. It is too bad to spoil a good story, but for the sake of history the "error" should be corrected.

Mrs. O'Leary (God rest her soul) has been dead these twenty years past. I was at her funeral. She was the mother of James O'Leary, commonly known as "Big Jim, the stockyards gambling king." I knew the old lady well, and often bought milk of her before the fire.

In respect to her memory I wish to refute the cow and lamp canard. Her cow did not kick over a lamp in the stable where the fire originated.

At the time of the fire I was police reporter for the Morning Republican, which later became the Inter-Ocean. Johnny English was the Tribune's police reporter, and Jim Haynie was on the Times. I am the only police reporter living who helped to cover the greatest fire in the world's history.

It was Jim Haynie, I think, who "faked" the story about the cow kicking over the lamp. No newspaper was printed the morning of Oct. 9, but when the papers were able to get out "extras" the cow and lamp story was given as the cause of the holocaust.

In after years I met O'Leary and we talked about the fire. He told me that in his opinion it was caused by spontaneous combustion of hay. A couple of weeks before the fire O'Leary had put a ton of green hay in the barn loft. It was an unusually warm, dry spell of weather. Everything was parched. The hay, while curing, took fire from the terrific heat that beat upon the roof, and that was what laid Chicago in ashes.

I wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper asking him if hay could catch fire from spontaneous combustion. He answered that it was a scientific fact that fires of this nature, while not common, were infrequently reported.

U. S. SHIP PURCHASE.

(Buffalo News)

[illegible]

Without Pure Blood Health Is Impossible

Owing to faulty action of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health.

The first warnings are sickness, dizziness, headache and lack of energy. Act quickly if you would avoid the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day; they cure kidney and liver troubles for all time to come. No medicine relieves so promptly, cures so thoroughly. For good blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, use that grand health-bringing medicine, Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box today.

RUSS ATROCITIES

Cossacks Did Not Even Commandeer Live Stock.

Leaving this central city of Galicia we traveled by special train down the valley of the Dniester to Halicz, the point that formed the extreme Russian left during the battle that extended to Krasne and was followed by the capture of Lemberg. At this quaint little village, which is about as far off the map of Europe foreigners know as any place one could locate, was a fine steel bridge which the Austrians blew up in their hurried flight to the north and west. After their heels came the Russians with their pontoon bridges. In the van guard came three divisions of Cossack cavalry, and behind them divisions and divisions of the Russian infantry itself.

Here was a town filled with Jews and first traversed by Cossacks immediately after having fought an action of many days' duration. This place, one would have imagined, would, if anywhere, show signs of excesses. What we saw was this: A small group of buildings near the station destroyed by fire, and the ruined bridge. Both of these acts, we were told, were done by the retiring Austrians. Perhaps they did them and perhaps the Cossacks did them; in any event, it matters little, for nothing else was touched. In every field were cows, in every back yard pigs, chickens, and innumerable geese, while the fields on both sides of the road traversed by the cavalry were dotted with the stacks of the harvest not yet taken in, but everywhere untouched. In the journey from Lemberg to Halicz the same evidence of restraint on the part of the soldiery was everywhere perfectly clear. A number of the inhabitants were questioned as to the behavior of the troops. They stated that there was no complaint to be made not even of the Cossacks, and that little had been taken, and what was taken had been paid for.

These conversations, for the most part, were in the presence of Russian officers or officials, but the frankness and evident lack of fear of the population led the writer personally to believe that the statements were true.—Stanley Washburn in Collier's.

Remember, a waspish bride makes a waspish wife.

ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
IN BUYING YEAST CAKES BE CAREFUL TO SPECIFY ROYAL YEAST CAKES DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. MONTREAL.

Germany Will Fight to the Bitter End

Talk About Her Quitting Laughed at By Newly Returned Visitor There

The London Daily Mail has been publishing a series of articles entitled "Germany from the Inside," by a special commissioner, who has just returned from a trip through that country. The concluding article, in which he warns the people of Great Britain not to be misled by hopes of an early abandonment of the war, is well worth a careful reading. The article follows:

What do the Germans really say and think about the war now? is the question which has been levelled at me in England not once but a hundred times since my return from the continent a fortnight ago. "Don't they realize the utter hopelessness of their case? Hasn't the immorality of their actions toward and in Belgium dawned upon them? Isn't this hatred of England we read about more of fiction than fact?" These and a dozen others of kindred sort are subjects on which Englishmen seek light and may I venture to say need light.

German thoughts about the war are as opposed to the British conception of them as the poles themselves. I shall attempt to elucidate these thoughts in the order of the queries above set forth. They have been borne in upon me after contact, aggregating three months of the war, with Germans of every class. I have spoken to the officers, the professors, the business men, the common people and the soldiers themselves. I have read the German newspapers. I have observed the trend of public opinion as reflected from the pulpit, the lecture platform, and the kinema screens. And within the confines of a Daily Mail column I shall attempt to give a composite account of my impressions.

Whether through the blindness that will not see or sheer ignorance—there is a considerable amount of each—the Germans are convinced that they have won, are winning, and will continue to win. When you ask them about Paris or Calais or Warsaw they are ready with replies—a variety of them. Nobody ever said (they tell you) that Paris would be theirs "by Christmas." They did not take it in '70-'71 within five months from France alone. Why should anybody expect them to take the capital as soon as that from France, England and Belgium combined? At any rate, Paris is "within their grasp." They will take it in good time. It is a postponed, not a wrecked, hope. The general staff knows what it is doing. It may be trusted. Paris will soon be starving—that is a very popular German notion. Somehow or other an impression has taken root that the strategy of the German army, though it has not enveloped the city, has already resulted in a sure stoppage of the Parisians' regular food supply. The pinch is becoming tighter from hour to hour. It will soon become intolerable. As for the army, checked on the Aisne, and held on the Yser, it has been led to believe that cholera is raging in Paris and that that is the main reason why the crown prince's hosts have not already marched in triumph through the Champs-Elysees and the Bois.

Warsaw? Was not the Russian invasion adventure in East Prussia (the damage done, by the way, has been fixed by the Prussian diet at more than £10,000,000) magnificently wrecked by the intrepid Hindenburg? Are we not now the masters of Poland? Is not Lodz, the Russian Manchester, in our hands, like Lille, the French Bradford? Is this victory or defeat? you are asked. And how about those 600,000 enemy prisoners in German hands? Do they spell hopelessness for German arms?

Calais? A magnificent base for Von Tirpitz when we get it, but, as events have proved, not at all indispensible to us for attacks on England. Remember Yarmouth, Scarborough and Whitby. We did not need Calais to send the Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue and Formidable to the bottom of the sea. Calais was not the Emden's base, and Von Spee despatched Cradock ten thousand miles from the Channel coast. It is not Calais which enables German submarines to terrorize Britain's grand fleet and bottle up Jellicoe so that he must carry out an impotent and ignominious defensive.

As to Belgium, German public opinion is undoubtedly the last word in moral obliquity. I have seen or read of nothing in human history to equal the callousness with which the average German, man, woman or child—looks upon the crime confessed by Von Bethmann-Hollweg on August 4, and aggravated and multiplied a hundred-fold since then by the burners and pillagers of Louvain, Aerschot, Malines and Termonde. "We gave the Belgian Government twelve hours in which to choose between peaceful acquiescence in our friendly march through the country and national suicide. They made their own bed. Let them lie in it," they say. "They shot our soldiers in the back. They gouged out the eyes and cut off the ears of our heroes. They caused us, a nation which wages war humanely, to resort to tactics which have made the heart of the Kaiser bleed. No, it is we who have been ill-treated in Belgium, not the Belgians. They have richly deserved their fate. They sold themselves to England and France. We have discovered documentary proof that Belgium long ago entered into the plot of the Triple Entente against us."

Reams have been written in England about the Cult of Hate against her, which has become the all-dominating national passion of Germany. Nothing can exaggerate its intensity. Hardly anything can adequately reflect its magnitude. It has become the mainspring of the German fight. The fight with Russia and France is incidental to the greater, the all-important struggle—the overthrow of treacherous Albion. All the agencies at German official command for hypnotizing the country into concentrating its malice as well as its resources on these isles are at work. It would be futile to deny that they have worked efficaciously. The tremendous national unity of Germany is, to a very great extent, the creature and creation of these agencies. But the spirit is there. That is the essential thing. It is manufactured malice, made-to-order spirit, incubated wrath; but these are conditions, not theories, and they are fulfilling their purpose.

I do not agree with a distinguished English war expert who thinks Germany will "cave in" three months after any considerable body of enemy troops has invaded and occupied German territory. He thinks that when the mills and factories of Rhineland-Westphalia are within the enemy's grip, and when the textile and coal industries of Silesia are stilled by the conqueror the death-knell of German resistance will ring. The conquest of the industrial provinces will deal German power to make war a blow almost equivalent to her doom, but I believe implicitly that the Germans are inspired by the spirit of Frederick the Great, as they say they are, and that, like him, they will keep on fighting to the last man and the last mark. Events may prove my view false. But my task has been to base a view on what I have seen and heard. Let us be honest with one another. The Germans have accomplished wonders in the war. The internal organization of her economic forces is a marvel. They have done everything alone, for egg-shell Austria was beaten before she began. I think it fair and reasonable to say that colossal as their losses, humiliating as their military disappointments have been, Germany, if asked to say so to-day, might justifiably retort that she has "only begun to fight."

BANISH THE DEATH PENALTY.

(London Free Press)

We are, however, largely creatures of custom, even in [illegible], and it will require a good deal of campaigning to remove the gallows-tree from Canada. The time will come, however, when this country will look back upon the practice in surprise that, enlightened as we believe ourselves to be, we should have employed it.

QUICK HELP FOR STRAINS AND SPRAINS WONDERFUL RELIEF IN ONE HOUR

Rare Herb and Root Extracts in This Liniment Give It Marvelous Power.

RUB ON NERVILINE

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain relieving action of "Nerviline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrative power—it strikes deeply, sinks in through the tissues to the trouble.

Nerviline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, ill-smelling or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied. You would scarcely believe how it will relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and cures a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. That must be so, because Nerviline is a safe remedy; you can use it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nerviline on hand; it's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nerviline. It will always cure.

The large size family size bottle is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

New Arrivals FOR SPRING

We are passing into stock cases of goods for Spring that usually do not arrive so early. We aren't taking chances - better early than not at all. Many lines are here - many others on the way.

New Wash Goods Just Arrived.

DAINTY CREPES—White grounds with yellow, blue mauve and pink rosebuds. Very new and very dainty— **Per yard 15c.**

NEW PRINTS—Splendid washing qualities. Soft heavy cloth, free from filling. Colors, navy, lilac, reds, greys and black ground with stripe, dot and figure. Worth 15c. per yard, our special price **per yard 12½c.**

In the Staples Department

Black Hide Shirting—Special weight, black ground with white dot and stripe. **Special per yard 15c.**

White Saxony Flannelettes—Three special qualities that cannot be beaten at **10c. 12½c. and 15c.**

Special Values in Factory and Bleached Cotton—34 to 38 inches wide. **Special yard 8c 10c 12½c 15c.**

New Silk and Wool Fabrics For Afternoon and Evening Wear

A superb assortment of fabrics for afternoon, party and reception gowns.

Silk and Wool Ealienne De Chese—Light and soft draping fabrics. Shades, Rose, Geranium, Sand shade Biscuit, Sky, Pink and Cream. **Per yard $1.00.**

Silk Crepe and Satin Charmeuse—In Tuscan, Cream, White and Black **Per yard $1.50**

New Spring Silks.

Fancy Trimming Silks—In Roman Stripe and fancy Brocaded all in newest color combinations **Per yard $1.00 to $2.50.**

Black and Colored Satin Duchess—36 inches wide, regular price $1.25 **Special at $1.00 yd.**

Black and Colored Mousselines—1 yard wide, guaranteed qualities— **Special at $1.25.**

Fancy Shot Silk in newest Spring shades at **$1.25 per yard.**

STEPHAN BROS.

GLINTZ'S CORNERS

Mrs. James Moore, of Greenock, and Mrs. R. Carlick, of Culross have been visiting at Wm H. McNeill's.

Miss Emma McNeill visited at Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham's, Walkerton, and was present at a tea given by Mrs. Cunningham for mission purposes.

Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of Walkerton, visited at Mrs. H. McNeill's.

Mr. Neil McNeill took a sleigh-load of twenty young people to Greenock, and spent the evening at R. J. McConkey's. The evening social event was spent in the usual parlor games, incident to such gatherings.

Ned McNeill, (better known as Mac), has been very busy getting his ditching machine in order, preparatory to the forthcoming spring and summer's work. During the long evenings he spends his time with members of the local orchestra in rendering choice musical selections, which are certainly enjoyable to the young people of this vicinity during the long winter nights.

Our old friend, Steve, has started in buying household utensils. He also intends taking a trip to Buffalo. And as, "coming events cast their shadows before", it may safely be inferred that Steve means business.

Amongst the number of farmers in this locality that have litterers installed in their out buildings are; John Scanlon, Hugh and Wm H. McNeill. They all state that this article is a great improvement on old time usage, in labor saving devices in barn yard work.

Hugh McNeill intends enlarging and otherwise improving his residence. He also will improve the lawn for croquet grounds. As his residence is on rising grounds. With these improvements it will give his home a more pleasing landscape appearance.

The ice-cutting business was lively last week.

PINKERTON

Quite a number from the village attended the I.O.O.F. at home in Glamis on Friday evening. After the programme and lunch, dancing occupied the attention of the guests till an early hour.

A number of the young folks attended a dance at Mr. John Fleming's of Chepstow on Thursday evening. All pronounce the dance a splendid success.

Mr. Cecil Garland who was under the weather last week is able to be around again.

A large number of relatives and friends attended the reception on Tuesday evening given by Mr. and Mrs. Samual Reid in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Roxena, to Mr. John Clarence Meteer. After the reception, dancing was enjoyed by the young people till an early hour. The many beautiful presents received by the young couple testify to the esteem in which they are held.

A box social and dance in aid of the Belgians, is being held in Pinkerton C.O.F. hall on Friday evening, Feb. 12th. Ladies with boxes free, gentlemen dancers 35c, 20c, to be refunded if a box is bought.

RIVERSDALE

Herbert Petteplace has been prostrated with inflamation of the bowels. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he has nearly recovered from his illness.

Andrew. Friburger is kept busy with his grain chopper.

Mrs. Archie McKinnon was called to Seaforth on account of the serious illness of her mother.

John McPherson of Culross visited his sister, Mrs. W. H. Petteplace.

Fred Klempp had a sawing bee with the old time cross-cut saws. Some of the young men raced with each other in sawing off blocks.

Most of the farmers are busy cutting and hauling the years supply of wood.

The young people spend their evenings in skating and sleigh-riding and dancing parties.

The cawing of the crows was plainly heard for the past few days. Some people say that it is a sign of an early spring.

Court Riversdale, No. 287, C.O.F. held their regular meeting on Saturday evening January 30th. After the usual transaction of business, the installations of officers took place, viz:—

Robert White	C R
John Bannerman	V C R
Wm H Petteplace	F S
James Haliday	Treasurer
Archie McKinnon	R S
John Cassidy	Chaplain
John Symons	S W
John Haynes	J W
Anthony Caskanette	S B
Charles Petteplace	J B
Wm Bannerman	P C R
Dr St Clair	Physician

This court has been organized for twenty five years, and in that time there has been no deaths in the local membership. Having bought the old Lockhart Hall, the members are re-modeling and repairing it for future meetings.

GREENOCK.

On Monday evening, Feb. 8th, a very pleasant evening was spent at John Cunningham's. This event being in honor of his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore of Wiarton, who are at present visiting in this locality. Quite a large number were present. The evening was very pleasantly spent by all present in reminiscences of the past. Mrs. Cunningham catered an excellent supper to which ample justice was done. Choice instrumental selections were rendered by members of the family and others.

FORMOSA

On Tuesday of last week, Nicholas, son of Jacob Lehmen was operated on for appendicitis at the Walkerton Hospital and is improving.

The Formosa Mutual Fire Insurance co. will hold their annual meeting next Monday.

It has been pretty cold here but in Milwaukee it was 16 below zero last week.

Miss Florintin Goetz and Miss Annie Brick who have been visiting here for two weeks returned to Preston last Monday.

Miss Millie Weis of Guelph who has been visiting here, left for home last week.

SCHOOL REPORT

Form IV—Daria Schwartz, Michael Kieffer, Alfred Hihn, Henry Hauck Justina Weiler, Cecilia Weiss, Florence Montag, Norbert Dentinger, Ralph Fedy, Rita Waechter, Clara Weishar, Magdalene Schnitzler.

Form III—Leo Kraemer, Eugene Waechter, Clara Schnurr, Carolina Beninger, Hildegard Kuntz, Alphonse Tiede, Leander Dentinger, Cyril Boingessner, Clarence Schiefer, Rosalia Weiler.

Form II—Frank Schnurr, Marie Dentinger, Hildegard Strauss, Olivia Kraemer, Johanna Fedy, Rupert Weishar, Clara Oberle, Clarence Hauck, Edgar Lehmann, Hilaria Zettel, Alice Weiler, Clara Zimmer, Alvina Doerr, Caroline Duerrer, Joseph Waechter, William Waechter, Anthony Brick Joseph Aultmann.

Form I—Elvira Montag Mildred Bildstein, Wm Massell, William Fabrer, Edwin Hauck, Clara Lehmann, Gertrude Zimmer, Clarence Beninger, Margaret Kraemer.

◆

BRANT COUNCIL

The Municipal Council of the Township of Brant met at the Township Hall on Monday the 1st day February. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Willoughby—Rowand That this council accept the tender of the Bruce Herald and Times for the township printing contract for the current year at the sum of $125.00, being the lowest tender. Carried.

Rowand—Findlay That the Auditors report be received and adopted and that the Treasurer have 200 copies printed for distribution. Carried.

Rowand—Nesbitt That the motion passed at the meeting of this Council on January 11th, 1915, to have the current account heretofore carried in the Bank of Commerce, Walkerton, transferred to the Royal Bank, Elmwood, be and is hereby rescinded. Yeas, Nesbitt, Rowand; Nays, Willoughby, Monto, Findlay Motion declared lost.

Monto—Rowand—That J. W. Burns be paid the sum of $6.75, refund of Statute Labor. Carried.

Willoughby—Monto—That George Fortune be refunded $1.05 over charge on taxes. Carried.

Monto—Willoughby—That the application of John Bierwirth for the position of Assessor for the year 1915 be accepted. Carried.

Rowand—Findlay—That By law No. 64, A.D. 1915, confirming the appointment of Assessor be now read the usual number of times, and finally passed, and the corporate seal attached thereto. Carried.

Rowand—Monto—That the Clerk subscribe for seven copies of the Municipal World for the Council, Treasurer and Clerk. Carried.

Findlay—Rowand—That Wm. Rowand be appointed a member of the Brant Board of Health for the current year. Carried.

Monto—Findlay—That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council. Carried.

Frank Prauel, tile	$ 16 05
Walkerton Telescope, half year's printing contract	62 00
Hunter Bridge & Boiler Co., half account re Cargill Bridge	200 00
J. W. Burns, refund of statute labor money	6 75
John Seiler, rent of Nomination hall	1 00
W. G. McCallum, special council meeting and telephoning	2 25
Archie Weir, special co. meeting	1 75
Chas Kyle, auditing Township accounts, making Government returns	5 00
Alex. Robertson, auditing Township accounts, making Government returns	5 00
M. A. McCallum, reg. B. M. & D. and B. O. H. meeting	27 35
Wm. Rowand, B.O.H. meeting	2 25
Dr. Murray, " "	3 00
Geo. Fortune, refund of overcharge on taxes	1 05
Mrs. Henry Richardson, relief re destitution	10 00
Otto E. Klein, bal. re solicitors fees	50 00
Joseph Monk, sal. as collector	100 00
R. S. Nesbitt, B.O.H. and council meeting	4 80
D. Willoughby, council meeting	3 30
W. A. Rowand. " "	2 85
M. Monto, " "	2 85
J. W. Findlay, " "	2 65

Willoughby—Rowand That this council do now adjourn to meet at the Township Hall, on Monday, the 1st day of March, for the purpose of appointing Pathmasters, Fence Viewers, Pound Keepers, Sheep Valuators and for other general business. Carried.

M. A. McCallum, Clerk.

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce

In the matter of the Guardianship of LEO STEFFLER an infant child of Joseph Steffler, deceased and Barbara Steffler, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce before the Judge in Chambers at the Court House in the Town of Walkerton after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof on behalf of Edward G. Kuntz of the Township of Culross in the County of Bruce, Farmer, for an order appointing the said Edward G. Kuntz, Guardian of Leo Steffler, an infant child of the said Joseph Steffler deceased and Barbara Steffler deceased.

Dated at Walkerton this 2nd day of February, A. D., 1915.

EDWARD G. KUNTZ

By ROBERTSON & McNAB
His Solicitors, Walkerton, Ont

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Big Bargain Tables

We have to make room now for spring goods coming in so we have laid out 3 big tables filled with snaps at 10c, 25c and 50c.

Table No. 1 has a wonderful assortment of various articles, worth from 25c to 50c, take your choice now only 10 each.

Table No. 2, you will find here, tuques, hosiery, underwear, mitts, gloves, soxs, etc., worth 50, to $1.00, all at one price, 25c each.

Table No. 3, is filled with sweater coats, sweaters, corsets, underwear, waists, hoisery, gloves, etc., prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.00, choose now at only 50c. each.

All wi[illegible] goods clearing at special prices.

Winter millinery at half price or less.

Special sweater coat prices this month.

Clearing sale of childrens winter coats at half price.

Come here for anything in winter clothing and we will make it worth your while.

McBurney & Co.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses — Walkerton

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00 to	$17.00
Oats	" bush.	55 "	60
Wheat	" "	1.30 to ...	1 40
Barley	" "	70 to ...	75
Potatoes	" bag	50 " ...	50
Butter	" lb.	20 " ...	25
Eggs	" doz.	30 " ...	30
Chicken	" lb.	12 " ...	14
Ducks	" "	10 " ...	11
Turkeys	" "	15 " ...	16

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE and household furniture and barn and 5½ acre lot with spring, in the Village of Chepstow, also an orchard and fruit garden

Apply to
PETER GRAY,
Chepstow, Ont.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co., Ltd. up to and including Feb. 15th, for the butter milk from their creamery. Tenders to be submitted at a price per ton of butter manufactured. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

PATRIOTISM & PRODUCTION

Agricultural Conference

Under the Dominion Department of Agriculture
In Co-operation
With The Ontario Department of Agriculture

Will be held in the

Town Hall, PAISLEY

— ON —

Thursday, Feb. 18th

3 P. M. "The Duty and the Opportunity of the Canadian Farmer"

(a) In Relation to FARM CROPS.
Wm. Squirrell, B.S.A., Associate Professor of Field Husbandry Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

(b) In relation to LIVE STOCK
R. W. Wade, Esq., B.S.A.

7.30 P.M. In addition to the above speakers John Farrell, Forest, who has toured the British Isles and others will address the meeting.

Agricultural Specialists are now making a study of Agricultural Production throughout the world and will be prepared to place information before the Farming Community.

The Information given given will be of value to all Farmers and other business men.

Show Your Patriotism by being present

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

ADVANCE SHOWING
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

A WEALTH OF SPRING
WASH FABRICS, ETC.

Prints, Chambrays, Ginghams, Shirtings, Ducks, Crepe Cloths, Rice Cloth, etc.

Curtains and Curtainettes at worth while prices.

New floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums. Extra heavy Scotch, printed in new block patterns.

We have special good values in large size Rugs, Tapestry Axminster, Etc.

PURE GROCERIES

Alway fresh. We buy the best and insist on purity and our prices are right.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted — Phone 53

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 8

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1915—8 PAGES

For Your
Correspondence

The use of good writing paper is not only a reflection of your own taste but it is also a compliment to your correspondent. We have much pleasure in directing your attention to our very attractive lines of notepaper—in tablets, by the quire or in boxes.

Fountain pens, Ink, Mucilage, Visiting and Playing Cards.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The two Leading Stock Foods

ANIMAL INVIGORATOR

and

ROYAL PURPLE

Get Them From

SIEVERIGHT'S

DRUG—STORE

A Good Reason for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year 'round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller Walkerton

We Announce

To our many patrons and friends, the arrival of our new fabrics and the very latest in men's appareal for Spring and Summer of 1915. An early selection would be to your advantage while the range of these splendid materials is complete.

We give special attention to the Trimmings and Finish of the clothes we make for you. These details have as much to do with the success of the clothes, as the cut, fabric or fitting. Call early and have your measure taken.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, Ont.

" Looking back-I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY

Principal Walkerton

Special sweater coat sale at McBurney's.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mr. Jim Russell is visiting at his home here.

Men's winter Overcoats reduced at McBurney's

Surprising prices on McBurne's Winter coats.

Mrs. (Dr.) Porter returned from Toronto last week.

Yesterday was Ash-Wednesday and the beginning of Lent.

Mr. H. Torrance of Tottenham was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Justin Steinmiller of Gorrie was a business visitor here on Wednesday.

Mr. Wm. Catson of Wiarton renewed acquaintances here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Patrick McGarrity is spending a month with her daughters in Toronto.

Miss Lottie Taggart left on Wednesday to attend the millinery openings in Toronto.

Pte. James Leech of the second contingent at London was a visitor here on Sunday.

Capt. G. H. D. Mattyn of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Mattyn.

Mr. Fred Kenny of London spent the past week with his parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Kenny.

Miss. Forsythe of Enniskillen spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Benninger.

Mr. M. Hudson and Miss Hudson are visiting for a month at Woodstock, Hamilton and Beamsville.

Mrs. A. Shaw and Miss Shaw returned on Monday from Woodstock where they spent the past month.

Pte. William Weidner who is with the third contingent training at Guelph spent Sunday here.

Sunday next is the first day of spring.

Mr. McLean of Cobalt formerly of the Bank of Commerce staff, spent this week with friends here.

Mrs. N. A. Walford left on Monday to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey in Hespeler.

Mr. Andrew Buaman has rented the house formerly occupied by Mr. M. G. Woodman's house near the C.P.R. and moved there last week.

Pleskeys store will be open for business Friday morning. As time is limited ring us up for prices and deliveries will be made as usual.

Hockey enthusiasts from Mildmay, Clifford, Harriston, Mt. Forest and Palmerston accompanied the Listowel hockey club on their trip here on Monday.

Mr. Fred Williams who has accepted a position on the C.P.R. here, has rented Mayor Henderson's house on Jackson St. and moved their last week.

Miss Bertha Brillinger of the Fergus General Hospital staff arrived here on Saturday and is engaged in nursing Mrs. Muter, who is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. O. S. Schwindt

A farewell party was tendered Miss Rachel Rogers by several of her girl friends at Erdmans restaurant after the hockey match on Monday. Miss Rogers leaves on Friday for Olds, Alta.

Mrs. Boland (nee Miss Wilma Haas) of Montreal, was a visitor here on Monday and Tuesday. She returned to her home on Wednesday and was accompanied by her father, Mr. Alex Haas.

The High School hockey team is billed to play in Hanover on Friday evening against the Chesley H. S. seven. This game was arranged to break the tie, each team having won a game. A large number of supporters intend accompanying the team to Hanover.

WHEAT PRICE DROPS

The standard price of wheat is quoted to-day at $1.50 per bushel, a drop of 15c since Saturday.

TRIAL STILL ON.

The trial of Jno. Fisk who is charged with being drunk while on the probibitory is still in progress as we go to press.

FRIDAY 26th.

Reserve Friday evening 26 h. inst., and attend the Red Cross lecture in the town hall. Further particulars next week.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The regular business meeting of the the Walkerton Chapter I. O. D. E. will be held in the armouries on Saturday of this week at 3 p. m.

NOTICE

All accounts due the estate of the late Miss Louise Porteous must be settled at an early date, in order to arrange business before the spring openings.—Mrs. Porteous,

CLOSE BARS DURING WAR

The Temperance and Moral Reform League of the Askin Street Methodist church. London, will petition the Provincial Government to have all bars closed during the war

ANOTHER SHOE STORE

Rumor has it that a local man is about to open another shoe store in Walkerton. It has long been felt that there was room for a second shoe store in Walkerton and the venture should prove a success.

PURCHASED CHATTELS.

Dr. Henderson, dentist, of Chesley who has been practicing with Dr. Crow in that town has purchased the chattels of the late Dr. Lount and moved them to Chesley on Wednesday Dr. Henderson is starting a practice in Chesley

HYDRO ELECTRIC.

Two inspectors of the Hydro-Electric were in this vicinity last week going over the route of the proposed radial line from Wingham to Owen Sound. It is generally conceded that this line will not be proceeded with until peace has been proclaimed.

WRITS ISSUED.

Writs have been issued against the two local papers by Mr. W. H. McFarlane claiming unstated damages for libel. The preliminary papers were served on Thureday last and needless to say the newspapers have taken the necessary steps to fight the case.

WIARTON DEFEATS BERLIN.

Having defeated the Berlin 1911 championship team, the Wiarton hockey team now enters the finals of the O.H.A. In the first of the home and home games on Friday in Wiarton the Northerners defeated Berlin by 11-5 and the game in Berlin on Monday resulted in a tie 1-1.

The Business College hockey team defeated the High School team on Wednesday last by a score of 4-1.

DID NOT ASSIGN.

Last week we stated that Mr. D. Karges of the East End Bakery had made an assignment. This has turned out to be untrue, Mr. Karges merely having sold his business to the former proprietor Mr. A. Hehn.

EXPECT TO SELL CARS

Leismer & Kalbfleisch who are opening a garage in the building opposite the town hall, and who have the Ford agency for this section inform us that they have already secured many propective buyers and are looking forward to disposing of several cars at least, during the coming spring. Motorists will be pleased to learn that the new firm intend to supply free air to autos at their garage.

HER 8th BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Jas. Hutton of Brant celebrated her 8th birthday on Wednesday of this week, among the guests at her home being a number of local ladies who drove out and spent the afternoon with her. The aged lady received the best wishes of her friends and among her birthday presents was one from Rev. Thos. Wilson, a large boquet of sweet peas, a flower for every year of her life.

BREAD STILL 12c.

Mr. Jno. O'Malley one of our local bakers informs us that we were in error last week when we stated that the price of bread had been boosted by Walkerton bakers to 14c. per loaf. He stated that the only bread which had been raised in price was Martin's which is retailed at Erdman's restaurant. The local bakers are still selling their bread at 12c. per loaf. We gladly make the correction.

PASSED 85th MILESTONE.

Mr. N. Crawford was the recipient of many tokens of good wishes from his friends on Saturday last, the occasion being the celebration of his 85th birthday. There are few men who have passed the eighty-fifth mile-stone and are still as hale and hearty as our genial collector and court clerk, and the Telescope joins with his innumerable friends in wishing him the privilege of celebrating many more birthdays.

PEACE SUNDAY.

Peace Sunday, observed generally throughout Canada, was made the subject of appropriate sermons in most of the churches on Sunday. The fact that Canada and the United States are now enjoying one hundred years of peace which commenced at the conclusion of the war of 1812-14, was pointed out by several ministers to be all the more commendable owing to the fact that most of the civilized world is now engaged in a titanic struggle.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

Carswell Bros. who have during the past year conducted the general drygoods business formerly conducted by Mr. J. D. Heather, have disposed of their business to Mr. John Weber, who recently moved to Walkerton from Greenock. Mr. Weber took possession on Monday. The new proprietor, besides retailing drygoods also purposes putting in a large stock of groceries, which end of the business will be under the management of Mr. A. S. Royce. The Messrs. Carswell will be in charge of the store until March 1st. and will remain citizens of Walkerton at least for some months after that date.

TOWN HOCKEY

Thursday night was a hockey night at the rink, three games being on the bill. The first game played between the Business College and the team of the Knechtel Factory, the former winning by a score of 3 to 1. The Bobbin Factory and Button teams then took the ice and the former team registered a third consecutive win against their opponents, defeating them 4-1. The opposing teams in the last game of the evening were the Printers team and the Cargill team. After three fifteen-minute periods, which was made necessary by the soft ice, the type-slingers had six goals to their credit as against the visitors four, The Printers play the return game in Cargill to night (Thursday) weather permitting.

WAR TAXES ANNOUNCED.

The principal details of the new war taxes to be imposed by the Dominion Government were announced in the budget speech yesterday afternoon Hon. W. T. White announced the changes to be made, the principal items of which are:—One per cent of Note Circulation of all Banks; One per cent on net premiums of Insurance companies (except Life, Fraternal and Marine); One cent on every telegraph message of fifteen cents; five cents on every five dollar railway ticket to any point in Canada and United States; one cent on all letters and post cards posted in Canada; special stamp taxes on perfumery and wines and other sundries; together with seven and one-half per cent increase in general tariff with the exception of the British Preference.

NOTICE.

All due bills of the Pleskey store are redeemable at par.

CANADIAN IN FRANCE.

The first Canadian Contingent which has been encamped in England for several months is now in France and according to despatches several brigades have been moved to the firing line. Mr. A. Collins received a letter from Dr. Fraser, who is with the first contingent, recently, in which he stated that when the Canadians left for France he would cable "All's well" and this significant message arrived on Wednesday last intimating that Dr. Fraser and all the local men had crossed the channel and were at last on French soil. Local people are anxiously waiting for further word from their friends and relatives in the ranks.

ROUTLEDGE—CONDY

On Feb. 10th, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Condy was the scene of a very quiet but pretty wedding. When their second eldest daughter, Edythe became the bride of John E. Routledge, At twelve o'clock the bride entered the parlour leaning on the arm of her father to the strains of Wyman's Wedding March, played by Miss Alma Hill. The bride who was unattended, looked charming in a dress of white embroidered chiffon voile, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and maiden-hair fern. After the ceremony all sat down to a dainty repast. The groom's gift to the bride was a handsome fur coat and muff to match. The happy couple left on the morning train for Burlington and Niagara. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm north of Walkerton.

RE-SOLD STORE.

Mr. A. J. Smith who purchased the stock of Mr. J. Pleskey, which was sold by auction in Toronto last week, has re-sold the business to Mrs. C Reaney, daughter of the former proprietor and we are pleased to inform the public that that store will remain under the management of Mr. Pleskey and will open for business on Friday morning. Since making the assignment, Mr. Pleskey has endeavored to secure the stock in his daughter's name but was unable to raise the money until Monday when Messrs. Edward and Chas. Holt of Drayton made a hurried trip to Walkerton and after considerable negotiations, Mrs. Reaney secured the business and placed it under the management of her father. We are pleased to retain Mr. Pleskey as a merchant of Walkerton and wish him success.

SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Patriotic Entertainment under the auspices of the Walkerton Branch of the Daughters of the Empire which was held on Friday evening last was a success in every way. Each and every member was greatly enjoyed by the large audience. The play "Woodcock's Little Game" which was put on by members of the St. Thomas church, A.Y.P.A. was the best part of the program and was well put on, the young people who took the leading parts showing exceptional ability. The tableaux were also well staged, the final one, "The British Empire" which depicted the British colonies offering Britannia gifts, being particularly pleasing. The Walkerton orchestra furnished the music during the program and also supplied the music for a dance which was held by the young people after the entertainment. After paying all expenses the I.O.D.E. found they had realized $117, from the evening's proceeds.

AN UNPOPULAR REGISTRAR

W. H. McFarlane, Registrar of Bruce County is being censured by the best thinking people of this county for the dismissal from office of his deputy, Mr. McKay who has been a faithful official in the Registry office for many year. When Mr. McFarlane got the appointment after his defeat in Centre Bruce, he made his home in Paisley and conducted his store as usual in that village, leaving the office work in Walkerton to be carried on by Mr. McKay. After he got settled in Walkerton he engaged a Toronto man and the faithful deputy's services are dispensed with. If civil service reform were in effect Mr. McKay is the man who would have received the appointment. As it is an ungrateful employer dismisses the man who has been giving his best ability for years to the public service. This high-handed work on the part of Registrar McFarlane will be ventilated in the Ontario Legislature.—Chesley Enterprise.

BORN

ROWAND—In Brant on Sunday, Feb. 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowand, a son.

COMMUNICATION

Now that Mr. Walter Findlay has given his reasons for supporting a Bentick man to assess the tp. of Brant will Mr. Willoughby kindly give his reasons for supporting a Bentick man for Assessor.

One of the Applicants.

ARRESTED AT TOBERMORY

One of the members of the detachment of the second contingent which is on guard at the wireless station at Tobermory, near Wiarton, P. J. Piper by name, of London was arrested at Tobermory on Wednesday on a charge of fraud and was taken to London, Ont., by a military escort to face the charges against him, there. Piper's arrest followed the disappearance of swords and other military articles which he is alleged to have secured by fradulent means from the homes of London soldiers who have left for the front. He will probably be tried by court martial.

Application To Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $41,000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $41,000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows: and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

Former consolidated debt	$ 10675 72
Sewers	4907 14
Waterworks	13786 08
General improvement	7310 29
Bonus loans	1686 38
Public Library	1012 10
Floating debt	1821 30
	$41000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 10th day of February, A. D. 1915.

HOCKEY

Walkerton 7 Listowel 3

In the first game of the semi-finals in the Northern League played here on Monday the local team defeated the fast Listowel septette by a score of 7-3.

The game was the best seen on the local ice this season and was a hair-raiser from gong to gong of both periods and the crowd of nearly one thousand people who witnessed the game sure got the worth of their admission fee in exciting thrills.

The Listowel team who came by special train accompanied by about two hundred rooters, were late in arriving and Referee Shea did not start the game until 9 o'clock Right from the face-off the locals carried the rubber into Listowel's territory and for a full ten minutes, literally bombarded their opponents goal, but Donagan who played a stellar game throughout cleared everything that came his way including many that looked like sure counters. Listowel then secured the puck and after some good combination, a long shot from centre striking a defence player's stick and thus fooled LaFrance in the nets. Walkerton soon evened up, but before the end of the period Listowel scored another on a close-in shot making the half-time score 2-1 in the visitors favor.

In the second half the Colts got into the game determined to win and their bulldog tenacity and aggresiveness proved to be too much for their opponents and they soon evened up and then took the lead and maintained it scoring five more. Listowel tried hard to come back but the locals by close checking and hard backchecking broke up everything they started until with but three minutes to play when the visitors scored from a scrimmage in front of the goal making the score 7-3.

The teams lined up:—

WALKERTON		LISTOWEL
LaFrance	goal	Donavan
Taylor	r defence	Hacker
Rife	l "	Aumne
H. Oberle	rover	Kennedy
R. Oberle	centre	Wilson
C. Oberle	r wing	Hay
Runstadtler	l wing	Cavell

The return game is in progress as this paper is being printed (Wednesday night) in Listowel the team having gone to that town by special train accompanied by a large number of fans. The team are confident that they will win the round in which event they are scheduled to play their second semi final game in Harriston on Wednesday of next week and the return game here on the following Friday, the 26th inst.

HAS NOT SOLD OUT.

It has been rumored about town during the past few days that Mr. H. A. Havill has disposed of his tinsmith business. This, Mr. Havill informs us, is incorrect as he has had no negotiations for the sale of his business recently.

IN McMASTER DEBATE.

In a well contested inter-year debate year '15 at McMaster University won the decision last night over the sophomore class, year '17, and thus qualified for the final debate against the juniors, year '16, which will be held in two or three weeks. The resolution of the contest last night was: "That the adoption of commission government would make for more efficient civic administration in the city of Toronto The victorious seniors were represented by Messrs. G. N. Philpott and J. A. Long, who held the affirmative. The Judges were all members of the faculty. Professor Keirstead, Mr. McNairn and Mr. Dawes. The debate took place in Castle Memorial Hall and the speakers were well supported by their respective years, yells playing a prominent part in the programme. The judges decision was greeted in the approved noisy McMaster fashion.—Toronto News. J. A. Long is well known here being a graduate of our high school. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Long of this town.

Communication

Some facts for "A Ratepayer Who Wants to Know."

"Although the four residents of Brant had long paid taxes to the township treasurer, they were passed by and when it was moved by Monto and seconded by Willoughby, 'That Mr. Bierworth, who pays taxes in Bentick, be appointed assessor at a salary of $100,' Mr. Findlay said 'agreed', and the Reeve had no alternative but to mark the motion carried."

The above quotation appeared in the Telescope issue of the week before last, and it is the product of the fertile imagination of some member of the Walkerton Contingent who attended the Brant council meeting. How any man who knew anything of the facts of the case, could so wilfully and deliberately misrepresent what really did occur, is past comprehension. But what transpired since is ample proof that this was merely a fore-runner for the charge that was to follow. When the Reeve read the motion of Messrs Monto and Willoughby accepting Bierworth's application, he asked the Council what they were going to do with it, Willoughby replied, "It is necessary for the Mover and Seconder to vote". The Reeve then turned to Mr. Rowand and he gave his assent to the motion. Mr. Nesbitt then asked me if I had anything to say, and I replied "I have not." These facts can be proven by every member of the council. That is the active part I took in the appointment of the Assessor. Though I am charged in the more expressive than elegant language of Mr. Rennie of 'Trying to run the whole works.'

Now for the ratepayer who wants to know, question No. 1. Did Councillor Findlay call to one side one of the four rejected applicants, because the latter owed him fifty dollars, and in order to get square he had to support the Bentick man? Answer. No! decidedly and most emphatically No! I did call Mr. Ormiston to one side and told him that the choice was between him and Mr. Bierworth, and as I had an account against Bierworth which I might be able to collect if he got the job for that reason I was not going to have anything to do with making the appointment. The statement that I was under any promise to Bierworth to support him in return for which I was to receive payment for my claim against him is as false as the heart of the man that makes it. Bierworth never asked me for my support, nor did I ever mention the debt to him. I am sorry only on Mr. Bierworth's account that this matter has become public. I am satisfied that Mr. Bierworth was appointed on his own merits, and on account of the satisfactory and efficient work he has done in the past, and we have every reason to expect he will again "make good." Mr. Rennie's second and third questions do not concern me. The gentlemen at whom they are fired are quite capable of answering for themselves, if they think it worth while. In conclusion let me inform Mr. Frank Rennie that the Brant tp council is elected to look after the interests of the tp. of Brant, and in transferring the tp. account from the bank of Commerce to the Royal bank they felt that they were acting in the interests of the tp. as a whole, When you consider that the Royal bank has branches scattered in and around the tp. as though they had been located for the special benefit of the Brant people their action must commend itself to all reasonable men. Though it seems to have wounded a few who appear to be afflicted with a mild form of what might be termed "Demented Walkertonias. Mr. Rennie among the number.

J. W. Findlay.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"Yes, my lord, I do. And I have come to-day to take leave of your lordship, and to thank you again, and to say that I shall never cease to thank you for all your kindnesses—much more than kindness to me," said the young man, with much emotion.

"Say no more about it, Benjamin. It is enough that it makes me very happy to be of service to you. But we do not part to-day. I go down to Southampton with you," said the young earl pleasantly.

"My lord! you!" exclaimed Benny, pleasure beaming in his eyes.

"Yes. My little queen in Park Lane goes down to present the colors to your company, and has accepted my escort for herself and her companion, Mrs. Brown. So we will make up a party and take a compartment together. What do you say?"

"I am delighted, my lord."

"I have another motive in going down with you. I wish to introduce you to some of the officers of your regiment, especially to the senior surgeon, Dr. Christopher Kinlock. He is a very good man, indeed And he has a sort of claim upon us. He comes from Scotland, from my mother's neighborhood, from her estate, indeed, being a native of the village of Seton. He was the adopted son and the heir of old Dr. Seton, a distant kinsman or clansman of the Seton-Linlithgows, and so, as I said, has a sort of claim on us. My father procured him a commission in the same regiment you are about to join, and he goes out with it, of course. I think that in him you will find a valuable friend," adds the young earl, very far from dreaming of the important discoveries that would result from the meeting of Ensign Douglas and Dr. Kinlock.

Early the next morning the traveling party of four, namely, Lord Wellrose, Benny, Suzy, and Mrs. Brown, with his lordship's valet and the young lady's maid, met at the railway station and secured a compartment to themselves in a first-class carriage.

The train was the express, and soon steamed down to the seaport upon which the eyes of the world were now fixed, for there were gathered the vast British army about to set sail for the east.

In due time the train reached Southampton.

Lord Wellrose and his party went to a hotel, where they took a handsome suit of apartments, and established the two ladies comfortably.

It was yet early in the afternoon; so after a refreshing toilet and lunch, Lord Wellrose proposed to take Ensign Douglas to the quarters of his regiment to report for duty.

They set out, and in due time reached the quarters of the colonel commanding, where Ensign Douglas was introduced, and where he formally reported.

This ceremony being over, Lord Wellrose took his protege to the quarters of the senior surgeon and introduced him to Dr. Kinlock.

The Scotch surgeon was a man of about forty-five years of age, prematurely bald and gray, but with an erect form, clear eyes and a resolute countenance.

He received Lord Wellrose with much deference, and welcomed the young ensign with kindness.

"Ensign—Douglas, my lord, did you say? Oh, ay, a kinsman of the family, I presume?" said the surgeon, looking from one to the other of his two visitors, and then answering his own question by adding, "Oh, ay, certainly. The likeness shows that, my lord. I never saw twin brothers so much alike in person as your lordship and this young gentleman."

Lord Wellrose did not contradict Dr. Kinlock. He felt that he could not. And then and there the surgeon received an impression that he afterward transferred to all the officers of his regiment—namely, that the new ensign was a near kinsman of the Earl of Wellrose.

It was the hour of the grand parade when the colors were presented.

Lord Wellrose, who presented them "in the name of the fair donor," made a short speech, full of patriotism.

Ensign Douglas, who received them on behalf of his company, also made in reply a short speech, eloquent with deep emotion, in which he said in effect that he was prepared to die in defence of these colors, if necessary; that they should never be taken by the enemy except from his dead hand! Finally, the highest ambition of his life was this—that fate would permit him to plant these colors on the walls of the imperial palace of St. Petersburg!

It was an absurd burst of youthful enthusiasm and extravagance, and yet it was highly applauded.

And so the ceremony of the presentation of the colors ended.

A few days after this the army, consisting in all of thirty thousand men, embarked and set sail for the east.

Lord Wellrose and Suzy, after having taken the most affectionate leave of Benjamin and given and received promises touching a frequent correspondence, returned to London.

Suzy's next business was to give up her little palace in Park Lane, and take lodgings, while waiting for the sailing of the ship that was to carry her to the Antipodes.

It was just three weeks after the sailing of the English forces for the east that Suzy took leave of Lord Wellrose and all her London friends, and, accompanied by her companion, Mrs. Brown, and her maid, Jenny Smith, embarked on board the East Indiaman Wendover bound for Sydney.

Lord Wellrose felt her loss severely, but he was not the sort of man to yield to despondency. He devoted himself to the interests of his great bill for the "Reform of Prison Discipline and the Reclamation of Criminals," and in good works soon recovered his good spirits.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Earl of Wellrose occupied himself with the humane cause to which he had consecrated his life. And he found in his work an antidote to that depression of spirits consequent upon his separation from his betrothed, and from his protege, whom he had grown to love with more than the love of a brother.

At length Parliament was prorogued and the London season closed.

The Earl of Wellrose, released from official duties, would have gone on a yachting excursion to the Mediterranean, but his mother, the Duchess of Cheviot, made it a point that he should join her autumn party at Seton Court, Scotland.

His married sisters, with their husbands and children, were all to join the party. The Earl and Countess of Ornoch and Lady Hinda Moray were also coming. And the venerable General and Mrs. Chimbosa were expected. But the gathering would not be complete, or at all satisfactory, if her son Wellrose was absent from it.

Now, Lord Wellrose cared very little for blackcock shooting or red deer stalking; but, being social and affectionate, like all his brave and tender race, he cared a great deal for the dear friends and relatives who would be gathered at Seton Court, and he cared a great deal more for his mother's wishes; so he promptly gave up his expedition to the Mediterranean, and placed his yacht, the Arielle, at the disposal of the duchess and her friends, if her grace should please to go to Scotland by sea. He also proposed to keep the Arielle at anchor at the little port of Kilford during the autumn, in the event that the duchess and her visitors should please to diversify their inland amusements by a sea voyage up the wild and picturesque coast of Scotland.

The duchess was delighted with the plan, and thanked her thoughtful and affectionate son, and accepted the offer of his yacht, which was then at Portsmouth, quite ready for sea.

An agreeable family party was immediately made up for the voyage. It consisted of the Duke and Duchess of Cheviot, their son, the Earl of Wellrose, and their sons-in-law and married daughters, as follows: The Viscount and Viscountess Moray, Mr. Albert and Lady Clemence Elphinstone; and their young unmarried daughters, the Ladies Hester and Eva Douglas, and, lastly, their cousins, the Earl and Countess of Ornoch, and Lady Hinda Moray.

There were no others.

"I prefer that for the voyage this should be exclusively a family party. Our visitors will join us at the appropriate time at Seton Court," said the duchess, who ordered all the arrangements.

It was agreed that the whole family party should meet at Cheviot House on the evening of a certain day, and that they should take a special train for Portsmouth the next morning.

Consequently on the evening of the twentieth of August a pleasant circle was assembled in the drawing room of Cheviot House. This circle included all the individuals named for the yachting party; among them, of course, the lovely Lady Hinda Moray—the most beautiful girl in Europe, as all the clubs declared. She was, perhaps, the most beautiful brunette in the world; with a perfect form and perfect features; with a stately little head adorned with a profusion of bright, soft, purple-black ringlets; with large, brilliant, tender, purple-black eyes, arched with slender black eyebrows, and fringed with long black eyelashes, and with a rich complexion deepening into vivid crimson upon the delicate oval cheeks and plump, ripe lips.

All the men in London were in love with her, except the Earl of Wellrose. He had not even seen her for some months.

But now, as he looked upon her this last evening, seated in the drawing-room of Cheviot House, and with her beauty enhanced by a toilet that was perfectly tasteful and becoming, he thought that she was the most beautiful creature he had ever seen in his life, and he wondered why he had never thought so before.

Then he repented, and hoped that he had not, in thinking this, committed treason against his betrothed.

That night, after he had retired to his own apartments, he had found upon his dressing table a letter from Suzy, the first he had received from her since her departure. He seized it with eager joy. It bore two postmarks—"Corvette Revenon" and "Havre."

It had been brought them by a Frenchman homeward bound, that had been spoken to by the Wendover, and it had come by the way of Havre.

The letter disappointed and depressed him by what he considered its coldness and formality.

Suzy had indeed written to her lover in a very matter-of-fact, though friendly sort of way. She dated her letter, "On board the ship Wendover, Atlantic Ocean." And she commenced it with "Dear Lord Wellrose." She told him all the incidents of the voyage; what sort of a man the captain was; who her fellow-passengers were; what kind of weather they had had; what ships they had spoken; what fish and water fowl they had seen; who was seasick, and who were seaworthy. But not one word about her own feelings. She ended her letter by a paragraph written some days later than the first date, in which she told him that they had just spoken the French ship Revenon, homeward bound, and that they would send a boat out to her to take out letters, and bring hers. And she signed herself, "Yours affectionately, Susan Juniper."

"She might as well have sent me a leaf from the ship's log book," said the lover, impatiently, as he refolded the formal little letter, and thought how earnest, fervent, ardent, his letters to her had been.

It was true he remembered that she had not received them yet, and could not receive them until her arrival at Sydney.

And then he went to bed, and fell to dreaming of the brilliant, tender, flashing, melting eyes of the Lady Hinda Moray.

Very early in the morning the yachting party assembled in the breakfast room, already dressed in their traveling suits.

In due time they reached the railway station, where, in a few moments, they found themselves comfortably seated in the capacious double compartment that had been secured for the party.

Lord Wellrose to his complete satisfaction, found himself seated by his beautiful cousin, the Lady Hinda Moray.

And they were all scarcely settled in their places before the train began to move out of the station, and in a few moments, with accelerating speed, to steam swiftly toward Portsmouth.

Lord Wellrose talked with his cousin of the past season in London, with all its trials, triumphs and defeats, artistic, social and political. And he found Lady Hinda as brilliant, witty, and attractive in conversation as she was in person.

He afterward remembered that railway ride to Portsmouth as one of the shortest and pleasantest he had ever enjoyed.

It was but a little past noon when they reached the seaport.

They did not go to a hotel, but took carriages from the station direct to the water side, where the beautiful yacht was waiting to receive them.

It was fitted up with every comfort, convenience and luxury that wealth, taste and skill could command.

As soon as the tide served the yacht sailed.

The voyagers were blessed with beautiful weather, with long, clear, mild days, and with soft, mild, moonlight nights.

It was the evening of the fourth day of the voyage that the yacht ran into the little harbor of Kilford and dropped anchor.

There they found the little steamer Scoto waiting to take them through the straits that connected the harbor of Kilford with the loch.

They steamed up this beautiful loch, and landed at the stairs leading up into Seton Chase.

At the head of the stairs carriages were waiting that took them all up to the house, where the housekeeper, Mrs. Bruce, had all things in readiness for the reception of the family.

The duke and duchess, with all their party, passed through a double line of servants drawn up in the hall to welcome them home.

Then the guests were shown to their apartments.

CHAPTER XXX.

The autumn weeks went swiftly by. The company assembled at Seton Court amused themselves with excursions to celebrated localities in the neighborhood rich in historic interest, and in voyages to the coast isles, rides to the mountain fastnesses, or, nearer home, in archery meetings on the lawn, or billiards in the house.

Not until October did the pleasant circle break up.

And then the Duke and Duchess of Cheviot, with their own immediate family circle, and with the Earl and Countess of Ornoch and the Lady Hinda Moray, left Seton Court for their marine residence at Brunswick terrace, Brighton.

It was here that bad news reached them from the East.

The allied forces at Varna had been attacked by Asiatic cholera, which was making fearful ravages among them.

"Hitherto," wrote Surgeon Kinlock to Lord Wellrose, "Ensign Douglas has escaped the plague; but he devotes himself with unflagging zeal to the suffering soldiers. It is next to impossible but that he must fall a victim to his own labors."

On reading this, the Earl of Wellrose was filled with the most painful anxiety on Benny's account.

He wrote to Benny, imploring him to take care of himself, and not to throw his life away.

He wrote also to Dr. Kinlock, urging him to use every means in his power to prevent the young ensign from sacrificing himself.

And he wrote to the colonel of the regiment, much to the same effect, adding with emphasis:

"He is my kinsman and adopted brother. If he were my own brother, he could not seem nearer or dearer to me; I could not feel a warmer and deeper interest in his life and well-being."

These letters, and especially the one addressed to the colonel, probably saved the life of the devoted young officer, for shortly after their receipt at Varna, Ensign Douglas was detailed to duty that took him far from the possibility of sacrificing his life for the cholera patients.

More news came from the Orient—very important news now. The allied forces had invaded the Crimea, had been met by the Russians on the banks of the Alma, and the great battle had been fought and won, and the allies were in full march for Sebastopol.

A private letter from Surgeon Kinlock to his patron, the Earl of Wellrose, conveyed the additional information that Ensign Douglas had greatly distinguished himself on the field; that he had not only preserved his own colors, but—wounded and bleeding as he was—he had rescued the regimental colors and borne them into the English lines, where he fell, fainting from loss of blood.

He had been very severely wounded, but was now doing well, and in a very fair way of recovery. He had also been recommended for promotion.

How the affectionate and generous heart of the young Earl filled and glowed with pride and pleasure at reading of the gallant conduct of the brave young "kinsman"!

"I knew he would do honor to the name I gave him," he said to himself.

And then he inclosed the surgeon's letter in a letter of his own to Suzy, in Australia, bidding her read the inclosed and see what Benny had already done with his colors, and predicting that he would yet plant them, if not on the walls of St. Petersburg, certainly on those of Sebastopol

Just as he was about to send these letters off to Suzy he received one from her dated on the day of her arrival at Sydney, where her father met her.

The letter was written in a very friendly style, and was filled with descriptions of the town, the country and the people, as far as Suzy had had the opportunity of observing them.

But there was not one word of love from beginning to end, except, perhaps in the rather formal greeting of "Dear Lord Wellrose," and the formal ending, "Affectionately yours."

And Lord Wellrose would have grieved very much over this "cool friendliness" in his betrothed, if it had not been for his lovely cousin Hinda, who comforted him.

After this the news from the Crimea came thick and fast.

Balaklava had been taken, and the cry of the allies was still, "On to Sebastopol!"

Another private letter from Surgeon Kinlock to Lord Wellrose informed his lordship that Ensign Douglas had been promoted to a lieutenancy, and placed upon the staff of his colonel, with whom he was now a deserving favorite.

The next mails from the East brought proud news. The great battle of Inkerman had been fought, and a glorious victory won. And the allied armies had made a splendid march to Sebastopol, and were now before the walls of the city.

Another letter from Dr. Kinlock to Lord Wellrose informed his lordship that Lieutenant Douglas had signally distinguished himself at Inkerman, and had again been recommended for promotion.

And again the generous soul of the young earl rejoiced in the well-doing of his protege. And this letter also was sent off to Suzy in Australia.

In due time—a long time—her answer came back to him.

(To be Continued.)

It is not helps, but obstacles; not facilities, but difficulties, that make men.—W. Mathews.

Gained 30 Lbs. in Few Weeks Never Felt So Well

Was Pale, Weak and Thin, and Had Nervous Headaches Before Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is truly wonderful what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does for women who are weak, weary and run down in health. New, rich blood is what is needed in nearly all such cases, and because Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new blood it brings cure — not mere relief, but actual cure—in the great majority of such ailments.

MRS. H. LAICH.

With an abundance of rich, red blood coursing through the veins the nerves are strengthened and vigor and vitality are carried to every organ of the human body.

With the nerves properly nourished headaches and neuralgic pains disappear, appetite improves, digestion is good, you sleep and rest well, and gain in strength and weight.

Mrs. H. Laich, Cannington Manor, Sask., writes:—"You will remember me writing you last spring. Well, I gave up my doctor and began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This treatment cured me rapidly and I was soon myself again. I was pale, thin and weak, suffered from stomach troubles and liver complaint, and frequently had sick, nervous headaches.

"I was surprised to find that in a few weeks' time I had gained 30 pounds in weight. I never felt so strong and well in all my life. Headaches never bother me any more, and I am grateful for the cure. If people would only give this medicine a fair trial they would certainly be cured."

Everywhere people are talking about this great food cure, which cures in Nature's way, by supplying the ingredients to form new blood, and so overcome weakness and disease by an abundance of vitality. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Old English and Aliens.

Medieval England had a rough and ready way of insuring the good behavior of aliens. According to the Saxon law of frank pledge, which remained in force until 1370, no hosteler might entertain a foreigner more than a day and a night unless he undertook to answer for his guest's behavior. No foreigners were allowed to keep hostels in London. Some became naturalized in order to qualify for this privilege. Even these were not suffered to compete on equal terms with the natives, being required to keep their houses "in the heart of the city" and being rigidly excluded from the more profitable regions on the banks of the Thames. —London Chronicle.

FREE "PUFFS."

(Toronto News)

Perhaps complaint is ungracious, especially as the Lord loveth a cheerful giver, but there are limits to all things. No one doubts the spirit of a grocer who sells goods for actual coast to a poor family. But no one would ask him to give the goods away and then oblige further with a cash contribution. A newspaper is as much a business as a grocery shop. Truly it is a servant of the community, but there is no reason that it should be an unprofitable servant.

The attitude of editors towards all desirable prospects, patriotic, charitable, religious, municipal, even political, is perhaps too easy. Probably as long as time shall last newspapers will give up their space in a manner which will do more honor to their hearts than to their heads. But honorary secretaries, presidents, general managers should be considerate.

Beautiful Walls For Your Home Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials. 9

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THAT LITTLE "IF."

(Kingston Standard.)

What is going to happen? Mr. Rockefeller, junior, says that "warfare between capital and labor is undesirable, unchristian, and uneconomic, and it should be brought an end to." If his family had thought this long ago and not amassed huge capital by grinding the faces of the poor, there would not have been so much of this warfare.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

OUR BIG DEBT.

(Detroit Free Press)

With fifty million dollars already appropriated for war purposes and an immediate necessity for finding another hundred million, our neighbors in Canada are beginning to feel the weight of militarism. The extraordinary demands will almost certainly have to be met by extraordinary measures, since the normal revenue of about $135,000,000 will be required to provide for normal expenditures, which will be lightened only in proportion to the diminution of revenue. More borrowing must be done by Canada and the public debt of the country must be increased.

When this situation arises warnings that went unheeded a few years ago should recur to the minds of our cousins across the line. They have been going into debt impulsively. Although a young people as a confederation, their borrowings mount up to a conspicuous position among the nations, the per capita debt of the dominion being about $50 where the per capital debt of the United States, to take one instance for comparison, is only about $10. With a little more than six million people Canada owes nearly half as much as does the United States with close to a hundred million people.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King" says:

"I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use.

"I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day.

"Yours very truly,

"T. G. McMULLEN."

An Egg Race.

To play this game two empty egg shells and a couple of strips of white tape, each two yards long, are required. There is also a little fan, which is of use in the game.

To play this mark out two goals by pinning down the pieces of tape at opposite sides of the room, leaving plenty of space behind each for a child to crouch down at the outset of the race.

Place an empty eggshell in the centre of each line of tape and choose a boy and a girl to play against each other. Give the girl the fan and place her behind her barrier with directions to fan her egg over her barrier and across her opponents's boundary as quickly as possible. The boy player meantime has to rely on his lungs to make his egg travel, and the player whose egg first crosses the tape of the enemy wins the game.

"So Jack is engaged, is he? And is Fanny the bride-to-be." "No. She's the tried-to-be."—Boston Transcript.

AN AGE OF SELF.

(Brantford Expositor)

Has the age become so commerical that people are too absorbed in business problems of their own to care to give their time to work for the public weal, or have people become so self-centred that they have little thought or care for anything but their own self-indulgence. Even in the churches, though the auditorium may be crowded on the Sabbath, the members leave the responsibility for the conduct of the various departments of church endeavor to the few, taking but little active interest themselves. The trouble seems to be that in the past age in which we have been living, "self" has become such a dominating factor in people's lives that the inclination to expend either time or energy for anything but personal welfare and pleasure has almost disappeared. This is food for serious thought.

FAR SUPERIOR TO CASTOR OIL

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are absolutely safe, pleasant to take and never fail to cure stomach and bowel disorders. Concerning them Mrs. A. Sauve, Sheerway, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three children, and can truthfully say that I know of no medicine to equal them. They are far superior to Castor Oil and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Breaking a Bad Habit.

A customer had come to purchase a beef roast. Now, it seems that Bill used to have a most annoying habit (to the patrons), of bearing down with a heavy hand upon the scales. This high cost of living thing and all that were bad enough in all conscience, thought some of his patrons, but one of them finally broke Bill of this trick.

As was stated, the customer was buying a beef roast, and Bill slyly was helping out the work of the scales with one pudgy fist when before a shopful of people the buyer said:

"Take your hand off that scale, Bill. I'm buying beef, not pork."

Since then no one has had to chide Bill for a similar act.—Exchange.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR in 24 hours. "PUTNAM'S" soothes away that drawing pain eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S" to-day.

MARRIED EDITOR'S VIEW.

(Exchange)

In Cleveland several bachelors have been put on a committee to investigate child conditions. Bosh! The average bachelor can't tell a stomach tooth from a carpet tack. And if a youngster was rolling its eyes in sleep and smiling they'd probably think it was talking to the angels, whereas it only needs a little patting on the back to bring up the wind off its stummick.

Silent anguish is the more dangerous.—Racine.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

Spohn's 5 Points

It is simple, safe and sure for all forms of Distemper.
It is dependable for colts, brood mares and others.
It restores normal functions.
It prevents disease—always ready.
It is most economical.
Any good druggist, horse goods house, or manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists. Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

LEGEND OF THE TEAPOT.

Origin of the Beverage as the Tale is Told in China.

The Chinese claim to be the first users of tea as a drink, and how it originated is told in a pretty little legend that dates from 2,000 years before the coming of Christ.

A daughter of the then reigning sovereign fell in love with a young nobleman whose humble birth excluded him from marrying her. They managed to exchange glances, and he occasionally gathered a few blossoms and had them conveyed to her.

One day in the palace garden the sweethearts met, and the young man endeavored to give her a few flowers, but so keen was the watchfulness of her attendants that all she could grasp was a little twig with green leaves.

On reaching her room she put the twig in water, and toward evening she drank the water in which the twig had been kept, so agreeable was the taste that she even ate the leaves and stalks. Every day afterward she had branches of the tea tree brought to her, which she treated in the same way.

Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, the ladies of the court tried the experiment and with such pleasing results that the custom spread throughout the kingdom, and the great Chinese tea industry became one of the greatest businesses in the world. —London Tit-Bits.

PREACHER SHOULD GINGER UP.

(Guelph Mercury.)

What is there about going to sleep in church that seems to be so conducive to snoring? It seems to invariably happen that when a person slides off for 40 winks, his head bobs forward and the sound of timber sawing commences. What an inspiration a preacher must gather from half a dozen rich, well developed snores!

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

GOOD TIMES IN SIGHT.

(Chicago Tribune.)

In industry and trade the improvement has continued. The foreign export figures for January are satisfactory, domestic business is growing in volume; the western railroads are reporting good business; the situation in the south is decidedly better than it was a few weeks ago, as cotton is moving to market and commanding a fairer price; the railroads are becoming more active buyers of rails and equipment; the labor market, while still far from normal, reports decreasing idleness here and there. Some mills and factories have returned to a high, if not full, capacity. Thousands of men have returned to work and more thousands may expect the welcome summons.

Finally, the entire business community, is confidently looking forward not backward. A convention of insurance men from all over the country, recently held in New York, was marked by real optimist and salesmen in every line are reporting similar "psychological conditions." Slight recessions and reactions hardly matter. The general trend is upward and onward.

STOCKS AND BONDS
PUBLIC Prices and
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95 King St. East, Toronto.

TIFFS OF THE MARRIED.

(London Advertiser.)

Perhaps after all, these little "tiffs" can be made helpful. With the right kind of a man and woman, and fortunately for the world the majority of men and women are that kind, a little unselfishness, a little tact, will smooth things over and it is a grand training for those occasional big crises that come into the lives of most married people. As somebody has pointed out, a blaring discord in the playing of a symphony brings out in greater relief the beauty of harmony. Instead of leading to separation, legal or otherwise, these differences should lead to better understandings. There should be a giving and taking, mutual concession, if married life is to be the sweet, beautiful condition the unmarried believe it to be. A mixture of common sense and a frank admission of dissimilarities of taste and desires, with a willingness to compromise will help greatly to solve the domestic quarrel problem.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Meat as a Food.

The value of meat as a food depends chiefly, of course, on its protein and fat, which are valuable in building and repairing the tissues of the system. Yet the government experts report that there is uniformity in the proportion of "building material" in the expensive and inexpensive cuts. The high priced cuts of beef coming from those parts of the animal where there is little motion, have short fibres, making tender meat, while the cheaper cuts have long, coarse fibres, which need long, slow cooking to make them tender enough to be digested easily. This is where the cook shows her skill, for the different cuts need different treatment. —Woman's Home Companion.

"THESE DEGENERATE" DAYS.

(Ottawa Citizen)

Somehow the old-time is convinced that mentally, morally, socially and every other way the old days and nights were best, when the tango was unknown and the younger generation not only saw but took an active and healthy part in nature's great moving picture. Will the old times ever come again?

DEAF AND DUMB.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

Many European warriors have been rendered permanently deaf by the noise of cannon. And then there are the dum-dum bullets, too.

Does Your Scalp Itch And Hair Fall Out

Because of Dandruff and Eczema?

Cuticura Soap and Ointment

Promote hair-growing conditions when all else fails.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

ISSUE NO. 7, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCHANTS, TRADESPEOPLE — If you have a prosperous going business, no matter what line, and wish to sell to a good buyer, let me hear from you. I make a turnover of no charge, unquestionable references. Currey's Business Exchange, Per David M. Currey, No. 1 Dineen Building, Toronto, Ont.

Something Really Important.

"I wonder if you could find out exactly how I stand with your father?"

"What difference does it make?" responded the heiress. "I'll marry you whether he likes you or not."

"I wasn't thinking of that, my love. He gave me a tip on the stock market just now. Is it safe to play it, or is it not?"—Pittsburgh Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

COUNTRY BOYS AND ENLISTING.

(Stratford Beacon.)

There is a reason why few young men from the rural districts of Ontario have been enlisting for the service at the front, besides that of not feeling the urgency of the call to the same extent as do the young men in the towns and cities, that is they are not there to enlist, as they were to enlist and did for service against the Fenians in 1866. Another reason is that where there are young men on the farm it is difficult to get help to replace them, in some cases it would be impossible. On some farms there are no young men, on others there may be one and in others more. Where the latter is the case there would not seem to be much excuse. When all feel that the call is imperative they will readily respond.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

WATCH BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

(Montreal Evening News)

It is not one of the main things wrong about business this—that nearly everybody is waiting for it to get good of itself. Many are standing around waiting for someone else to make business good.

Each day conditions, domestic and foreign, are arguing a condition favorable to business in Canada. The pessimist cannot prevent things getting right.

It is those who buy now, build now and hire work done now who will be in position to reap the best profits when the harvest of business does come, as it must come to Canada.

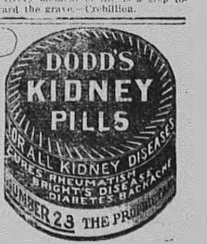
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

GERMAN MUSIC.

(Toronto Star.)

Music accords with order and orderly progress. German music has no connection with German militarism. To object to music because it is German would be as absurd as to discard Protestantism because Luther was German.

Every moment of life is a step toward the grave.—Crebillon.



EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1915

APPEAL TO GERMANS.

The New York Times of a recent date had a remarkable leading editorial on "To the German People, Peace With Freedom." Our namesake has no misgivings as to the outcome of the war. It declares that "Germany is doomed to sure defeat," and that she is bankrupt in statesmanship, over matched in arms, under the moral condemnation of the civilized world, befriended only by the Austrian and the Turk, two backward looking and dying nations, desperately battling against the hosts of three great powers to which help and reinforcement from States now neutral will come should the decision be long deferred. Germany, the Times declares, pours out the blood of her heroic subjects and wastes her diminishing substance in a hopeless struggle that postpones but cannot alter the fatal decree, yet our contemporary believes that the defeat of Germany in this war may become the deliverance of the German people, just as France, by defeat, became delivered from the domination of the Napoleonic dynasty. The Times says that "the terrible misjudgment of the general staff hurled Germany headlong into the pit that incompetent diplomacy had prepared. The Empire went to war with three great nations able to meet her with forces more than double her own." Our New York contemporary gives a most remarkable expression of opinion as to the conduct of the smaller nations. We quote in full:

There is within the German idea an even more sinister portent. The world cannot, will not, let Germany win in this war. With war dominating all Europe peace and security would vanish from the earth. A few months ago the world only dimly comprehended Germany, now it knows her thoroughly. So if England, France and Russia cannot prevail against her, Italy, with her two millions, the sturdy Hollanders, the Swiss, hard men in a fight, the Danes, the Greeks and the men of the Balkans will come to their aid and make sure that the work is finished once for all. For their own peace and safety the nations must demolish the towering structure of militarism in the centre of Europe that has become the world's danger spot, its greatest menace.

The Times asserts that the Germans in Germany do not know the facts, and it appeals to the Germans to cease their attempts to influence American opinion in favor of Germany and turn their attention to convincing their people at home of the futility of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the opportunity the war presents to them of getting rid of the military incubus which presses so heavily upon them. The military rulers of Germany are going to be called to strict account, and the reckoning will be paid by the German people in just the proportion that they make common cause with the blindly arrogant ruling class. When men like Andrew Carnegie and Dr. Eliot insist that there can be no permanent peace until an end has been made of German militarism, sober-minded Germans in the States and in Canada as well as in Germany, ought not to turn a deaf ear to such warnings. The bill of costs mounts frightfully with every month's prolongation of the war, and the toll of human lives is every day growing bigger and bigger. Who will pay the bankers' and the butchers' bills?

EDITORIAL NOTES

Berlin is short of food. Blame the British navy.

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Chicago is now paying six cents for a one pound loaf of bread, or less.

"Patriotism and production" is the motto of the Canadian farmer.

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This is a poor time for Canadian newspapers to nag President Wilson.

Hanging would be too good for anybody who would torpedo a hospital ship.

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Wait until Germany sinks an Atlantic liner. The neutrals may then begin to get busy.

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The Australian Minister of Defence announces that the commonwealth will continue sending men and more men to the front as long as Britain needs them.

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Sir Oliver Lodge says that there will be nothing for neutrals to arbitrate at the close of the war. It will be a case of complete surrender, with Britain and her allies dictating the terms.

If this German submarine blockade becomes effective, it will prevent Germany from getting any foodstuffs from the United States and prevent any help being sent to Belgium.

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Now that the Dominion Government sees the value of advertising, it may be expected to pay for more and more space in the newspapers. Printed pamphlets do not appeal to the farmers.

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Sir Thomas Shaughnessy looks for good times in both the United States and Canada. The Northwest, he says, will produce from 20 to 25 per cent. more this year than last. At least there is that extra percentage of seed to be sown.

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United States newspapers are comparing their warships with the British and German vessels. They give [illegible] their superior speed and goes well in the North Sea fight for the British and they lament the fact that their battleships are even slower than the German ships.

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There is a semi-official announcement that the Ontario Government may abolish the local licensing system and place the granting of liquor licenses in the hands of a commission that would cover the whole Province. The new plan could scarcely be worse than the present.

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Canada is evidently looking to New York for money. Manitoba is borrowing $5,500,000 at five per cent. interest, and Ottawa is said to have borrowed a million dollars. Canada borrows so much from the States that it is to their interest to supply her with the wherewithal to make her purchases. But five per cent. is a pretty high figure for a Province like Manitoba to pay.

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A former German resident of Winnipeg has a letter in the Koelnische Volkszeitung (People's Newspaper of Cologne), which concludes as follows: "Old no. A Canadian newspaper recently made the philanthropic proposal that on the arrival of every report of German barbarities in Belgium one hundred German-Canadians should be shot. How dearly must the Germans in Canada love a country which treats them like this!" If they believe that, it is no wonder that the Germans sing hymns of hate and hate the British with a consuming hatred.

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The United States, which are not at war, are running a made-in-America campaign, urging the people to buy only home-made goods. The Wholesale Grocer, a Chicago publication, has the following displayed at the head of its front page:

Buy and Sell Goods
Made in the United States of America
Keep Our Own People Busy. Your
Prosperity Depends upon Their
Regular Employment and Steady
Earnings.

If every country deals only within itself, what will become of international trade, and what will become of our transportation companies?

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Dr. Dernburg is said to have delivered an address at St. Paul in which he said:

"The war with Germany is a war against the United States.

"Germany is fighting for increasingly equal opportunity and unrestricted trade, and she is not only fighting her own fight, but the fight of all the neutrals, the United States and the Scandinavian kingdoms as well."

Such a travesty of the truth. Of course this is merely a bid from the doctor for the influence of the United States on the side of Germany. It is a remarkable fact that as the war progresses, and as the spokesmen for Germany keep up their intrigues in the States, public opinion there becomes stronger for Britain and her allies.

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The North German Gazette, published the following in an official communication:

"According to the principles of international law, the United States is, of course, likewise entitled to forbid all contraband trade with all the belligerents by proclaiming a prohibition of the exportation of war material, and all the more so as the trade in war material with England and France has assumed such dimensions as to jeopardize the neutrality not only of the American government, but, indeed, of the American nation."

To do so would be to play into the hands of the Germans. Secretary Bryan has correctly defined the attitude of the United States when he said in his letter to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the United States market is free to all, and that if the Germans do not share in that market it is not the fault of the States but of the British fleet.

The Buffalo News, commenting on the settlement with the relatives of the dead duck hunter and with his companion, who was wounded, says:

The Canadian government has done the fair thing by the young men who were shot recently in the Niagara river opposite this city, one being killed and the other wounded.

When the parties in interest announce that they have received a sum of money which satisfies them and when also it is announced that the counsel are paid by Canada, so that there is no lessening of the sums paid to the families of those who were shot, everyone else is bound to be satisfied.

Beyond that, the public are certainly gratified that Canada has been so prompt and so just in dealing with this case, instead of holding it as a source of irritation and of friction between the two countries.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.
The Symptoms and The Cure.
THE CAUSE.
Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.
THE SYMPTOMS.
Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.
THE CURE.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
Mrs. E. Williamson, Wheeler, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could scarcely eat anything. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am entirely cured. I have not been troubled since I took it, and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."
B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

"And so on. You may imagine it, my dear Eustace; I spare you any more of it verbatim. After I had talked away for a long time and brought it all back to the absolute necessity that she should know French and become acquainted with French acting and French dramatic ideals, she pulled me up in the full career of eloquence, by demanding with a little practical air, a twinkle lurking somewhere in her eyes—

"'Explain to me, please; how is it to be done?'

"'Oh,' I said, 'nothing is easier. Do you know anything at all?'

"'Very little. I once had a term's lessons at Kingston.'

"'Very well, then,' I went on, enjoying this little comedy of a neglected education, 'get a French maid, a French master and a novel; I will provide you with "Consuelo" and a translation to-morrow.'

"'As to the French maid,' she answered dubiously, shaking her head, 'I don't know. I expect my old black woman that I brought with me from Jamaica would ill-treat her—perhaps murder her. But the master can be managed and the novel. Will none of you laugh at me if you see me trailing a French grammar about?'

"And so she has actually begun today. She makes a pretense of keeping her novel and a little dictionary and grammar in a bag, and hides them when any one appears. But Paul has already begun to tease her about her new and mysterious occupation, and I foresee that he will presently spend the greater part of his mornings in teaching her. I never saw anybody attract him so much; she is absolutely different from anything he has seen before; and, as he says, the mixture of ignorance and genius in her—yes, genius; don't be startled!—is most stimulating to the imagination."

August 22.

"During the last few days I have not been seeing so much of Miss Bretherton as before. She has been devoting herself to her family, and Paul and I have been doing our pictures. We cannot persuade her to take any very large dose of galleries; it seems to me that her thoughts are set on one subject and one subject only—and while she is in this first stage of intensity, it is not likely that anything else will have a chance.

"It is amusing to study the dissatisfaction of the uncle and aunt with the turn things have taken since they left London. Mr. Worrall has been evidently accustomed to direct his niece's life from top to bottom to choose her plays for her, helped by Mr. Robinson; to advise her as to her fellow-actors, and her behavior in society; and all, of course, with a shrewd eye to the family profit, and as little regard as need be to any fantastical conception of art.

"Now, however, Isabel has asserted herself in several unexpected ways. She has refused altogether to open her autumn season with the play which had been nearly decided on before they left London—a flimsy spectacular performance quite unworthy of her. As soon as possible she will make important changes in the troupe who are to be with her, and at the beginning of September she is coming to stay three weeks with us in Paris, and, in all probability (though the world is to know nothing of it), Perrault of the Conservatoire, who is a great friend of ours, will give her confession of weakness on Isabel's part, and so on. However, in spite of his wrath and the aunt's sullen or tearful disapproval, she has stood firm, and matters are so arranged."

Saturday night, August 25.

"This evening we persuaded her at last to give us some scenes of Juliet. How I wish you could have been here! It was one of those experiences which remain with one as a sort of perpetual witness to the poetry which life holds in it, and may yield up to one at any moment. It was in our little garden; the moon was high above the houses opposite, and the narrow canal running past our side railing into the Grand Canal was a shining streak of silver. The air was balmy and absolutely still; no more perfect setting to Shakespeare or to Juliet could have been imagined. Paul sat at a little table in front of the rest of us; he was to read Romeo and the Nurse in the scenes she had chosen, while in the background were the Worralls and Lucy Bretherton (the little crippled sister), Mr. Wallace, and myself. She did the balcony scene, the morning scene with Romeo, the scene with the nurse after Tybalt's death, and the scene of the philtre. There is an old sundial in the garden, which caught the moonbeams. She leaned her arms upon it, her eyes fixed upon the throbbing moonlit sky, her white brocaded dress glistening here and there in the pale light—a vision of perfect beauty. And when she began her sighing appeal—

"O, Romeo, Romeo, wherefore art thou Romeo?"—

it seemed to me as if the night—the passionate Italian night—had found its voice—the only voice which fitted it.

"Afterward I tried as much as possible to shake off the impressions peculiar to the scene itself, to think of her under the ordinary conditions of the stage, to judge her purely as an actress. In the love scenes there seemed hardly anything to find fault with. Although I could trace in many places the influence of her constant dramatic talks and exercises with Paul. The flow of passion was continuous and electric, but marked by all the simpleness, all the sweetness, all the young winsome extravagance which belong to Juliet. The great scene with the Nurse had many fine things in it; she had evidently worked hard at it line by line, and that speech of Juliet's with its extraordinary dramatic capabilities—

"Shall I speak ill of him that is my husband?"

was given with admirable variety and suppleness of intonation. The dreary sweetness of her

"Banished! that one word banished!"

still lives with me, and her gestures as she paced restlessly along the little strip of moonlit path. The speech before she takes the potion was the least satisfactory of all; the ghastliness and horror of it are beyond her resources as yet; she could not infuse them with that terrible beauty which Desfontets would have given to every line. But where is the English actress that has yet succeeded in it?

"We were all silent for a minute after her great cry—

"Romeo, Romeo, Romeo! I drink to thee!"

had died upon our ears. And then, a little we applauded her, she came forward listlessly, her beautiful head drooping, and approached Paul like a child that has had [illegible] badly.

"'I can't do it, that [illegible],' she said. 'I can't do it.'

"'It wants more work,' said Paul; 'you'll get it. But the rest was admirable. You must have worked very hard.'

"'So I have,' she said, brightening at the warmth of his praise. 'But Hilderet is wrong, wrong, wrong! When I came once [illegible] to feeling of the Tybalt speech, when I could once hate him for killing Tybalt, in the same breath in which I loved him for being Romeo, all was [illegible] and [illegible] came to me. I learned them, and the thing was done.'

"The reference [illegible] showed that Paul had been reading to her his favorite 'Paradoxe sur le Comedien,' and that she had been stimulated, but not converted, by the famous contention that the actor should be the mere 'cold and tranquil spectator,' the imitator of other men's feelings, while possessing none of his own. [illegible] would have argued, but I would not have made it, and made her rest. She was quite worn out with the effort, and I do not like this excessive fatigue of hers. I often wonder whether the life she is leading is not too exciting for her. This is supposed to be her holiday, and she is really going through more brain work than she has ever done in her life before. Paul is throwing his whole energy into the training of Miss Bretherton, and he is a man of forty-[illegible], with an immense experience, and she a girl of twenty-[illegible], with [illegible] keep him in check.

"Mr. Wallace, who has [illegible] at home across the canal from ours, [illegible] is on the other side, further up toward the railway station, [illegible] not say enough to me of the amazement of the change in her.

"'What have you done to her?' he asked. 'I can hardly recognize the old Miss Bretherton at all. It is not yet four months since your brother and I went to see her in the "White Lady." Why, you have bewitched her!'

"'We have done something,' I said. [illegible] developed in her more [illegible] in her which [illegible] when she first came in contact with the [illegible] and the new ideal which you and Forbes represented to her.'

"How, my dear Eustace, have I given you your due? One of the [illegible] therefore [illegible] many kind things about you! I'll take special pains to tell you some of them next time I write."

Wallace to Kendal.

"Venice, Aug. 27.

"My Dear Kendal: This has been a day of events which, I believe, will interest you as much as they did me. I told Madame de Chateauvieux that I should write to you to-night, and my letter, she [illegible] joined [illegible] from her for a day or two. We have been to Torcello to-day—your sister, M. de Chateauvieux, Miss Bretherton, and I. The expedition itself a good deal of positive teaching. This last arrangement is particularly exasperating to Mr. Worrall. He regards it as sure to be known, a ridiculous self was delightful, but that I have no time to describe. I only want to tell you what happened when we got to Torcello.

"But first, you will, of course, know from your sister's letter—she tells me she writes to you twice a week—how absorbed we have all been in the artistic progress of Miss Bretherton. I myself never saw such a change, such an extraordinary development in any one. How was it that you and I did not see further into her? I see now as I look back upon her old self, that the new self was there in germ. But I think perhaps it may have been the vast disproportion of her celebrity to her performance that blinded her; it was irritation with the public that made us deliver an overhasty verdict on her.

"However that may be, I have been making up my mind for some days past that the embassy on behalf of Elvira which I thrust upon you, and which you so generously undertook, was a blunder on my part which it would be delightful to repair and which no artistic consideration whatever need prevent me from repairing. You cannot think how divine she was in Juliet the other night, imperfect and harsh, of course, here and there, but still a creature to build many and great hopes upon, if ever there was one. She is shaking off trick after trick; your brother-in-law is merciless to them whenever they appear, and she is forever working with a view to his approval, and also I think, from two or three things she has said, with a memory of that distant standard of criticism which she believes to be embodied in you!

"M. de Chateauvieux has devoted himself to her. It is a pretty sight to see them together. Your sister and she, too, are inseparable, and Madame de Chateauvieux's quiet, equable refinement makes a good contrast to Miss Bretherton's mobility. She [illegible] the formation of her friendship of these two people. It was a lucky thought which led you to bring them together.

"Well, we went to Torcello and I watched [illegible] opportunity of getting her alone. [illegible]

"[illegible] 'I feel ashamed of myself [illegible] never had any cause [illegible],' throwing myself down on the grass before her that I might really see her expression, 'if you bear me no grudge, if you feel kindly toward me, will you help me to undo a great mistake I've made?'

"She looked at me with parted lips and eyes which seemed to be trying to find out from my face what I meant. 'Will you,' I said, hurrying on, 'will you take from me "Elvira" and do what you like with it?' And then, do you know what happened? Her lips quivered, and I thought she was on the point of tears, but suddenly the nervousness of each of us seemed to strike the other, and we both laughed, she long and helplessly, as if she could not help herself.

"Presently she looked up, with her eyes ever swimming in tears, and tried to impress on me that I was speaking madly, that I had an ideal for that play she could never promise to reach, that it was my friendship for her that made me change my mind, that there might be practical difficulties now that so many arrangements had been made, and so on. But I would not listen to her. I had it all ready. I had an actor to propose to her for [illegible], and even the costumes in my mind, ready to sketch for her. I meant, were Forbes, I suggested, [illegible] and would direct the setting of the piece; no one could do it with more perfect knowledge or a more exquisite taste, and for her, as we both knew, we would turn [illegible] if necessary. And so I rambled on, scolding her smaller feeling and [illegible] until she had let me beguile her out of her attitude of reluctance and unthinking into one at least of common interest.

"But by the time the others came back I had not got a direct consent out of her, and all the way home she was very silent. I, of course, got anxious, and began to think that my blunder had been irreparable; but, at any rate, I was determined not to let the thing linger on. So that, when the Chateauvieux asked me to stay and sup with them and her, I supped, and afterward in the garden boldly brought it out before them all, and appealed to your sister for help. I knew that both she and her husband were acquainted with what had happened at Oxford, and I supposed that Miss Bretherton would know that they were, so that it was awkward enough. Only that women, when they please, have such tact, such an art of smoothing over and ignoring the rough places in life that [illegible] often with them [illegible]. I cannot tell you how difficult it is. M. de Chateauvieux sounded a long time and told nothing, then he asked me a great many questions about the play, and [illegible] gave an opinion. I was almost in despair, she said so little, until, just as I was going away with Elvira's fate still quite unsettled, she said to me with a smile and a warm pressure of the hand, 'To-morrow come and see me, and I will tell you yes or no!'

"And to-day I have been to see her, and Torcello has brought good luck! Our Elvira, my dear Kendal, will be produced on or about the 20th of November, in the very [illegible] of grace, and Isabel Bretherton will play the heroine. [illegible] already planned in [illegible] and [illegible] with hope and expectation. How I [illegible] you were here! I feel more and more penitent toward you. It was you who gave the impulse of which the results are pleasing, and you ought to be here with us now, playing in the flesh that friendly part which we all yield you so readily in spirit. 'Tell Mr. Kendal,' were almost her last words to me, 'that I cannot [illegible] how much I owe to his influence and his friendship. He first opened my eyes to so many things. He was so kind to me, even when he thought least of me. Have I ever [illegible] win a word of praise from him yet?' There! I trust that will cause a little pleasant warmth in you. She meant it, and it is true. I must go off and work at many things. To-morrow or next day, after some further talk with her, I shall set off homeward, look up Forbes and begin operations. She will be in Venice about three weeks from now, as you know she is going to stay first with your sister in Paris and then we shall have hard work till about the middle of November, when I suppose the play will be produced. This will be more than a fortnight later than she intended to open, and Mr. Worrall will probably be furious over the delay, but she has developed a will of her own lately.

"Au revoir, then. You must have had a peaceful summer with your books and your leisure. I wish I had anything like the same digestion for work that you have; I never saw a man get as much pleasure out of his books as you do. To me, I confess, that work is always work, and idleness a joy!

"However, no more idleness for me for a good while to come. How grand she will be in that last act! Where were my eyes last spring? I wish there were a chance of her seeing much that is interesting in Paris. However, that as September generally is, she will get some Moliere at the Francais, and your sister will take care that she sees the right people. Perrault, I hear, is to give her lessons under the rose. Happy man!"

Kendal read this letter on a glowing August morning as he walked homeward along the side of the pond, where the shade of the fir trees was a welcome protection from the riding heat, and the air was fragrant with the scent of the flag, which was just out in all its first fresh touch of beauty. He threw himself down among it after he had [illegible] the sheets, and stared for long at a sunlit motionless water, his hat drawn forward over his brows. [illegible] this was the outcome of it all. Isabel Bretherton was about to become a great actress! Elvira had found her soul!

It seemed to him, as he lay there curled in the ling, that during the past three weeks he had lived through a whole drama of feeling, a drama which had its beginning, its complications, its climax. While it had been going on he had been only half-conscious of its bearings, half conscious of himself. Wallace's letter had made him sensible of the situation, as it concerned himself, with a decisive sharpness and completeness. There was no possibility of any further self-delusion; the last defences were overcome, the last veil between himself and the pressing force which had overtaken him had fallen, and Kendal, with a shiver of pain, found himself looking straight into the [illegible] face of Love! Oh, was this love [illegible] acute, this dumb craving [illegible] senses of the whole being?

The bees hummed among the heather, [illegible] now and then a little brown-[illegible] lizard rustled faintly beside him; a pair of kingfishers flashed across the pond. But he saw and heard nothing; [illegible] was in the details of the [illegible] about him. His own miserable reverie absorbed him. What [illegible] it then had made the course of [illegible] recently, [illegible] immediately [illegible] staying with her? What was the thing that gave a zest to his work, and each moment to the summer beauty of the country, and, like a hidden harmony dimly responding with him, had kept life tuneful and delightful?

(To be Continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.

Feb. 21, 1915.—The Death of Eli and His Sons—I. Samuel 4:1-18.

Commentary.—I. The ark carried into battle (vs. 1-5). 1. The word of Samuel—Samuel had become recognized throughout Israel as a prophet of the Lord. The first sentence of this chapter apparently belongs to the preceding one. Against the Philistines—The Philistines occupied the plains along the Mediterranean Sea in the southwestern part of Canaan and further south toward Egypt. Their name means immigrants, and they may have come from Egypt. From their name is derived the word Palestine. They were thrifty agricultural and commercial people, and were warlike. During the twenty years in which they were oppressing Israel, Samson had been active, carrying on a campaign, single-handed, against them and making them much trouble. Israel had become aroused against them and decided to engage in war in an effort to throw off their yoke. Ebenezer—By anticipation the place was called so, but the name was not given to it until twenty years later. It was situated a few miles from Jerusalem, probably northwest of it. The location is not now known. Aphek—A fortified place. There were many places in Canaan called by that name. It must have been near Ebenezer. 2. Israel was smitten—The Philistines had the advantage in the first conflict. Israel's loss was heavy, being four thousand men.

3. Wherefore hath the Lord smitten us—The elders of Israel acknowledged that the Lord had not been fighting for them. They wondered why, and yet they should have known that it was because they had forsaken the true God. Let us fetch the ark of the covenant.—The ark represented the Philistine army over that of Israel supposed that God would not permit it to be taken from them, hence they believed that, with it in the army, the Philistines might not be allowed to triumph over them. In the battle just fought the superiority of the Philistine army over that of Israel was clearly shown. 4. Sent to Shiloh—The location of Shiloh is placed seventeen miles north of Jerusalem, near the road between that city and Shechem. The tabernacle was there, and it was for many years the religious centre of the nation. Cherubims—"Cherubim."—R. V. The cherubim were winged figures facing each other and standing over the ark of the covenant, probably "as guardians of the covenant." Hophni and Phinehas—Eli was ninety-eight years old, and, being aged, his sons, though wicked, were serving as sons in his stead. They had charge of the ark. 5. Shouted with a great shout—The exultation was not because of the reverence the people of Israel had for God and his laws and ordinances, but because they had strong expectations that they would now be victorious over their enemies. It was to them the same as if their army had been increased by a large number of fighting men. "Had they humbled themselves and prayed devoutly and fervently for success, they would have been heard and saved. Their shouting proved both their vanity and irreligion."—Clarke.

II. The Philistines terrified (vs. 6-9). 6. What meaneth the noise—The Israelites had just been greatly humiliated by their defeat and loss by the Philistines, and they might well wonder why the people of Israel were thus exultant. Hebrews—The name by which the descendants of Jacob or Israel, were called. The word means "beyond," and was first applied to Abraham because he came from beyond the Euphrates. 7. The Philistines were afraid—When they learned that the most sacred object in connection with the worship of the Israelites, even the symbol of the divine presence was in their camp, they were far less confident in their strength than they were before. Woe unto us—The Philistines were troubled because they thought that Jehovah had come into Israel's camp, and they did not know that he had really departed from them. 8. These mighty Gods—The Philistines were polytheists and supposed that the Israelites also served many gods. They knew what had been done for Israel three or four hundred years before this, when they were delivered from Egyptian bondage. It is likely that they had heard how God opened the Jordan for the passage of Israel into Canaan and had given them the city of Jericho in a marvellous manner. 9. Quit yourselves like men—Observe how vividly the successive emotions of the Philistines are painted; astonishment, when they heard the triumphant shout of the vanquished army; dismay, when they learned its cause; manly resolution, when they had recovered from the first panic.

III. Israel defeated (vs. 10, 11). 10. Israel was smitten—Instead of humbling themselves and crying to God for help, the Israelites trusted in the presence of the sacred ark to save them. Their trust was in vain. The courage of the Philistines was that of desperation. Their lives and liberty were in danger. Their enemy was weak with over-confidence. The Philistines were easily victorious. Fled every man into his tent—The thought is that every one who could fled for safety to his own home. The army had been utterly routed. A large proportion of the people of Israel lived in tents. The men of the army made no effort to reunite to oppose the Philistines. 11. The ark of God was taken—So far from the ark's saving Israel, it was itself captured by the Philistines and thus the Israelitish nation and its religion became despised.

IV. The death of Eli (vs. 12-18). 12. Came to Shiloh—The distance may have been twenty miles. A practised runner could cover the distance in three or four hours. Clothes rent—to tear one's clothing was a sign of grief. With earth upon his head—This was also a token of grief. 13. Eli ... watching—Eli was occupying his official seat, which was by the gate of the tabernacle enclosure or by the gate of the city. He was anxious for the ark of the covenant. 14-17. At Eli's request the messenger told him of the terrible defeat of Israel, of the death of Hophni and Phinehas and of the loss of the ark of God. 18. Made mention of the ark of God—Eli had borne the news of Israel's defeat and of the death of his sons, but when he heard that the ark was taken he could not bear it and he died. His heart was set upon the service and honor of Jehovah.

Questions.—Who was Samuel? Where did the Philistines live? What were the relations between the Philistines and the Israelites? Where did the Philistines and the Israelites meet in battle? What was the result of the first engagement? What course did Israel take with the hope of being victorious in the next engagement? What prediction was fulfilled with respect to Eli and his sons?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Disaster in Israel.
I. Resulted from moral apostasy.
II. Gave evidence of the veracity of God.

I. Resulted from moral apostasy—The lesson sets us in the midst of Israel's conflict with the Philistines. Had Israel been faithful to God since the conquest of Canaan, they would not at this time have been vexed and humiliated by the Philistines. Their cry of amazement (v. 3) stands between two defeats. In no way did they admit that the cause of their defeat was their own moral and religious apostasy. The spiritual condition of the people had never sunk lower than at this time. The peril of Israel lay as much in the unworthiness of their leaders as in the vices of the people. The character of the priesthood had become thoroughly corrupt. The people had changed their religion into a formal superstition. The neglect of family discipline, the daring disobedience of children in the priestly family and the disregard of the commandments of God among the people brought the nation to its day of judgment. Heedless of repentance and reformation Israel sought freedom and prosperity by the exertion of their own physical powers. Conformity to the will of God was despised. Israel sought the ark of the Lord and trusted in it with superstitious veneration. It was a superstitious and irreverent use of the symbol of God's presence. This revealed the heathenish feature in the religious life of Israel and showed that their faith was obscured by superstition. Eli was the theocratic judge of the Hebrew commonwealth. His administration centred around Shiloh where Eli dwelt and where the ark was kept and its statutes observed. But Israel called for Hophni and Phinehas, the sons of Eli. These men who were rapacious, licentious and blasphemous, in common with Israel, did not reflect that the ark dissociated from the living God became a desecrated thing and that, if they so acted as to forfeit the real presence of God, the ark was powerless to lead them on to victory. They were destined to learn the peril of irreverence, superstition and vain confidence.

II. Gave evidence of the veracity of God. Defeat came to Israel despite the presence of priests and boastful parade. There was a shout in the camp of Israel at the arrival of the ark. The sight of the sacred symbol made them boastful and confident. The Philistines fell into an error of a different kind, for they were frightened without any real cause. They mistook the visible for the invisible. The acquaintance of the heathen nations with the wonderful demonstrations of the power of the God of Israel in the many deliverances which he had wrought in their behalf was widespread. When Israel again faced the Philistines they mistook enthusiasm for faith. They valued novelty above the divine order. Israel met defeat because of years of disobedience, and were bereft of the divine presence and help. The whole nation, which had forsaken their God, was deprived of the sign of his presence. It was a most crushing catastrophe when the ark was taken and set up before the heathen god Dagon. Israel's exultation was therefore speedily turned into humiliation and the fear of their enemies into triumph, though that event was not an assurance to the Philistines that God was not able to maintain the dignity of his own ark, for without any army he forced them to send it back to Israel. It was an evil day for Hophni and Phinehas when they took the ark of the covenant from Shiloh and sought to work on the fanaticism of the people. They provoked the judgment which shed their blood. It was no accident which sent them together to the death. It was a proof of the faithfulness of God to his word. It was a warning to transgressing Israel. They were made conscious of His power though the symbol of his presence was carried away by the hand of his enemies. Greater than the ark of the Lord was the Lord of the ark. Eli saw the affairs of the Jewish commonwealth brought to their lowest ebb. It was as a parent chiefly that he revealed his weakness, and in this character he was especially judged. The omission of parental restraint was ruinous to parent, children and the nation.

T. R. A.

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3. Malic (much like tartaric), found in apples, pears, peaches, apricots, gooseberries and currants.
4. Citric found in lemons, oranges, limes and citron.
5. Oxalic, found in rhubarb and sorrel.

Fruit acid is obtained from all [illegible] fruits [illegible] contain two or more acids. Malic and citric are found in strawberries, raspberries and cherries. Malic, citric and oxalic in cranberries.

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[illegible] with a beaming baby boy. [illegible] Southampton Beacon.

Greenock Council

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton, Feb 8th, 1915.

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented:

[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Anderson, 153 yds gravel	15 30
[illegible] Young contract, 6½ days at $1 50	9 75
[illegible]	37 51
[illegible] sheep killed by dogs	5 34
[illegible] sheep	1 10
Telescope Printing Co., balance printing contract	62 00
T H Purdy, rep 51 births, 16 marriages 32 deaths	20 40
T H Purdy, express 35c, pencils and stationery $2 00	2 35
[illegible] insp Sawyer gravel contract	2 25
W N[illegible] gravel pit	7 00
Municipal World, one copy for treasurer	1 00
A E Knox, room for council meeting	2 00

[illegible] McKinnon—That the foregoing accounts being found correct be paid and that the reeve issue his order [illegible] same.—Carried.

Accounts from Culross Council re [illegible] work was read and laid over [illegible] next meeting.

The auditors' report was received.

Campbell Hay—That the auditors' report be adopted and that the clerk have 200 copies printed for distribution [illegible]

McKinnon—Collison—That the auditors be paid $5 each and 10c per mile one way.—Carried.

[illegible] paid to [illegible] McKinnon $5 80 and to Thos H[illegible] for [illegible]

W T S[illegible] addressed the council in the interests of the Public Libraries, urging the making of a grant to them. No action taken.

Communication was read from Salvation Army headquarters asking for a [illegible] their work. No action [illegible]

The following applications were received for the office of assessor: W G Ritchie and John J Cassidy.

Hay—Campbell—That W G Ritchie be appointed assessor and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the appointment.

Collison—McKinnon—That John J Cassidy be appointed assessor, and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the appointment.—Carried.

By-law No. 521, appointing John J Cassidy assessor for the current year, was drafted and read a first time.

An application was received from Arch McKinnon for the office of collector of rates.

Collison McKinnon—That Archie McKinnon be appointed collector of rates and that the clerk draft a by-law confirming the appointment.

By-law No. 522, appointing Archie McKinnon collector of taxes for the current year was drafted and read a first time.

Hay—Campbell—That by-laws Nos. 521 and 522 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-laws Nos. 521 and 522 were duly read a second and third time and finally passed.

[illegible] were received [illegible] 121 06

[illegible] McKinnon—That the [illegible]

[illegible] —That the council instruct the clerk to notify the Post Office Inspector at London that at the [illegible] establish a rural mail route [illegible] surroundings of Riversdale in the townships of Greenock and [illegible] that the council will not be responsible for any accidents or damages which may happen to those carrying the said mail, that a portion of this road is in a dangerous condition for a number of months of the year on account of high water in the spring, also not being a well travelled road in the winter time.—Carried.

Campbell—Collison—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Chepstow on Monday, March 22nd, for general business and to appoint pathmasters, pound keepers, fenceviewers and sheep valuators for the current year.—Carried.

THOS H PURDY, CLERK.

[illegible] is made to [illegible] paid to the Lord Wesley [illegible] woman's [illegible]

T[illegible]

[illegible]

Brant Township council for 1915 [illegible] tion of men who [illegible] their [illegible] At their first meeting of the year the council decided to [illegible] for the municipal funds [illegible] from the Bank of Commerce in Walkerton to the Union Bank in Elmwood, because the latter institution pays taxes to the township, while the other does not. Then at the second meeting they appointed as assessor [illegible] Bentick [illegible] position. From what can be learned Bosworth is not as well qualified to fill the position as some of the others, and is not doing it any cheaper than the others would, so it is a puzzler to find reasons for the move. Perhaps the council can enlighten their constituents upon the subject, and they are yet to be heard from.—Paisley Advocate.

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J. S. [illegible]

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V. A. HALL, [illegible] Medical [illegible] Queen's University [illegible] College of Physicians and Surgeons [illegible]

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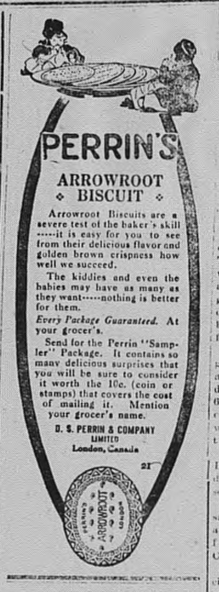

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Mr. Otto Schaus spent Sunday at his home in Walkerton.—Ayton Advance.

Culross Council

Town Hall, Teeswater Feb 10th. Council met on the above date, members all present, the reeve in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained.

Armstrong—Kellers—That at the next meeting of council, pathmasters, pound keepers and fence viewers be appointed and that all parties govern themselves accordingly.—Carried.

Case—Donaldson—That as this council has finally audited the books of the Treasurer and compared the same with the auditors report and them apparently correct. That the clerk get one hundred copies printed for distribution. And that the Auditors be paid each the sum of nine dollars for their services.—Carried.

Armstrong—McPherson—That we grant Robt Leland two dollars and fifty cents rebate on taxes for two days road work performed in road no. 6 instead of no. 10. Also Alex Cameron two dollars for work performed in winter of 1913 which he was paid in taxes in 1914.—Carried.

Case—Donaldson—That Thos P McDonald be paid one dollar refund on dog tax. Not being assessed on the assessment roll.—Carried.

Armstrong—Donaldson—That Messrs Case and McPherson be appointed a committee to arrange for printing for 1915 or let contract if they see fit. Carried.

Case—McPherson—That the council accept the offer of the village council for use of hall and clerks office for ten dollars for 1915.—Carried.

Armstrong—Donaldson—That we make a grant of twenty five dollars to the Teeswater Library. So that the ladies of the country can go in and use it as a waiting room, and have the priveldge of reading any books or literature.

Case—McPherson—In amendment to motion for grant of twenty-five dollars to library. That we do not consider it to be in the interest of the ratepayers of this township to make such a grant.

For the motion Armstrong Donaldson.

For the amendment McPherson, Case and Kuntz. — Amendment Carried.

Finance report read and adopted.

Council then adjourned to meet again on March 1th.

Chas Button,
Clerk.

FINANCE

Sand Smith putting in culvert con 12	2 00
F Beminger refund on statute labor	2 00
Jno Handt rep on grader	2 75
N Melvin winter work on gravel road	4 50
H McKenzie services as Auditor	9 00
F P McDonald " "	9 00
R Leland rebate on statute labor	2 50
A Strome rep pick plows	75
Alex Cameron refund on statute labor	2 00
Jno Kennedy refund error in dog tax	1 00
Rob March refund error in dog tax	2 00
Paul Keffer breaking gravel road	00
Robt Colvin breaking gravel road	3 50
Chas Button salary as clerk	125 00
" registration fees	15 00
Jas Whytock winter work on gravel road	3 50
Mich Fischer ft contract 1st side road con 0	40 00
Alex Carlick salary as collector and postage	60 24
Louis Weiss error in taxes	20
J J Reid overcharge "	11
Jno Reinhart "	10
Israel Eich "	1 42
Jno Clark salary as treasurer	55 00
Jos Murray box culvert	111 05
F P McDonald refund on dog tax	1 00

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo
Sold by druggists, price 75.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

OFFICERS DISCARD SWORDS.

Officers of the first Canadian contingent will discard their swords and other equipment by which the Germans could distinguish them from privates. In addition the officers will also carry rifles in an effort further to do away with the distinction between the officers and men.

Mr. Alf Schnurr of Walkerton spent a few days of this week with Mildmay and Carrick friends. While driving out into the country last Saturday with Jos. Kunkel's livery horse, the animal fell and broke the shaft of the cutter and we learn that Mr. Schnurr had considerable difficulty in reaching his destination. He hit upon the ingenious plan however, of attaching his crutch to the broken shaft and in this manner he managed to complete his journey without further mishap.—Gazette.

C. E. START FOR JUNIOR JUDGE

For junior judge of Bruce County the choice should go to North Bruce. Three former Walkerton lawyers, Klein, Barrett, and Scott received appointments as judges. That's not coming to badly for the legal lights of the county town. It is now North Bruce's turn for an appointment to the bench and as the honor will go to a Conservative we have no doubt C. E. Start of Tara will get the office. He is a staunch worker for the party in power; has had a long legal training; and would adorn the bench with honor to himself and his county. The patronage lies with Col. Hugh Clark M. P. and he will, we expect recommend Mr Start for the vacancy after the senior judgeship goes to Judge Klein. We hope to write it, His Honor's Judge Start before long.

Sir John French, who recently inspected the 1st Batt. East Surrey Regt. of which Mr. J. Giffin, of Walkerton, is a member, addressed the Battalion as follows:—I am very glad to have the opportunity of addressing you to-day and of thanking you for the work you have done, on the way here I asked your corps commander what special occasion I could mention in which you have distinguished yourselves. Whatever you mention and whatever you say to them, he said, will not be too much they have been splendid throughout no regiment could wish for higher praise than this and I thank you personally for what you have done and the way you have helped me. The 5th division have had more than their share of the fighting in this campaign. On the terrible retirement after Mons and Le Cateau, you had the brunt of the fighting and immediately after at the battle of the Mons you had to attack the most difficult section of the line and the attack was brilliantly carried out. Not a week later you were engaged on the Aisne and held the extremely difficult position of the Missy, into which a incessant rifle and shell fire was poured from the commanding German position above. Less than a month after this the regiment was in the thick of the terribly severe fighting around La Basse where you were [illegible] by thrice if not four times your numbers and experienced some of the fiercest fighting of the War. Lately in the trench fighting you have gallantly defended your lines against the most determined attacks and the most vigorous shelling. In fact you have crowded into the six months of this campaign enough fighting to fill the Battle Honours of any Corps and by your conduct throughout you have not only upheld but greatly added to the fame of a grand old regiment and to [illegible] [illegible] Chief. I wish once more to thank you for your endurance and the splendid work you have performed and to tell you how pleased I am to have had this opportunity of [illegible] to tell you so.

MARRIAGES

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Feb. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

IVEY—McAULAY.—[illegible] Feb. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McAulay, to Mr. Reb H. G. Ivey of [illegible] Ont.

Mrs. Annie Lambertus of Walkerton spent a few days of last week with Mr. and Mrs. George Frank here.—Gazette.

Mr. R. E. Murphy a prominent sawmill owner of Tobermory, possibly shot and killed himself while hunting on Wednesday last.

We miss the tin ladies on the walks this winter that we used to see congregate in town. A dull lumber market explains the situation.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wittenrieder, of Milestone, Sask., and Misses Blanche Wittenrieder and Irene Reichenbach, of Walkerton spent the latter part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Kunkel here.—Mildmay Gazette.

104,000 BRITISH KILLED.

Premier Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons on Monday, said that British casualties in all ranks in the western arena of the war, from the beginning of hostilities to February 4, amounted approximately to 104,000 men. This includes killed, wounded and missing. This number almost approximates the effective strength of the First Expeditionary Army.

Port Elgin has a ward in the Bruce county hospital at Walkerton, but from the number of people at Guelph it would seem that a ward is needed in that hospital. This week the Times has a report from the hospital that all Port Elgin residents confined there are doing well. Miss Della Collard is improving, Miss Sadie Cameron underwent a successful operation, Miss Nellie George is on the way to permanent recovery, and Mrs Thos. Hendry who underwent a serious operation is also reported as recovering nicely.—Port Elgin Times.

There is undoubtedly a slowness in recruiting from the rural districts of Ontario, but lack of loyalty can hardly be ascribed as the reason. Rural Ontario has been depleted of her young men who have gone in great numbers to the cities and the Canadian West, some to the United States. What we have and more, are needed to cultivate the land and fulfil that other patriotic obligation that is being urged upon the farming community to produce more foodstuffs that our armies may be fed and our people sustained without having to pay famine prices.—Mt. Forest Confederate.

HYMN WRITER DEAD.

Fanny Crosby, blind and a famous hymns writer, died at her home in Bridgeport, Conn. on Friday, at the age of 95. Fanny Crosby contributed more than eight thousand hymns to the Protestant church. She signed her work by over two hundred pen names because her publishers wished to make it appear as though there were other writers in the field. Her hymns were printed in practically every language. She had been blind from infancy. She was not able to read by raised letter, getting her knowledge through her remarkable memory. "Jesus Keep Me Near The Cross," "Saved by Grace," "Blessed Assurance" "Rescue the Perishing" and "Safe in the arms of Jesus" are some of the best known of her hymns.

[illegible] INVENTIONS [illegible] TORONTO [illegible] sent free. MARION & MARION, 364 [illegible] Montreal.

"Well, Father Can Play"

Yes, better than he ever thought possible! All the years that he has spent unable to play have been storing up a great fund of memories, and now that the

New Scale Williams Player Piano

with the wonderful Meister Touch Action has set his musical heart free from his untrained fingers, he finds himself able to give wonderful expression to whatever he plays.

He can play "Rule Britannia" or the "Marseillaise" with so much vigor and go that one's feet start marching whether or no, and to every other kind of music he brings the same genuine understanding of latent talent.

This superb instrument is the very finest example of player-piano making. Its tone—its control of time and melody—its appearance—all are unexcelled.

Art Catalogue, illustrating the making of Pianos and Players and containing portraits and biographies of Famous Musicians will interest you greatly. Mailed free on request to

G. B. SMITH, - Ayton, Ont.
Representative

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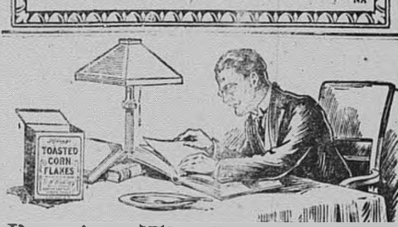


Burning The Midnight Oil

THE thinker knows that a light, easily digested and assimilated food is conducive to hard mental work. His knowledge of what is good for him leads straight to

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Be sure of the right signature. 10c per package

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

Complete Your Plans Now

The important thing now is to consider the [illegible] [illegible] of the year's work—for increased production. By planning well [illegible] [illegible] operations can be carried through more effectively when the time comes. [illegible] [illegible], through neglect of this, will mean loss to you and to the Empire.

Use the Best Seed

[illegible] year, for the sake of the Empire, farmers should be exceptionally careful in the selection of seed. Cheap seed is often the dearest. If every Canadian farmer would use only the best varieties, and sow on properly [illegible] soil, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would only with reliable seedsmen. Write at once to Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and to your Provincial Agricultural Department for information as to the best varieties of seed to be used in your particular locality, and use no others.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

Clean Your Seed

All grain intended for seed should be thoroughly cleaned and [illegible] to retain only the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] When you have your seed [illegible] ready, put it through the cleaner once more.

Test Your Seed

[illegible] seed for vitality, [illegible] not always as [illegible] looks. For example, [illegible] normal in appearance [illegible] may be badly [illegible] by frost that their [illegible] seed is completely [illegible]. If you have any [illegible] as to the quality of your [illegible] sample may be sent free [illegible] laboratory, Ottawa, [illegible] for [illegible]. But in [illegible] this simple test will [illegible] sufficient: [illegible] a saucer and two pieces [illegible] paper. Place seed between blotting papers. Keep moist and in a warm place. In a few days you will be able to see whether the vitality is there. [illegible] to test your seed may mean loss of crop.

The Farm Labour Problem

The Government suggests the forming of an active committee in every town and city, composed of town and country men and women. This committee would find out the sort of help the farmers of their locality need, and get a list of the unemployed in their town or city, who are suitable for farm labour. With this information, the committee would be in a good position to get the right man for the right place.

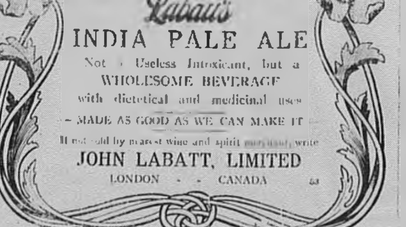
Councils, both rural and urban, Boards of Trade and other organizations could [illegible] [illegible] such work. Every unemployed man in the town or city who is placed on the farm becomes immediately a producer, instead of a mere consumer and a civic expense.

Increase Your Live Stock

[illegible] [illegible] Canada's most valuable [illegible] [illegible] future of the world's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great shortage of [illegible] [illegible] your breeding stock. Plan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the United States [illegible] [illegible] higher prices for [illegible] near future. [illegible] [illegible] live stock is [illegible] [illegible] You are [illegible]

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

[illegible] Department of Agriculture, [illegible]
Name [illegible]
P.O. Address [illegible]
County [illegible]



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INDIA PALE ALE

Not a Useless Intoxicant, but a WHOLESOME BEVERAGE with dietetical and medicinal uses

— MADE AS GOOD AS WE CAN MAKE IT —

If not sold by nearest wine and spirit merchant, write

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53

Some Aids to Health

WEARING GLASSES.

Why do we wear glasses? To see better, of course. Is that all?

By no means. Glasses were first used to help defective sight.

Up to about a generation ago they were used for that and that only. Then it was discovered, and little by little the knowledge is spreading, that there are many whose eyesight is not at all impaired, who can see perhaps 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. better than normal, and yet who are suffering from eye strain in some of its myriad forms.

It was found that, by wearing suitable glasses, the eye-strain could be relieved and headache, dyspepsia, irritability, nervous fatigue and other like symptoms could be cured when due to that cause, or even when due partly to that and partly to other causes.

The majority of such eyes are far sighted. They are too short, so that objects are not focussed on the retina as they must be to see distinctly.

Now there is a muscle and nerve in the eye, called the ciliary muscle and nerve, which is for the purpose of changing the focus of the eye as needed. With the aid of these, farsightedness is corrected.

This is why such eyes see so well. But it is also the reason why they cause so much trouble.

Every minute the eyes are open they are compelled to make this adjustment, because we are not satisfied to see indistinctly when we can, by an automatic adjustment, see perfectly.

This is exacting work and a great strain on the nervous system.

In many cases, the strain is not felt in the eyes so much as in the head, neck, stomach or "all over."

Since many are tired and run down, and when rested and reinvigorated are able to resume the focusing without much headache, etc., it is not surprising that many physicians, as well as many of the laity, overlook the eyes as the important factor, and advise rest or tonics or other treatment, often with very good temporary results.

The wise treatment is to remove the cause and take such rest and other remedies in addition as may be needed to undo the damage.

The deadly germ, breeder of typhoid, tuberculosis and many other diseases, hates the sunlight. It simply refuses to live in dry air and it fades away just as soon as its surroundings become clean, and bright and dry.

Why not barricade your body against a germ-invasion with sun, good air and cleanliness?

THE EYES.

Upon the public school teacher rests much of the burden of improving the condition of juvenile eyesight and of reducing the frightful and constantly swelling statistics of those who walk "eternally in darkness."

The school teacher has control over the child when he is more often exposed to conditions which cause eye trouble and which lead to failing sight!

The light in which the child studies—his contact with children who have communicable eye disorders—the every day test of his visual powers in the daily blackboard lesson.

Impress school teachers with the vital importance of warning the parents especially those parents who are apt to overlook warnings until too late!

Upon the school teacher depends much and in some cities school boards have taken up this educational work with a determination to get results. But many other cities neglect it.

No teacher should complain of this work, for she is the one who is the most benefitted by it. One child who, through some uncorrected eye, ear, nose or throat defect, continually lags behind his class and becomes idle, mischievous and disturbing will cause the teacher more trouble in the course of a year than would the making of these tests.

They are really labor and nerve-saving devices, and the teachers ought to recognize this fact and encourage them. This has been the case where the tests have been systematically carried out.

Every child found defective should be handed a "Card of Warning" to be given to the parents, notifying the parent that a defect has been found and urging that the child be taken to a doctor of the parent's choosing, either at his office or free dispensary.

If no attention is paid to these cards, the matter should be persistently and tactfully followed up, either by the teacher or the school nurse, or by both.

In this way many dull and backward children will become bright and pliable scholars, their health will be improved, the community will be benefited, both socially, morally and financially, and, lastly, the teacher's work will be immeasurably easier and pleasanter.

The annual, systematic, preliminary examination of school children's eyes, ears, noses and throats by school teachers is an agency of enormous and incalculable benefit to the children, to the parents, to the teachers and to the community at large.

Then why not universally benefit by it, especially as the cost is insignificant? The only expenses are the testing charts, "Warning Cards" and the simple record blanks which cost almost nothing.

If medical inspectors had to be hired to do this work, the lack of funds might prove an embarrassment. But medical inspectors are not necessary, as the teachers can do it perfectly well, and by answering the nine simple questions at least 95 per cent of serious eye, ear, nose and throat diseases will be detected.

THE BABY.

Upon its treatment in the early stages of its development will depend the growth of your child into a healthy and sound man or woman.

Much attention has been given in recent years to the prolongation of human life by beginning at the period of life as well as in safeguarding the machinery of the body in after years.

A good start is important.

And to mother's instinct, valuable as it may be, may be added profitably the accumulated knowledge of men and women who have devoted their lives to the study of health rules for the nursery.

Do you punish your child? Are you severe?

A common error made by young mothers is the tendency to be severe with the growing child.

Such a practice is more than likely to make the child grow up of sullen, suspicious disposition. A young child knows nothing of right or wrong and early training is designed to help him tell the good from the bad. But punishment is not the shortest nor the most effective route.

Example counts for much. Keep your temper with a child. Do the things you would have him do—he'll imitate you.

Be kind, gentle and patient. Don't scold continually. Sternness may be often necessary, but not the sternness that intimates and instills dread.

Cowards are often bred before their third year and character certainly begins its constructive period in babyhood.

Beware of the careless nurse girl. She has almost unlimited opportunities for harming the baby.

One has only to visit the parks of any city on a pleasant day to note the neglect and misdoings of nurse-girls. Infants are allowed to lie with the sun shining in their eyes; are permitted to become chilled and hungry.

They are scolded or jerked about by one arm or fed with candy and cakes to keep them contented.

When at home they are left strapped in a high chair for long periods, or without the mother's knowledge are dosed with opium or morphine in the form of "soothing syrups" to quiet them.

Give the growing child plenty of water to drink—he needs it—and it's better for him than tea.

But teach him not to drink everywhere and anywhere, many diseases are transmitted through water. Don't let him drink ice water with meals.

WEARING GLASSES.

The eye is a living thing, very much alive and active.

There is nothing more characteristic of living things than change. It is not to be wondered at that results obtained one day may not exactly tally with those found the next day, particularly in eyes that are irritated by strain, overuse, ill health, etc.

This it is impossible to set a definite time and say all eyes should be examined every six months or twelve months, or any other period that will fit all cases.

Some disorders must come in a few days, others a few months, others a few years.

One of the most troublesome optical effects produced by glasses is the feeling as if the floor were rising and you were walking uphill, and as if you had grown much shorter; or, conversely, as if the floor were sloping away and you had grown taller.

These and similar effects may be very annoying and may even cause dizziness and nausea. They are due to an optical distortion produced by certain glasses.

Usually the feeling soon passes off. It is unwise to wear such glasses at once in a crowded street, especially in a strange city. One should get used to them at home before venturing where a misstep might cause a serious accident.

In getting used to glasses, it should be borne in mind that glasses are often ordered to make the eyes do their seeing in a different way. If glasses were given, as they easily could be, which did not make the eyes see differently, they would cause no trouble in getting used to them, but, of course, they would do no good if what was really needed was something to make the eyes change from a bad way of using them to a new and better way.

When Willie is cross and won't "mind mother," when he's dull and won't study his lessons, don't take down the birchrod and don't call him a naughty boy. It's quite likely that Willie has adenoids.

If he breathes through his mouth instead of his nose, if his voice is expressionless and his face dull, if his upper teeth are prominent look for adenoids—and have them removed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Medical science has laid down certain fundamental rules for the guidance of people who are inclined to tuberculosis endeavoring to improve their prospects by proper living. These rules are largely the result of actual experience. Now and then investigation eliminates many from consideration but others remain. Here are a few "boiled down" practical hints for those exposed or inclined to the disease seeking the light:

You must have pure air to breathe, night and day. Stay out of doors all the time in all kinds of weather. If you cannot be out of doors, keep the windows open. Avoid direct drafts, but be in a room where there is a free circulation of air.

Opening on two or more sides of the room are better than openings on one side. That is, have a cross circulation of air. Pure air enriches the blood, lessens the accumulation of poisons and invigorates the body.

Keep the head protected from the sun.

Second, you must have nutritious food.

Three good meals a day are necessary. Eat plenty of cereals, like oatmeal and rice, bread, butter, meat at least once a day, milk and cream. Supplement by use of eggs, if stomach is weak and meals do not agree. Milk is especially good to form fat.

Fruit is usually agreeable but should not take the place of nutritious foods if stomach is sensitive. Do not use alcohol.

Third, rest. Complete rest in bed is absolutely necessary all the time if temperature rises about 100 degrees by mouth at any time during the day.

If you think you need a tonic change your food—add something fresh and green, such as vegetables or fruit to your daily diet. They are cheaper than bottles of medicine and a great deal safer, unless the medicine has been prescribed by a physician.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Grandma," said little Edith, suffering from an aching tooth, "I wish I had been born with teeth like yours 'cause when they ache I could take 'em out."

* * * *

Little Marcia had watched a man tune the piano and was told it was for the purpose of improving the sound. One day when her infant brother was crying she said: "Mamma, can't I telephone for the baby tuner?"

* * * *

"Say, mamma," remarked small Sammy, "let's play I'm a big old tramp and come to the back door and scare you so bad that you give me a piece of pie and a piece of cake to go away."

* * * *

Edith Lake's papa was very homely, and one day, after looking at him searchingly for some time, she said: "Mamma, was papa the only man there was left when you got ready to marry?"

* * * *

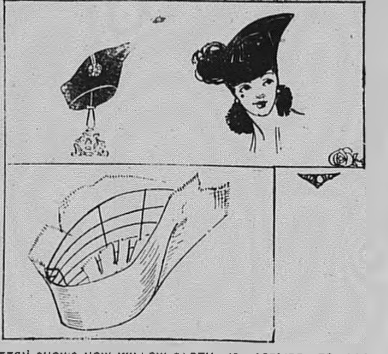
"Papa," queried the minister's small son, "is it true that we must be born again before we can go to heaven?"

"So the Scriptures teach us, my boy," was the reply.

"Well, I don't want to be born again," said the little fellow. "I'm afraid I might be born a girl the next time."—Chicago News.

LIGHT-WEIGHT HAT FRAME WILL END THOSE "SHOPPING HEADACHES"

Clarissa Chesley's Second Millinery Lesson Tells How to Substitute Willow Cloth Frame for Wire.



SKETCH SHOWS HOW WILLOW CLOTH IS APPLIED TO WIRE FRAME, AND ALSO INDICATES HOW CLOTH IS SLASHED AT HEAD SIZE.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

That "shopping headache," which so much annoys many women, is frequently the result of too heavy a hat.

Once having tried the light willow cloth frame, described in this article, the home milliner will never again want to wear a hat with a wire frame.

Before beginning to cover the wire frame described in the last article, dampen a sheet of willow cloth very thoroughly.

Place the sheet of cloth around the out-side of the wire frame with the straight edge of the cloth at the centre front. Pin it to the last wire at the edge of the brim, bringing it down under the crown and letting it extend up inside as far as the wires go.

Take a needle and thread and whip it with long stitches at the brim edge where you have pinned it, so as to make it accurate. Remove the pins. Then sew it the same way on the inside of the hat to the crown wires.

With a lead pencil mark the cloth at the edge of the brim on the inside even with the wire edge and cut at the pencil mark.

The hat is then ready to dry. This can be done over artificial heat or if you have the time it can dry over night. When it is dry clip the threads at the brim edge and in the crown and remove the wire mould.

The next step is to wire the edge by whipping the wire to it with an over and over stitch. The raw wired edge is then bound with a narrow strip of thin crinoline, and sewed through and through with long stitches.

The head size is wired also and two wires run up the brim at the points where it is dented in. The material is slashed at the head size as shown in the cut, to make it fit. The frame is then ready to cover with the velvet which is both basted and sewed on, instructions as this will be given in the next lesson.

Royal Family of Roumania

King Ferdinand

The new King of Roumania couldn't very well have come to the throne at a more difficult time. If Roumania contrives to keep clear of the war it will be by something like a miracle, as you will see if you look at your map of Europe.

For Roumania has as neighbors Russia on the east, Austria and Servia on the west, and Bulgaria on the south, with Turkey not so very far away.

Roumania is a country that has always had to fight for existence, partly because until within the last century the throne did not necessarily pass to the eldest son of a king. All sons were eligible, and the country had the right to choose its king from amongst them.

As a result the people quarreled amongst themselves as to which particular son should be placed upon the throne, and very often neighboring kingdoms were asked to take a hand in the struggle.

Sometimes they interfered a little too much and tried to annex land for themselves, which meant more fighting.

But though the Roumanian can, and does fight stubbornly, if he feels it his duty, he much prefers a peaceful life.

And he hates the time that he has to spend in barracks preparing to do his duty to his country should need arise.

He pines for the home he has had to leave behind, and fears that harm may come to his dear ones during his absence.

Most peasants build their own cottages—sometimes before, but more often after they get married.

Till the new home is ready, the couple live with the man's parents.

The Roumanians are no good at gardening, though they make excellent farmers. The market gardens that supply the towns belong almost entirely to Bulgarians who have settled in the country.

In the country districts maize and haricot beans are the staple food.

And the average Roumanian isn't a bit thrifty. Perhaps that is not to be wondered at, when one remembers that it is only the present generation that has known what it is to live without fear of being plundered.

When there was a possibility that they might be invaded at any moment by neighboring states, there was no object in saving, for the enemy were sure to take whatever had been put by.

One scarcely ever sees a fat woman in Roumania. They are generally thin and delicate looking, with small hands and feet, and nearly all are comely and pleasant, while many are very beautiful.

The new King and Queen own what are probably the simplest symbols of monarchy belonging to any civilized kingdom. For the Queen's crown is a plain little circlet of gold, while the King's is of iron, having been made by order of the late King from part of the metal of a Turkish gun taken at Plevna.

To be a popular King in a country like Roumania one must first of all be democratic, and this the present Royal family certainly are.

The Queen-Dowager, Carmen Sylva, lived the simplest of lives, and took a tremendous interest in the people, more especially in the blind, of whom there are an unusual number in Roumania.

There was very little state about the Court during her husband's reign. Everything was as simple as possible and the whole atmosphere exactly like that of an ordinary country house.

The present Queen is, of course, a British princess. Her father, the late Duke of Edinburgh (afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), was the second son of Queen Victoria, and Princess Marie, as she then was, was only seventeen when Prince Ferdinand came a-wooing.

A good many English folk disapproved strongly of the idea of such a "mere child" being allowed to wed. Even Queen Victoria, it is said, protested, but the Duke answered all protests by saying, "She will marry the man I choose now; later on she might expect to choose for herself."

High up in the Carpathian Mountains, Queen Marie has a beautiful highland home at Sinai, and she is never so happy as when entertaining her friends there.

All sorts of outdoor sports are the order of the day, and in the house the Queen nearly always appears dressed in the quaint national costume that so well becomes her. This has naturally enough caused a great revival in peasant industries.

The national dress is probably more worn in Roumania than in any other country in the world. Even many of the quite poor peasants possess most beautifully embroidered handworked robes, which have been handed down as heirlooms, and are worn on special occasions.

Even at Court balls the wearing of the national dress is often compulsory.

The Queen's rooms, too, in this mountain home are furnished to match her clothes.

In her boudoir are chairs with backs shaped like a runic cross. They are made of pine-wood, inlaid with narrow strips of silver, and all was done by the Roumanian peasants.

Everyone, from the highest to the lowest seems to have a good word to say for Queen Marie. She certainly works hard for the people whose country she has adopted, and does much for the peasants, whom she is always trying to help in some way or another.

On her marriage she was presented with a large sum of money by the women of Roumania. The money was to be used to buy herself a wedding gift.

But in acknowledging it she said that, with the permission of the donors, she would put it aside, and, when she had discovered the needs of her adopted country, she would spend it for the good of the Roumanian women.

The money was duly invested, and ten years later was used to found a school of household economy, which has ever since been doing most excellent work.

At this school the girls learn to housekeep, to wait at table, do cookery, and accounts. Marketing, laundry work, the making and mending of linen, and the making of their own clothes are also taught, and they are turned out really capable women.

The King and Queen have six children. The eldest son, Prince Carol, is now twenty-one. Next comes Princess Elizabeth, who is said to be the prettiest princess in Europe, and two other girls and two more boys complete the family.

The King is a Roman Catholic and the Queen a Lutheran. It was determined that any children they might have should be brought up as members of the Greek Church.

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QUEER UNITS OF MEASURE.

Those in Use Among Some of the Barbaric Tribes of India.

The inhabitants of the Lushai hills, like other barbaric and savage peoples, have standards of weight and measure that they find simple and intelligible, but that are very confusing to the stranger who encounters them for the first time. In his book on the Lushai-Kuki clans Lieut.-Col. J. Shakespear tells about their units of measure.

In every village there is a small flat basket, the size of which is fixed by the chief, which is used for all retail dealings in rice and the like, but they measure large quantities in loads, a load being about fifty pounds. After the harvest the unhusked rice is piled in a conical heap. A Lushai will tell you his crop is chip zawn, meaning that the heap is level with the top of his head, or silai zawn, when it is level with the end of his gun held up perpendicularly over his head. That is about the record crop; lesser quantities are denoted by the height of his hand or hoe or axe held up. He measures time by the cooking of a pot of rice—about an hour—or by the time he can hold a sip of nicotine in his mouth. He has names for each period of the day, denoting his usual occupation at that hour; he also divides the year according to the agricultural occupation proper to the different seasons.

Short distances are measured by parts of the human body, as we speak of a span; but the Lushai has sixteen or seventeen of these, extending from chang khat—that is, the distance from the tip to the first joint of the first finger—to hlam, which is the distance a man can stretch with both arms extended. Longer distances the Lushai describes by such terms as the distance of the nearest jhum, the distance of the farthest jhum, the distance a mithan will wander during the day, the distance a man will travel before his midday meal, terms that perplex strangers, although they are well understood by the people.

There are few measures of [illegible]. One is chutal, as much as a man can support hung from the tip of the first finger, palm downward. Many of the stars and constellations have names; most of them have some story attached to them. Some months are lunar months and some have names, but these are not widely known or used.

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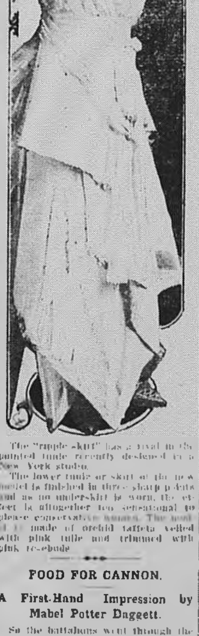
There's Point To New Skirt; Just Can't Help Seeing It



The "ripple skirt" has a rival in the pointed tunic recently designed in a New York studio.

The lower tunic or skirt of the new model is finished in three sharp points and as no under-skirt is worn, the effect is altogether too sensational to please conservative women. The model is made of orchid taffeta veiled with pink tulle and trimmed with pink rosebuds.

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FOOD FOR CANNON.

A First-Hand Impression by Mabel Potter Daggett.

So the battalions went through the streets of London day after day with a smile on their faces. And none of the Britishers who stood on the side walk cheered. They couldn't. There was that awful lump in every one's throat. Here were the best and the finest and the strongest young men, the ones meant to be the fathers of the next generation, and they never would be. Instead they were going out to slaughter and be slaughtered by all the best and the finest and the strongest young men of all the other races. And some of them weren't even young men at all. They were just little boys whom you ached to put your arm around and say "Stay dear." But you couldn't. And the next week or the week after they would be lying somewhere in a foreign land stiff and stark, those young, young faces with staring eyes upturned to the sun.—Pictorial Review.

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Caught!

Her Mother—You say your husband has been cruel to you. What has he done? Young Mrs. Snaps—He keeps bare fishhooks in all his pockets.—London Telegraph.

War Transforms Use of Artillery For Man-killing

British experts in comparing the artillery of the Germans and the allies agree that the present European strife has transformed big-gun practice. They emphasize the use of the howitzer, formerly a bombardment weapon, for man killing purposes, and also in the open field, which hitherto was unknown.

Frank admission is made that the Austro-German forces have larger howitzers, but it also is claimed that in light and heavy artillery the allies are as well provided. Doubt is expressed as to a sufficient supply of eleven-inch howitzers by the Austro-German forces. Of the 42-cm (16.5-inch) howitzer one writer says that there is little doubt as to its existence, but questions if there are more than two pieces of this large calibre weapon in the field. If they were used at all, he believes it was at Liege.

These experts also admit that the Russians have no light field howitzer, but assert that the Russian field gun is the most powerful of its kind in Europe.

Speaking of the change in artillery practice forced by the present war, Col. A. M. Murray, late of the Royal Artillery, says:

"The gun is a long-range, high-velocity, man-killing weapon. The higher its velocity and flatter its trajectory the longer its range and the greater its man-killing capacity before the enemy can approach within striking infantry distance.

"The howitzer, as distinct from the gun, is a short-range weapon designed originally to throw a heavy, high-explosive shell with low velocity and high trajectory.

"The howitzer was originally conceived for bombarding purposes and for the destruction of material, but recently its use has been extended to man-killing purposes, and field howitzers, light and heavy, are now provided with shrapnel as well as high-explosive shells. When not wanted for howitzer purposes they can now be used as guns for fighting in the open.

"As the howitzer shrapnel shell reaches its target with a low velocity, in order to increase its man-killing effect, the shell has a high driving charge inside it amounting to a quarter or three-quarters of a pound or more. This driving charge increases the velocity of the bullets when they are released by the bursting of the shell.

"The introduction of quick-firing field guns, magazine rifles and automatic firing machine guns has enormously increased the man-killing power of modern armies and has compelled troops even on the offensive to seek cover to escape rapid annihilation, so deadly is the power of modern weapons of defense.

"The consequence is that battles now take the form of improvised siege rather than of open fights, one side intrenching in order to hold a position, while the other side counter-entrenches in order to take it. This is where the howitzer comes in. Entrenchments when scientifically constructed with overhead cover are practically immune against gun fire and can only be demolished by howitzers dropping explosive shells at 'steep' angles of descent onto the top of them. They can do this from their concealed positions with complete immunity to themselves except from hostile howitzer fire."

Describing the German artillery, with special attention to howitzers, Major-Gen. Desmond O'Callaghan, Royal Artillery, says:

"These weapons require a concrete platform, to which the mounting is bolted down, and their transport can only be effected on very first-class roads and over bridges strong enough to bear a weight of fifteen tons, or by rail.

"It is the 28-centimetre (11.2 inch) which has wrought all the havoc with Gen. Brialmont's steel cupolas. These pieces weigh only 6.3 tons, their total weight in action, including carriage and recoil cylinders, being 14.8 tons.

"This piece is capable of being fired up to 65 degrees of elevation and has a maximum range, at 43 degrees, of 10,000 yards. The shell weighs 760 pounds, and carries a burster of 111 pounds, high explosive.

"There is some permissible confusion in the civilian mind between guns and howitzers, and a simple definition of the latter is that it is a piece which, in proportion to its weight, throws a shell very much heavier than that from a gun, but with much less muzzle velocity and a corresponding shorter range. Take the 11.2-inch howitzer weighs, as we saw, 6.3 tons, and has a muzzle velocity, with its full charge, of 1,100 feet per second; while a modern gun of that calibre would weigh some 50 tons, and would develop a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet a second. The howitzer can be taken into the field, the gun can only be mounted on board ship or in permanent fortifications. The gun has a range of fifteen miles.

"The more the subtle difference between the centimetre and millimetre has proved a stumbling block to many correspondents, one of them writes, for instance, of 'the terrible 75 centimeter gun,' and indeed, did such a gun exist it would be terrible, for it would have a bore of 30 inches in diameter."

Comparing the artillery equipment of the allies and the Germans, Colonel Murray says:

"Before the war it was known that the Germans had six-inch howitzers and 8.2-inch mortars—the mortar is an exaggerated term of howitzer—but nothing was known about any heavier pieces than these. In a general way it was understood that Herr Krupp had constructed some 28-centimetre (11-inch) howitzers, but it was not known how many of these howitzers were in German possession. The existence of the 42-centimetre [illegible] howitzer was quite a surprise, and some people were dubious about [illegible] official confirmation was made [illegible] the Berlin wireless message of November [illegible], in which it was stated that these mammoth pieces [illegible] were manufactured [illegible] till now.

"There is some authority for the eleven-inch howitzers, some of which were used at the siege of Liege, Namur and Antwerp, and possibly at Maubeuge, though there is no official information [illegible] about them.

"The Austrians have no light field howitzer, though one was under trial just before the war broke out, but they have a six-inch siege howitzer which throws a shell of 87 pounds, and is effective up to 7,000 yards. They also have heavier howitzers, perhaps of eleven-inch calibre, and it is known officially from Berlin that these howitzers were brought into Belgium for the siege of Antwerp.

"Though the allies have no howitzers of corresponding calibre to the eleven-inch and sixteen-inch howitzers they are well supplied with medium howitzers which up until now were intended for siege use only, but which the circumstances of the campaign have brought into the field. In addition to 4.5-inch field howitzers, of which there are some twenty batteries at the front, there is an excellent six-inch heavy howitzer firing a shell of 100-pound weight, and which has an effective range of 6,500 yards. Four batteries of these howitzers were sent out to Sir John French at the end of last September. Then there also is a 9.45-inch heavy howitzer, which throws a shell of 280-pound weight, containing a bursting charge of 52 pounds of lyddite up to a range of 7,650 yards.

"The French have no light field howitzer, as theirs 75-mm. q.f. field gun is supplied with high explosives as well as shrapnel shell, but they have a heavy 6.1-inch quick-firing howitzer which fires both high explosive and shrapnel shell, the weight of the former being 95 pounds and of the latter 88 pounds. This howitzer is a powerful weapon and also very mobile.

"For the same reason as the French the Russians have no light field howitzer, their field gun, which is, perhaps the most powerful of its kind in Europe, having high explosives as well as shrapnel shell, but it is understood that they have a large number of fifteen-centimeter (six-inch) heavy howitzers throwing shells 88 pounds in weight up to an effective range of 5,500 yards.—London corr. New York World.

As The Result

Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted

SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use.

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself."

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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SHORTHAND BLUNDERS.

Misplaced or Wrong Vowels Lead to Queer Translations.

A volume could be filled with amusing stories of shorthand mistakes, the greater number of them due to mistaken vowels. For instance, "This day is big with fate" was transcribed "The day is big with fat," while "Do not indulge in spite" came out "Do not indulge in spit," and "A house of many gables" was transcribed into "A house of many gabbles."

The use of the wrong vowel may have the most amusing result, as in the phrase "Man, know thyself," which was once converted in the report of a sermon into "Man, gnaw thyself." To misplace a vowel is in shorthand the easiest thing in the world. T. A. Reed, the well known reporter, tells of a pupil who by this means turned "mighty acts" into "mighty cats," and another report of a sermon was spoiled by the advice "Return a blow with an ox" instead of "a kiss."

The "reporting style," in which the vowels are omitted altogether for the sake of rapidity, is responsible for the famous American story of the shorthand clerk who took down a note of his wife's instruction to "be sure to remember to bring home some castile soap" and, as a result, returned home with a tin of oxtail soup!—London Strand Magazine.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad has again passed through a year without a single passenger being killed in a train accident on its 26,000 miles of track. A total of 188,111,876 passengers were carried, the company operated more than 3,000 trains daily, and its passenger train travelled more than 67,000,000 miles.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of society, a dread of things falling from above, fear of travelling on railroad trains, and [illegible] and restless, [illegible] with dizziness.

Mrs. Thomas Lee, Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes:—"I am writing to tell you of my experience I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work, [illegible] I took three boxes of your pills, and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Stiff, Enlarged Joints Limber Up! Every Trace of Rheumatism Goes!

Even Chronic Bedridden Cases Are Quickly Cured.

Rub On Magic "Nerviline"

Nothing on earth can beat good old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.

The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.

You see, Nerviline is a direct application; it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain-destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.

You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Gee, what a right fine cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness, even for neuralgia headache it is simply finest ever.

For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

IN THE POULTRY WORLD

YEARLING HENS OR PULLETS?

At the present time many are thinking about next season's breeding operations, and whether operations to a certain extent may be curtailed, but in the poultry industry there should be no reason for any reduction in the size of breeding pens, neither should proposed extensions be delayed, because eventually the poultry industry really cannot suffer, but ought to receive considerable benefit.

The old subject as to which birds are best for breeding purposes turns up every season, and each year we do not seem any nearer a satisfactory solution. There are many old hands who adhere to the belief that hens two or even three years old make the best breeders, and that it is a suicidal policy to breed from young pullets, but on the other hand, a younger generation has sprung up that is of opinion that well-developed pullets can be bred from with most satisfactory results. It would be a grave mistake and a costly one to attempt breeding from pullets at the age of six months old. We all know that the first batch of pullet eggs are small, and even if cockerels have been running with them it is seldom the eggs are strongly fertilized, and, what is most important of all, a very small percentage of them will eventually hatch out. We cannot afford to set broody hens or run incubators and have little prospect of success. We must know almost for a certainty that the eggs are likely to prove very serviceable, because it is only by careful selection, especially in the early part of the year, that hatching operations can be brought to a successful issue. If the pullets are nine months old, or some of them ten to twelve months, and have commenced laying their second or even third batch of eggs, we can rest assured that for breeding purposes and egg production they are safe.

Now, in the utility section the best of birds are much below standard weight. Big, clumsy birds generally prove exceptionally poor layers. My idea of first-rate breeding pens is to use well-developed pullets because from them winter eggs are a certainty. Of course, if one has say, twenty or thirty well-moulted hens, birds that were completely over moult in October, possibly started laying in November, then these, if they are still producing eggs, will be ideal breeders, but the difficulty is in getting hens so far through moult as to start laying. I have seen birds which have been moulting in September and gone on in dragging fashion until December, and then no eggs from them.

If one wants to have a perfectly-selected breeding pen, one could not do better than have four well-developed pullets, and four yearling hens that have come through the moult mated to a vigorous early-hatched cockerel. How many people recommend yearling cocks as being superior to mate with pullets, believing, perhaps, they produce stronger chickens, but this is not correct. If we want strongly fertilized eggs in large quantities during the early part of the season, old birds are not reliable; I have tried them times without number, and in most cases been disappointed, but on the other hand, if we have strong, vigorous cockerels, we know that the eggs will probably be fertile and hatch out well. Eight or possibly ten hens on free range are quite sufficient for one male. Later in the season, say towards the end of February and March, there will be no harm whatever in breeding from pullets that were hatched the previous April or even May. It has been done several times with good results. Those who rely on yearling birds miss many early chickens as a result. Of course, there is another way of looking at it. Yearling hens can be obtained at comparatively moderate figures, while pullets, such as White Leghorns, Anconas, and Campines for non-sitting purposes are very expensive. This is the reason, perhaps, why so many try breeding from old birds and are late with their chickens.—Farmer and Stockbreeder.

NOTES.

Prepare now for the early spring hatches. The early bird is the one that catches the worm, and so with the wise poultry raiser. The early hatches are surely the profit payers. They make good layers as well as fine future breeders.

The utility and fancy combination is each year getting closer together, in spite of the cry of some unprogressive poultry keepers, who claim the two cannot be combined. At the Lakewood (N.J.) show Columbian Queen's offspring won first cockerel, first pullet and they were fine specimens and were sold at the show for a good figure. A few feet away was the winner in the Rhode Island Red class, which at the last laying contest had made a record of 263 eggs in the year. This Red hen is a fine type as well as elegant in color. Columbian Queen holds the world's egg-laying record. So it can be seen that the two can and are being combined.

The biggest problem in successful poultry is properly rearing the chicks from incubation to maturity, and to do this means a chain of beforehand essentials—first the proper breeders cared for in the right way to promote health and strong, fertile eggs, then the proper handling of eggs to the incubator. Then comes proper incubation, and the real test of properly growing the chicks for the first four to six weeks.

Some years ago the 200-egg hen was scoffed at. Many so-called experts said it was impossible. To-day the fact is proven, was proven then by some, but many of the powers that be would not accept the statements of practical progressive breeders. The same class scoff at the idea of the utility and the standard-bred fowls combination, but nevertheless it has been accomplished, and more so each and every year for those that wish the combination, and, like the 200-egg scoffers, in a few years the fact will be accepted by the general public. There is no egg type, and the trap nest has proved it. All any fowl must possess is body enough to hold a good pair of lungs, heart and egg organs. The rest is up to the progressive breeder. The color of eye, size of comb or the angle of tail have nothing whatever to do with egg-production.

Rust-Proof Ironwork.

A simple method of making ironwork proof against rust is to heat it until it is almost red-hot, and then brush it over with linseed oil. This makes a varnish which, unlike ordinary paint or enamel, does not chip off.

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FARM DRAINAGE

Hints for Farmers On Methods and Results.

With the price of wheat and other grains far above normal now, the problem which naturally presents itself, to the thrifty farmer is now best to increase the crop yield, and the question of drainage is receiving more consideration than before.

There is very little land naturally so dry as not to be susceptible of improvement by artificial drainage, for land is never in a perfect condition in that respect, unless all the rain that falls on it can soak down to the minimum depth required for the healthy development of the roots of cultivated crops and then find vent, either through a naturally porous soil, or by artificial channels.

The consideration of cost need scarcely be considered, if it is true, as asserted, that the increase of crop will pay the expense of tiling even in five years. But it is agreed, by many, that two or three years is the longest time necessary, while often, the increase in the first year's crop pays the cost of underdraining many a large. For these reasons the underdrainage of farms in the north has progressed from, at first, a hesitating, doubtful trial, until the present, when one who does not "tile" is difficult to find, while a few years ago he who did drain properly was the exception. Twenty-five years ago wooden ditches imperfectly made, and lasting only a few years, were used to some extent in Indiana and other western States. Ohio had already been using, to a limited extent, tile for drainage, and although the work met with bitter opposition, because of the expense, the advocates of progress slowly gained ground, showing their faith even by borrowing money, when necessary, to buy tile, farmers being convinced that, if it paid to borrow money for anything, certainly it might well be done to push drainage. Mark the result. Wet lands yielding from 10 to 25 bushels corn per acre, changed into fields from which 60 to 75 bushels were annually gathered; prices advanced from $30 to $75, or more per acre, and today tile factories are running to their fullest capacity to meet an increasing demand for their products, despite the fact that millions of dollars have already been invested in ditches.

For You–a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor?

It's a fact. Do you know that proper, [illegible] tile drainage assists [illegible] lengthens the season, prevents surface washing, makes your land lighter to work, prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

KEEPING UP FERTILITY.

For convenience of classification we may divide all means by which land is made more fertile into four systems:

1. The direct addition of plant food, either by means of farm manures or by commercial fertilizers. This also includes the use of amendments such as lime, salt and plaster, which, while not generally required as a plant food, are, nevertheless, often of great value.

2. The mechanical improvement of the land by culture and drainage, the effect of these operations being both to set free fertility and to allow a more ready penetration of the soil by the roots of the plants.

3. The use of cover crops and of crops for green manuring and growing of leguminous plants. By the use of this system it is sought to supply humus to the soil, to bring up fertility from lower depths and in a case of leguminous plants to fix the free nitrogen of the air.

4. Land is also enriched by the yearly addition of small quantities of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and nitric acid contained in the rain and snow.

More than 90 per cent. of the fertility which the hand of man adds directly to the soil consists of farm manures. Our neglected manure piles stand ever as a monument to our stupidity and as a plea for the agricultural school master.

Fully 25 per cent. of the resulting fertility is lost through ignorance and neglect in caring for and applying manure.

After farm manures, if fertility is to be applied direct, it must be sought in the form of commercial fertilizers.

We do not wish to decry or deny the great usefulness and value of commercial manures, but only to call attention to the ridiculously small part they play in agriculture, and to the fact that at present so far as the applied fertility is concerned, the great source is the weather-beaten, burned-out manure pile. Nor can the manufacture of these concentrated manures be indefinitely increased, at least, not without a great advance in price. Most of them at present are by-products largely of the slaughter house, and these, while enormous in amount are nevertheless limited. Nature has seen fit to distribute the phosphoric acid pretty widely, but has packed the most of the potash and nitrate of soda into two small districts of the world, and it is not known at present just how much the supply of these can be increased.

Another system of improving the land is by tillage, drainage, sub-soiling and allied operations. This may be considered as the mechanical part of the husbandry.

There are three principal reasons for tillage: to eradicate weeds, to conserve moisture and to make available plant food. Everybody believes in the first, and to very many farmers it is the only reason. It doesn't take a great philosopher to see that a cornfield choked by quack grass and mustard would be benefited by the cultivator. Comparatively few have come into the knowledge that the same treatment makes rain less indispensable and fewer still have come to see that cultivation makes inert plant food available. Weeds are often blessings in disguise because they make us cultivate. The tramping of the horses' feet, the friction of the mouldboard and landside of the plow, the attrition of the soil particles one upon another, the exposure of the soil to air and sunshine and frost, all these and the accompanying chemical changes have the effect of setting free the elements which the plant must have. So, too, the old and just now somewhat neglected practice of underdraining has the effect of making the soil more friable, open, permeable to the roots of plants and with a greater capacity to store water. These mechanical effects, together with the simultaneous chemical changes make this one of the most striking means of soil improvement.

Still another system of maintaining fertility is by the use of crops to be grown and returned to the land direct—that is cover crops and green manuring.

There are several advantages of a cover crop, among them being the prevention of mechanical loss of soil by washing or blowing away, the catching of soluble fertility which might leach from the soil if no plants were present, the addition of humus to the soil, the root solution of inert plant food which is thus made more available, and, providing the legumes are used, another and most important advantage, the fixation of free nitrogen from the air. There is a great field for growing such crops as rye, rape, crimson clover, and the like, which may be obtained at a very small expense after the regular crop is harvested. Most long cultivated soils have deteriorated more owing to bad mechanical condition consequent upon the loss of humus than the exhaustion of the plant food. A crop on the ground is a strong safeguard against the loss of manures by leaching, and this rule is at least simple and practicable: Applications of soluble manures are best made to the growing crop or on lands where a crop will soon appear. Finally lands are enriched by the nitrogen which falls upon them. Most of the work of estimating the nitrogen thus received has been done in Europe, and the amount is found to vary within wide limits being greatest near cities and in the summer season, and in the first portions of water falling in a rain. As a rough average it may be said that the soil receives per acre, each year, from six to eight pounds of ammonia and from two to three pounds of nitric acid, besides small quantities of combined nitrogen in other forms. In exceptional instances this amount has been greatly exceeded. As a rule, however, the amount is of relatively small importance.

NOTES.

An average plant of wild mustard will produce about 15,000 seeds in a season.

Horse owners should be particularly watchful of new horses taken into the stable, as they may have a mild form of glanders or farcy, both of which are incurable, deadly and extremely contagious to horses and to human beings as well. A horse with a running nose may be as dangerous as a mad dog.

Vegetable-growers say they prefer acid phosphate to acid slag. The latter is also right for long-season crops. Professor Lippman says that acid phosphate hastens germination of seed, increases resistance of young plants to injurious organisms and makes a better root system.

Five to eight years is the most that alfalfa should be permitted to grow. When an alfalfa field is broken up in the large alfalfa roots become available for the crop first planted after alfalfa.

In order to secure the greatest increase in soil fertility from alfalfa, it must be fed to live stock on the farm and the manure carefully saved and returned to the fields.

In making up a dairy ration we should use at least two kinds of roughage and three kinds of grain. This gives a variety to the ration, which makes it more palatable.

That the indiscriminate use of nitrate of soda in peach orchards is likely to increase the cost of the crop is the opinion of an experimenter.

It is just as important for a farmer to weigh his milk as it is for the grocer to weigh what he buys and sells instead of going by guess. One farmer kept track of the time required to weigh the milk from his herd. He found that it took one-half a minute to weigh the milk from a cow for one milking, or a minute a day—about six hours a year. Weighing the milk results in finding that some cows do not pay for the feed they eat, to say nothing about the work required in caring for them. Wouldn't it be worth six hours labor a year to know this? It will save many times six hours' labor, and harder labor than weighing milk.

DEADLY ANAEMIA

Nine Women and Girls Out of Every Ten Are Afflicted With This Trouble.

It is an unfortunate fact that nine women and girls out of every ten are afflicted with anaemia—which means bloodlessness—in one form or another. The girl in her teens, the wife, the mother and the matron of middle age all know its miseries. To be anaemic means to be pallid, with dark marks under the eyes. You are breathless after slight exertion. You feel worn out and depressed all day. You have no desire for food and often cannot digest what little you do take. Headaches, backaches and sideaches make life miserable. If you sleep at night you do not feel refreshed in the morning and are utterly unfit for the day's duties. If neglected, anaemia almost surely leads to deadly consumption. Renewed health can only be obtained through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the most reliable blood enricher ever discovered. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood; they bring brightness to the eyes, and the glow of health to pale cheeks. They have literally saved thousands of women and growing girls from the grave, and what they have done for others they can do for you if given a fair trial. Here is the proof. Mrs. Wm. Kierman, Watrous, Sask., says: "I have used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with wonderful results. I suffered for upwards of two years with anaemia in a severe form, and was doctoring all the time with no benefit. I was so weak I could scarcely walk. I suffered from severe headaches and at times from backaches that were almost unbearable. The trouble affected my digestion, and this caused additional discomfort. Finally through the persuasions of a friend I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall ever be grateful that I did so, as after using nine boxes I was fully restored to health. I would earnestly urge all anaemic women and girls to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I feel confident from my own experience that they will renew their health."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

First Fiction Known.

The "Tale of Two Brothers," written 3,200 years ago by the Theban scribe Enoana, librarian of the palace to King Merenptah, the supposed Pharaoh of the Exodus, is the oldest work of fiction extant.

The tale was written apparently for the entertainment of the crown prince, who subsequently reigned as Seti II. His name appears in two places on the manuscript, probably the only surviving autograph signatures of an Egyptian king.

This piece of antique fiction, written on nineteen sheets of papyrus in a bold hieratic hand, was purchased in Italy by Mme. d'Orbiney, who sold it in 1857 to the authorities of the British museum, where it is now known as the D'Orbiney papyrus.

Kidney Disease in Every Symptom

WHY MRS. MARK FOUND QUICK RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

New Brunswick Lady Who Suffered for Six Years Tells How She Found a Speedy Cure.

Miscou Harbor, Gloucester Co., N.B., Feb. 15.—(Special)—"For some five or six years I was troubled with backache. I tried many tonics, but kept growing steadily worse, until I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. They gave me almost immediate relief."

This is the statement of Mrs. A. Mark, well known and highly respected here. Asked to give more particulars in regard to her case, Mrs. Mark said:

"My trouble started with a cold, and gradually grew worse. I had stiffness in my joints and cramps in my muscles and suffered from neuralgia. I had heart flutterings and headaches, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I was always tired and nervous. I had dark circles under my eyes. I was irritable and often dizzy and had a bitter taste in my mouth in the mornings. I also had attacks of rheumatism.

"It just took three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to fix me up."

Every symptom Mrs. Mark mentions spells kidney disease. That's why she found such quick relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

◆

Housewife—Did Mrs. Jinks give you any references? Applicant—Yes, mum. She said if I could get along with you for 10 minutes I'd be a wonder.—Buffalo Express.

The HouseKeeper

Here is a fact worth knowing when you cook eggs. A spoonful of flour added to the grease in which eggs are to be fried will prevent them from breaking or sticking to the pan.

A solution of ammonia, applied three or four times to a cold sore, will remove it, if done when first felt.

Pickles may be kept from moulding over by laying a bag of mustard on top of them.

A tablespoonful of salt, sprinkled over the coals, will brighten the range fire quickly.

After the dust is wiped off a mirror, a little camphor on a cloth will brighten it.

If eggs are scarce and you are making a pumpkin pie, use a tablespoonful of flour in place of one of the eggs you would have used, and you will never know the difference, at least, others will never notice the difference.

To raise the pile of plush, sponge with chloroform.

To keep nickel ornaments on stoves and various articles bright, use ammonia and whiting. Mix together in a bottle and apply with a cloth. A very little gives a fine lustre.

It is a good plan to pepper a carpet thickly just where any heavy piece of furniture has to rest on it, as this helps to keep the moths and other insects away.

Nuts when bought ready shelled should be scalded, dried in the oven and put away in glass jars.

When next making griddle cakes add a little brown sugar or molasses to the batter, the cakes will brown better and more easily.

When boiling turnips add a little sugar to the water; it improves the flavor of the vegetable and lessens the odor in the cooking.

The work of cleaning white paint should be divided between two people, one doing the washing and the other the polishing. The washing should be done with soap and warm water and a piece of flannel, the drying with a piece of old linen, and the polishing should be done immediately with a soft duster.

Cold slaw is greatly improved by the addition of a few leaves of parsley chopped fine with the cabbage or two or three stalks of celery chopped with the cabbage. A rich mayonnaise should always be used for slaw unless a French boiled dressing is preferred.

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box to-day.

◆

Long Sleeves, High Neck: That's 1915 Style

By its sleeves you may know the lingerie gown of 1915. The new sleeve not merely covers the arm, but it slips down over the hand and leaves only the finger tips exposed. The neck of the 1915 maid will be as carefully concealed as her hands, for the collar of the lingerie gown reaches right up to the chin.

In the model illustrated, white net and filet lace are combined. The girdle, the collar and the sleeves are made of pink messaline.

◆

UNFAIR.

(Detroit Free Press)

An automobile hearse ran down and killed two New Yorkers. Even in these hard times it isn't fair to create business in that fashion.

CUSTOMS CHANGE, NOT MEN.

(Detroit Free Press)

In an age of rapid progress in science, invention and thought it is well to bear in mind the sharp distinction between costume and lives. Customs change swiftly. Men change so slowly that the story of a street riot in Rome in the days of Julius Caesar reads much like a similar one from Petrograd or Budapest in 1915.

READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

YOUR OWN PRIVATE DESK, BOYS—IT'S A BEAUTY, AND HERES HOW TO MAKE IT

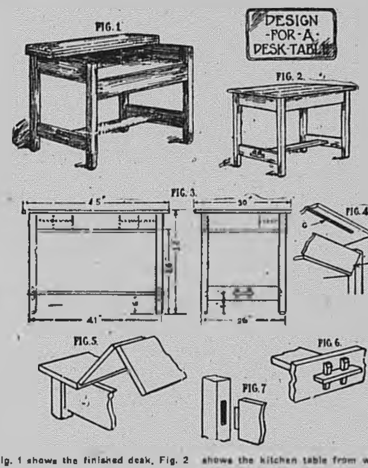


Fig. 1 shows the finished desk, Fig. 2 shows the kitchen table from which it is made. The other drawings are described in the text.

(By John L. Dougheny. Printed by special arrangement with the American Boy Magazine.)

Here's a desk, boys, which you can make and have all for your own. It is designed especially for boys, and if you want to give it as a present to an older person you must put casters in the legs in order to make it high enough.

It will be ornamental for your own study room or for the family library or living room.

To begin with, it is a common kitchen table, as illustrated by Fig. 2. Our first work is to remove part of the top and one of the side rails. Study Fig. 1 and this will be easy to understand. It is presumed that three boards form the top of the table and that two are removed.

When this is done and the long side rail taken out we can build in the false bottom, which will be the top of the desk or writing surface. This is easily done by turning the table upside down and nailing boards to the short rails. A rail is that part of a table that connects the legs at the top.

Out of light lumber make whatever compartments or pigeon holes you wish and tack them in place. The picture suggests four compartments on each side of the central opening each of them large enough for letter paper. Four cigar boxes might be rebuilt and used advantageously for this purpose.

We now fit the removed rail back in its place and hinge it on, using four hinges, spaced uniformly. The board first put back is hinged to swing upwards and the other is hinged on so that it will swing down. This very simple and necessary arrangement is shown clearly by Fig. 5.

This practically finishes the job, save for the finishing, which consists of a thorough smoothing process, then two coats of prepared stain and one of varnish.

Now to explain the nature of the drawings. Fig. 3 is a view of the end of the side of the table and shows every piece of lumber in the assembled article. In Fig. 4 "G" is a groove in the under side of the table top, into which the compartment box mentioned is slid. With this arrangement it need not be nailed in place, but may be glued. Fig. 7 shows the joint used to connect the short lower rails to the table legs. Fig. 6 shows how the flat stretcher board is joined to the lower rails just noted.

VALUE OF ELASTICITY.

Shown in the Sand Blast as Well as in Catching a Ball.

A sand blast consists of a stream of sand and compressed air shot from a nozzle and is used for polishing or cutting hard materials or cleaning paint off metals, etc. It is also used for etching figures on glass. Now the question arises as to what the glass is covered with in those parts that are to remain free from etching.

A thin sheet of rubber is used, it having been found that the sharp sand particles will rebound from the rubber, although cutting deeply into the glass. As rubber is much softer than glass it seems more or less peculiar. The explanation lies in the fact that the sand particles striking the rubber take a longer time to stop than those striking the glass, and it is a law of mechanics that the longer it takes a given body to stop the smaller the force exerted on the object struck.

This is a well known phenomenon in other ways. A player catches a baseball with a backward swing of his hand instead of holding it rigid. The mitt itself allows the ball some time to stop before the stuffing is compressed sufficiently to become rigid. A pair of eyeglasses dropped on a carpet do not break, but do dropped on a cement sidewalk from the same height. They have the same amount of energy to be destroyed by the body that stops them, for they fall from the same height, but the carpet took longer to stop them than the cement.

The same reasoning applies when a man is hit on the jaw and on the fleshy part of the arm with the same amount of force in each blow. Damage is done to the jaw, but not to the arm. Thus, if a fat man be kicked, nothing in the world is hurt but his dignity.—Chicago Herald.

A Battery in Your Mouth.

A dead frog, kicking convulsively as it hung from the iron railing of an Italian balcony—this was the first electric battery!

Luigi Galvani, a scientist born in Bologna, Italy, in 1737, had hung the frog on the balcony by a copper wire. He noticed that every time the legs touched the iron the frog kicked. He believed this proved the frog's body contained electricity, but modern scientists know that the electric current was generated because the copper and iron were in contact above, while they were also connected by the body of the frog which had been soaked in a solution of salt and water. It is on this principle, of two metals joined at one edge and immersed in an acid solution, that scientists have invented the "galvanic cell," and it is called after Galvani.

You can make a primitive electric battery in your own mouth, if you wish, by placing a small piece of zinc and a piece of copper on your tongue and letting their edges touch. You will note at once a peculiar bitter taste. This proves that the metals, together with the salty saliva on the tongue, have made an electric cell of your mouth!

The monotony of life can always be varied by a little change in the pocket.

Catarrh Never Stops in Same Place Reaches the Lungs—Develops Consumption

To Stop a Cold Quickly and Prevent Catarrh, Use "Catarrhozone."

Nothing more serious than the common cold.

If it gain headway you can't stop it from running into Catarrh, deafness, or serious throat trouble.

Catarrh spreads very fast.

From nose to throat it goes in a day. Soon the Bronchial tubes are affected—and before you know it, unless very healthy, the lungs are hit, and it's too late.

While you have the chance, drive colds and Catarrh right out of the system.

You can quickly do so by inhaling the rich, piney vapor of Catarrhozone.

Right to where the living germ of Catarrh is working will the healing fumes of Catarrhozone go in ten seconds.

No liquid medicine can penetrate to the deep recesses that Catarrhozone bathes with its soothing vapor—that's just why it proves so wonderfully effective.

The health-laden vapor of Catarrhozone cures the worst of coughs and hoarseness. The uttermost parts of the bronchial tubes are reached, Bronchitis is cured—every cell in the head, throat and nose is treated by Catarrhozone's wonderful fumes.

You can't beat Catarrhozone for huskiness, weak throat, sore nostrils, catarrhal and bronchial trouble of any kind. Get the complete $1.00 outfit. Smaller size, 50c. Trial size, 25c, at dealers everywhere.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE
OF HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE

$18,000.00 of Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Clothing & Groceries Bought at a Low Rate on the $

Remember the Date of Sale, Fri. Feb. 18th at 9 a.m.

Since buying this Stock all Goods have advanced by War Tariff and merchants doing business in the regular way will have to pay the advanced price and as we are clearing the entire stock quickly, at low prices, it will pay you to come while the stock is well assorted.

All goods will be marked the Sale price in red.

Sale will start Friday morning at 9 o'clock and continue until the entire stock is sold.

Highest price paid for farm produce.

Mrs. Pleskey had bought a lot of spring goods a few days before the assignment, big stock of new prints Regular 12½c and 15c, to be slaughtered at 9c per yd.

Terms of Sale

Terms of this Sale are strictly Cash or Farm Produce.

Notice to Customers

All outstanding due bills will be redeemed at par.

Only Two Months to Clear Stock

Mrs. C. Reaney, Walkerton **J. Pleskey, Mgr**

FORMERLY PLESKEY'S BIG STORE

FORMOSA

Walter son of Jos. Messner of Hanover visited acquaintances here last week.

Jos., Frank and Alf. Noll, of Toronto, came to visit their sick mother, last week.

Mr. Jos Schaffbuch, of Berlin, came here on business last week.

Mrs. Joseph Fisch of Buffalo left for home on Monday after two weeks visit here. Her niece Miss Regina Bildstein went with her.

Nick Lehman who has been at the Walkerton Hospital, came home last week.

Six loads of the Mildmay Separate School children came here for a drive on Monday.

Martin Meyer of Mildmay was here on business last Wednesday.

John Hi hn, of Greenock, moved on All Shaufbchs farm, in Culross, this week.

Last week a lot of our town attended All. Schafbuchs sale, horses and cattle brought high figures.

BORN—In Formosa on Sunday, February 8th to Mr. and Mrs. G. Gutz, a son.

Jacob Lehman who has been laid up for some time is again able to be about.

Miss Lena Arnold who is confined to the Walkerton Hospital is improving

We had a nice February thaw, the snow went down a bit.

PINKERTON

The Greenock council met at Knox's hotel on Monday last to transact general business.

Miss May Kelly of Paisley visited her friend Mrs. Wellington Caswell last week.

Mr. Wm. Trotter sr. who has been visiting friends in Paisley returned home on Monday.

Senator J J Donnelly spent a few dys of this week at his home here.

A number of the young people from the village skated in Paisley on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Adam Reid spent a few days at the home of her brother Mr. Mack McMillan Elora R. N.

A good crowd turned out to the box social held in the C O F hall on Friday evening in aid of the Belgians. The programme which consisted mainly of vocal and instrumental music was a treat not soon forgotten. The committee was fortunate in securing Miss Campbell and Mr D. McLennan of Glamis and two delightful numbers were contributed by a number of people from the vicinity of Bradley P. O. The instrumentals rendered by Misses Kathleen and Jennie Pinkerton and Messrs. Betzler and Cruickshank were also much appreciated. Mr. Harvey Clark made an excellent chairman and kept the audience in good humor during delays in the programme. Auctioneer Catto wielded the hammer in his usual efficient manner the proceeds amounting to over $60. A very enjoyable dance ended the evening's entertainment.

It is understood that the Ontario Government is preparing a schedule of war taxes one feature of which will be doubling the cost of marriage licenses. Last year there were 27,000 marriages in the province, of which 21,500 were by $2 license. The possible doubling of the fee would mean an extra $43,000 revenue.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

In the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce

In the matter of the Guardianship of LEO STEFFLER an infant child of Joseph Steffler, deceased and Barbara Steffler, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Bruce before the Judge in Chambers at the Court House in the Town of Walkerton after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof on behalf of Edward G. Kuntz of the Township of Culross in the County of Bruce. Farmer, for an order appointing the said Edward G. Kuntz, Guardian of Leo Steffler, an infant child of the said Joseph Steffler deceased and Barbara Steffler deceased.

Dated at Walkerton this 2nd day of February, A. D., 1015.

EDWARD G. KUNTZ

By ROBERTSON & McNAB
His Solicitors, Walkerton, Ont

Wood's Phosphodine,

[illegible] THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE and household furniture and barn and 5½ acre lot with spring, in the Village of Chepstow, also an orchard and fruit garden. Apply to

PETER GRAF,
Chepstow, Ont.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co., Ltd. up to and including Feb. 15th, for the butter milk from their creamery. Tenders to be submitted at a price per ton of butter manufactured. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	55	"	60
Wheat	"	"	1.30	to	1 40
Barley	"	"	70	to	75
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"	50
Butter	"	lb	20	"	20
Eggs	"	doz.	30	"	30
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	10	"	11
Turkeys	"	"	15	"	16

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

For Sale.

100 acres of good grass land in Greenock Township, with quantity of hardwood timber suitable for wood on same. Abundance of good water. A snap for quick sale, or will trade for horses. For further information, apply at

THE TELESCOPE,
Walkerton.

Smartest Spring Coats

For Misses and Women

Jaunty Spring Coats fashioned according to the latest ideas. These new models come in the new fabric known as Alpine Cloth in brown and fawn mixtures. They're very new, very stylish and very becoming. See them.

New Shot Silks

They're the Newest Things in Silks at the Present Time

36 inch Messaline Shot Silks, soft and rich in finish in Burgundy, Tan, Brown, Green and Navy shot effects. Very special per yard **$1.25.**

New Cotton Crepes--The Daintiest of Fabrics.

We have just received a shipment of lovely COTTON CREPES, white and light colored grounds with dainty little floral designs or self stripes. These would make charming dresses blouses, Kimonos and etc. and as they are particularly attractive both as to appearance and price we advise you to come soon if you would have good choice.

These crepes began to sell as soon as they were taken from the cases and little wonder for they represent value that will be hard if at all possible, to duplicate. **Worth 25c. a Yard—Special Price 15c.**

Delightful New Spring Fabrics.

Lovely new plaids, checks and Sport stripes. These are the very newest materials for spring coats. There's nothing more Chic or up-to-date shown.

Colors Cream with Tango, Blue and Black stripes and plaid in Navy, Tan, Tango and brown.

New Honey Comb and Fancy Weeve Dress Goods in new shades of Belgian Blue, Mahogany, Copenhagen, Navy and Tan.

New and very special price per yard. **50c.**

STEPHAN BROS.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

ADVANCE SHOWING OF NEW SPRING GOODS

A WEALTH OF SPRING WASH FABRICS, ETC.

Prints, Chambrays, Ginghams, Shirtings, Ducks, Crepe Cloths, Rice Cloth, etc.

Curtains and Curtainettes at worth while prices.

New floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums. Extra heavy Scotch, printed in new block patterns.

We have special good values in large size Rugs, Tapestry Axminster, Etc.

PURE GROCERIES

Alway fresh. We buy the best and insist on purity and our prices are right.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

Big Bargain Tables

We have to make room now for spring goods coming in so we have laid out 3 big tables filled with snaps at 10c, 25c and 50c.

Table No. 1 has a wonderful assortment of various articles, worth from 25c to 50c, take your choice now only 10 each.

Table No. 2, you will find here, tuques, hosiery, underwear, mitts, gloves, soxs, etc., worth 50, to $1.00, all at one price, 25c each.

Table No. 3, is filled with sweater costs, sweaters, corsets, underwear, waists, hoisery, gloves, etc., prices ranging from $1.00 to $2.00, choose now at only 50c. each.

All winter goods clearing at special prices.

Winter millinery at half price or less.

Special sweater coat prices this month.

Clearing sale of childrens winter coats at half price.

Come here for anything in winter clothing and we will make it worth your while.

McBurney & Co.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV No 6 WA KERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1915—8 PAGES

Fo r our
Correspondence

The use of good writing paper is not only a reflection of your own taste but it is also a compliment to your correspondent. We have much pleasure in directing your attention to our very attractive lines of notepaper —in tablets, by the quire or in boxes.

Fountain pens, Ink, Mucilage, Visiting and Playing Cards.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

"Cream of Violets"

Contains nothing sticky or greasy, is delightfully perfumed and is cooling and soothing to the skin.

25c. a Bottle from

SIEVERIGHT'S
DRUG—STORE

A Good Reason for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year 'round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

We Announce

To our many patrons and friends, the arrival of our new fabrics and the very latest in men's appareal for Spring and Summer of 1915. An early selection would be to your advantage while the range of these splendid materials is complete.

We give special attention to the Trimmings and Finish of the clothes we make for you. These details have as much to do with the success of the clothes, as the cut, fabric or fitting. Call early and have your measure taken.

G.T.ROURKE
Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store
Walkertn, - Ont.

" Looking back I see I never saw before."
This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.
We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that oth[illegible] have failed in.
Satisfaction g[illegible]
Consultation

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

Special this Month
Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

Sap's running.

Carnival Tuesday next.

Read J. Pleskey ad. on page 5.

C. P. R. ticket office at Hunters.

The robins are with us once more.

Ladies new spring jackets.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. N. A. Walford spent Sunday in Hespeler.

Special value in new prints at 12½c. Stephan Bros.

Mr. R. M. McCrum was a visitor in Galt on Sunday.

"Penslar" tooth paste, mint flavor—25c. at Hunters.

A sure sign of spring—the kids are playing nibs again.

New spring floor rugs and lace curtains.—Stephan Bros.

Young men's suits in new spring styles.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Orvil Steinmiller, of Gorrie, was a visitor here on Sunday.

New 4 yard wide imported linoleums.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Wilfred Damm, of Durham, was a visitor here this week.

Miss Ruth Howie of Shelburne spent Sunday at her home here.

Mr. Jos. Bailey an aged resident of Cargill, died on Friday last.

Mrs. S. Ellinghausen spent the week-end with friends in Neustadt.

Messrs Fred Henninger and "Scotty" Seales spent Sunday in Clifford.

Mr. Fred Bleich, of Chesley, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. Wm. Wright of Hanover was guest at the home of Mr. A. S. Royce.

Mrs. (Dr.) Stalker and Miss Marguerite are visiting friends in Guelph.

Mr. Albert Earwaker of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday here.

Mr. Cecil Simes of the C. P. R. at Trenton renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mr. D. M Neill, of Provost, Alta., is renewing acquaintances in this locality.

Miss J. McEwen, of Mount Forest, is spending this week at the home of Mrs. Weir.

Pte. Bert Cartwright of the second contingent, London, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Mr. Ezra Bilger is taking a commercial course in the Walkerton Business College.

Miss Gladys Patterson is taking the Home Study Stenographic Course of the W. B. C.

The Business College hockey team defeated the Bankers on Friday last the score being 8-1.

Mr. Parker Brockelbank, of Melville, Sask., is visiting his father, Mr W. H. Brockelbank.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Rife of Dillon Montana were visitors at the home o Mr. S. A. Rife this week.

Don't forget the illustrated lecture under the auspices of the Red Cross Society on Friday evening.

Mr. Fred Wolfe, of Brantford, formerly of the G.T.R. staff spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. J. Wolfe.

New shirtings, towelling and bleached and grey cottons. Splendid qualities at close prices.—Stephan Bros.

Owing to the Patriotic carnival on Tuesday eve. the regular meeting of the I. O. D. E. has been postponed.

Mr. Joseph and Walter Ellinghausen took a fresh-air tramp to Formosa on Saturday where they visited friends.

The greatest fish season of the year is now on. A complete stock of high class fish at the people's grocery.—Goode & McKay.

The publishing of the High School Record has been delayed somewhat this month but will make its appearance on Friday.

R. E. Truax, M. P., was elected as Honorary President of the Chesley Poultry Association at their annual meeting last week.

In everything we sell our "aim is quality" our reputation is behind the quality goods we sell. We sell at the lowest prices.—Goode & McKay.

Miss Jessie Currie after completing her stenographic course in the W. B. C. leaves on Saturday for Dryden where she has accepted a position.

Miss Donalda McKechnie, of Shelburne, accompanied by Miss Grace Chalmers, of Dundalk, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. McKecknie.

According to the weather man at Toronto the mild spell which has prevailed during the past two weeks is at an end and we can look for a change to cold at once.

The Listowel junior hockey team were put out of the running by the Owen Sound team on Monday, the total score in two games being 17-8 in favor of the northerners.

Mr. Oliver McConnell is contemplating the sale of his farm in Brant and should the sale be made Mr. McConnell purposes moving to Walkerton with his family and will in future reside here.

Mr. Arthur Johnston of Sundridge Ont. has completed a thorough course in Book-keeping and Commercial work in the W. B. C. and leaves Saturday to accept a position in his father's store in Sundridge.

The seeds that are safe to sell are the seeds that are safe to sow. It pays to pay for quality it pays to sell the best value in Steel Briggs seeds, the best seeds possible. Red and alsike clover, timothy and other seeds. We sell them.—Goode & McKay.

Mrs. Gammond of Toronto, is here on a visit to her father, Mr. Carbert who is now in his 89th year and quite hearty. Mr. Gammond was foreman of the Telescope over 32 years ago when this paper was owned by Dr. Eby, and since that time he has been employed in the Methodist Book room Toronto.

The month of February came in like a lion, but it has been very lamb-like ever since. The weather during the past two weeks has been very mild, and it is reported that quite a number of robins have been seen in this locality the past week. The appearance of the robin is generally regarded as a certain harbinger of spring, but we are inclined to the belief that Mr. Robin is a little ahead of time this year.

LADIES:
We have received our fashion book and samples for spring, order your suit or coat early. Easter will soon be here.—G. T. Rourke, tailor

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses

WANTED.
All kinds of cast scrap iron at The Walkerton General Casting Foundry, station road. The highest prices will be paid. S. Ellinghausen, Walkerton, Ont.

SOLD FARM
Mr. Robt. Cunningham of Brant has sold his one hundred acre farm, north of town, to Mr. Rumig of Carrick. We understand Mr. Cunningham purposes making a trip to the west.

PLACED BEFORE LEGISLATURE
The petition of the town council of Walkerton asking for the consolidation of the town's debenture debt was placed before the Legislature by W. D. Cargill M.P.P., on Thursday last.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP.
Lines Bros., liverymen of Hanover, have dissolved partnership and that business will in future be in charge of Walt, while Mel. will operate their large farm on the South Line, Brant.

HER 85th BIRTHDAY.
In an item which appeared in last week's paper we referred to Mrs. Hutton, of Brant, celebrating her 8th birthday. This should have read 85th as this venerable old lady has seen eighty-five winters come and go.

PATRIOTIC CARNIVAL
Under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire on Tuesday evening, March 2nd. weather permitting See the "Suffragettes" play the Fluffy Ruffles" and other amusing surprises See bills for further particulars.

NEW MILLINERY PARLOR
Mrs. Gardner of Mount Forest has leased the building formerly occupied by Thos. Young, from the Walkerton Hosiery Co, and purposes opening millinery parlors in that building in time for the coming season's trade. Mrs. Gardner formerly conducted parlors in North Bay.

FARMS CHANGE HANDS.
Deals which resulted in the change in ownership of three Brant farms were transacted during the past week. Mr. Albert Waechter purchased Mr. A. Ritz's farm, Mr. Ritz bought Mr. Wm. Reilly's farm west of town and Mr. Reilly in turn is endeavoring to purchase Mr. Oliver McConnel's property, but the deal has not yet been closed.

DIED AT HOSPITAL
Mr. Archie L. Walker, a farmer from Alviston Ont, died at the Bruce County hospital on Friday last. The late Mr. Walker who was 67 years of age was operated on by Dr. Sinclair on Wednesday last for what was supposed to be a minor internal malady, but when the operation was commenced it was found that he had been suffering from cancer and was beyond recovery death coming on Friday. The remains were shipped to Alvist n for interment.

NO TRUTH IN IT
A story was in circulation last week to the effect that John Russell, son of Mr. Robt. Russel had been killed while fighting with the Princess Patricias regiment in France. This, however, is not true and originated from the fact that in the Canadian casuality list there appeared the name of John Russell, but the victim was a married man, whose home was in Calgary. It also transpires that the local boy is not with the Princess Pats and has not yet reached the firing line with his regiment.

DIED IN HANOVER
Mrs. Richard Brockelbank a former resident of Brant died at the home of her son, Joseph in Hanover on Sunday last at the advanced age of 82 years after a lengthy illness from a general breakdown of the system. The late Mrs. Brockelbank resided on the 4th. concession Brant for a great many years and moved with her son to Hanover on Feb. 1st. She was one of the township's most respected citizens and her demise is generally regretted. She it survived by four sons and three daughters, viz: Wm. H of Walkerton Thos. of Melville, Sask, Ad of Calgary and Joseph of Hanover and Mrs. Tindale of Hanover, Mrs. Dan McNaughton of Brant and Mrs. Teate of Brant. The funeral which was largely attended took place to the Hanover cemetery yesterday.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE
Jack Cahoon employed as hostler at the Walker House appeared in the police court on Tuesday on charges of having committed the serious offence of indecent assault on two different occasions. The offence leading up to the charges being laid was alleged to have taken place in the Walker house on Monday, the little daughter of Mr. Ward the proprietor, who is as yet not two years old, being the victim. The second charge, which was not pressed by the authorities was alleged to have taken place in the Queen's Hotel last summer, when Cahoon it is asserted was caught in the act of maltreating one of the girl employees of the hotel. After taking the evidence on the first charge Magistrate Tolton allowed the defendant his liberty on suspended sentence after reprimanding him severely.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.
Dr. Hall will give an address to the Women's Institute at Mrs. T. J. Cunningham's on Thursday, March 4th.

DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP
Messrs. Ross Woodham and "Scotty" Seales who have been conducting the Savoy Cafe have dissolved partnership. The business at the Cafe is now under the management of Mr. Seales alone.

SPECIAL MEETINGS
The Baptist and Christian church will hold special Evangelistic services commencing Monday evening, March 1st, at 8 o'clock. Pastor Rock will be assisted by Evangelist J. K. Fairful, late of Scotland. All are cordially welcome to participate in the benefit of these meetings.

FARMER'S CLUB.
A joint meeting of the Brant and Hanover Farmers' Club will be held in the Council Chamber, Hanover, Tuesday, March 2nd at 8 p.m. All interested in agriculture are cordially invited. Mr. Duff, of Markdale, and Mr. N. C. McKay, of Walkerton, will address the meeting.—C. Lamb, Sec'y.

MARRIED IN TORONTO.
The marriage of Miss Elza J. Johnston, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert Johnston of Brant Tp., to Mr. Thos. Cook, took place at the Methodist parsonage, Grange Avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, Feb. 17th. by Rev. E. F. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Cook will reside in Toronto.

INSTALLED IRON PLANER.
Mr. Seraphine Ellinghausen of The Walkerton General Casting Foundry installed a new iron planer in his foundry, last week, and is now ready to do all kinds of iron planing. This machine, which cost over $500 is the very latest type and guarantees first-class work

DEFEATED IN HANOVER.
The local High School hockey team went down to defeat before the Chesley school team in Hanover on Friday last, they having to content themselves with the small end of a 10 to 4 score. The game despite the one-sided score was keenly contested and was witnessed by a large crowd of rooters including many hockey enthusiasts from Chesley and Walkerton.

WIARTON DEFEATS SARNIA.
The Wiarton O. H. A. Intermediate team have taken another step towards the silverware by defeating Sarnia in the tunnel town on Saturday evening by 5-4. The return game which is being played in Wiarton as we go to press (Wednesday night) will surely result in a win for Wiarton. Walkertonians in general wish the Wiarton septette every success, both in the O. H. A. and the N. H. L.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.
On Friday evening, Feb. 26th, the Walkerton people will be tendered another treat in the shape of an illustrated lecture to be given by Prof. Will of Toronto University. The Topic "German Cannon and Gallic Art," will be fully illustrated by splendid views and will be well worth the small price of admission. A good program will be given besides. A silver collection not less than 15 cents each will be taken at the door. Proceeds in aid of the Red Cross Society.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.
The Daughters of the Empire wish to acknowledge with thanks the following donations received since their last regular meeting. Soldiers Aid Tea-room $50; Johnston's Corners School, proceeds of Box Social $[illegible]; Young men of the town surplus from dances $8; Max Player $1 30 and Helen Wilson $5. They appreciate very much these additions to their funds. A large shipment containing 90 pair of socks and other supplies was sent on Feburary 12th to the Red Cross Headquarters. The chapter would be grateful if those who still have work out would send it in as soon as possible that another shipment may be made in the near future.

DIED IN LUCKNOW.
A despatch from Lucknow which appeared in Tuesday's London Advertiser, refers to the sudden death of Mr. J. G. Murdock, a member of the county council, who is well-known here, as follows:—

Citizens were shocked this morning to hear of the death of J. G. Murdock, reeve of Lucknow, during last night, at his house, on Ross street. Mr. Murdock had officiated as an elder in the Presbyterian Church in the morning and had also attended the funeral of Walter Stewart. On returning home he complained of a slight illness which proved to be acute indigestion, from which he died shortly before 1 o'clock this morning. Mr. Murdock was for some time president of the West Bruce Liberal Association. He was also president of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance and president of the Farmers' Elevator and Shipping Company. He was an enthusiastic curler and bowler, always manifested an active interest in the welfare of the community. His wife and three small sons survive him. He was a member of the I.O.O.F., which order will conduct the funeral service on Friday afternoon, interment to be at Greenhill Cemetery.

OPERATED ON.
Miss Mae Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Campbell was operated on in the Bruce County Hospital on Tuesday for appendicitis. The operation was successful and Miss Mae's many friends will be pleased to know that she is recovering.

$20 AND COSTS.
Jno. Fisk the Indian lister, who appeared before Magistrate Richardson on Wednesday last on a charge of being under the influence of liquor was found guilty and fined $20 and costs. This will not only be a lesson to Fisk but should also be a warning to other listers, who are inclined to insist on having their wee drop, regardless of consequences.

OUT ON BAIL.
David Robertson a bachelor farmer of Kincardine township appeared in the police court here on Thursday last on a charge of attempted rape alleged to have been committed on January 15th, on Ethel Gulliver a girl under 14 years of age from the Barnado Home. From the evidence produced, it appears that the little girl was making her home across the road from Robertson's with a neighbor named McKenzie and on the day of the alleged crime, was found alone in the house by Robertson, who according to the girl's story made advances to her. No evidence was submitted for the defence by Mr. O. E. Klein who is defending the prisoner and the magistrate sent him up for trial, granting him his liberty on furnishing bail to the extent of $2400. The girl in the case was taken back to Toronto by an official from the Home.

W.C.T.A. MEETING.
The women temperance prayer meeting held in the Baptist church last Wednesday evening was well attended. Rev. Rock, pastor of the church presided and spoke of the great work of the W.C.T.A. was doing the world over and briefly referred to the late Frances Willard and also to the representative, Mr. Oscar Irwin who these women are supporting at the front. A well rendered solo was given by Mr. A. Langham. Rev. Walker of the Methodist church gave a fine address on the relation of the present war to the liquor traffic and among other things said this war has more than ever branded the liquor traffic as quoted. Russia as prohibiting the manufacture of liquor, France as forbidding the use of their national drink during the present war and of the curtailing of the traffic in England by lessening the hours for sale and Mr. Walker was listened to with the utmost attention of all. Mr. A. Royce then favored the meeting with the hymn, "Weighed in the Balance and Wanting" which in itself was very appropriate and by a warning for all not to trifle with the intoxicating cup and its attendant evils lest we to be weighed and found wanting. Rev. McLelman and Sanderson and three members of the local W.C.T.N. led in prayer. Meeting closed by singing, God bless our native land and benediction by Rev. Rock.

DEFEATED IN LISTOWEL.
The hopes of the Walkerton hockey team for being runners up in the contest for the silver of the Northern League were suddenly blasted on Wednesday of last week, when they were defeated in Listowel by the one-sided score of 14-4. Everyone is ready to admit that the better team won, but the large score registered against the locals is accounted for by the fact that they were handicaped on the narrow ice and were not given a square deal by the referee. However with no disparagement to the locals, all things considered, we have to hand it to the Listowel team, every one of whom are good stick-handlers, excellent skaters and know the fine points of the game. This however, is not much credit to the town as most of them are imported players. The Colts journeyed to Listowel by special train, accompanied by about two hundred rooters all cheered lustily for them but notwithstanding this they could not get going the first half ending with the score of 8-2 against them while in the second period they notched 2 to their opponent's 6, making the final score 14-4 which gave the round to Listowel with a margin of six goals. This has finished league hockey in Walkerton for this season but some good exhibition games will be played in the near future, among the teams expected to come here are Harriston, Mount Forest and Wiarton. Although the Colts who are strictly home-brews, have been defeated, they should be congratulated on the very credible showing they have made, this having been the most successful hockey season in years. They went down to defeat before an aggregation of imported players and therefore losing the round is no discredit to them. We hope to see them remain here for next season in which case with this year's experience, they should give a better account of themselves than they have this season which would be going some.

BORN

TSCHIRHARDT—In Walkerton on Wednesday, February 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tschirhardt, (nee Miss Florence Giesler), a son.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of The Telescope

In speaking of dealing and trading at home, we have been informed, that although we have two foundries in this town, our iron retailers get almost all of their supplies from other places. Why should this be, when they can secure their supplies right here in town and in doing so they would thereby leave considerable money with the citizens and working men of the town.

A. FRIEND.

Letter from Paris.

During the past week, the TELESCOPE received the following letter from Paris, France, written by Mr. Adrian Reaburn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Reaburn, who has been in Paris for many years. Mr. Reaburn is agent for the American Express Co., and New York Central lines in the French capitol. We extend our thanks to him for his communication, which our readers will find to be of a very interesting nature.

Paris, France, Feb. 11th, 1915.

Editor "The Telescope"
Walkerton, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

While returning to the office this afternoon and noting in passing along from the station the various little street scenes, it came to me that here was something altogether different from the Paris known to the average traveller, and that it would be of interest to jot down on paper a few impressions in regard to same.

Paris, up to the declaration of war, had become an exceedingly noisy city, full of trams, motor omnibuses, automobiles and various modes of conveyance known to the modern and cosmopolitan city, together with the usual hurrying crowds of people bent on business, pleasure or both combined, both French and foreigners: but when war was declared, a vast change came over Paris and its people. For some time there was even more movement than usual, but a very different kind. The American tourists filled the various steamship and shipping offices, and at first sight it appeared as if half the "States" had suddenly been transferred to Paris, so full was the city of our American cousins with their high pitched voices asking imperiously all sorts of questions, both practical and ridiculous, but all to one end, namely, "What was the safest and quickest way to reach God's Country." The trains from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and other European countries continued to discharge multitude upon multitudes of vast throngs of Uncle Sam's citizens in hospitable Paris, with the result that a great number of even wealthy people were held up here without funds of any description which were of value, and had to be temporarily assisted in various ways. Finally, however, this host managed in one way or another to get back home after leaving practically all their baggage to follow them later when the steamship service had somewhat settled down.

In addition to all this, the mobilization of the French army during the first four weeks after the declaration of war, put a stop to passenger service on the several railroads, with the exception of a few trains a day, while on the other hand, they were busy transporting to the front regiment after regiment of the regular troops as well as conveying the units of the reserves to their concentration camps. Seeing all this vast movement in operation brings home the fact that war on the present scale makes of all but a few of those concerned therein but infinitesimal parts of a great machine, and that the customs and habits of whole nations and continents are changed at one stroke: peaceable office employees of today are tomorrow en route, along with thousands of their fellow-workers, to distant fortresses to help in repelling the invader, and whole offices are emptied as if by enchantment, no one left to carry on the ordinary affairs of life but the older men whose military service is over for good.

At the present time we have reached a sort of stalemate, with a gain here and a loss there, but the general situation remains as it has been for the past couple of months, but everyone is anxiously awaiting Spring, and trusting that there will then be such a strong and impetuous forward movement, on the part of the Allies, that the Germans will soon be fighting and in their own country, and that Autumn will see the end of this terrible scourge which is devastating all Europe, not only that part of it which is actually engaged but all the so - called neutral countries who are forced to mobilize their total fighting strength at such stupendous cost to themselves.

But to back to impressions; or more correctly, novel scenes, we today saw from the great Paris, St. Lazare, station a whole company of new recruits of young Belgians in full uniform, marching through the main streets of the city, just as if they were in their own country and were used to doing the same thing day after day, while probably here and there in the crowds of people watching them you see groups of English regulars, French

Continued on page 8.

The British Navy On North Sea Duty

The Men On This Hard Task Are Said To Be Hardly Well Enough Fed

(By Archibald Hurd.)

A story is told of the captain of a ship, who, in interviewing his new cook, remarked: "Well, I see you have been at sea before, but never as your captain's cook. Now, always remember that the happiness of the ship's company—indeed, the success or failure of the commission—depend entirely on you, for if the captain does not have well-cooked meals—particularly breakfast—there will be trouble for everyone."

I am reminded of this anecdote by a letter which has reached me on the feeding of the navy. The welfare and temper of others on board ship besides the captain depend on good food of a suitable character, well cooked. This correspondent writes:

Notwithstanding that our men are undergoing hardships of all kinds—more particularly those engaged on the cruisers which are doing patrol duty night and day in all kinds of weather—nothing has been added to the rations of the lower deck ratings, and consequently the ordinary food supplied in times of peace is being served out.

I have no doubt that under ordinary circumstances the official rations are sufficient, but now that the men have to withstand the rigors of a winter in the North Sea, I am fully satisfied they are insufficient, especially for growing youths. You have probably full details of the food supplied to our men, and may I ask you that you will examine them? For breakfast bread and tea, and the same for the afternoon meal. It is true each man receives 4d. per day, but how far will this go in purchasing from the canteen such items as bacon, cheese, etc., particularly as the charges are much in excess of those existing in shops or stores? . . . It will, I am sure, appeal to you that rations suitable for, say, the Mediterranean, the Pacific, or Persian Gulf are quite inadequate for withstanding the intense cold of the north. True, the men have warmer clothing, but you must keep the fires inside going more strongly if you want the machinery of the body to work satisfactorily.

WINTER IN THE NORTH SEA.

This is a subject on which nothing has been said in public, and one wonders whether the Director-General of the Medical Department has made any representation to the Board of Admiralty with reference to victualling. Doctors agree that a diet which may be very good in hot weather is unsuitable in cold, particularly winter at sea in northern latitudes. It is quite as essential to keep the body properly stoked as the furnaces of the ship. Letters from officers of the army in the trenches reveal the craving they have for sweet things, and the explanation is simple: sugar is warming. The same is true of fat. Of all foods the men of the fleet just now require sugar and fat substances, even if they have to forego their tinned salmon and anchovy paste.

The navy is a mystery to the civilian ashore. How is it fed? Lieut. C. Vivian Osborne some time ago described the victualling of the navy in the following passage:

Each man is now allowed a standard ration valued at 6d, consisting of a half-pound of beef, one pound of bread, one pound of potatoes, one-half ounce of chocolate (enough to make a pint), one and three-quarter ounces of tea (which provides tea for three meals) and two pounds of sugar a week, one-quarter of a pint of fresh milk in harbor or of condensed milk at sea. Pickles may be taken instead of the jam ration, and coffee instead of a portion of the tea ration. Half a gill of rum per day is allowed to men over 20 years of age. In addition to this, every man gets an allowance of 4d a day, which is intended to be spent on food, and which can be spent either at the ship's store or at the canteen, or, if preferred, need not be spent at all.

From the ship's store the men can get at very low prices a further quantity of any of the articles enumerated above, or haricot beans, marrowfat peas (both preserved in casks), suet, tinned salmon or tinned rabbit. The two latter are great favorites, and can be issued instead of the weekly corned beef ration; or, at the canteen, the men can get fresh vegetables, fish, sausages, eggs and bacon, suet, fruit, cheese, ham, in fact, almost any food which appears desirable to a man of the working classes.

That the canteen of the present day is an excellent institution there can be little doubt. It is under careful Government supervision both as regards quality and price of the articles sold, and for the privilege of its monopoly the canteen firm pays a rent which in a large ship amounts to some £300 or more. This rent is used as a ship fund entirely for the benefit of the crew, to forward sport, to assist entertainments and charities, and to aid the wives or widows of men who have been injured, or who have died in the ship. Thus, by combining a standard daily ration with an allowance which the men can spend themselves, a nutritive diet is assured, while the sameness of routine is avoided.

The meat must have been killed one day before delivery, and before purchase is very carefully inspected by an officer who has received special training in this work.

The meat is all English, for the sailor is very particular in this matter. Some years ago, when mutton was first introduced to vary the monotony of continual beef, a large consignment of excellent New Zealand mutton was supplied to the ships in one of our home ports. The men heard that the mutton was from New Zealand, and with one accord threw it into the harbor.

THE FLEETMAN'S MEAL HOURS

The standard of quality of the navy's food has never been better than it is to-day; that, in justice to the director of victualling, is conceded—in fact, one yachtsman now holding a commission said that he had never seen food of better quality.

What are the meal hours?

He starts at 5 a.m. with a pint of cocoa. That is meal number one. Meal number two is at 8 a.m., three hours after the first so-called meal, during which time he will have been continuously on the job, often in cold, bitter weather, with beautiful salt water splashing up to his knees, and perhaps a pull in a duty boat for four or five miles, at any rate we believe the first meal will have been pretty well digested by the time his duties allow him to again refresh himself. The second meal will provide him with a pint of tea or coffee, bread and butter, with perhaps a bloater, kipper, or portion of corned beef, according to fancy.

Then follows four hours of various work and the meal of the day, consisting of joint, vegetables, and perhaps a sweet of some sort to follow. Another four hours and tea is served, which is just a light meal of a basin of tea and bread and butter, sometimes jam. At 7.30 p.m. he has a supper, if so disposed, purchased entirely out of his own pocket; at all events it is so in ninety per cent. of cases. This is followed by any exercise the individual cares for, and he usually retires to his hammock at 10 p.m.

Now, the points that emerge from the consideration of this question of the dietary of the navy are three. First, the quality is good; second, the variety is much greater than it was; third, the cooking is better than it used to be. As has been pointed out previously in this column, the health of the navy has greatly improved ever since Lord Fisher's food reforms were introduced. The real matter of doubt is whether, in view of the climatic conditions of the North Sea, which are extremely harsh and unpleasant, the dietary is capable of improvement as a temporary measure to meet temporary conditions. It goes without saying that the nation desires that the fleetmen shall have food which will nourish them and keep them warm and fit. Whether the existing naval dietary is the real one for men who are facing the hardships of the North Sea, and is incapable of improvement, is a matter on which only medical men can speak with authority. The question is certainly worth investigation.

New Powder Makes No Flame

Flashless powder is probably being used by artillery in Europe. No official statement has come across the sea that this remarkable shell and shrapnel from field guns, but the probabilities are that it is playing its part in the great struggle.

It is a wonderful thing that cannon may be fired day or night without revealing their position. In the days of the charcoal powders a cloud of white smoke belched from a gun at the moment of discharge. Sometimes it settled around the gun position, sometimes it hung over the field of fire, sometimes it rose high, and sometimes floated away, but it always instantly revealed to the enemy the position of the gun or guns, no matter with what secrecy the artillery had occupied its position and no matter how cleverly it had been masked. At the first fire the guns told where they were and became a target for other guns. In those days the guns were laid for direct fire where the target is visible through the sights of the gun and the gun may be visible from the target and the smoke told its story to the enemy.

With the incoming of the nitroglycerin and nitro-cellulose powders only a whiff or haze of bluish thin smoke left the gun at the moment of discharge. It was not visible at a short distance from the gun. Dust blown from the ground in front of the gun was more likely to reveal its position to the enemy than the smoke or haze of the so-called smokeless powder. There was recently alleged to be a discovery of making a field glass which would show this bluish powder vapor as dense smoke, but a good many discoveries that arrive at the state of publication never arrive at the state of fact, and this peculiar smoke-revealing glass may have been one of these. Guns may be put in position now where the enemy is invisible from the enemy's position, and no smoke will reveal their location. The aeroplane and other machines are relied on to find where those guns are firing.

But smokeless powder was not flashless powder. Fired at night a glare showed the approximate position of the gun. The glare from the three-inch field piece was visible for miles, and the darker the night the brighter the glare. The blast of light from the defiladed gun might give no information as to range or distance, but it told the story of direction. By the invention of a flashless powder the glare has been so reduced that at a reasonable distance from the guns their position will not be betrayed.

In the London Mail of late date W. Beach Thomas, in an article on The French Officer at the Front — A Soldier and a Gentleman, wrote, among a good sum of other matter, this:

"One commandant, who must, I know, have fought very finely, talked with me one day for some five hours round the only subject, but what he talked was not so much war as peace. The man had a passion for peace. He was clearly a considerable mathematician and somewhat of a man of science. He had studied closely the science of artillery. He told me, for example, of experiments, now being successfully concluded, for the manufacture of a powder which produces a blue flame on explosion—a color which is virtually invisible at night. But his interest was academic, though practical. He hated nothing more than explosives. The sight of a shattered bridge roused him to a passionate outburst. 'These things belong to humanity, and it is a great crime against humanity that they should be shattered to the four winds.' He regarded the war solely as a tragic [illegible] to a greater and permanent gain. The deaths and pains of men, the cruelty to horses, the loss of harvests, the ruin of peace of mind, the breaking of the quiet passage of civil life, the shattering of historic buildings—all these filled him with a great righteous wrath."

Therein was the reference to flashless powder. It cannot be an accurate statement that the experiments are now being successfully concluded, because experiments have been long under way in the United States Army, and the belief is that they were successfully concluded some time ago. Three years ago Captain William J. Westervelt of the fifth Field Artillery, United States Army, wrote a book on Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery Officers, which was published by order of the secretary of war, in which he said:

"In recent years the belief has grown that military powders should not only be smokeless but flashless as well, so as not to disclose the position of a firing unit. The ordinary form of smokeless powder has a very high temperature on explosion, and when the projectile leaves the gun the strong luminous flash, with unburnt slivers of powder coming out with the blast, is clearly visible for great distances. The problem has been fairly well solved; the field artillery board has experimented with a reasonably satisfactory flashless powder, and comparing its visibility with that of service powders has recommended,

"'That the present service powder has a flash of such brilliance as to make dismounted and mounted defilade practically useless, so far as concealment is concerned.

"'That if flashless powder can be made to give as good ballistic results as the service powders they are to be preferred.

"'It is believed that before long the service will be supplied with a powder quite as good ballistically as the present powder, and at the same time practically flashless.'"—Washington Star.

HAD A BAD COLD
WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.
TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING
FINALLY
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURED HIM.

Mr. William H. Graham, [illegible], B.C., writes: "[illegible] about the middle of last October (1913) I caught a cold which got worse in spite of all treatment; I could [illegible] about November 22nd, a friend said 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' [illegible] I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone with a severe cold, as its powers are most marvellous, and I never intend being without it at all times."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Common Cold.

This is the season for head colds. Almost everyone is suffering from a cold of greater or less severity, which is quite as communicable as any of the more dangerous communicable diseases. After one has passed the age of five years colds are not so dangerous, and can usually be "worked off," but before this age and especially during the period of infancy, colds are very dangerous because they usually produce bronchitis and frequently broncho-pneumonia, which is a very fatal disease for babies.

Once the baby has contracted a cold it is rather difficult to cure it, so that the obvious thing to do is to prevent its occurrence. Keep baby away from all who have colds, especially when they are coughing and sneezing, for it is in this manner that the disease is transmitted. If the mother has a cold and the baby is nursing at the breast the mother should keep a towel around her head, covering her nose and mouth, while baby is nursing. Baby should sleep in a separate room from any one who has a cold. By following these simple rules he can usually be kept free from the disease.

If baby already has a cold he should be seen by a doctor, if it is at all severe. In any case it is important that the air he breathes should be fresh, warm and moist.

Reserve Officers Are Heroes.

Among the reserve officers now serving at the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, are three who are each wearing the Royal Humane Society's medal and the Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year.

War News Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at the seat of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep.

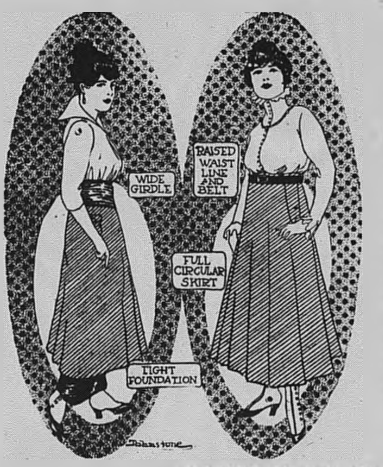
The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak heart.

Miss Hilda Dicaire, Martintown, Ont., writes: "In August, 1914, I [illegible] for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE GOING OUT AND THE COMING IN



THIS IS THE 1914 SKIRT, BUT— JUST NOTICE THE FLARE AND BELT IN THE 1915 STYLE.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.

This disease, often called rheumatic gout, occurs most frequently in elderly persons, and particularly attacks women. Where there may be any inherited tendency to the disease, the person must take great care of the diet and avoid constipation, which is absolutely fatal to diseases which arise from rheumatic constitutions. In the first place, rheumatic gout being set up by the retention of poison in the blood, food has a marked effect upon its production. Rheumatic persons should also drink plenty of milk and take walking exercise without unduly tiring themselves. The first symptom is usually a slight pain, growing worse in damp or wet weather; this pain soon increases in violence, the joint grows stiff and the head of the bone gets flattened in the joint. Masses of new bone grow out and surround the joint, producing after a time great deformity.

Damp house and damp situations must be avoided and the underwear should always be of wool. Carlsbad salts are perhaps the best to take. Even a small dose of Epsom salts taken in a glassful of hot water the first thing in the morning has had beneficial results. Rubbing the joints well with camphorated oil, the last thing at night, is sometimes of value in easing the pain. Vapor and Turkish baths are also very beneficial, and a very hot bath, in which a large handful of soda has been dissolved, if taken immediately before going to bed, will do good. Any treatment must be long continued, and in fact, even when the joints appear to have become supple there must be well regulated, as an attack may return at any time. Nor is the system really quite rid of the disease, even though it may be warded off for a long time. This disease can only be checked if it is taken in time before any serious deformity has infected the joints.

THE CAUSE OF A RED NOSE.

A red nose may be caused by many things, and frequently depends upon the individual's physical state. Nervousness, indigestion, extreme cold and chilblains are some of the causes, as well as congestion of the circulation in any part of the body. If arising from any of these causes they must be removed before the color of the nose will become normal. When caused by chilblains the red nose is bound to recur with the return of cold weather. Preventative measures are the best. The simplest remedy is to saturate a sponge with benzine and hold it to the nose for five minutes before going out in the cold, or before entering a heated room. Never eat anything that disagrees with the digestion, and wear warm woollen clothes next to the skin. All clothes should be loose and comfortable, as when the circulation is bad, any tightness in this will restrict the flow of the blood and tend to increase the redness of the nose.

A CRYING BABY

A day or two ago I read an astonishing article upon the value of crying for a baby. It gravely stated that a baby should be allowed to cry for its good, but that three or four hours a day would be quite sufficient! Poor little mite! And baby that cries for three or four hours during the day, would certainly be a fit subject for a doctor's visit. There is a mistaken idea that crying is good for infants. It is nothing of the sort. A comfortable, clean and well cared for baby will not cry [illegible] It is the [illegible] baby that cries continually. Crying is [illegible] for a baby, and may result in its seriously injuring itself. When a baby cries take it up and examine it [illegible] that it is perfectly comfortable, then if it has been so that it will not face the light, and the baby will generally drop to sleep almost at once. Regularity [illegible] success in managing a baby, but do not let it cry for hours under the mistaken idea that you are strengthening the baby's lungs. The crying is only exhausting the poor mite, mentally and physically.

NASAL CATARRH.

This trouble often starts with a cold in the head, and if neglected may continue a long time until it becomes chronic. The mucus collects and drops down the back of the throat and causes many unpleasant symptoms. The treatment requires to be persisted in for some time. Pour a teaspoonful of chloride of ammonium into a quart bottle and pour over it a pint of boiling water. Inhale this vapor through both mouth and nose every evening before going to bed. In the morning sniff up the nostrils a teaspoonful of water in which a teaspoonful of common salt has been dissolved. Spit out any of the solution which gets into the throat. Rub the nose well with a little vaseline.

STYES ON THE EYELIDS

Styes generally consist of inflammation at the roots of the eyelashes. They generally denote an impoverished state of the blood, and the general health needs inquiring into. Iron is a good tonic to take and the dialysed form, ten drops in water twice a day after meals, which usually works wonders. The local treatment of the stye is to foment it with hot water until it comes to a head and shows a yellow spot. This should be pricked with a sterilised needle. This will permit the matter to escape, and if the place is well bathed with hot water in which a little boracic acid has been dissolved, the inflammation will soon subside.

CHILBLAINS.

These are the plague of life in winter with a great many children, not so much with grown-ups. Happy is the man or woman to whom they are unknown. Once, years ago, I was consulted by a grey-haired professor of over 81—a clergyman he was—for a tiny swelling on one of his toes, which proved to be a chilblain. He had never seen one before. The best preventive is plenty of exercise, and not putting the feet [illegible] near the fire for warmth, but warmth by friction or exercise. [illegible] But over and above the result of exposure—either to undue heat or to coldness—is the state of the blood to be considered. As a rule chilblains to any extent affect persons who are insufficiently nourished, and who need better food. Oatmeal, eggs, cocoa, plenty of milk are usually indicated for the babes who suffer, and not seldom you may give stimulants with considerable advantage—say a tablespoonful of good port wine twice a day to a child of 10-12.

REMEDIES.—The remedies for chilblains are innumerable. Nothing is better than iodine, some use iodine ointment, rubbed in twice daily. But tincture of iodine painted on each night cures promptly. Often a single application is sufficient. "Broken" chilblains, as they are called, are the worst form of the plague. That always means malnutrition, and usually poverty in the house. The ordinary chilblain has suppurated, and an ulcer has been established. Dress this with resin ointment, thickly spread on lint and change twice daily. Feed the child well and give it a little wine if possible.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE.

There are various kinds of pimples which affect the face, and all are decidedly objectionable. One form especially affects young people of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 20, who are naturally sensitive to their appearance, and who become often very depressed at the resistance of the trouble to the remedies the doctor advises. They need never worry; with a little patience all will come right. This complaint, technically termed acne, usually disappears spontaneously when full growth is reached; even when no particular treatment has been followed.

TREATMENT:—The best thing these boys or girls can do is to bathe the face night and morning for ten minutes in very hot water; then rub it dry with the roughest towel they can procure. Before this any blackheads should be carefully squeezed out with thumb and finger. [illegible] Pimples later on in life generally signify unwholesome living in some way, mostly in the way of eating and drinking. [illegible] though occasionally pimples, as well as boils and carbuncles, spring merely from [illegible] If these troubles do not appear intermittently, the first step to be taken is to have the system overhauled and properly cleansed. And the second is to eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables. It is well always to avoid salt meats, salt fish, bacon, pork, with highly seasoned food of any kind.

ANAEMIA

Anaemia, or deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood is nearly always the result of some unnatural habit of living; that is of course, when it is not merely the symptom of serious organic disease, and so to be treated only in accordance with the doctor's expert advice. [illegible] Young girls from 15 to 25 often suffer from a more pronounced form of anaemia, technically termed chlorosis. [illegible] the figure of the Venus de Medici—the most beautiful female form of antiquity—is no less than 27 inches round the waist. [illegible] both sexes (though woman is the worst offender) would do far more to elevate the physical tone of the race, than any other measure that can be pointed out. Nearly all the diseases of female life arise from early neglect. At every young ladies' school the insistance of an after-breakfast visit to a place that need not be named should be a routine event. It is far more important towards a virtuous life than even the Catechism. Properly nutritious food is the first essential for anaemic persons of each and every degree. Iron, of course, helps: the best vehicle is the Pharmacopoeia tincture in 15 drops doses, freely diluted, and given after meals. In very bad cases a drop of arsenic in solution greatly helps the good effect. But these drugs should always be dispensed by a qualified chemist; or there might be trouble. Plenty of outdoor exercise is of course essential to every healthy life; only it should always stop short of fatigue for those who are not strong.

Largest Electric Generating Set.

The Philadelphia Electric Company is constructing a new electric generating station on Christian street, where will be installed the largest prime mover electric generating unit ever built.

The turbo-alternators will make up the entire equipment of the new plant. The first will be a [illegible] kilowatt set and the second a 30,000 kilowatt set. The first-mentioned machine, now under consideration at the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company, is the largest generating set ever built. It consists of a steam turbine engine direct connected to an alternating current electric generator. The set measures over all 61 feet 2 inches in length, 21 feet 7 inches in width, and 15 feet 10 inches in height. Complete, it will weigh 500 tons. The turbine is a 5-stage Curtis machine operating at a steam pressure of 215 pounds. The largest surface type condensers ever built are used in connection with this engine.

SLANDERING THE LADIES

(Brantford Expositor)

The only thing which would seem to make it reasonably certain that the [illegible] skirt is to return, for a time at least, is the fact that it looks ridiculous. And anything ridiculous is sure to appeal to the feminine fancy when it comes to deciding what to wear.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BRITISH UNDER THE STRESS OF WAR

(Bishop Wm. F. Anderson in Christian Advocate.)

"Business as usual" [illegible] which greets one everywhere in the London marts of trade and in other cities of Great Britain at this time. It is a pretty accurate expression of real conditions. If a man were to be dropped out of some other planet into the heart of London, he might easily conclude that conditions were about normal, barring, perhaps, a [illegible] subject of the war and the contents of the newspapers. [illegible]

While the [illegible] "a nation of shopkeepers," it is expressive of a national characteristic which is very striking. The imperturbability of the typical citizen of Great Britain these days is something of a surprise to an American in view of the gravity of the situation. It must be admitted, as is often noted, that the Britisher is a rather smug and comfortable individual. Let no one suppose, however, that he has not a reason to give for the faith that is in him. If he is questioned as to why he is so composed under present distressing conditions, his answer is ready at hand.

When it is suggested that the enemy is likely to invade the British Isles, our friend smiles significantly and remarks that he is rather of the opinion that the British "navy" will have something to say upon that subject. Those of us who dwell in the vast domain of America hardly appreciate how absolutely essential to the very life of Great Britain is the defence of an incomparable sea power. The Englishman not only sees the relation of this to the well-being of his country, but he swells with pride at the thought of her admitted primacy upon the high waterways of the world. Nor has his confidence been in the least shaken by the losses of recent weeks. His comment is that "the ship was an old one and really did not contribute much strength to the navy's fighting power," or "the loss is not great in comparison with the total strength of our fleet"; or, "naturally we must be prepared for some reverses."

THE MINISTRY BEHIND THE GUNS

You will also find the English citizen having the unction of solid comfort to his soul because of the character and ability of the men who are directing the affairs of the government and carrying forward the expedition of the war. It is a frequent comment that Great Britain has probably now as strong a government as in all her history. It is indeed, the rather justifiable boast of the Liberals who are now in power. Already Prime Minister Asquith is written up as one of the very greatest of Premiers in the entire history of the nation. In the estimate of many representative men of the present, he ranks even the great Gladstone, for it is declared that Gladstone never did and never could have done what Mr. Asquith has achieved for popular government and democratic ideals. A galaxy of brilliant names may, with all consistency, be mentioned in the same connection.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, commands the confidence of all parties in the nation to a most remarkable degree. In this respect he is not only in the first class, he is in a class by himself.

Mr. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is probably the best hated and the best loved man in England—loved by the people, among whom he is truly one; hated by the ultra-aristocrats. But the balance turns more and more to the side of confidence, admiration and even love. When it is remembered that the cost of the war to Great Britain is a million pounds per day, the magnitude of his problem will be appreciated. He is a veritable Napoleon in finance. The loan of three hundred and fifty million pounds went through like lightning, under his masterful hand, with many thousands of pounds to spare.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, is the youngest of the "Big Four," being [illegible] That he has the daring of youth no one will question. There are times when he is charged with being impulsive—yes, even reckless; but the answer of his friends is that this is a time in history when aggressive leadership is required. To have seen this great quartette of Britain's leaders day after day last autumn in the halls of Parliament, earnestly at work upon the nation's problem and destiny, was an experience never to be forgotten.

Secretary McKenna, in charge of home affairs, and a number of other leaders who are grouped naturally with this distinguished company, are contributing in large fashion to the general confidence of the entire population.

A SECOND "BIG FOUR."

Turning away from Parliament to the battle line, it is seen at once that "K. of K." Kitchener of Khartoum—stands out as the man of the hour. A distinguished Irishman points to him as a fine illustration of the saying that an Englishman possesses all the characteristics of a poker, except its occasional warmth; but in the estimate of the English nation, Kitchener knows the business of warfare and will make good in this conflict. Field Marshal Sir John French, Admiral Jellicoe and the dauntless Lord Fisher, now seventy-four years young, as they delight to say, together with Kitchener, for another "Big Four" in whom the Great Britain of to-day has unshaken and perfect confidence.

A WELDED EMPIRE.

Recent happenings have produced a situation which contributes much to the general feeling of security. It is the confidence in a united empire. At the time of the Boer war there was much division of sentiment, and many good and conscientious men could not go with the Government in approval of that expedition. But to-day there every man, woman and child is convinced of the necessity of Great Britain's part in the war under present conditions. I happened to be in the House of Parliament the day that John Redmond, in a thrilling speech, committed unqualifiedly the whole Irish constituency. And this solidity of sentiment seems to include not only the British Isles, but all parts of the Empire. On another one of those eventful days, report was made as to the attitude of Canada, Australia, South Africa and India. It is said that there has been no such day in Parliament in many years. The report from India evoked the wildest enthusiasm. [illegible] The present attitude of those who fought against England in the Boer war, notably of General Botha, is regarded as one of the greatest tributes which could possibly be given to the wisdom of Britain's treatment of her colonies. And certainly it would be difficult to gainsay the claim. Such a transformation in the brief period of twelve years is, indeed, a notable triumph.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CAUSE.

But the chief source of comfort in the experience of the British people is in their belief in the downright justice of the Empire's participation in this war. If it be suggested that it means a long struggle, involving great loss of life and of property, the answer invariably is, "What else could we do? Now that Britain has kept her word, no sacrifice is too great, either of life or of property. If our representatives had betrayed us by a cowardly shirking of our responsibilities, we would have had no heart for anything, we could only have hung our heads in shame. But now that the honor of the nation is preserved and Britain's word and bond are both permanently established at their face value, though at great cost, everything we have is at the service of the country in its hour of need." "Thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just" has made its way from the classic pages of the Bard of Avon into the very bone and sinew of the nation's life. This is the message of the pulpit to the people of England at this time, whether of the Established or Nonconformist Church. It forms the undercurrent and spiritual tone of the public services which are largely and earnestly attended on both weekdays and Sunday. The teachers and preachers of morals and religion are making the hour of the nation's stress and strain an opportunity for a relegation of faith in and dependence upon the living God.

One evening a few weeks ago an American met upon the streets of London a British soldier who had just returned from the battle line. Taking him by the hand, the American said to Tommy Atkins that it was a brave part which he was playing and that issues so important as to involve the whole cause of civilization were involved in the struggle; that personally he (the American) felt a debt of gratitude for the service rendered to the cause of liberty and progress by the defence of honor and of right. The soldier disclaimed any credit for the sacrifices made in the hardships of life in the trenches, but simply replied, "It does seem, in view of the interests at stake, that every man of stuff should offer himself gladly for his country's welfare, doesn't it?" And Britain's men of stuff are enlisting with a rising tide of enthusiasm for the protection of the nation's flag, the security of the Empire, and the advance of civilization.

New York City, Jan. 12, 1915.

ORIGIN OF THE CURFEW.

The Cover Fir Bell Was Rung Way Back in King Alfred's Time

What is the curfew? Its etymology carries its history with it. The word comes from the French couvre-feu (cover fire), a bell tolled at evening as a signal to the inhabitants to cover fires, extinguish lights and retire to rest. It is erroneously said to have been instituted in England by William the Conqueror as an arbitrary bit of tyranny, and the nursery historian has waxed sentimental over the wrongs of the conquered Saxon, and conjured up pictures that must be balm to the downtrodden Celt. Even Thomson tells us:

The shivering wretches at the curfew sound
Dejected sunk into their sordid beds.

But the couvre-feu was known before William's time, both in England and on the continent. He did, indeed, issue an edict on the subject, and although this edict may incidentally have helped to put down the Saxon beer clubs, which were hotbeds of political conspiracies, its primary aim was as a precaution against fire. That danger was a never present one in those days of chimneyless wooden houses.

The ancient city ordinances of London abound in stringent fire regulations. None of them, however, was more effective than the "cover fire" bell, which as far back as the time of King Alfred was rung in certain places. In England, William's edict rendered compulsory an ancient custom. But it was a wise legislative act and not a bit of arbitrary tyranny. We find plenty of early traces of the custom or its equivalent, as, for instance, the blowing of a horn at the market place in continental Europe.

Kick of the Mule.

A wise man, in his own estimation, announces that a mule kicks because it doesn't know any better. This will greatly surprise many students of contemporaneous mule life. If ever there was an animal with low cunning expressed in its eye and its twitching nostril, that animal is the mule. Its ability to place a kick where it will give the greatest offence to its victim is something marvellous.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Famous Doors.

One of the most beautiful doorways in the world is that of Magdalen College Chapel, in Oxford University. It is the west door leading into the chapel, and is of Tudor architecture, with the statues of five saints placed in niches over the top entrance. Visitors must remember that Magdalen is pronounced Maudlin College by the English.

MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH
NO DRUGS TO TAKE--A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

Statistics Prove Ninety-seven Per Cent. of Canada's Population is Infested With the Germs of Catarrh.

This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the Bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes Consumption. Unfortunately the people have had faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment "Catarrhozone" has sufficient power to kill the germs of Bronchitis, Catarrh and Asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest part of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhozone like cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever Catarrh exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science.

A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes. A harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system.

For Asthma and Bronchial irritation nothing can equal Catarrhozone—every physician and druggist says so, and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with an winter ill. The complete outfit costs $1.00, medium size 50 cents, at all dealers.

FARM AND GARDEN

FEEDING DAIRY COWS IN WINTER.

Economizing on the dairy cow's food supply is a great mistake. The farmer who, as winter approaches, will confine his cows to a simple feed of corn fodder, or some other cheap and ready food, is the man who is not getting the best out of his stock.

Corn is not a perfect food for a dairy cow any more than it is the proper feed for an egg fowl. For the production of milk, as for the production of eggs, a ration is required that contains a larger percentage of flesh-forming constituents than is contained in corn or fodder.

Dairy cows must be fed so as to obtain the greatest possible quantity of milk at that time. A ration should be used so as to sustain the milk flow just as long as possible. Fortunately, the food that tends to produce a large milk flow is also satisfactory from the other standpoint.

If a cow converts her food into milk, instead of putting it on her back in the form of fat, it is almost impossible to feed her too much of the right kind of grain. Of course, it is possible to be really extravagant, but on the average farms where dairying is not a specialty there is little danger of this occurring.

During the winter, when the weather is cold, and it is a good idea to give a fairly liberal ration of ground corn and cob meal, to which is added some ground oats and also some oil meal. The quantity to be fed depends entirely on the individual, and should be left to the judgment of the feeder. The cows, however, should not have more than what they will eat up clean. It is a good sign to see the bottom of the manger licked clean after every meal. A grain ration like the above, fed morning and night, and each feeding followed by a fair-sized bundle of good clover hay, will keep a cow that is in good condition right up to her maximum milk powers all the time.

There is no advantage in exposing the cows to cold and stormy weather. They become chilled and consequently get a setback. They enjoy having access to straw stacks, and a shed opening to the south makes good quarters during the daytime. It is a good plan to have a feed rack in the yard, to which the cows may have access at any time during the day, and drinking water should always be on hand so they can help themselves at will.

The milk flow can often be sustained by making gradual changes in the ration. For instance, should the cows seem to tire of oil meal or oats, it is a good plan to change to bran or to mix some good shorts along with the cornmeal. This has a tendency to sharpen the appetite. Any food that is palatable is always much more easily digested than one that is not.

Another valuable article is salt. A supply should be kept convenient all the time, so cows can have access to it whenever they crave it. This is much better than salting at intervals of once a week or so. Dairymen say that when cows have access to salt at all times there is less difficulty in churning the cream for butter, because salt really has something to do with making cream churn rapidly.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Professor Andrew Boss of the University of Minnesota, who has made a special study of meat and meat curing, says an animal should not be fed for 24 or 36 hours before slaughtering, because that gorges the system and fills the capillaries with blood that does not drain out well, leaving the meat a reddish color. This blood in the meat decays readily and often causes trouble in curing. Another point in regard to previous feeding is that food in the stomach decays very rapidly after the animal is killed, and if dressing is delayed a stomachful of feed may taint the whole carcass with the gases. Water should be given freely, however, up to the time of slaughter, since it helps to clean out the waste matter and give a good carcass. Professor Boss says, also, that animals should not be excited previous to killing, because that prevents the proper drainage of the blood vessels, and if the excitement is extreme the meat is likely to sour; in no case should an animal be slaughtered for meat immediately after a long drive. Especial care should be exercised not to bruise the body of the animal, for a bruise causes a congestion of blood that will spoil the meat at that point. An animal should not be losing in flesh at the time of slaughter; that means shrinking muscles and tough meat. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite is true. Better meat, says Professor Boss, will be secured from an animal in only medium flesh, but gaining rapidly, than from an animal that is very fat, but not gaining in flesh. Also, animals with fine bone and soft, luxuriant hair are more likely to yield a good quality of meat than those with coarse bones and wiry hair.

A horse is no better than his feet, and it does not matter how fine that form of the animal or how correct the markings, if poor feet go along with them.

A post that is well set may last longer than one which has been made smaller by sharpening so as to drive in easily, but it is seldom as solid as the driven post. When the soil is water-soaked the set post is more easily leaned by stock pushing on the fence.

Bees are useful as well as interesting insects. They produce honey, one of the best foods, and at the same time help nature distribute the pollen on the stigmas of flowers. Every home should have a few stands of bees.

Barnyard manure is one of the necessities for garden-making where the soil is poor. The manure supplies nitrogen and humus, both of which are required to make a good garden. It is best, usually, to apply the manure broadcast in the winter. It then has time to decompose and pulverize before spring planting.

Doctoring sheep is expensive and often unsatisfactory, unless the symptoms of the disease are clearly understood. If the sheep are not exposed to bad weather in the late fall and are given proper care and feed there is not much show for disease, unless brought in from other flocks. With sheep an ounce of prevention is worth much more than a pound of cure.

A garden should have perfect drainage, for, if there are depressions which hold water, the ground occupied by them will be wasted.

It is estimated that an average toad is worth to the farmer $5 a year for the cutworms alone which it destroys.

A good way to keep a horse clean in the stable is to clean out all dirt, etc., and then cover the floor about three or four inches thick with dry sawdust, as far back in the stall as the horse usually stands, then cover the sawdust with straw or the bed that you may use. The sawdust will absorb the moisture, and therefore make the other bedding last longer in case it is scarce. The sawdust should be replaced by fresh occasionally.

Bonemeal and wood ashes in equal quantities make a good lawn fertilizer. Apply at the rate of one pound per square rod, or 300 or 400 pounds per acre, at one time.

A TRIO OF TIPS.

How to Keep Aluminum Clean—As to Milk Bottles and Dried Fruit

Have you noticed the milkmen pick up a filled bottle? No? They invariably catch it up hurriedly by the top; on this account always remember to wipe the top carefully with a clean wet cloth before removing the little pasteboard piece. Be sure also to wash the mouth of the bottle before replacing this same piece.

Aluminum cooking utensils are a delight until they turn dark inside. Then they are an abomination. It is easy, however, to keep them bright. Either wash them in soda and water or boil tomato parings in them, or parings from rhubarb, and the water it was washed in alone will often do the work. So will lemon and table salt.

Never soak dried fruit or vegetables in cold water; wash thoroughly through many changes of cold water; then clean, soak them in a generous amount of tepid water, they will swell larger. Never boil them hard, but rather simmer slowly, scarcely allowing the water to do more than bubble; do not neglect the pinch of salt in the fruit and strained lemon juice of one lemon to the pound.

Body Temperature Important.

The majority of people are carriers of the germs of pneumonia, especially during the winter months. These germs are always waiting to get a foothold if the resistance of the body is lessened at any time. This resistance is lowered if the body temperature is lowered much below normal for any prolonged period of time, and particularly if the temperature of the feet is kept much below normal.

It follows that a person may go out in the coldest weather as long as the body is sufficiently clothed, especially the feet, and it does not matter how cold the air is that the person breathes as long as the body temperature is kept normal. Sleeping in a bedroom with the window open will not cause a person to catch cold unless the amount of clothing on the body is insufficient.

In these cases there is frequently sufficient clothing covering the body, but an insufficient amount of undercovering, and many of the modern mattresses are very permeable to cold drafts. This can be obviated in a simple way by placing layers of paper above and below the mattress.

For You-a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage [illegible] the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drouth and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Free book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

FAMOUS ECHOES.

Queer Pranks of Sound Associated With Noted Places.

Everyone is familiar with echoes but not everyone knows just how they are produced and why. "Echo" is a Greek word which means sound, signifying the repetition of sound waves in the air which are reflected or thrown back by some obstacles. When the surface reflecting the waves is at right angles to their source the echo will come back to the point from which it originated, but when the surface is oblique the echo will be sent in some other direction, and will be received at some other than that of the origin of the sound.

In order that two successive sounds may be discriminated, an interval of about one ninth of a second between them is necessary. Assuming that sound will travel at the rate of 1,125 feet a second, 62 feet is found to be the least distance at which an echo can be heard, since the sound will go that distance and return in one-ninth of a second. If the distance is less the echo will only serve to cloud the sound and the one will make the other less distinct.

When it happens that there are a number of reflecting surfaces at different distances in the direction of the sound, with the proper interval between them, each gives a separate and distinct echo. A similar effect is produced if there happens to be two reflecting surfaces at an angle to each other or so as to give repeated reflections of the sound from one to the other after the manner of the kaleidoscope, resulting in a manipulation of sounds or echoes. The famous echoes of Killarney, in Ireland, belong to this class, as also does that produced between the walls of the castle of Simonetta, near Milan, which is said to repeat the sound of a pistol-shot sixty times.

Natural echoes are produced by woods, hills, rocks and mountains and many particular localities have become famous because of their echoes. One of these is outside Shipley church, in Essex, England. This echo repeats twenty syllables very remarkably. When awakened the famous echo of Woodstock, England, repeats the sound fifty times. In the whispering gallery of St. Paul's Cathedral the faintest of sounds are conveyed from one side of the dome to the other, but are indistinguishable at intermediate points.

Other famous whispering-galleries are those in the Capitol at Washington and in Gloucester Cathedral, England. In the former, persons standing 60 feet apart may distinctly hear each other speaking in whispers, and in the latter, the gallery, which is octagonal in form, conveys a whisper across the nave a distance of 75 feet.

The wonderful echo of the suspension bridge across the Menai Strait in Wales, has made the structure famous. If one of the main piers of the bridge is struck by a hammer the sound of the blow is returned in succession from each crossbeam supporting the roadway and from the opposite pier standing 576 feet distant. At the same time the sound is reflected back and forth between the water and the floor of the bridge at the rate of twenty-eight times in five seconds. —Pathfinder.

Solicitude.

"You don't know how I worry about my husband," said the tired-looking woman, as she leaned on her broom for a moment.

"Why, there's nothing to worry about," answered the neighbor. "He's fast asleep."

"Yes. But some time when I'm not there to look after him he's going to fall out of the chair and hurt himself."

Every madman thinks all other men mad.—Syrus.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
THE CLEANLINESS OF SINKS, CLOSETS, BATHS, DRAINS, ETC. IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH.
GILLETT'S LYE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO ONT.

Antiquity of Perfumes.

Perfumes have combined in idealizing life, through the ages, and in very early days they played a part in religious rites. Incense appeared in pagan temples, and is not only the outcome of modernity. Nearly, if not quite all, the perfumes used to-day were known to the ancients. The Egyptians have left recipes for sweet savors for the mouth, and sirens of old bewitched their victims with the mingled perfumes they used. At Roman feasts scented waters descended from above. Many flowers in classic days were specially imported to make essence, and skilled workmen were employed to blend the sweet scents. The Crusaders brought back perfumes from Arabia for their lady loves. The Chinese knew the value of musk centuries before western nations. It is penetrating and enduring, and is associated with the Empress Josephine. Half a century after her death some of the rooms she used at Malmaison were impregnated with it. Frangipani, which owes its cognomen to a marquis of that name, originated in the time of Louis XIV., and is distilled from West Indian jessamine, orris root, Tonka beans, vanilla and benzine, date back to the days of bouquet and [illegible]. Patchouli dates from the early forties of the 19th century, the dried branches being used in Malay to keep moths away. Many great men were passionately devoted to perfumes—Dumas, Hugo, De Musset and others. A writer of note describes frankincense as making men pathetic, while musk troubled the brain, and aloes drove melancholy from the soul.

Pedagogues and Marriage.

[illegible]

The HouseKeeper

A way of making a dustless duster is to saturate the cheesecloth with kerosene oil and hang it in the sunlight to dry.

Butter with finely chopped candied peel and raisins makes a much-liked sweet sandwich, and honey with chopped nuts is another sweet filling.

If, when ironing, the garment is scorched put it immediately under the cold tap. If the water is allowed to run on it the scorch will at once disappear.

A box of fresh sand is an excellent thing to have in a corner of the pantry. If apples or lemons are packed in it, they will keep fresh and unshriveled for months.

If using lamp-wicks, buy those which are loosely woven, as they burn best.

To make shabby oilcloth look new, give it a thin coat of varnish, let it dry, then give it a second coat, which will be found better than one heavy coat.

Do not keep canned fruits in your pantry. Canned fruit should be kept in a cold, dark, dry part of the cellar.

Faded silks may be restored in color by immersing them in soapsuds to which a little pearlash has been added.

Mushrooms once cooked should never be warmed up, as they are liable to be injurious.

When baking potatoes, prick a few holes in the skin. This will keep them from bursting.

Soaking in cold water makes the washing of all garments much easier.

Baking soda will sweeten milk vessels, clean brass and is good for dish washing.

Bread and butter spread with chopped dates make a nice school sandwich.

An easy way to pad edges, when embroidering, is to work a coarse chain stitch.

If cold coffee is used in mixing stove blacking, the stove will keep bright much longer.

To take the odor of onions from dishes, after washing them, put them on the stove a few seconds to be heated thoroughly. When cool again the odor will be gone.

Grand Complexion Improver! Better Than Cosmetics

When it's so easy to bring back the bloom of youth to faded cheeks, when skin disfigurements can be removed, isn't it foolish to plaster on cosmetics?

Go to the root of the trouble—remove the cause—correct the condition that keeps you from looking as you ought. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills and very soon you'll have a complexion to be proud of. How much happier you'll feel—pimples gone, cheeks rosy again, eyes bright, spirits good, joyous health again returned. Never a failure with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, get a 25c box today.

An Excellent Reason.

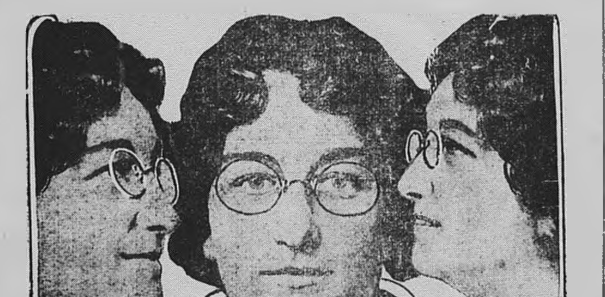
One of the stories about the late Sir Douglas Straight, the veteran journalist, relates to one of the early papers he was connected with.

He was crossing Waterloo bridge one day with a friend when he suddenly marched up to a couple of newsboys and soundly boxed their ears.

His friend, amazed at this proceeding, naturally asked him what he meant by it. "They were selling your paper," he pointed out.

"Yes, I know they were," was the reply, "but they weren't shouting it loud enough!"—London Globe.

Do You Wear Your Glasses Properly?



No. 1—Lenses tipped back at the top instead of slightly forward

No. 2.—Glasses too large. Not properly centred. Left lens too low. Lenses much too wide apart.

No. 3.—Lenses too far from the eyes, too small and too high, wearer can easily look around or under them.

SOME AIDS TO HEALTH

In order to get the intended optical effect, the eyes, when looking straight ahead, should look squarely through the optical centres of the lenses or slightly above the centres, especially if the patient is tall and so looks down more than up.

But if one eye looks through its lens above and the other more or less below the centre, as is the case when the glasses are tipped one up and the other down, the result may be to cause eyestrain.

So may trouble be caused when the lenses are farther apart or nearer together than the eyes are. If the lenses are weak, the last fault does not often cause perceptible trouble, but is better avoided.

Sometimes a little departure from this rule is allowable in the interest of a better appearance, but only with the consent of the oculist.

Sometimes it is intentionally ordered to relieve some muscular strain. As a rule the lenses should be as near the eyes as possible. There are several good reasons for this. The optical effect is better; the wearer is less likely to look around the glasses; he notices the rims less; as the glasses project less they are less likely to be knocked off accidentally; the appearance is better; so much so that it often pays to have the lashes clipped a little when they are so long that they touch the lenses when these are mounted as near as they ought to be.

One of the common mistakes is tilting the lenses too far back at the top.

They should be vertical or tipped slightly. There should not be a space between the lower edge of the lenses and the cheeks wide enough to admit a large [illegible].

It gives a bad appearance and is bad optically, as is excessive tipping in any direction. After carefully selecting the best lenses, the effect can be spoiled and the well-selected lenses made to act like an entirely different and badly-selected pair simply by tipping them so that the wearer does not look through them squarely, but obliquely.

If the patient goes to the optician and regardless of ordering a correct prescription for glasses it is fully as [illegible] have the lenses mounted so that the effect is as if a different pair had been ordered.

With very weak lenses this effect of looking obliquely through the glasses is slight, but increases and becomes very important with stronger ones. The fact that one can see better through them when they are tilted, as may sometimes be true, does not by any means prove that the effect is a good one, for, as stated above, the wise oculist, in selecting glasses for a patient, does not choose in all cases the lenses with which the patient sees the best, but, rather, those with which he can use his eyes with least strain.

It is because toric lenses diminish the bad effects of looking obliquely through a lens that they are so much better in many cases, especially for [illegible].

Health and dirt are enemies! Personal cleanliness does not always mean health, but health is seldom perfect health where there is dirt. Soap and water are as necessary to health as fresh air and good food

THROBBING, NEURALGIC HEADACHE CURED
HEAD-SPLITTING DISTRESS VANISHES INSTANTLY

This Wonderful Curative Liniment Never Fails.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Neuralgia quickly cured is twice, nay, ten times cured. Little neuralgia pains grow into big ones, but "Nerviline" in ten minutes relieves even the worst ones. Even a single application will relieve the nerve congestion that causes the pain.

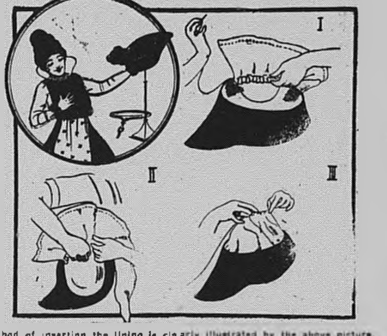
Nerviline penetrates deeply into the sore tissue, reaches the source of inflammation, drives it out root and branch. Every drop of Nerviline is potent in pain-subduing power, and its strongest charm lies in the fact that it rubs right in, even to the very last drop. Nerviline is not greasy, and its pain-removing power is at least five times greater in strength than ordinary remedies.

We guarantee Nerviline will cure neuralgia—not only relieve it, but actually and permanently cure it. Just in the same way will it cure lumbago, sciatica, stiffness and rheumatism.

To conquer all muscular and nerve pain, use Nerviline. A large bottle in the home keeps the doctor's bill small. Get the large 50 cent family size bottle; it is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by all druggists everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

GREAT CARE NECESSARY IN LINING HAT

Final "Home Millinery' Lesson Explains How Delicate Task of Putting in Silk Lining is Accomplished.



Method of inserting the lining is clearly illustrated by the above picture. Notice especially how the stitching is done, shown in Figure 1.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

Haven't you often wondered how in the world a hat which had been trimmed with some kind of fragile trimming could be lined without mussing it all up? The answer to this question is shown in Figure 2, above. You will see that the hat is held by the left hand under the right arm and that the brim rests against the milliner's body.

In order to show the exact kind of stitches, Figure 1 is used. You see there is one long stitch and then a short back stitch which is used to keep the silk from slipping.

To begin the lining buy one-quarter of a yard of thin taffeta or lining silk, the length determined by three times the diameter of the hat. First turn over the lengthwise edge of the silk a half-inch and stitch it down to form a casing. Sew the other edge inside the hat as in the picture with a long stitch and a short back stitch to keep it firm. You will see that it will be impossible then to sew the ends together in an ordinary seam, and this is another point on which amateurs have had to puzzle. Instead of seaming the ends up, one edge is turned under, over the other one, and they are then slip-stitched together. Slip-stitching, which has been referred to previously in these articles, is simply taking one long stitch invisibly under the goods and very short ones through to the other edge.

Two little holes are next cut in the casing hem and the drawstring of narrow ribbon run through, drawn up and tied in a little bow.

Carefulness in the details of putting in the lining is absolutely necessary if the amateur milliner would have a becoming hat.

THE ACUTE PAIN FROM NEURALGIA

Permanently Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Neuralgia is not a disease. It is only a symptom, but a most painful one. It is the surest sign that your blood is weak, watery and impure, and that for this reason your nerves are literally starving. Bad blood is the sole cause of the piercing pains of neuralgia; good rich blood is the only cure. In this you have the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure neuralgia. They are the only medicine that contain in the correct proportions the elements needed to make rich, red blood. This rich blood reaches the root of the trouble, soothes the jangled nerves, drives away the nagging, stabbing pains and braces up your health in other ways as well. Here is proof—Mr. C. L. Lee, Vatchell, Ont., says:—"For several years I was troubled at intervals with neuralgia in the head and chest. The pain I suffered at times was most intense. I was continually doctoring for the trouble, but found nothing to give me permanent relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thanks to this medicine my blood has been restored to a healthy condition and every symptom of the trouble has disappeared. I can therefore with confidence recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who suffer from the fierce pains of neuralgia."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

A Canadian named Casey was appointed to a government place. Technically it had to be held by a lawyer, which Casey was not. The Benchers of the Law Society, however, undertook to obviate the technicality. "Well, Casey," said the examiner, "What do you know about law, anyway?" "To tell the truth," replied the candidate, "I don't know a single thing." The examiner reported in his affidavit "that he had examined Mr. Casey as to his knowledge of the law, and, to the best of his information and belief, he had answered the questions that he had put to him correctly." The aspirant was thereupon admitted.—Law Notes.

The politician was addressing his constituents in a frenzied speech, and each eloquent proposition received wild response. Judge Dolan, one of the auditors, said he was reminded of the Irish leader who was cheering his men on to battle. "Min," he says, "we are on the verge of battle, an' I want to ask ye, before ye start, Will yez fight, or will yez run?" "We will," says they. "Which will ye do," says he. "We will not," says they. "Aha, thank ye, me min!" says he. "I thought ye would."—Exchange.

One day Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, the author, walked down a street in Nashville. The street was crowded with negroes, who were forming in a line for a parade. "What's the occasion for the parade, Tom?" she asked one boy. The boy looked at her with a grin. "La, Miss Daviess," he replied, "[illegible] we all know colored folks well nough to know dat dey don' need no 'casion foh a p'rade?"—New York Sun.

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Gessler, the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute." The lady was a trifle interested. "How was it trimmed?" she inquired.—Louisville Courier Journal.

"What is the difference," asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice?" Johnny, who observed things carefully for so youthful a person, answered: "Caution is when you're afraid and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Alderman Curran worked his way through Yale College. After graduating he went to New York and worked even harder. A friend asked him, "Henry, what are you doing?" "Why, I have three jobs," he answered. "I am studying law, I am a newspaper reporter, and I am selling life insurance." "How do you manage to get it all in?" asked his friend. "Oh," replied Mr. Curran, "that's easy. They are only eight-hour jobs."—Youth's Companion.

PUZZLERS.

Why is a thief in a garret like an honest man? Because he's above doing a wrong action.

Why ought an omnibus to be considered secure from lightning? Because it has a conductor.

Why is a horse a curious feeder? Because he eats best when he has a bit in his mouth.

What pupil is most to be pitied? The pupil of the eye—because it is always under the lash.

What word of five letters can you take the first two letters from and have one remain? "Stone."

What relation is a child to its own father when it is not its own father's son? A daughter.

When does rain seem inclined to be studious? When it is pouring (poring) over a bookstall.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant relatives? Because they are but slightly connected.

Why is a barrister like a publication? Because his business depends upon his standing at the bar.

Which is the most wonderful animal in the farmyard? A pig, because he is killed and then cured.

What bone would a hungry dog not thank you for, if you gave it to him for his dinner? A trombone.

Why is a naval outfitter a great bully? Because he gives cuffs right and left to many a blue jacket.

Why is a pawnbroker like a drunkard? Because he takes the pledge, and cannot always keep it.

Why are pawnbrokers like pioneers of progress? Because they are always ready to make an advance.

What is that which grows with its root upwards, lives only in winter, and is never seen in summer? Icicycle.

Why is the letter A like a honeysuckle? Because a B follows it.

A stomach ache, belonging to Michael Angelo, night watchman for the Smoke Printing Co., Athens, N. J., [illegible] Passaic, N. J. fire department [illegible] it was assuaged. Michael was taken with terrible cramps, seized the mill whistle cord and blew the siren until a small army of help arrived.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO

[illegible] MANAGER, Walkerton [illegible]

Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK

Telescope Office *Walkerton*

Easiest Way to Clean Cutlery—

Just use a little Panshine sprinkled on a damp cloth, and let your cutlery be as dirty, greasy, grimy as it may, Panshine will make it glistening, sweet and clean in a jiffy. For an easy shine, use

PANSHINE

It's just as good for painted work and woodwork—for pots, pans, linoleums and bathroom fixtures. Panshine is a pure, white and clean powder without any disagreeable smell and does not harm the hands.

Large Sifter Top Tin, 10c. At all Grocers

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Pin Your Faith to Live Stock

The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. They are today Canada's most valuable asset. If you sacrifice your breeding stock now, you will regret it in the near future. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon, in the very near future. Remember that live stock is the only true basis of economic and profitable farming. The more grain you grow, the more stock you can carry. The more stock you keep, the more fertilizer for your fields. Mixed farming is real farming, not speculating.

BEEF

Country	Population Increase Since 1900	Cattle Increase Since 1900	Cattle Decrease Since 1900
France	2%	2%	
Germany	16%	4%	
United Kingdom	10%	4%	
Austria-Hungary	10%	2%	
European Russia	14%		12%
Canada	34%	17%	
Argentine	40%		6%
Australia	18%	40%	
New Zealand	30%	16%	
United States	21%		30%

Study this table, which was prepared before the war. Only one country increased its cattle more than its people in the past ten years. And, in it (Australia) in 1914 there was a tremendous loss of live stock through an unprecedented drought—a fact which the table does not show. Do you need any stronger argument than this table that there is bound to be an increasing demand for beef? Add to this condition, the destruction of live stock of all kinds, breeding and young stock included, in the war zones. The war has merely hastened the meat shortage of the world. When it is over, the farmer with live stock will continue to profit in the world's markets, and, in addition to having helped feed our soldiers at the front, will be in a position to reap a further reward for having stayed with the live stock industry.

* * * *

SHEEP. Canadian farmers have been losing great opportunities in sheep raising and sheep feeding. Hundreds of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered to provide winter clothing for the soldiers of the different armies. Australia's losses, through drought in 1914, were very heavy. Canada has been importing frozen mutton from New Zealand. In view of these conditions, wool and mutton should prove very profitable for Canadian sheep raisers during the next few years.

SWINE. Through the indiscriminate sale of swine in the Canadian West in the past three months, the supply in 1915 promises to be little more than half of 1914. Add to this the fact that the British soldier is allowed ½ lb. of bacon per day, and that sausage is the principal meat food of the German soldier, and you will understand the outlook for the future. Those who stay steadily with swine, year in and year out, make money. Those who rush in and rush out, generally lose money. "Buy when others are selling, sell when others are buying," applies to live stock as well as to Wall Street stocks.

DAIRY. Milch cows increased in Canada from 2,408,677 in 1901 to 2,594,179 in 1911. This increase did not amount to 8% and was less than one-quarter of the population increase of Canada. At the same time, the per capita consumption of milk by Canadians increased 30%. Is there any wonder we had to import 7,000,000 lbs. of butter from New Zealand?

The exports of Canadian cheese have been steadily declining for ten years. Look at the market prices today. Do they not suggest the advantage of increased production?

Through cow-testing, selection and better feeding, the average annual production per cow in Canada did increase from 2,850 lbs. per cow in 1901 to 3,805 lbs. in 1911, but this is only a beginning. Last year one cow in Canada produced 26,000 lbs.

The dairymen of Denmark who supply Great Britain with butter and bacon are not satisfied unless their herds average 10,000 lbs. per cow. Let Canadian dairymen work to increase the productiveness of the milch cow. Breed for milk. Test your cows. Save your calves. Select your milkers. Feed for yield. Read the Agricultural papers and Government reports and bulletins on dairying.

CONFERENCES

Now that you have attended the Conferences, or have read about them, get together and talk things over. Also write to the Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for bulletins and reports on live stock and dairying.

Canadian Department of Agriculture.
Ottawa, Canada

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

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THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS

One sign of the times is that the British Columbia Department of Education is undertaking to have agriculture taught in the schools of the province. The work was started about a year ago but it is being greatly extended. Canada must realize how important is this matter of technical instruction in farming for the farmer's children. It is our great hope for building up our agriculture.

THE REAL GENTLEMAN

Show us the man who can quit the society of the young and take pleasure in listening to the kindly voice of age; show us a man who is ever ready to pity and help the deformed, show us a man who bows as politely and gives the street as freely to a poor sewing girl as to the millionaire; who value virtue not clothes; shuns the company of those that congregate at public places to gaze at the fair sex, or make unkind remarks of passing poor girls; show us the man who abhors the libertine who scorns the ridicule of his mothers sex' and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due a woman as a woman in any condition or case—and you will show us a true gentleman.

EASY VILLAGE MONEY

There must be a lot of easy money loitering around the small towns of Ontario, wistfully longing to get out and experience life and adventure in the big world.

The ease with which village money can be enlisted for distant adventure is well shown in the evidence now being taken in a case in court. A man in his home town can go from office to office from one end of main street to the other and cannot borrow five hundred dollars to put it into his business unless he can give a first mortgage for the [illegible] are keenly suspicious of [illegible], buried in their gardens; and [illegible] hours later can leave town with from ten to twenty thousand dollars in cash and with promises of [illegible] for additional thousands in undertakings that have the same value as promissory notes. All the stranger needs to bring with him is blank forms highly legal in appearance and red seals that glitter and gleam with vast importance. When the stranger arrives in town his grip sack is filled with glowing prospects; when he leaves it is filled with hard currency.

Of course we would not think of denying that there is big money to be made in places far away. Nor would we dispute the statement that to make big money a man must take chances. But we would point out that it often happens that when a man thinks he is taking chances he is'nt getting a chance at all.

We do not wish to say anything that would tend to make money timid. But what we cannot make out is why money that is always so timid around home that its very existence is unknown to the neighbors can be persuaded to leave home on the most dare-devilish enterprise and take chances that the money at Monte Carlo would shrink from.

Perhaps if small capital would turn in and take a few chances right at home the local towns would flourish more than they do.

Denies the Charge.

In going through our exchanges this week we clipped the following letter which was written by Mr. J. J. Schumacher in answer to criticisms of the Farmer's Central Insurance Company's policies which appeared in the [illegible] Saturday night:

To the Editor Daily Planet,

Chatham, Ont.

Dear Sir:

"Our attention has been called to an article that appeared in your issue dated the 24th day of November, 1914 and headed "Fire Insurance Company is Attacked." The article appears to be an extract from the Toronto Saturday night the information emanating from a correspondent at Chatham who is an agent for stock companies.

In the said article, our policy forms are criticized. Certain conditions are described as being conditions "limiting liability." The fact is the conditions of many other companies' policies are open to certain criticism since they almost limit liability, their being a limit to all contracts. Now so far as the red printed conditions in our policies are concerned to which objection is made, some we claim give information that is necessary in a policy covering farm property, while their section of others is intended only as a safeguard and at no even increase liability. All of them can be changed or cut out by the Board of Directors or general meeting of the policy-holders. If, in the history of our company anything was ever gained on account of the conditions referred to, the policy-holders, who are the owners of the company, were the gainers. We have no stock-holders to please, consequently no dividends to provide for.

Under the heading of the article referred to appears the following statement:

"I have before me an insurance policy issued by the Farmer's Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Walkerton Ont. This company does a very extensive business throughout Ontario: in fact, much more extensive than is done by any other Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, and I think it is time the farmers were awake to the quality of the goods they are buying. As a matter of fact they are getting a low priced insurance, but the insurance is really worth not nearly the price paid when the character of the contract which could be obtained from a first class stock insurance company. The policy is a little four page affair and one page and part of the second is devoted to provisions limiting liability. One of the conditions is quoted here: Not exceeding $30 to be allowed for straw, live stock and farming implements, including vehicles, plows, etc."

Now, what are the facts? The condition in question which include the statement "not exceeding $50 to be allowed for straw, etc, is printed on the face of the policy and, being part of the contract is the only matter worth replying to. Under the said conditions are enumerated what is covered under ordinary contents usually of barn and stable, that is all the contents usually kept in a farmer's barn while only a few items are mentioned but are to be insured separately, threshing machines and stallions kept for stock purposes, for which in case of loss two-thirds of the value is to be paid; moreover it is stated that a sum not exceeding $50 is to be allowed for straw. (In our later forms the straw limit reads "not exceeding 50 per cent of the value.) Our critics interpret the wording to read "not more than $50 to be allowed for straw, live-stock [illegible]

[illegible] pany. [illegible] of other Farmer's Mutual Companies which [illegible] at insurance business throughout Ontario [illegible] — and it will [illegible] "waking [illegible]

J. J. SCHUMACHER, Mgr.,
Farmer's Central Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
Walkerton, Feb. 10, 1915.

[illegible]

STREAM [illegible]

Pure Blood [illegible] Necessary [illegible]

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" [illegible]

These Wonderful [illegible] Made of Fruit [illegible]

The Blood

[illegible]

Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FREES! [illegible]

DENTAL

[illegible]

[illegible] AUCTIONEER

[illegible]

VETERINARY

[illegible]

JAS. TOLTON

[illegible] Mulago [illegible] Walkerton

JAMES COULTER

[illegible] AGENT)

[illegible] Mutual Fire, [illegible]

J. H. WISMER

Nurseryman [illegible]

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

[illegible]

Labatt's

INDIA PALE ALE

Not a Useless Intoxicant, but a WHOLESOME BEVERAGE with dietetical and medicinal uses

— MADE AS GOOD AS WE CAN MAKE IT —

[illegible]

JOHN LABATT, LIMITED

LONDON - - CANADA

You can Begin Any Day at the

[illegible] College

Owen Sound, Ont.

Individual Instruction

Our own three-story building and 31 successful years of experience.

Expert instructors produce the very best results.

Catalogue Free

[illegible] FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal

[illegible] FLEMING Secretary.

Photographs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best [illegible]

F. J. Fraser

[illegible] Walkerton

Combination Offers

[illegible] You can't [illegible] papers for [illegible] TELESCOPE [illegible] we offer [illegible] prices shown [illegible] The Telescope and

One new Subscription	[illegible]
Saturday [illegible]	[illegible]
Family Herald	[illegible]
Toronto World	[illegible]
Farmer's Advocate	[illegible]
Canadian Farm	[illegible]
Weekly Sun	[illegible]
Catholic Register	[illegible]
Toronto Daily [illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto Daily [illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto [illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto Daily [illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal W[illegible]	[illegible]
London Catholic Record	[illegible]
Canadian Baptist	[illegible]
Presbyterian	[illegible]
Westminster	[illegible]
Ontario [illegible]	[illegible]
Church Life	[illegible]
Farm & Dairy	[illegible]
Weekly Mail & Empire	[illegible]
Saturday Night	[illegible]
London Advertiser	[illegible]

STOVES

[illegible] want a stove [illegible] "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full [illegible] Stove

H. A. HAVILL

Walkerton - - Ont

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

[illegible]'s Best Pra[illegible] [illegible] Trai[illegible] School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments.

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Our graduates succeed and you should get our large, free catalogue. Write for it at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

New Train Service
Toronto-Montreal
Ottawa
Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

The King Hat

Easy rests the head that wears a

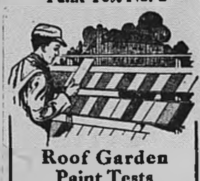
"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Paint Test No. 3

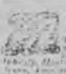

Roof Garden Paint Tests

The above illustration shows how the wearing qualities of Lowe Brothers "High Standard" paint are tested before it is even sold to us.

These tests have proven that this paint wears longer than ordinary paints—and that it leaves the surface in better condition for repainting when that becomes necessary.

On houses—it has been found to wear years longer than ordinary paint—think what this saves when your painting cost is figured per years of wear.

Ask for COMPARING COST pamphlets; free at our store.


[illegible] THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

BRITISH AMERICAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leadership, influence and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue Address T. Wauchope, Principal Yonge & McGill Sts., Toronto

Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] the Rocky Mountains, is spending a couple of weeks vacation at his home here in town.—Paisley Advocate.

HAVE FALLEN.

Col. [illegible] Farquhar, of the Prince's Patricias, [illegible] on February 10th that [illegible] casualties to the regiment up to February 7th totalled 30 killed, 40 wounded and about 100 in hospital, frostbitten and ill.

Mr. C. M. Bowman, M. P. P. has informed the Times that he is not dissatisfied with the action of Chesley [illegible] regarding the Bowman Trophy, and ordered them to return the cup. But they move slowly about returning it, and the season is drawing to a close. However, when it does return Southampton has the first challenge, and there may be some hang up contests for the trophy before the thing is over. Port Elgin Times.

CUT DOWN EXPENDITURES.

The report of the Ontario Highways Commission that the Ontario government spend $50,000,000 on good roads throughout the province will not be adopted by the government. The cabinet has decided not to introduce any bill asking for permission to borrow $30,000,000 for road purposes. Good roads legislation is still under consideration but the measure to be brought down will cover more than a few million dollars.

SLUMP IN PRICES OF CATTLE.

The cattle dealers have been hit hard the past two weeks, as a result of the slump in cattle prices at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, with no immediate prospect of improvement. It appears the demand for meat outside the city has fallen off. There is not nearly so much meat being shipped to the lumber camps, and what the military camps are taking is largely the canned meat. The closing of the United States markets again is another reason for the falling off in business and slump in prices.

Prince George Hotel
TORONTO
In Centre of Shopping and Business District.
250 ROOMS—100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
A la Carte Restaurant
SAM H. THOMPSON, Prop.

AFTER THE WAR

Business in Canada will hum. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well, free catalogue. Write for instructions.
SHAWS BUSINESS SCHOOLS
Toronto, 395 Yonge st.- W. Shaw, prin

Richard's
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

Miss Margaret Lambert of Walkerton, is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. George Frank [illegible].—Mildmay Gazette.

NEW COMMANDING OFFICER

Major Thos. Hay of Paisley is now commanding officer of the 32nd [illegible] he having been given charge of the equipment at headquarters in Walkerton and installed in office a few days ago. Major Hay has been connected with the regiment for many years, and has stepped up from private in the ranks to the colonelcy, which he now occupies, and is therefore one of the most experienced men who have been at the head of the regiment. He has volunteered for active service in the present war, and is ready to go at any time he is called. Paisley Advocate.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

We take pleasure this week in directing the attention of readers to the "Patriotism and Production" advertisement on this page. This campaign for the encouragement of the production of more food stuffs in order the the country may reap such advantages as the war situation presents, is being conducted in a most intelligent manner. It does not aim at mere boosting, but at giving sound advice and useful information. Reference is made to the Agricultural War Book in which will be found an excellent article on the importance of using the right kind of seed by the Dominion Seed Commissioner, and another by Prof. Zavitz on the production of Canadian-grown Root Seed to take the place of seed formerly imported from the nations now at war and unable to supply it. Another useful article in this Agricultural War Book is on The Farm Labor problem.

HIGH PRICE FOR AQUA PURA.

It is rumored in town that one of our young citizens who was in the recruiting class has put up a slick trick on thirsty citizens of this town before he struck out for Chicago. The current report is that shortly before he left, knowing that a summons would soon be issued to hail him before a magistrates' court, that he filled several empty whiskey bottles with pure water from the town waterworks and representing that he had to get out before receiving a summons, made a special offer of the bottles at one dollar each. The regular price being one dollar and twenty-five cents. The bar-prices appealed to the boozers as a big snap and they purchased pure Spring water from the town taps at one dollar per bottle. If the whole reservoir could be sold at the same price Chesley's debt of about $100,000 would soon disappear. Jack Hetherington, the town engineer, would neither eat nor sleep till he had the debt wiped off and a big surplus piled up.—Chesley Enterprise.

CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE.

Effective Monday, March 1st, trains Nos. 719 and 722 on the Elora subdivision will run as mixed trains instead of straight passenger, daily except Sunday, on the following schedule.—

No. 719 will leave Cataract Jct. 10.15 a.m., Erin 10.45, Hillsburg 11.02, Orton 11.30, Belwood 11.55 Spier 12.05 p.m., Fergus 12.37, arriving 12.45 p.m.

No. 722 will leave Elora 3.15 p.m., Fergus 3.55, Spier 4.05, Belwood 4.30, Orton 4.55, Hillsburg 5.15, Erin 5.55 arriving Cataract Jct. 6.10 p.m.

Effective same date, Trains Nos. 631 and 632 now running between London and Windsor, daily except Sunday, will be discontinued beyond Chatham.

Further particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

TOM FENNELL IN JAIL.

Tom Fennell, who a couple of weeks ago was arrested for shooting at a man in [illegible] the [illegible] was sent to jail for 30 days [illegible] Tom [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] attacked. [illegible] for a [illegible] his German friends. At [illegible] he [illegible] he thought he was getting a supply [illegible] He became enraged [illegible] this and [illegible] to the horse began to abuse everybody. Robert Caudle [illegible] with his whip in order to shut him up. At this Tom went for his rifle and as Caudle drove off, fired a shot at him. At the trial Tom swore it was only a blank cartridge, but the judge sent him down for 30 days all the same.

POPULAR COUPLE WEDS.

The Sacred Heart Church, Mildmay was the scene of a very pretty wedding at 9 o'clock on Monday morning. When Rev. C. Brohmann officiated at the marriage of Miss Clara Howard, daughter of the late Henry Howard to Mr. Herbert Hesch of Carlsruhe. The bride was supported through the ordeal by her friend, Miss Doretta Sauer. Mr. Edward Weiler acting as groomsman. After the ceremony a dainty wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sauer, the happy young couple leaving on the afternoon train for a short honeymoon trip to Berlin and Preston. Upon their return they will take up residence on the farm of the groom's father near Carlsruhe. The bride who is one of the most popular young ladies of Carrick, was made the recipient of many costly and useful presents, showing the esteem in which she is held here. Mr. and Mrs. Hesch have our best wishes for a happy and prosperous wedded life.—Mildmay Gazette

CENTRE BRUCE L.O.L.

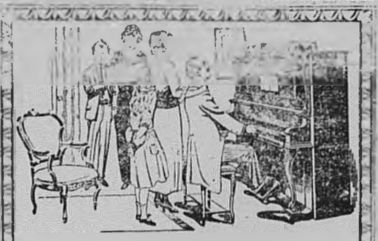
The annual meeting of Centre Bruce County L.O.L. was held in Port Elgin on Feb. 6th, and it was one of the most successful meeting ever held. About fifty delegates were present representing Walkerton, Cargill, Paisley, Port Elgin Southampton, Wellscroft and Underwood. The report showed a very successful year. County Chaplain Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Southampton, delivered a very patriotic and instructive address, and the bilingual school question was ably dealt with by the Deputy Master, C. H. Green, and District Master Rushton of Saugeen district gave a very able review of the work done in the northern part of the county. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Paisley and to celebrate the coming 12th of July at Southampton. The election of officers resulted as follows:—County Master, W. S. Mitchell, Paisley; Deputy Co. Master, C. H. Green, Southampton; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Southampton; Rec. Secy, Geo. E. Smith Underwood; Fin Secy, Mr. Robinson, Port Elgin; Treas., W. C. McFadden, Port Elgin; D. of C., W. J. McNally, Walkerton; Lecturer, Messrs. White and Collard. The County Master was appointed to represent the county lodge at the grand lodge of Ontario West at North Bay, March 10th.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE [illegible]

EVERY WOMAN
is interested and should know about the wonderful
Marvel Whirling Spray Douche
Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPP[illegible] [illegible]ndsor, Ont.
General Agents


Linked with music's chain

Sunday evening at home assumes a new and deeper significance when the family gathers together and sing the hymns that have rung on down through the ages, to the accompaniment of the beautiful melodies that flow from the

New Scale
Williams Player Piano

With its wonderful Meister-Touch Action, the control of tempo and rhythm is absolute. Even totally unskilled though naturally musical performers can achieve effects that are usually the prerogative, only, of a master.

There is pride as well as economy in the ownership of the best. The New Scale Williams Player is the superlative of piano perfection—the beauty of its tone and finish is unsurpassed.

Art Catalogue, illustrating the making of Pianos and Players and containing portraits and biographies of Master Musicians will interest you greatly. Mailed free on request to

G. B. SMITH, Ayton, - Representative
The William's Piano Company Makers, Oshawa, Ontario.

The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50
This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for
$1.75

PERRIN'S
TIPPERARY
BISCUITS
(REGISTERED)
ARE YOU USING THEM?

Sensational Slaughter Sale

APPARENTLY there is no scarcity of money in this part of the country and people are getting wise as to where and how to spend it and the person who can deliver the goods at the right price is going to get the business. That's why this store is crowded early and late.

BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR THIS WEEK

NEW PRINTS
5000 yards New Prints, light and dark patterns, regular 12½ and 10c per yard, now selling at per yard 9c

UNDERWEAR
Ladies' Men's and Children's underwear, all kinds, and sizes, reduced 25 per cent below cost.

MEN'S RUBBER
Men's Heavy Rubbers and Felt Shoes, selling at Less than Half Price.

MEN'S CLOTHING
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits and Odd Pants, selling at Slaughter Prices.

MEN'S OVERCOATS
Men's Heavy Tweed Overcoats, well made and very serviceable. Regular $12 and $10, now - - $4.98

Ladies' Cloth Coats, in fancy all wool Tweeds, Chinchillas, and Curl Cloths, all sizes, prices range from $14.00 to $30.00. Sale Price $5.98

Mrs. C. Reaney, Walkerton PHONE 8 J. Pleskey, Mgr
WE PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"You have plucked 'a brand from the burning,' which, I trust, will light all your onward life with joy."

After this there came a lull in the war-storm. The allied armies were before Sebastopol. And the siege threatened to be a long one.

Meanwhile, in February, Parliament met.

The Duke and Duchess of Cheviot, with all the rest of the great world, came up to London for the season.

Lord Wellrose resumed the labors of humanity to which he had devoted his time and talents.

Lady Hinda Moray was again the belle of Belgravia, and generally pronounced more beautiful than ever.

And this was certainly true. She was more beautiful than ever, because she was happier than ever. The light of a pure and peaceful love beamed in her face, for she loved the noble young Earl of Wellrose, and she knew that he loved her in return.

He had never told her so, but all his self-control had failed to conceal the blissful truth from her eyes.

How he struggled with his passion! How he told himself, day and night, that he should be false to every principle of honor and manhood should he suffer his affections to stray from his betrothed.

He avoided Hinda as much as possible, though, as she was his mother's guest at Cheviot House that season, common courtesy required him to be frequently in her society.

He would have left London to escape temptation, had not his parliamentary duties kept him in town.

He wrote to Suzy by every mail, and told her all the news of the day, and sent her papers, magazines, new books and new music.

But his letters were no longer the ardent outpourings of passionate love they had once been. They were as coolly friendly and matter-of-fact as her own had always been.

And, meanwhile, the months slipped away, and brought near the time when the allied armies should achieve their great triumph.

CHAPTER XXXI.

In September came the most important news. The allied armies had taken Sebastopol, and the Crimean war was virtually at an end.

This news found the Duke and Duchess of Cheviot, with the Earl of Wellrose and the Ladies Hester and Eva Douglas, at Cheviot Castle, where they were spending the early autumn.

While they were still discussing the great victory, a private letter arrived from Dr. Kinlock to the Earl of Wellrose.

After describing the taking of the city, he went on to write:

"Your brave kinsman, Lieutenant Douglas, has kept his word. With his own hand, he planted the colors on the walls of Sebastopol. But, ah! in doing this, in the face of a murderous fire, he has been severely wounded by a bullet through the left lobe of the lungs. He has been recommended for promotion, but it is doubtful whether he will live to profit by it. Certainly he will not, if he stays here. I have advised him to be sent home with the invalid troops, who are to sail for England in a few days."

Lord Wellrose groaned as he laid this letter aside, and half his joy in the great victory was turned to grief.

And even thus, throughout the land, the public rejoicing at the national triumph was tempered by the private mourning of those who beloved ones had bought the victory with their blood.

In a few days came another letter from Dr. Kinlock, in which he wrote:

"Young Douglas has received his promotion. He is now a captain, but not yet assigned to any company. I fear he never will be. He is sinking slowly, but surely. All his desire, now that the war may be said to be over, is to get back to England, to press your hand once more and die. If I were not hoping from day to day that his desire may be granted and that he may be sent home, I should even entreat your lordship to come out here and comfort the dying boy, whose wish it is to see your face."

"I will go," said Lord Wellrose to himself; then, suddenly recollecting all the circumstances, he added: "But I might miss him. Ah! he might be on his way home while I should be on my way out. I must wait for another letter from Kinlock, I suppose. And Douglas is so ill! he may die in the interval."

As these troubled thoughts passed through his mind, he turned over a leaf of his letter and read a paragraph dated a day later, and which was as follows:

"* * * I had written so far when I received a message summoning me to headquarters. I immediately reported there, and instantly received orders to go to England, by the Relief, in charge of a party of invalid troops. Captain Douglas goes with us. I am extremely glad of this, as I shall be able to attend personally on him during the voyage. We sail for Southampton the day after tomorrow. So you may expect us very soon after the receipt of this letter, if you do not see us before.

"And so he is coming home, and I shall see him again, poor, brave, gentle boy! I thank the Lord for this. And who shall say that home air and kind friends and good nursing may not save his life and restore his health?" said the earl to himself, as folded this letter and laid it aside.

Then he rang for his valet, who immediately appeared.

"Perkins, pack my portmanteau, and order the trap for four o'clock, to take us to the railway station. We leave for London by the five-forty train," said the earl, as he passed out of his room to notify his mother of his sudden journey.

He reached Southampton in time for an early breakfast.

He took apartments at the Lord Admiral. And after a refreshing bath and change of dress, and a good breakfast, he set out to walk down to the docks, to inquire for the expected ship.

He was more fortunate than he could have hoped to be. The ship had just arrived, and was at anchor about half a mile from the land.

A steam tender was already leaving the shore to bring her passengers to land.

By presence of mind and promptitude in passing a few shillings to the men who were withdrawing the gangplank, Lord Wellrose succeeded in boarding the tender at the last moment [illegible] steaming out to [illegible]

In a few moments the tender was alongside of the ship.

The decks of the Relief were crowded with—what?

Were these men "ghosts" or shadows?

They might have been Charon's passengers crossing the Styx, so pale, so thin, so ghastly they were!

Living skeletons crowned with death's-heads!

Here were the maimed, the halt and the blind; the sick, the dying and the dead.

Yes and "the dead." Many had died on the passage, and had been buried in the sea. But some had died within a few hours, so recently, so near home, that their bodies had been saved, to be given to their friends.

Lord Wellrose, from his youth up, had been accustomed to sights of misery, in his frequent personal ministrations to the wretched. But he had never seen anything like this. And he grew sick and dizzy as he gazed.

Soon the bustle of transferring these poor wrecks of manhood from the ship to the tender attracted his attention.

At length the form for which he so eagerly watched appeared. But, oh, how changed!

Was this man in the flesh, or a disembodied spirit, that approached, leaning on the arm of the middle-aged surgeon, Dr. Kinlock?

Benny was clothed in his old war-worn, battle-stained uniform, that hung loosely upon his emaciated figure. His face was so thin that it had taken an almost triangular shape from the broad forehead down the hollow cheeks to the sharp chin. His complexion was so bloodless that pale would not describe it; it was a clear, fair, transparent bluish white. His large blue eyes, sunk in their deep, shadowy hollows, seemed larger, bluer and brighter than before. His golden hair had faded to a silvery fairness. And in a word, if Benny was dying, he was as beautiful in death as is a setting star.

So thought the Earl of Wellrose, as he came gently forward and took the wan hand, and said, with suppressed emotion:

"Oh, my dear Benjamin! I thank God that you have lived to get home. And now we will hope that good air and good nursing will restore your health."

The face of the young soldier grew radiant with joy, as he grasped the hand of the earl between both his own, exclaiming:

"Yes, thank God! I thank God that I live to see you once more! Now I am willing to die!"

"We will not talk of death. We will not have you die. You have everything to live for now, Benjamin," said the earl.

But a violent fit of coughing seized the invalid, and he turned and crept away to the side of the ship, and sank down upon a seat to recover himself.

"And now, Dr. Kinlock, welcome home. And much thanks for your devotion to my—cousin, here," said the young earl, cordially shaking hands with the surgeon, whom, however, in the first moments of meeting Benny, he had forgotten.

"Thanks, my lord. I am very happy myself in the thought that I have brought Captain Douglas safe to England. And for more reasons than one," added the surgeon, so emphatically that the young earl looked inquiringly at him, as though he would have asked:

"What do you mean?"

"He is your cousin, you say, my lord," remarked the surgeon in answer to the unuttered question.

"All the Douglases are cousins, you know," replied the earl, with a smile.

"Like the Stuarts and the Campbells, and the other Scottish clans. But that is all, my Lord?" inquired the doctor, in a low voice.

"That is all, so far as I know," replied the earl, in a grave and somewhat surprised and questioning manner.

"Then, my lord," said Dr. Kinlock, solemnly, "I have something to tell you that, I fear, will startle your lordship considerably. But not now; not now! See, my patient is recovering himself. Ah, poor fellow! He is so sensitive! When he gets into those violent fits of coughing he shrinks from observation like a wounded animal. But here he comes," added the surgeon, as he arose and gave Benny his arm to support him to the side of the ship.

Lord Wellrose also lent his aid, and thus the earl and the surgeon got the invalid on board the tender, and placed him on some cushions in the stern of the deck.

Benny sank down with a sigh of relief, and wearily closed his eyes and fell into the sleep of prostration.

The young earl, standing over him, gazed mournfully down upon the fair, wan, wasted face, and then raised his eyes inquiringly to the surgeon.

Dr. Kinlock gravely shook his head and sighed.

And the earl was answered.

The sick and wounded men were all coming on board.

"Where are all these poor creatures to be taken, doctor?" inquired the young earl, regarding the suffering crowd compassionately.

"To the military hospitals at Walworth, for the present, where I have orders to deliver them over to the surgeon in charge," replied the surgeon.

"Is Captain Douglas expected to go with them?"

"That will be at his own option. He is on sick leave. He can go to the hospital to be treated, if he pleases, or he can go anywhere else if he prefer," replied the surgeon.

"And yourself, doctor?" inquired the young earl, after a pause.

"Oh, I shall be on leave also. After I have delivered over my charge, I shall be at liberty to go anywhere. I have scarcely thought yet where I shall go. My old home at Seton is standing still, but I am an old bachelor, without any particular attraction there more than elsewhere," said the surgeon, with a bitter-sweet smile.

"Then, doctor, I have a proposal to make to you, and I shall be very glad if it meet your views. I have nothing in this world to occupy me at present, and I think I cannot employ my leisure better than by devoting it to this brave young man, who has no near relative to look after him. I shall invite him to be my guest, and as I shall take charge of him. And if you [illegible] kindly [illegible] us with your company, we shall be very happy to have you. What do you say?" enquired Lord Wellrose.

"Thanks, my lord; but where do you propose to go?" asked the surgeon.

"I must take your advice upon that question. We have all Britain to choose from. And, of course, Captain Douglas' health must be our first consideration. What do you counsel?"

"My lord, I should certainly recommend the bracing air of the Highlands."

"He shall go to the Highlands, then. And I deem myself very fortunate in being able to offer him a home quieter and more comfortable than any hotel or lodging-house to be found in those regions. The family are at Cheviot Castle this season. And thus Seton Court is left in charge of the housekeeper and steward and a few old retainers, who will all be glad to see us. What do you say to the plan, doctor?"

"It is an excellent one."

"Then, as soon as we get back to my hotel, I will telegraph to the housekeeper to have the rooms aired and everything ready for us. Of course you will go with us. That is understood, I hope?"

"Yes, my lord; I shall be most happy."

"Right. You will also be near your old village home, which will be an advantage," added the earl.

And while he spoke, as the last of the sick and wounded had been brought on board, the tender dropped away from the side of the great ship, and steamed toward the shore.

As soon as she touched the pier the bustle of landing the invalided troops began. Many among them had friends who had come down to meet them. And their meeting added to the confusion.

The noise awoke Benny, who opened his eyes and looked wearily around, until his glance met the face of the earl, when he smiled radiantly.

Dr. Kinlock was very much engaged in superintending the landing of the invalids under his charge.

But Lord Wellrose himself went on shore and engaged a carriage, and had it drawn up as near as permissible to the steamer. And then he raised Benny, and supported him tenderly to the carriage, and placed him comfortably in it.

And Lord Wellrose, taking Benny's fair head upon his breast, gave the order to the coachman to drive slowly to the Lord Admiral.

On reaching that hotel, his lordship's groom and valet were found to be in attendance.

And, with their assistance, Captain Douglas was taken up to the rooms that had been engaged for his accommodation, and laid upon a comfortable lounge.

Lord Wellrose ordered a dainty luncheon, such as he hoped might tempt the invalid's delicate appetite. And then he came and sat by Benny's lounge, and took his wasted hand, and said:

"We will soon bring you around, my boy. English air and English fare will soon restore you."

"It is rest and peace—it is meat and drink only for me to lie here and look at you," said Benny, with a tone and glance of such pure love and perfect content that reached the young earl's heart.

By the earl's direction the waiter drew a table up by the side of the invalid's lounge, laid the cloth and arranged the luncheon upon it. There fresh oysters, fragrant soup, a roasted pheasant, some light, delicious wine, ripe peaches, apricots and grapes.

And then, because Lord Wellrose with his own hand served the invalid with the most choice of the viands spread before him, Benny tried to eat and found, to his surprise, that he really could do so, for appetite came with touch and taste and smell.

"And now try a little of this Moselle," said the earl. And although two waiters were there in attendance, with his own hand he filled Benny's glass and passed it to him, knowing that the wine would really do him more good when poured by a loved hand.

For these two unconscious brothers loved each other "with a love passing the love of woman."

After luncheon, Benny fell asleep again, with his hand clasped in the hand of the earl.

Lord Wellrose did not leave him until night. And then he left him comfortably in bed, with his own valet, Perkins, to sleep in the room.

Lord Wellrose was engaged in looking over the evening paper, when Dr. Kinlock's card was brought to him.

He requested that the doctor should be shown up.

And in a few minutes Dr. Kinlock entered the room.

"I've got them off my hands at last, poor fellows, and heartily glad I am of it," said the surgeon, as at the earl's invitation he dropped into a chair.

The earl congratulated him. And then he reported Benny's condition, and inquired of the doctor what the chances might be for his restoration to health.

But the doctor was very reserved in giving his opinion. He said that young Douglas must always have been constitutionally very delicate, and that he would seem to have suffered, in his childhood from much neglect, privation and exposure, that had still further undermined his fragile health.

"I fear it has been so indeed," sighed the earl.

"You care very much for this young man, my lord," said the surgeon.

"I care so much for him that there is not another man on earth, except my father, that I prefer before him," said the earl, earnestly.

"You have known him long, my lord, I presume."

"I have known him since his childhood, though for many years I lost sight of him."

"And you do not know, I think you once said, exactly in what degree of relationship, if in any, he stands to your lordship?"

"I do not, indeed," said the earl, gazing upon the surgeon in surprise and questioning.

"Then, my lord, I fear I am going to startle your lordship very much. I have not yet let the secret pass my lips, even to him. But it is my painful duty to reveal it to your lordship. I wish you could—could spare me by anticipating it. But your lordship has no suspicion of the parentage of this young man?"

"None."

"Lord Wellrose, he is your own brother!"

(To be Continued.)

The War Tacks.

"General," reported the aide, "an overpowering force of the enemy, on motor cycles has attacked our left wing."

"Sound the retreat," replied the general, "and order out the tack brigade to [illegible] our [illegible]."

Was Troubled for Years With Kidney Disease

And This Treatment Cured Me—This Statement Endorsed By a Baptist Minister.

The great majority of people are familiar with the extraordinary curative powers of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. But for the benefit of those who are not we continue to publish from day to day reports from persons who have been actually cured.

MR. MOSHER.

The case described in this letter was an extreme one, and the writer was in a very low condition when he began the use of these pills. The cure was so marked that Mr. Mosher's pastor did not hesitate to vouch for his statement.

By their unique combined action on the liver, kidneys and bowels, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure in complicated cases which defy the action of ordinary kidney medicines.

Mr. W. H. Mosher, Brockville, Ont., writes:—"I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and firmly believe there is no medicine to equal them. I was troubled for years with kidney disease, and this treatment has cured me. When I began the use of these pills I could only walk from my bed to a chair. Now I can go to the field and work like any other man. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are an excellent medicine."

This statement is certified to by the Rev. E. H. Emett, Baptist minister of Brockville, Ont.

By awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure Constipation, Headaches, Chronic Indigestion, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A GOOD MOTTO.

(Guelph Mercury.)

A colored gentleman entered a store to buy a pair of blankets. He was interested in two pair, one at $4, the other at $6, and the dealer was pointing out the fine points of the better article. The purchaser replied that he had only $4, whereupon the salesman suggested that he could take the $6 pair and pay the difference later on. The reply of the colored man was this: "No, suh; I never hangs my hat higher up den I can reach."

Now, there's a whole sermon in the philosophy of that man, and you don't need any person to expound it, either. Extravagance is contagious, and the insane desire to "keep up with the neighbors" may have much to do with a lot of trouble, the blame for which is laid elsewhere.

If there is a sorry spectacle it is when the family with a $1,500 income tries to make as big a splash as the one next door that has $5,000 a year to come and go on.

The motto of the colored man is well worth remembering, and also practising. Never hang your hat higher than you can reach.

Reduce Your Roofing Costs, Protect Your Buildings From Fire, Lightning and Weather

You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

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Send For Free Book

LENGTH OF LIFE INCREASES.

(Philadelphia Record)

In spite of the [illegible] of modern living and the tendency of men and women to gather in cities the statistics of mortality conclusively show that the average length of life is constantly increasing. A child of birth to-day may expect to live 10 years longer than if he or she had been born in 1800. If the present rate of improvement should continue for the next 200 years the average of life would be extended [illegible] years beyond the average of to-day. The main reason for latter-day longer living is the astonishing reduction in infant mortality which has been brought about by improved conditions.

NOTHING CAN EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Alex. Butchard, Conn., Ont., writes: "My daughter has used Baby's Own Tablets for her baby and thinks there is nothing to equal them for little ones. All mothers, who have used the Tablets, say the same thing. They break up colds, regulate the bowels and stomach and keep the little ones healthy and happy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Peculiar Worm.

An animal growing between the high and low water marks on the Japanese coasts is a mud worm called sabella. It occupies a hard, limy tube of its own making and gets its food when the high tide comes up over its hiding place by thrusting out a head bushy with tentacles and sucking in currents of water loaded with minute particles of nutriment. Out of this wriggling creature the shore people make soup, which is true vermicelli, not a paste imitation of "little worms," and is said to taste as badly as it smells.

Pa's Little Joke.

Thelma—Pa, why did you give me that little ring with a watch in it? Pa—I wanted time to hang lightly on her hands, my son.—[illegible]

Waterproofing a Cloak.

Showers are often heavy in the summer. A heavy coat becomes a nuisance to carry about. If you have a thin favorite cloak you would like to make showerproof here is the method: Dissolve four ounces of alum in one gallon of rain water and four ounces of sugar of lead separately in another gallon, then mix, dip the material into this, well work it about, dry in the air, wash in cold water, dry finally, and there you are! Two dippings and two dryings will make it waterproof.

SEED CORN

Prizewinning Wisconsin No. 7, the best for the Silo. George H. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 1.

The Doctor.

The doctor comes smiling, and he holds my weary hand,
And he says I'll soon be better, and that soon he'll let me stand;
He promises the roses to my cheeks shall come again,
And he laughs away the fever and he jokes away the pain.

Through the long, long night I suffer, weird the dreams that come to me,
Quaint the thoughts that I am thinking; strange the sights that I can see,
But the sunbeams of the morning bring the doctor up the stairs
And the heart of me is lightened of a thousand different cares.

There is courage in the twinkle of his kindly smiling eyes,
And before his merry laughter fly a thousand fears and sighs;
And the thoughts that have been dreary change to pleasant ones and gay
When the good old kindly doctor smiles the doubts and dreads away.

For the doctor he comes singing and he sits beside my bed
And he lifts my weary spirits as the pillow lifts my head;
And the fever seems to leave me and the pains are not severe
And I'm better for his presence, and I'm stronger for his cheer.

The doctor is clever and certain of his skill,
And his people long have praised him for his work among the ill;
But it's not his wisdom only, that the life of us insures.
And it's not his pills and tonics, but the heart of him that cures.

—Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

DEFECTIVES.

(Toronto Star.)

Perhaps the first thing we need to get out of our heads is that the word "defectives" carries with it any reproach. Differences in physical or intellectual capacity are of no importance except that they are measures of responsibility for service. The duty of the strong is to serve the weak, and as far as possible remove the weakness. It should always be remembered that this service be not rendered in a patronizing way, but as the stronger member of the family keeps those who are not so well endowed.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR makes corns go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails, leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-day.

AN OFFENSIVE BY-PRODUCT.

(Toronto News)

There is stupidity among all classes of people—even amongst motor-owners. The passion to get from here to yonder at the rate of 45 miles an hour and without consideration for the feelings and the welfare of the people who built the roads is one of the offensive by-products of progress.

THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

(Buffalo Courier)

The Boy Scout movement is not designed to foster militarism or cultivate an aggressive national spirit, but it does cultivate the value of discipline and the habit of self-control. Its mission is to teach self-helpfulness and helpfulness to others. It is calculated to influence boys to lead clean lives, and to have civic pride and a desire for clean government. Perhaps no greater agency for general good has ever been set in motion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Working Overtime.

Mr. Griffin had spent an anxious afternoon at the office and hurried home at an unusually early hour.

"How do you feel, dear? What did the doctor say?" he questioned his wife as she lay on a couch, her eyes half closed.

"Oh, he asked me to put out my tongue," she murmured.

"Yes?"

"And after looking at it he said, 'Overworked.'"

Mr. Griffin heaved an audible sigh of relief. "I have perfect faith in that doctor, Mabel," he said, firmly. "You will have to give it a rest."

THE ALLIES

"SPOHN'S" and the Horsemen for twenty-one years they have waged a successful campaign against the army of Disease. Distemper, Influenza, Catarrhal and Shipping Fever disastrously defeated by "SPOHN'S." Absolutely safe for all ages. Best preventive. Sold by all druggists, Turf goods houses or the manufacturers

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

There are 160,000,000 acres of national forests in the United States and Alaska.

Forty thousand persons are employed by the clothing manufacturers in Leeds.

Sawdust and shavings are now pressed into briquettes and made into kindling wood.

Germany has many curious bethrothal customs which are found nowhere else in the world.

It is estimated that throughout the world blind men outnumber blind women in the proportion of two to one.

Government experts are investigating Sweden's alum shale deposits in the hope of obtaining an illuminating oil.

The Roumanian government has recently commenced work on a tunnel under the Danube river to connect with territory recently acquired.

An experimental station in which flax and hemp culture will be studied will be established by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture.

Every 24 hours there is poured into the Harlem River 99,000,000 gallons, into the North river 132,000,000 gallons and into the East river 264,000,000 gallons of sewage.

Italian farmhouses need improving, according to the opinion of the government, which has offered $7,586 in premiums to be awarded for encouraging the construction of model farm buildings.

California citrus-fruit shipments during the 12 months ended October 31, 1914, totaled 48,548 cars, the biggest crop ever grown in the state. The largest previous yield was 46,394 cars, in the 1910-11 season.

It is estimated that over 2,000 motors are sold annually in the Caucasus of which Baku takes about 500. Gas and oil motors are in demand. The popular sizes of the former range from 35 to 150-horse-power, oil motors from 21 to 66 horse-power.

Contracts, it is stated, have recently been made between a Spanish steamship company in the Atlantic trade and a Spanish construction company for the building of 20 vessels. Ten of these ships are to be constructed in the dockyards of Cadiz and the keel of the first one was recently laid with considerable ceremony. When the first boat is completed a second will be started, the intention being to complete the 10 vessels in 10 years.—Baltimore American.

He Says He Told His Neighbors

AND THEY TOLD HIM TO TRY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mike Rudy, Young Manitoba Farmer, Sick for Two Years, Tells How He Got a New Lease of Life.

Campervllle, Man., Feb. 22.—(Special)—Cured of Kidney and Heart Disease of two years standing, Mr. Mike Rudy, a well known young farmer living near here, is telling his neighbors that he owes his new lease of life to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For two years," Mr. Rudy states, "I suffered with a terrible pain in the small of my back and shoulders. I took many different medicines, and was under the doctor's care, but nothing seemed to do me any lasting good. Finally heart disease was added to my troubles.

"Hearing Dodd's Kidney Pills well spoken of by my neighbors, I decided to try them. To my surprise and relief one box cured me completely."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured Mr. Rudy because his troubles all came from sick kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills are a kidney remedy, pure and simple. If you have pain in the back, rheumatism, lumbago, gravel or diabetes, your kidneys are wrong. You need Dodd's Kidney Pills.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

(Toronto News)

The Canadian farmer has a difficult decision to make this year. For the first time in many years, from the standpoint of immediate profits, it will pay him to sell his coarse grains instead of feeding them to his live stock. The temptation is a dangerous one, but should not overcome the wise agriculturist, who is able to take the longer view. Consideration of ultimate profit demand that live stock should not be sacrificed. Were the short-sighted alternative generally to be taken the Canadian live stock industry would suffer a set-back from which it would not recover in 10 or even 20 years.

A SELF-SATISFIED LOT.

(Guelph Mercury)

The average church congregation is well clothed and well fed. It might not be wide of the mark to say that they are a pretty much self-satisfied lot of people.

If they could only be brought to realize that their duty in the world is to "go about doing good," what a force for the betterment of existing conditions would be let loose.

STOCKS AND BONDS

PUBLIC Prices and PUBLIC Dealings

This is the ONLY unrestricted market in Ontario. If you want to buy or sell securities of any kind write to us.

BURNETT'S SECURITIES AUCTION
95 King St. East, Toronto.

Encouraging.

The budding author approached the post office stamp window.

"How much postage will this require?" he asked. "It is one of my manuscripts."

"Two cents an ounce," smiled the clerk. "That's first class matter."

"Oh, thank you."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

TRUTHFULNESS AND HONESTY.

(Rochester Herald)

Truthfulness and honesty may not pay very big dividends, sometimes they may not pay dividends at all; but there is nothing which will push a man into bankruptcy quicker than their opposites when the truth leaks out, and the truth has an uncanny habit, sooner or later, of leaking out.

QUEER MAN, THIS.

(Detroit Free Press)

An Ohio youth broke an arm and three ribs trying to avoid being kissed. At that we'll say for the young lady that she put up a good battle.

MARRIAGE STILL FREE.

(Brantford Expositor)

The finance minister has placed a tax on almost every kind of document save marriage licenses. The way is [illegible] [illegible] still open.

SKIN TROUBLE ALL OVER CHILD'S HEAD

Like Little Water Blisters. Itched So Could Not Sleep. Cross and Fretful. Hair All Dropped Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

99 Foundry St., Moncton, N. B.—"My little girl's trouble started just like little water blisters on her head, which went all over her head. They itched so she could not sleep at night and she would cry by the hour and then she would scratch it. I never had any rest with her night or day she was so cross and fretful. She failed in health. All her hair dropped out.

"I was given a wash for it and a salve and I used them and they did her no good. Then I got —— Ointment which did her no good. I was told about Cuticura Soap and Ointment which healed her head in two months." (Signed) Mrs. James Flood, Mar. 11, 1914.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

46 Stephanie St., Toronto, Ont.—"Blackheads came on my face and then afterwards pimples came. They became red and sore feeling, then festered and burst. I tried —— Ointment but it was not successful. Then a friend told me that Cuticura Soap and Ointment were the best I could use. I suffered for two months before I used them. I only used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three weeks and they healed my face." (Signed) Arthur J. Every, May 22, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura," Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

ISSUE NO. 8. 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

[illegible] No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties matured and cured for seed purposes only, or shelled. Apply to EDWARD F. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

PAINT THE SCREW HOLES.

Then You Can Use Them Over and Over Again Without Trouble.

Many persons experience considerable difficulty in getting screws to hold in screen doors and other movable conveniences which are put up and taken down frequently and which are held in place by screws. The holes occupied by the screws become worn, and the screws are often quite loose, causing doors to sag and be otherwise out of proper order.

Bits of paper, string and small pieces of good are used to partially fill up the holes so as to cause the screws to be tight, but these work out and cause great annoyance, and a better method is greatly desired.

A coat of paint on the inside of the screw holes is the most satisfactory remedy for such an annoyance.

When screws are removed paint the holes with a small pencil brush or a bit of cloth twisted and dipped in the paint. When the paint fills the creases made by the thread of the screw and thoroughly dries the screw will fit tightly the next time it is thrust into the cavity. The painting should be done each time the screws are removed, and it will protect the wood as well as make the holes ready for the readjustment of the door or other object which had to the changed quite often.—Philadelphia North American.

A Woman's Message to Women

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Cash and Credit.

Old Beverly Bearist of Baltimore is famous for a facet of some kind or other [illegible] one day to give a young Baltimore business man some good advice.

"Young man," he began, "have you got any cash?"

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"And have you got any credit?"

"Yes sir."

"Humph!" said Beverly, and he blew a cloud of smoke into the air. "Well, my boy, I'll just give you this one little piece of counsel. Use your credit up first. Your cash is good at any time."—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

FOR LABOR PEACE.

(Toronto Star)

The best thing that can happen in the interests of harmony and justice between capital and labor is for the real leaders of capital and the real leaders of labor to meet personally and talk over affairs. In such conferences it will be made evident that they have interests as well as conflicts. The great difficulty is that the leaders of labor can seldom actually meet the real owners of the money, invested in great corporate enterprises.

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

Opera Ways.

"I suppose you study your prima donnas and try to learn their whims?"

"No, we find it cheaper to understudy them."

And the manager of the grand opera laughed a mirthless, recitative laugh.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The time a man is most apt to repent is after he has been found out.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1915

PITY AND PEACE

The [illegible] of [illegible] Lars and [illegible] [illegible] to all British peoples, but it is doubtful if the German people generally [illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] Prussian [illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The German people [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the people of Canada [illegible]. Herr Hirsch declared that the people did not [illegible] that the working [illegible], all the nation, [illegible] were [illegible] for peace. We believe [illegible] [illegible] in Hamilton, we hear on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] this war [illegible]. But no one of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Allies at the need for a complete destruction of the German [illegible]. There is the general [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the German [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the Kaiser [illegible]. [illegible] the horrors and savagery of this war as practised by the German soldiers it cannot be said that we hate the German people with an undying hatred.

Among the German Socialists, however, there is apparently a great longing for peace, for peace's sake. Herr Hirsch made no demand that Germany should continue the war until she was assured of [illegible]. He wants peace now if he can get it. Why? Evidently the Socialists have no love for or confidence in the Kaiser's Government, [illegible] [illegible] for the good or comfort of the German people. The Socialists oppose on principle the Government policy. They rebel against the restrictions of public speech—the strangling of the voice of the people. The Socialists want less interference by the police with the labor and Socialist movements, and they want a uniform franchise. The obtaining of these benefits to themselves were of more importance to the Socialists than the prosecution or the [illegible] of a successful war.

Germany is perhaps the most Socialistic country in the world. Her whole working class is permeated with Socialistic principles, which are antagonistic to the Kaiser's principle of divine right of kings and over lordship. In Germany these people are opposed to the party—the military party—who is carrying on this war. But when we come to look at the German-Americans, the men who came to the States to get away from this nightmare of militarism, we find them as rabid militarists as is the Kaiser. They are doing their very best to further the Kaiser's designs and evidently doing their best to get the United States entangled in the cruel strife. Take [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] gentlemen.

ARE BOTH EQUALLY BAD?

The Philadelphia Record, a newspaper whose editorial opinions we have come to respect and highly value, is somewhat out of tune with most of the other prominent United States newspapers with which we are conversant, on matters relating to the present world war. We have no desire to class it as a pro-German or to find fault with its views, [illegible] they are not favorable to Britain, but we cannot help feeling and believing that it is not always [illegible] and just to Great Britain. It appears to us as being anxious to defend Germany from what we consider just criticism. As an illustration let us quote what it says about Germany declaring British waters in the war zone. It says:

Advices from London express British wonder as to what the United States will say to the German pronouncement that the waters around Great Britain and Ireland and the whole English Channel be included in the war zone. What the United States will say or might say [illegible] [illegible] what might have been said with regard to the similar pronouncement of Great Britain several months ago declaring the North Sea to be in the zone of war and closed to neutral shipping. Either pronouncement is of a character such as one might expect from a pack of buccaneers rather than from the Governments of civilized nations. If there is any difference in degree of reprehensibility between them, the German pronouncement is a trifle less lawless than the British. The former is to be backed up by a blockade, probably, of submarine patrol ships; the latter was backed up by an implied threat of mines and British high-handedness.

Our contemporary cannot forget that at the very opening of the war Germany began to sow floating mines in the open sea, which imperilled not only the safety of British but of neutral trading vessels, and not a few of the latter with their crews were lost. For some time Britain refused to sow even stable mines. With a view to putting a stop to the Germans sowing more of these mines, many of which were cast into the sea from German ships under a neutral flag, Britain proclaimed a portion of the North Sea, not the whole of it, as in the zone of war. By doing this she did not imperil neutral ships or threaten them. She made the sea safe for them, as she kept [illegible] [illegible] for them and guided them [illegible] [illegible] German mines.

Britain has not sunk any [illegible] neutral merchant vessels. She has not sent any merchant crews to the bottom of the sea. She does not even prevent U. S. vessels from trading with the enemy, although she could easily blockade all Germany's ports. All she asks is that they will not carry contraband to the Germans. By her control of the sea she has made it possible for the States to carry on the most of their ordinary ocean commerce. We hardly think that these [illegible] [illegible] that the German pronouncement is a trifle less lawless than the British."

EDITORIAL NOTES

[illegible] [illegible] is another danger [illegible] [illegible].

* * *

[illegible] production is another [illegible] for [illegible].

* * *

Will Germany's paper blockade be [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] bill?

* * *

Dear, dear! The Kaiser is now using poisoned shells and bullets in his fight against the allies.

* * *

But the allies could starve Germany [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Germany [illegible] [illegible] at that game.

* * *

The Montreal Gazette [illegible] the Government's wholesale [illegible] [illegible] got last year $153,000 printing pap.

* * *

It is said that eight hundred Serbian farmers must have tools and seed next spring or starve. Help is urgently asked.

* * *

Returns brought down show that the Government has appointed a whole army of tax eaters since it came into power.

* * *

The horrors of Kingston Penitentiary are said to be something awful. Yet the Government looks placidly on and does nothing.

* * *

It is now an offence apparently to speak English in Germany, yet plenty of German is spoken in Canada and nobody complains.

* * *

Van Horn has been treated as an ordinary criminal in Vanceboro for breaking windows. The political refugee business did not work.

* * *

Three innocent men were hanged in Canada last year, according to Mr. Robert Bickerdike, a Montreal M.P. He says he can prove his statement.

* * *

President Wilson is right when he tells the British Government that the continued use of the Stars and Stripes on British vessels would endanger real neutral vessels.

* * *

The Canadian rural routes are increasing. The last fiscal year they increased by 940, or nearly fifty per cent. For this convenience the farmers have to thank the Liberal party.

* * *

Three-quarters of the men offering themselves in Montreal for service in the European war zone are being rejected as not up to the standard required. Are none wanted but hand-picked giants?

* * *

German and Russian women are [illegible] found fighting in the trenches and British women are training to [illegible] the invaders. The Suffragettes [illegible] [illegible] point with pride to these daughters of the regiment.

* * *

The Buffalo News makes a pardonable mistake when it credits Sir Edward Grey with making some remarks at a London meeting as to the duty of neutrals in this war. The speaker on the occasion was Earl Grey, former Governor-General of Canada, and now out of office. Sir Edward, as Foreign Secretary, is not making many speeches these days.

* * *

We are now told by a Tory contemporary that Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Ontario Liberal leader, is to go to Ottawa as successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, [illegible] all the Ottawa Liberals have been [illegible] and found wanting. Well, there need be no hurry. Sir Wilfrid [illegible] [illegible] a dozen dead men and he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be Premier of Canada [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Rowell could [illegible] the bill if he were needed.

* * *

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with what authority we do not know, that Lord Kitchener will go to the front next [illegible], taking supreme command, with [illegible] in charge of the infantry and artillery [illegible] while Gen. French will take command of the cavalry. If Kitchener think that his work is done in raising [illegible] at home, we would not be surprised to see him as commander-in-chief of the British forces. No doubt he is chafing now to have a hand in the fight.

If You Wish to Be Well You Must Keep the Bowels Regular.

If the bowels do not move regularly they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill health than almost any other trouble.

The [illegible] cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, [illegible] specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrh of the stomach will follow the wrong action of this, one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Ayer, Fawcett Hill, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with constipation for many years and about three years ago my husband wanted me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they had cured him. I got a vial and took them, and by the time I had taken three vials I was cured. I always keep them on hand, and when I need a mild laxative I take one."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

He could put words to it now. It had been nothing [illegible] than a settled foresight, a deep conviction, of Isabel Bretherton's failure! What a treachery! But yes, the vision perpetually before his eyes had been the vision of a dying fame, a waning celebrity, a forsaken and disowned beauty! And from that abandonment and that failure he had dimly foreseen the rise and upspringing of new and indescribable joy. He had seen her, conscious of defeat and of the inexorable limits of her own personality, turning to the man who had read her truly and yet had loved her, surely, from the very beginning, and finding in his love a fresh glory and an all sufficient consolation. This had been the inmost truth, the centre, the kernel of all his thought, of all his life. He saw it now with sharp distinctness, now that every perception was intensified by pain and longing.

Then, as he went over the past, he saw how this consciousness had been gradually invaded and broken up by his sister's letters. He remembered the incredulous impatience with which he had read the earlier ones. So, Marie thought him mistaken! "Isabel Bretherton would be an actress yet" "she had genius, after all" "she was learning, growing, developing every day." Absurd! He had been able to keep his critical estimate of the actress, and his personal admiration of the woman separate from one another. But evidently Marie's head had been confused, misled by her heart. And then, little by little, his incredulity had yielded and his point of view had changed. Instead of impatience at Marie's laxity of judgment, what he had been fiercely conscious of for days was jealousy of Paul de Chateauvieux, jealousy of his opportunities, his influence, his relation toward that one of his dreams of the future—the dream of tutoring and training her young, unformed intelligence. He had done something toward it; he had, as it were, touched the spring which had set free all this new and unexpected store of power. But, if he had planted, others had watered, and others would reap. In this great [illegible] of her fortunes he had been nothing to her. Other voices and other hands had guided and directed her. Her kindly, grateful message only stung and tortured him. They seemed to him the merest friendly commonplace. In reality her life had passed out of his ken; her nature had flowered into a new perfection, and he had not been there to see or to help. She would never connect him with the incidents or the influences which had transformed existence to her, and would probably irrevocably change the whole outline of her future. Once he had wounded and startled her, and had despaired for awhile of undoing the impression made upon her. But now he felt no quick anxiety, no fear how things might turn, only a settled flat consciousness of division, of a life that had once been near to his swept away from him forever, or diverging roads which no kindly fate would ever join again.

For, by the end of this time of solitary waiting, his change of attitude was complete. It was evident to him that his anticipation of her failure, potent as it had been over his life, had never been half so real, half so vivid, as this new and strange foreboding of her true success. Marie must be right. He had been a mere blind hair-splitting pedant, judging Isabel Bretherton by principles and standards which left out of count the inborn energy, the natural power of growth, of such a personality as hers. And the more he had once doubted the more he now believed. Yes, she would be great—she would make her way into that city of the mind in which he himself had made his dwelling-place; she, too, would enter upon the world's vast inheritance of knowledge. She would become, if only her physical frame proved equal to the demands upon it, one of that little band of interpreters, of ministers of the idea, by whom the intellectual life of a society is fed and quickened. Was he so lost in his own selfish covetousness as not to rejoice?

Oh, but she was a woman, she was beautiful, and he loved her! Do what he would, all ideal and impersonal considerations fell utterly away from him. Day by day he knew more of his own heart; day by day the philosopher grew weaker in him, and the man's claim fiercer. Before him perpetually were two figures of a most human and practical reality. He saw a great actress absorbed in the excitement of the most stimulating of lives, her power thening from year to year, her fame growing and widening with time; and beside this brilliant vision he saw himself, the quiet man of letters, with the enthusiasm of youth behind him, the cares of middle age before him. What possible link could there be between them?

At last Wallace's letter cleared still further the issues of the conflict; or, rather, it led to Kendal's seeking a fatalist compact with himself. He was weary of the struggle, and it seemed to him that he must somehow or other escape from the grip in which his life was held. He must somehow deaden this sense, this bitter sense of loss, if it were only by postponing the last renunciation. He would go back to his work and force himself not to hate it. It was his only refuge, and he must cling to it for dear life. And he would not see her again till the night of the first performance of "Elvira." She would be in London in a month's time, but he would take care to be out of reach. He would not meet those glorious eyes or touch that hand again till the die was cast—upon the fate of Elvira he staked his own. The decision brought him a strange kind of peace, and he went back to his papers and his books like a man who has escaped from the grasp of some deadly physical ill into a period of comparative ease and relief.

CHAPTER VII.

It was a rainy November night. A soft, continuous downpour was soaking the London streets, without, however, affecting their animation or the nocturnal brightness of the capital, for the brilliance of the gas lamps was flashed back from innumerable patches of water, and every ray of light seemed to be broken by the rain into a hundred shimmering reflections. It was the hour when all the royalty an [illegible] London can boast is in the streets, hurrying to its dinner or its amusements, and when the stream of diners-out, flowing through the different channels of the West, is met at all the great thoroughfares by the stream of theatre-goers setting eastward.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] eastward, and [illegible] [illegible] the entrance to a certain narrow street leading northward from it, in which stood the new large buildings of the Calliope. Outside the theatre [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of carriages and human beings only kept in order by the [illegible] of the police, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The line of carriages [illegible] interminable, and [illegible] those who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the drapery curtains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] was full of the [illegible] [illegible] the whole crowd had a [illegible] almost a family air, [illegible] though the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] had been [illegible] into the theatre. Everybody seemed to know everybody else; there were politicians and artists and writers of books, known and unknown. There were fair women and [illegible] [illegible] and great ladies, and there was that large substratum of faithful, but comparatively nameless, persons on whom a successful manager learns to depend with some confidence on that first night of importance.

And this was a first night of exceptional interest. [illegible] [illegible] indeed, had been the competition for tickets that many of those present feel as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] an idea of how [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] which has overthrown his neighbor. Miss Bretherton's first appearance in "Elvira" had been the subject of conversation for weeks past among a far larger number of London circles than generally concern themselves with theatrical affairs. Among those which might be said to be within a certain literary and artistic circumference people were able to give definite grounds for the public interest. The play, it was said, was an admirable good one and the progress of the rehearsals had led [illegible] a flow of rumors to the effect that Miss Bretherton's acting would be a great surprise to the public. Further, from the intellectual centre of things it [illegible] known that the famous [illegible] [illegible] returned to the scene of his triumphs, and that now, as in the [illegible], one of the first articles of the social [illegible] laid it down as necessary that you should, first of all, see her in the theatre, and secondly, know her—by fair means, if possible, if not, by crooked ones—in society.

It was nearly a quarter to eight. The orchestra had taken their places and almost every seat was full. In one of the dress-circle boxes sat three people who had arrived early, and had for some time employed themselves in making a study [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] stream through their opera glasses. They were Eustace Kendal, his sister, Madame de Chateauvieux, and her husband. The Chateauvieux had traveled over from Paris expressly on the occasion, and Madame de Chateauvieux's gray-blue eyes sparkling with expectation and all her small delicate features alive with interest and animation was watching for the rising of the heavy velvet curtain with an eagerness which brought down upon her the occasional mockery of her husband, who was in reality, however, [illegible] less excited than herself. It was but three weeks since they had parted with Isabel Bretherton in Paris and they were feeling on this first night something of the anxiety and responsibility which parents feel when they [illegible] a child [illegible] whom they have [illegible] their best effort into a real world.

Victor Eustace, [illegible] [illegible] had but that afternoon arrived in London. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] relations in the north, and had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] accordance with the claim which had [illegible] [illegible] of him in [illegible]. [illegible] he had [illegible] all the preparations for "Elvira" and he had arrived up to the scene only at the moment when the first coup was to be delivered. Miss Bretherton had herself [illegible] him a warm note of invitation, [illegible] [illegible] for the first night and an appeal to him to come and [illegible] [illegible] as kindly as truth will let [illegible]. [illegible] had answered her that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he would be in his place at the Calliope on the night of [illegible] of November.

And [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] all the time conscious [illegible] that to him alone of all the [illegible] in that vast theatre, the [illegible] of the evening would be so vitally and desperately important, that life on the other side of it would bear the mark of it forever. It was a burden to him that his sister suspected nothing of his state of feeling; it would have consoled him that she should know it, but it seemed to him impossible to tell her.

"There are the Stuarts," he said, bending down to her as the orchestra struck up, "in the box to the left. [illegible] [illegible] will join them when it begins. [illegible] [illegible] told [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for this play. Every detail in it, they say, is perfect, artistically and historically, and the time of preparation has been exceptionally [illegible]. Why did she refuse to begin again with the 'White Lady' to give herself more time?"

"I cannot tell you, except that she had a repugnance to it which could not be got over. I believe her associations with the play were so painful that it would have seemed an evil omen to her to begin a new season with it."

"Was she wise, I wonder?"

"I think she did well to follow her [illegible] in the matter, and she herself has had plenty of time. She was working at it all the week [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] and young Harding, [illegible]. I think and notice enough. Some of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plots, but they will [illegible] [illegible] into place."

"Poor Wallace," said Kendal, "he must be wishing it well over. I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] better [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]."

"How [illegible] is," cried Madame de Chateauvieux, breaking for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in his [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] Wallace, how does he and how go things doing?"

Poor Wallace threw himself into his seat, flicking the picture of misery so far as his face which Nature had troubled in [illegible] [illegible] cheerfullest [illegible], was capable of it.

"Ah, dear Madame de Chateauvieux, I have no more notion than the man in the moon. Miss Bretherton is an [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] we should have collapsed a hundred times already, and that's about all I know. As for the other people, I suppose they will [illegible] through their parts somehow, but at present I feel like a man [illegible] [illegible] of the gallows. There goes the bell—now for it!"

The sketch for the play of "Elvira" had been found among the papers of a young [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] German career, during those stormy years after 1830, when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every [illegible] and the romantic passion was abroad. The sketch had appeared in a little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which Edward Wallace had picked up by chance on [illegible] [illegible]. He had read it in an idle hour in a railway, had seen its capabilities, and had forthwith set to work to develop the sketch into a play. [illegible] in developing it he had carefully preserved the character of the original conception. It was a [illegible] [illegible] of the Romantic time, and the execution of it presented [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of tone [illegible] modern audiences have learned to expect. The play told one rapid, [illegible] story of love, jealousy, despair and death, and told it directly and uninterruptedly, without any lighter interlude. Author and adapter alike had trusted entirely to the tragic force of the situation, and the universality of the motives appealed to. The diction of the piece was the diction of Alfred de Vigny or of the school of Victor Hugo. It was, indeed, rather a dramatic love-poem than a play in the modern sense, and it depended altogether for its success upon the two characters of Macias and Elvira.

In devising the character of Macias the Italian author had made use of a traditional Spanish type, which has its historical sources and has inspired [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] from the fifteenth century downward. Macias—a knight, poet and lover, his love a kind of Southern madness which [illegible] every other thing in its neighborhood and his tragic death is the only natural thing to a career so fierce and uncontrolled. Elvira, with whom Macias is in love, the daughter of Nuno Fernandez, is embodied gentleness and virtue, until the fierce [illegible] of her fate has taught her that men are treacherous and the world cruel. For her love had been [illegible] and smooth until by a series of events it had been brought into antagonism with two opposing interests—those of her father and of a certain Fernan Perez, the tool and favorite of the powerful Duke of Villena. The ambition and selfish passion of these two men are enlisted against her. Perez is determined to marry her; her father is determined to remove Macias out of the path of his own political advancement. The intrigue devised between the two is perfectly successful. Macias is enticed away, Elvira forced to believe that she is deserted and betrayed, is half driven, half entrapped into a marriage with Perez, and Macias, returning to claim her against a hundred obstacles, meets the wedding [illegible] on its way back to the palace of the duke.

The [illegible] of the play [illegible] of [illegible] the struggle between the conflicting forces. Gods devoted [illegible] [illegible] and mechanism the story was [illegible] a common romantic type [illegible] [illegible] no worse than hundreds of others of which the literary [illegible] of the first half of the present century are full. It required all the aid that the literary treatment could give it to raise it above the level of other melodramas and turn it into tragedy. But fortune had been kind to it; the subject had been already handled in the Italian sketch with delicacy and a true tragic insight, and Edward Wallace had brought all the resources of a very [illegible] [illegible] and critical [illegible] to bear upon his task. It could hardly have been foreseen that he would be attracted by the subject, but once at work upon it he had worked with enthusiasm.

The curtain rose on the great hall of the Villena Palace. Everything that antiquarian knowledge could do had been brought to bear upon the surroundings of the scene, the delicate tile work of the walls and floor, the leather hangings, the tapestries, the carved wood and brass work of a Spanish palace of the fifteenth century, had been copied with lavish magnificence, and the crowded expectant house divided its attention and applause during the first scene between the beauty and elaboration of its setting, and the play of the two [illegible] actors who represented Elvira's father and the rival of Macias, Fernan Perez.

Fernan Perez, having [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which is to wreck the love of Macias and Elvira, had just risen from his seat, when Wallace, who was watching the stage in a torment of mingled satisfaction and despair, touched Madame de Chateauvieux's arm.

"Now!" he said. "That door to the left."

Kendal, catching the signal, rose from his seat behind Madame de Chateauvieux and bent forward. The great door at the end of the palace had slowly opened, and gliding through it with drooping head and hands clasped before her came Elvira, followed by her little maid Beatriz. The storm which greeted her appearance was such as thrilled the pulses of the oldest habitue in the theatre. Tears came to Madame de Chateauvieux's eyes, as she looked up at her brother.

"What a scene! It is overpowering—it is too much for her! I wish they would let her go on!"

Kendal made her no answer, his soul was in his eyes; he had no senses for any but one person. She was there, within a few yards of him, in all the sovereignty of her beauty and her fame, invested with the utmost romance that circumstances could bestow, and about, if half he heard were true, to reap a great artistic and no less than a great personal triumph. Had he felt toward her only as the public felt it would have been an experience beyond the common [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], this aching, [illegible] sense of desire, of separation, of irretrievable need! Was that her voice? He had heard that tone [illegible] in it before—under [illegible] woods, when the June [illegible] was in the air. That white outstretched hand had once lain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] those eyes had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.

Samuel, the Victorious Leader. 1 Samuel 7, 5-17.

Commentary.—I. Preparation (vs. 3-6). 3. Samuel—He had been judge of Israel from the death of Eli. He was preparing the people for the reformation that was about to be accomplished. "When the right moment came and the desire for better things sprang up as the fruit of his prophetic labors, he was ready to take his place as the leader of the nation."—Cam. Bib. Spake unto all the house of Israel—The influence of Samuel's piety and efforts extended to the various tribes of Israel. Most of the judges exerted an influence over a few tribes, but Samuel gained a hold upon the whole nation. Put away the foreign gods (R. V.)—There was a disposition on the part of Israel to return to the God of Israel, and this purpose was to be manifested by giving up the gods of the heathen. Prepare your hearts unto the Lord—"Direct your hearts unto Jehovah."—R. V. They were not only to forsake all other deities, but they were to seek and serve the true God and Him only. He will deliver you—The declaration is definite and positive. If Israel would meet the conditions, they would be saved from the oppression of the Philistines, under which they had suffered for forty years. 4. Did put away Baalim and Ashtaroth—It was a long step in advance when the people of Israel put away foreign gods. They were on the way to victory. Baalim is the plural of Baal and Ashtaroth is the plural of Ashtoreth.

5. Gather all Israel to Mizpeh—Mizpeh denotes a watch-tower. It is thought it was about five miles northwest of Jerusalem, but there is a difference of opinion as to its location. Some would place it at Scopus, a hill a mile northeast of Jerusalem. This assembly of the people was for the purpose of getting ready to throw off the Philistine yoke. Samuel would pray for Israel as they were thus gathered. 6. Drew water, and poured it out—This act indicated penitence. It also may have had the force of a pledge to God on the part of the people to serve Him. Fasted—In token of their contrition and determination. We have sinned against the Lord—The people publicly confessed their sins and thus humbled themselves before the Lord. They turned from strange gods, turned toward the Lord, repented, and confessed their sins. Samuel judged the children of Israel in Mizpeh—He declared to the people the course they must take to secure the divine favor and obtain liberty from the Philistine oppression. It is probable that he acted also as a civil magistrate. 7. Philistines heard, etc.—They supposed that the gathering together of the Israelites was a warlike movement. They had gathered to humble themselves before the Lord and seek His help, and naturally the next step would be to make preparations to gain the victory over their oppressors. Lords of the Philistines—The leaders of the nation. Went up against Israel—They hastened to put down any insurrection that might be planned by Israel. Were afraid of the Philistines—The Israelites had experienced in the past to their sorrow the strength of their enemy. 8. Cease not to cry unto the Lord—In their fear and distress, since they had humbled themselves before the Lord, they saw that their only safety was in getting help from God.

II. Victory (vs. 9-14). 9. A burnt offering wholly unto the Lord—The "sucking lamb" must have been at least seven days old (Lev. 22: 27), and was offered whole, that is, it was not divided. "The whole animal was burned upon the altar to denote the entire consecration to Jehovah of those who were pleading for deliverance."—Cam. Bib. Samuel cried unto the Lord—The work he had been doing for Israel for years was proving effective. The nation had reached a stage of reformation where their prayers would be heard. Samuel prayed in faith, and, "the Lord heard him." 10. Drew near to battle—In the midst of the religious ceremony the Philistines advanced to attack Israel, who were unorganized and unprepared for battle. From a human standpoint the advantage was wholly on the side of the Philistines. The Lord thundered with a great thunder—The language is forceful. It gives prominency to the divine agency. It declares the great violence of the storm, which threw the Philistine army into confusion. "This amazing miracle was wrought in answer to Samuel's prayer, and was a confirmation of his words to Israel as recorded in verse 3."—Whedon. Smitten before Israel—Heretofore Israel had been smitten before the Philistines. 11. Pursued the Philistines—They followed up the advantage the Lord gave them. Under Beth-car—The exact location is unknown, but must have been west or southwest of Mizpeh towards the Philistine's country. 12. Called the name of it Eben-ezer—Samuel would commemorate the victory and at the same time ascribe the glory to God.

13. The Lord was against the Philistines—The oppression of forty years was at an end, and the Lord kept the Philistines from making inroads into Israel's territory. 14. Cities . . . were restored—Samuel's administration was a vigorous one. He succeeded in breaking the enemy's power in those cities which had been wrested from Israel. From Ekron even unto Gath—The cities between the two places named were restored to Israel. Ekron and Gath remained in the hands of the Philistines. Amorites—Not only did the Lord give deliverance to Israel from the Philistines, but He gave them rest from the Amorites, Israel's most powerful enemy, next to the Philistines. They were the inhabitants of the highlands of Judah and Ephraim.

III. A noble life (vs. 15-17). 15. Samuel judged Israel—He was a prophet as well as a judge. The Lord spake to to him and he delivered the messages to those for whom they were given. He was regarded with reverence by the people. As a judge he was far-seeing and impartial. As a man of God he had great power in prayer. He accomplished for the people of Israel that for which he was raised up. All the days of his life—In his old age Samuel made his sons judges, but they were only his assistants, while he retained his judicial office. Saul was made king while Samuel lived, but Samuel continued to execute his office to a considerable extent. 16. Bethel—About eight miles north of Jerusalem. Gilgal—East of Jericho. Samuel passed from place to place and thus gave the people opportunity to bring their cases before him. 17. Ramah—A city a few miles north of Jerusalem.

Questions.—What exhortation did Samuel give to Israel? What reform took place in Israel? How did the Israelites show their return to the Lord? Where did they assemble and for what purpose? Why did the Philistines come up? How did the Lord put the Philistines to confusion? How did Samuel commemorate the victory of Israel? What was the effect of this victory?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Israel's return to God.

I. Embraced true religious reform.

II. Established national unity.

I. Embraced true religious reform. When the time came to utter the word of the Lord in the full maturity of His powers and to take the leadership of the nation, Samuel stood ready. Penetrating to the deepest source of their defeat, Samuel placed the recognition of Jehovah at the basis of all national reform. He addressed all the tribes with a voice of moral authority that recalled the admonitions of Moses and the last words of Joshua. Samuel had force of will to resist the tide of evil and to bid it recede. He distinctly charged the house of Israel with having gone astray from the living God. Their idolatry was not a mere fancy nor a mere selfish indulgence. It was an insult, a dishonor to their God. Therefore Samuel's first great act as prophet-judge was to call the people to a thorough religious and moral cleansing, embracing purity of heart, temperance in spirit, chastity of body and righteousness one toward another. The steps leading to this must be a hearty renunciation of all idols, the confession of sin in humiliation of spirit and by special prayer. Renunciation of sin combined with positive acts of obedience was the order of things. Upon their sincere repentance a new order began. National repentance was followed by a national assembly. A most important part of the prophetic office was to maintain the spiritual character of the Hebrew worship, and to prevent degeneracy of the people into ritualism. Israel's experience of defeat and oppression had taught them their own weakness and cured their presumption. Their urgent request of Samuel for prayer in their behalf was an evidence of their reliance on Jehovah. Where Israel experienced an overwhelming defeat twenty years before, they now gained a signal victory and were restored from apostasy. This victory was achieved at the throne of grace by Samuel's intercession. He was the means of Israel's help. As soon as the lamb was slain the blessing began to descend upon Israel and the curse upon their foes. Under Samuel, without the ark or any symbol of the divine presence, Israel's enemies were destroyed and the penitent people delivered. Twenty years before on that field Israel was defeated. There Hophni and Phinehas, Eli's wicked sons, were slain.

II. Established national unity. Samuel was first a prophet, then a faithful priest and finally a ruler and judge. He officiated as priest and ruled as judge. His policy was one of peace. Idolatry was banished. The principles of the theocracy were confirmed. Order, justice and peace were established. Closer unity prevailed among the tribes of Israel, so that they again became a nation. In Israel every revival of religion was succeeded by national prosperity and political independence. The power of the enemy was broken. The Lord was their defense. Lost territory was restored. Far-reaching peace was established. Samuel's protracted labor was an evidence of his public spirit. It was the principal means of raising the nation to its subsequent power and glory. Samuel led the people through two revolutions, one religious and the other political. He closely associated the throne with the altar, earthly power with piety, the good of the country with the glory of God. He connected the official with the personal so intimately that he could not be a godly man without also being an upright judge. Under his government piety flourished, the stream of justice ran pure, the rights of all classes were respected, private property was safe and the public burdens were borne by a prosperous people. Samuel was a judge who built up a kingdom of righteousness. He knew the need of establishing order and discipline under the sacred law. His residence was conspicuously a centre of religious influence. There the altar proclaimed to the tribes of Israel that piety was to be the character and the will of God the rule of his government. Samuel ruled by virtue of what he was in himself and he had the ability because of his early training and continuous growth of character. Through him an orderly and beneficial civil administration, diligently maintained on religious principles, was enjoyed by the various tribes of Israel.

T. R. A.

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BACK.

When the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore, dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges are warnings of sick kidneys—warning of kidney trouble.

Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the diseased surface of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally.

Mr. Chester Ramsay, Fort Coulonge, Que., writes: "I had been troubled with sore back for over four years, and could get nothing to do me any good until I heard of your Doan's Kidney Pills. I got three boxes and took them and now I am completely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

GET THE LESSON!

(Montreal Evening News)

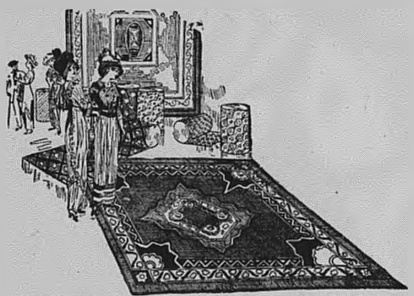
[illegible] upon a time men wore long [illegible] coats that trailed almost to the ground. They had two buttons at the back [illegible] which their [illegible] could be fastened in bad weather and so kept out of the mud. To-day, those buttons are like [illegible], their occupation is gone and they are [illegible] because they were One Job Men.

[illegible] [illegible] time we [illegible] to write with quill-pens and employed a "pen-knife" to mend them when the points became blunted. Quill pens are as dead as long tail-coats, but penknives are always sure [illegible]. Can you guess the [illegible]? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before the next crisis comes along!

* * *

Many a man looks out for number one on the principle that he is doing good to the greatest number.

FIRST SHOWING OF NEW FLOOR RUGS AND LINOLEUMS



Beautiful, Seamless Imported Axminster and Velvet Rugs We are showing a lot of very handsome Rugs in these makes for Spring. The quality is extra. A rich heavy pile and the colorings are very pretty and serviceable too. In all the best sizes from 3 yards square to 3½ by 4 yards.

English Brussels Rugs Seamless Brussels rugs, splendid wearing qualities. Fine color combinations, floral and conventional patterns. The values are good, in fact have never been better. All the good sizes in stock.

Scotch Linoleums Nairn's and Lancaster makes, heavy printed, Imported Scotch Linoleums, 4 yards wide in attractive 1915 patterns. Light clear colorings in blocks and floral designs. Special qualities at 26c. to 50c. a sq. yard.

New Lace and Scrim Curtains Scotch Madras and Fancy Scrim Curtains—We are showing, for Spring, some very handsome made-up Curtains and Curtain Nets. They come in dainty little patterns, have the lock-stitched edge, making them very serviceable. Colors—White, Cream and Arab. Curtains, per pair, 75c. to $3.50. Curtain Nets, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c up to 75c and 90c.

New Spring Suitings For Men We received last week our Import Shipment of men's fine summer suitings. These are especially fine worsteds and blue and black serges from England. In weight suitable for summer or all year round wear. The worsteds are in greys and very pretty small checks in blue and brown. The blue and black serge suitings are guaranteed fast and lasting color. No matter what your particular taste you will find something to suit you here.

Made to your measurement, fit guaranteed, at **$16.50, $18.50, $19.00, $20.00 to $23.00.**

STEPHAN BROS.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Complete Your Plans Now

The important thing now is to complete at once your plan for the year's work—for increased production. By planning well in advance, each month's operations can be carried through more effectively when the time comes. Delays later on, through neglect of this, will mean loss to you and to the Empire.

Use the Best Seed

This year, for the sake of the Empire, farmers should be exceptionally careful in the selection of seed. Cheap seed is often the dearest. If every Canadian farmer would use only the best varieties, and sow on properly cultivated soil, the grain output of Canadian farms would be doubled. Deal only with reliable seedsmen. Write at once to Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and to your Provincial Agricultural Department for information as to the best varieties of seed to be used in your particular locality, and use no others.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

Clean Your Seed

All grain intended for seed should be thoroughly cleaned and selected to retain only the strong kernels. You can reap only what you sow. It does not pay to sow weeds. Clean seed means larger crops and helps to keep the land clean. When you have your seed grain ready, put it through the cleaner once more.

Test Your Seed

Test your seed for vitality, too. Seed is not always as good as it looks. For example, oats, quite normal in appearance and weight, may be so badly damaged by frost that their value for seed is completely destroyed. If you have any doubt as to the quality of your seed a sample may be sent free to the seed laboratory at Ottawa, or Calgary, for test. But in most cases this simple test will prove sufficient:—

Take a saucer and two pieces of blotting paper. Place seed between blotting papers. Keep moist and in a warm place. In a few days, you will be able to see whether the vitality is there. Neglect to test your seed may mean the loss of crop.

The Farm Labour Problem

The Government suggests the forming of an active committee in every town and city, composed of town and country men and women. This committee would find out the sort of help the farmers of their locality need, and get a list of the unemployed in their town or city, who are suitable for farm labour. With this information, the committee would be in a good position to get the right man for the right place.

Councils, both rural and urban, Boards of Trade and other organizations could advantageously finance such work. Every unemployed man in the town or city who is placed on the farm becomes immediately a producer, instead of a mere consumer and a civic expense.

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are today Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States as well as Canada will pay higher prices for beef, mutton and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming not speculating.

Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.
Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Please send me Bulletins relating to Seed.

Name..
P.O. Address...
County.. Prov...............

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Continued from page 1.)

Zouaves, Turcos, and other French colonial troops in their bright colored and picturesque uniforms, the whole forming one of those bewildering scenes which a year ago would have seemed impossible to bring about, and which goes such a long way to show the heavy strain and vast effort put forth by the Allies in order to make the lives of the rising generation free from the weight which has rested upon Europe almost ever since 1870.

Another notable feature of the great change above referred to, is that which concerns the wives and daughters of the men who have gone to the front. It is an everyday occurrence to see in the suburban trains women of all grades of society knitting socks, mittens, etc., for relatives, a number of these busy workers wearing garments of mourning which tell too vividly the tale of hardship, suffering and sacrifice, which is daily taking place within a few hours of Paris.

And England what does she appear to be doing, she and her colonies and dependencies? One has only to go to such places as Orleans, Havre, Nantes, Le Mans and other concentration points to meet on all sides stalwart Englishmen of the regular army as well as swarthy Indians from India, the latter mostly in Orleans, to become aware that France is not alone in her giant struggle against the hordes of "Boches" as the Germans are called here. We have seen all these troops and could not fail to be impressed with what it means to have them all in France on their present errand. Let the people at home be proud to form part of the great British Empire, at the present time above all others, and thus to have the opportunity of standing shoulder to shoulder with Great Britain in the present struggle. To see the spirit in which English, French, Belgian and French colonial troops go through Paris on their way to the front is enough to make anyone certain as to the final result of this great struggle.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space but believing that these few impressions will interest your readers, I remain

Yours very truly,
A. Rabbens.

Application To Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $41,000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $41,000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

Former consolidated debt	$ 1675 79
Sewers	4907 14
Waterworks	13796 98
General improvement	7510 29
Bonus loans	1896 38
Public Library	1642 10
Floating debt	1821 39
	$41000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 10th day of February, A. D. 1915.

DOGS KILLED.

Recently we heard a citizen state that he had witnessed a gathering of thirteen dogs at a street intersection in town. Canine population seems to have been at high-water mark this winter, but as the assessor will soon be on his annual rounds a fair proportion of the dog army may be reported among the dead and missing, and therefore untaxable. Three real fatalities occurred last week, however. On Friday two were killed on the railway bridge over the Teeswater. These were hounds belonging to Messrs. W. J. Ellis and Jos. A. McNeil. The animals were crossing the bridge, and were struck by the freight train. Mr. H. Irwin brought a coach dog home with him from Walkerton, and tied it in the stable. A short time after spotty was found dead at the end of the rope, having jumped out of the manger and the rope was too short to allow him to reach the floor.—Paisley Advocate.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
364 University St. Montreal.

CHEPSTOW

Messrs Val Schurtz and Geo. Bublitz of Mildmay spent Sunday at the former's home here.

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs Jos. Felmer. The remains were interred in the R. C. cemetery on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock. The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Felmer in their hour of sorrow.

Mr. Jas. M. Graf has finished his contract of cutting ice for the farmers.

Mr. Richard Powers of Portland Ore. is home on an extended visit to friends and relatives here. This is the first visit Mr. Powers has made to his home since leaving here about fifteen years ago.

Mr. Greg Sharbrech made a business trip to Walkerton on Monday.

Our miller, Mr. Thos F. Mullin is getting in a good supply of cedar logs which he will manufacture into shingles. The mild weather the last week or so has raised the supply of water consequently Mr. Mullin has all kinds of power at his disposal. Farmers would do well to rush their grain in while the sleighing lasts.

Miss Melinda and Master James Ounnans of the W. H. S. spent Sunday at their respective homes here.

Miss Agnes Hogan left on Monday for Owen Sound where she will spend a few weeks visiting with her sister, Mrs. Cassidy.

Messrs Clancy and Kerwin of Cargill spent Sunday evening in the burg.

Miss Susan Kloepher of Walkerton is here on a visit to parents and relatives.

Some of our farmers were tempted to dispose of their surplus wheat a couple of weeks ago when the fancy price of $1 60 per bushel was obtained by some. They claim it pays to grow wheat at that price.

Mr. Thos. J. Lacy was a business visitor in the county town on Saturday.

Our enterprising local wagon-maker Mr. Joseph Hunziger received a shipment of four splashy new buggies for the spring trade. Any bachelors in need of a buggy would do well to see Mr. Hunziger early, as he has one only special rubber-tired rig which sure would be a great inducement to that girl.

Beginning with next Sunday mass will be said in the old school building at Cargill by one of our priests for the convenience of that part of the congregation living at Cargill and Eden Grove.

FORMOSA

Weiler & Son started their saw mill this week.

Mr. and Mrs August Miller of Belmore spent Sunday in the burg.

Ludwig Steffler's son, of Ambleside, who has been in the Walkerton hospital for the past month is not improving any.

Mrs. Michael Mosack has been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

Joseph Trautman, Ambleside, purchased an automobile in Teeswater last week.

Mr. Peter Kubry is on the sick list.

A hot water heating system is to be installed in the church here.

Mrs. Joseph Brick has been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Jos. Klein and grandson, Homeworth, of Detroit, have been visiting relatives here and in Greenock for the past three weeks.

Miss Annie Brick arrived home on Wednesday of last week, from Preston, to attend to her sick mother.

Mrs. John Hundt left for Perth on Friday to visit her daughter, Ethel.

Alfred Hergott of Berlin arrived home on a visit to his parents.

The Carrick assessor took in our town last week.

PINKERTON

Quite a number attended the anniversary services in Knox church Cargill on Sunday. A load of the young people drove over to the tea meeting on Monday evening.

The snow-shoers are making use of the frosty nights and hard crust.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Elmer Gregg is improving.

One of our young men made his usual southerly migration on Sunday.

Quite a number of people are storing ice. It is a very fair quality this year.

G. T. Rourke, tailor of Walkerton, will be in Cargill on Friday evening, Feb. 26th, with his line of samples for Spring. Don't fail to see him.

LOVAT

Mr. William James Nelson and Willie J. Ross are drawing square timbers for John McGilvary.

Mr. Edgar Mcafee of Portal Sundayed at Mr. William Ross.

Wedding bell are still ringing in the burg.

A large number from around here attended the Fullerton sale, which was a whirl wind of a success. Mr. Fullerton knows how to buy and resell over again.

Mr. Bob Asborne of Sageen is visiting his chum J. G. McGilvary.

Mr. Howard McKeeman is putting out a large number of washing machines, no doubt the right stuff always sells good.

SPRING GOODS Coming With a Rush

NOW is the time to look after your Spring sewing and we have just received the most attractive and dainty assortment of wash materials for waists and dresses we have ever shown.

Plain and Striped Galatea—One of the best washing and wearing materials, all new designs at 15c. yd.

Beautiful Sheer Crepes, Mulls and Muslins—Soft clinging fabrics at 12½c. 15c. 25c. and 50c. per yard.

Paillette Silks, Duchess Crepes and Evliennes at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

Prints and Ginghams in great variety—guaranteed to wash and wear—Come and see the choice patterns we are showing. 10c. 12½c. 15c. and 25c. per yd.

In House Furnishings we are out early for your trade this season. The best selection we have ever shown in Rugs and Squares — Tapestry, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster. All sizes at most reasonable prices.

NOW is the time to see these goods before
assortments are broken. You will be
amply repaid for the time it takes
to look through them.

McBurney & Co.

Wood's Phosphodine,

[illegible]

For Sale.

100 acres of good grass land in Greenock Township, with quantity of hardwood timber suitable for wood on same. Abundance of good water. A snap for quick sale, or will trade for horses. For further information, apply at

THE TELESCOPE,
Walkerton.

FOR SALE

BRICK HOUSE and household furniture and barn and 5½ acre lot with spring, in the Village of Chepstow, also an orchard and fruit garden
Apply to
PETER GRAF,
Chepstow, Ont.

Tenders Wanted.

TENDERS will be accepted by the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co., Ltd. up to and including Feb. 15th, for the butter milk from their creamery. Tenders to be submitted at a price per ton of butter manufactured. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	55	".......	60
Wheat	"	"	1.30	to......	1 35
Barley	"	"	70	to.......	75
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"......	50
Butter	"	lb.	26	"......	26
Eggs	"	doz.	23	"......	25
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	"	"	10	"......	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	"......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

ADVANCE SHOWING OF NEW SPRING GOODS

A WEALTH OF SPRING WASH FABRICS, ETC.

Prints, Chambrays, Ginghams, Shirtings, Ducks, Crepe Cloths, Rice Cloth, etc.

Curtains and Curtainettes at worth while prices.

New floor Oil Cloths and Linoleums. Extra heavy Scotch, printed in new block patterns.

We have special good values in large size Rugs, Tapestry Axminster, Etc.

PURE GROCERIES

Alway fresh. We buy the best and insist on purity and our prices are right.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV No 7

WA KERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1915—8 PAGES

"PENSLAR"

NUTRIENT EMULSION OF OLIVE OIL

with Cod Liver Extract and Hypophosphites An ideal food tonic, combining with pure olive oil, the active constituents of Cod Liver Extracts together with salts rich in the phosphorus, which is essential to building nerve and brain tissue. used in wasting diseases, General Debility, Chronic Coughs and where a body building tonic is required.

Full formula printed on each package of "Penslar" medicinal preparations.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agent

"Cream of Violets"

Contains nothing sticky or greasy, is delightfully perfumed and is cooling and soothing to the skin.

25c. a Bottle from

SIEVERIGHT'S
DRUG—STORE

"Looking back I see [illegible] saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that oth s have failed in.

Satisfaction g [illegible]

Consultation [illegible]

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

A Good Season for Buying Here

We mark our Goods to sell at the price they are marked.

They are not marked up, to mark down.

'One price the year 'round' our motto.

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 190

Ladies!

Easter will soon be here. Don't put off calling and looking over our samples. No trouble to show our styles or fabrics. You are under no obligations to order if you do not see what pleases you. We are here to serve you.

We guarantee our tailoring and know you will never regret ordering one of our suits, skirts, one-piece dreses or coats.

Don't envy the smartly dressed woman Become smartly dressed yourself by placing your order with us.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkert - Ont.

Hockey match to-night.

Miss Ella Beattie returned this week.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mrs. Joe Ming is visiting relatives in Toronto.

New arrivals in dress goods at McBurney's.

Cut price sale of odd trousers at McBurney's.

See McBurney's spring rugs and floor coverings.

Mr. Nick McIntee is visiting relatives in Paisley.

Flour has taken a drop of 30c. on the barrel.

Mrs. Joe. White of Ripley spent last week in town.

Red Cross flour can be secured at all dealers in town.

Miss Jennie Hyslop was a visitor in Paisley on Sunday.

Mr. D. Mason of Galt is renewing acquaintances here.

Mount Forest plays hockey here to-night, (Thursday.)

Try a bag of Red Cross flour and be convinced of the quality.

Miss Evelyn Heffernan returned from London last week.

Mr. Harry Galbraith of Shelburne was a visitor here on Sunday.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn of Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mr. Walter Booth of Port Elgin was business visitor here on Monday.

Red Cross flour is a high grade blended flour, manufactured by Pletsch Bros.

Miss Beattie, of "The Elite" returned from the millinery openings on Monday.

Miss Ruby Norrish of Drayton spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. W. Norrish.

Private Jack Anderson of London spent Sunday with his brother's Lou. and Wm.

Pte. Robt. Turner of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Margret Bilger, of "The Elite" returned from the millinery opening in Toronto, last week.

Reduced round trip rates to west going each Monday. Enquire at C. P. R. town office. — Hunter's Drug Store.

Mr. Armond Whitehead of Queen's University, Kingston spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Whitehead.

Miss Barr, of Ottawa, arrived here Monday and is to take charge of Mrs. Porteous millinery parlours for the spring season.

Messrs Henry, George, Adam, and C. M. Hossfeldt were in Hespeler last week attending the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. George Earhardt.

Mr. Robt. Cunningham of Brant who disposed of his farm to Mr. Romig, of Carrick, last week, has purchased a farm near Port Elgin.

Mr. Frank Rennie was in Bellwood, on Monday, attending the funeral of his aunt, Mrs. Lorre who died in that place on Friday last.

Rev. Thos Wilson will give a lantern lecture on Monday next March 8th at 8 p. m. in St. Thomas' church sunday school. Everybody welcome.

Frank Antonio, of Toronto moved here last week and has opened a fruit and candy store in the building formerly occupied by Sam Sunseri, next to the public library.

Miss Freda McCrum who has spent the past week in Galt, left that town on Tuesday for New York where she will train for a nurse in one of the large hospitals of the city.

Rev. D. McLennan, secretary of the Bruce County Children's Aid Society accompanied Graham Saunders a ten-year-old boy of Port Elgin to the sick Children's Hospital in Toronto, last week.

While in Hamilton last week, Mr. Henry Hossfeldt of Carrick purchased another Yorkshire hog from D. C. Flett. This animal which is well bred arrived here on Tuesday last and was taken to Mr. Hossfeldt's farm.

At a meeting held on Jan. 27th., last the County branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was organized. All applicants for benifits from the Fund are requested to do so through the reeve of their municipality who's ex-officio a member of the executive committee.

The lecture given under the auspices of the Red Cross Society, in the town hall on Friday evening by Prof. Will of Toronto University on the subject "German Cannon and Gallic Art" was not as well attended as was expected. These lectures which are illustrated are of a highly educative nature and are deserving of better patronage from the townspeople. We hope to see the next lecturer speaking to a crowded hall.

FARMER'S CLUB

A meeting of the Brant Farmer's Club will be held at the home of Mr. Aug. Pletsch on Tuesday evening Mar. 9 Ladies welcome

WANTED.

All kinds of cast scrap iron at The Walkerton General Casting Foundry, station road. The highest prices will be paid. S. Ellinghausen, Walkerton, Ont.

DEFEATED SARNIA

The Wiarton O. H. A. team shattered Sarnia's hopes for the championship by defeating the tunnel-town team in Wiarton on Wednesday last by 6-0. Wiarton now enters the finals with Orillia.

MILLINERY!

"The Elite"—is again open and ladies wishing hats for immediate wear will find a good line of corded silk and satan hats in the new sailor and millinery effects. Also the season fad the "flowing veil" and every thing in millinery novelties.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP

Mr McIlwain of Wingham has rented the building formerly occupied by F. X. Schourr and will start business as a butcher Mr. McIlwain has had many years experience in the meat business and should do well in Walkerton.

NOTICE

Delivering for stores and all light express work done by C. F. Nutting, Phone 63.

PURCHASED PROPERTY

Mr. Fred. Benninger, one of the local tonsorial artists has purchased the building which he at present occupies, from Mr. Walter Booth, of Port Elgin. The deal also includes the stand which is occupied by the Savoy Cafe

OPERATED ON

Norman Zimmer, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas Zimmer who has been employed by Mr. H. A. Havill for some months was taken to the hospital on Wednesday last suffering from appendicitis. He was operated on that evening and we understand is now recovering.

DEFEATED HARRISTON

The Listowel hockey team defeated the Harriston team in Listowel on Monday night by the score of 10-5, thus putting Harriston out of the N. H. L, running by two goals. Listowel now plays Seaforth and if they defeat the Seaforth septette they will play Wiarton in the finals.

SOLD FARM

Mr. Jos. Guinn, of Guelph, was a visitor in town last week, and while here disposed of the farm, just east of town, formerly occupied by his father, the late Richard Guinn, to Mr. Alex George. The new proprietor will engage in farming and will also continue to conduct his business as coal and wood dealer.

HOCKEY TO-NIGHT!

The first of a series of exhibition hockey matches which are being arranged by the management of the local club, will be played in Victoria rink to-night, (Thursday) Mount Forest being the visiting team. These teams are evenly matched and the game will be a good one. Everybody come.

AT THE TEA ROOM

500 photographs of the Valcartier camp have been donated to the Patriotic fund. All, who wish to secure a souvenir of this historic camp, should make early application to the young ladies in charge of the tea room or to H. M. Lay. There are five different views which are sold at one dollar each.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.

Sydney Dabhardt a young barber of Hanover appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Monday evening on the heinous charge of rape. The information against him by Josephine Hoch of Walkerton, but as there was no evidence to substantiate the charge the case was dismissed. O. E. Klein acted for the defendant.

BROUGHT HOME ILL

Mr. Wm Ferguson, was brought to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson on Friday last, from Niagara Falls, where he had been confined to his bed for some time suffering from consumption of the bowels. Mr. Ferguson's condition is very serious and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

LIKE A LAMB.

The month of March came in like a lamb and therefore according to the old tradition will go out like a lion, or in other words we can look for another four weeks' of winter weather. This, however, is at variance with the opinions of the so-called weather prophets and observers, who almost to a man are predicting an early spring and declare that every indication points to an early breaking up of the winter weather.

PRESENTATIONS

The members of Knox church choir after their regular meeting on Thursday evening last, presented Mrs. N. M. Critchison who has been a valued member of the choir for the past three years, with a set of six pearl handled butter spreaders. Mr. Critchison was presented with a rattan chair, the gift of the Sabbath School teachers of the Presbyterian church Mr. and Mrs. Critchison leave this week for their new home in Berlin.

DIED IN HOSPITAL

George Dean, a Home boy died at the hospital here on Friday last after an illness of ten days from Bright's disease. The deceased who was 18 years of age was employed on a farm near Markdale and was taken ill while visiting friends here. The remains were interred in the Walkerton cemetery on Saturday. He is survived by one brother who left here as a member of the third contingent now training at Guelph.

SAVED CHILD'S LIFE

Vic Brislan, a member of the local corp of volunteers who left for Tobermory recently to do guard duty at the wireless station has made a name for himself as a hero in the northern village. When on his way into the "Tub" one day last week Vic saw a child tumble into the creek and rushing to the scene managed to get the youngster back to terra firma and thus saved it from going to a watery grave We expect to see Vic exhibiting a Carnegie medal when he returns to Walkerton.

NOTICE

The remount buyers will be in Walkerton on March 9th to purchase horses for army purposes. It is hoped that the farmers of the district will bring in a large number of horses and offer them for sale.

ATTENDED FUNERAL

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs G. Lee on Monday, were:—Mr. and Mrs. D., Misses Marjory and Ora, and Mr. George Mason of Galt, Messrs W. E. and Stuart of Sudbury, Miss Flo Mason of Hillman, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Giles, of Toronto, Mr. Arthur Lee of Tara, and Mr. Wm Lindsay of Stratford.

WORKING TEN HOURS.

The local branch of the Canada Furniture Co'y, (the Rattan) is once more running ten hours a day and six days a week. The company declare that they have sufficient orders to keep the wheels of the industry in operation full time for some weeks. As trade in general is picking up and factories all over the province are recommencing the ten-hour day, the hard-time bogy is gradually disappearing and those who have been most afraid of this phantom are once more taking heart.

LETTER FROM DR. FRASER

Mr. A. Collins received a letter from Dr. J. J. Fraser, who is with the first Canadian Contingent, last week. The letter was written on February 9th just prior to the disembarkation of the troops on French soil. The doctor's letter was mainly a description of the trip from England to France which he said was made in very rough weather and which continued throughout the five days they were on board ship. The troops, however, were glad that the move had been made and were anxious to get to the firing line. The Canadians landed at St. Lazair.

JUDGEMENT SUSTAINED

The appeal of Ernest H. S. Stevens against the award of a jury at Walkerton of $2,000 in favor of Mrs. Rose Stumpf was refused by the second Appelate Court at Osgoode Hall Toronto, on Monday. Mrs. Stumpe's husband, Michael, it will be remembered was killed while working on a church at Mildmay, Ont., in Aug. 1913. He was in the employ of Wm. H. Pulleyblank and Ernest H. Stephens, contractors. The cause of the accident was a defective scaffold and the action was for $20,000. Stephens alone appealed, alleging that he had nothing to do with the erection of the scaffold but the appeal Court find that he is equally guilty with his partner.

CURLING NOTES

The senior sk p competition games for the Cargill Trophy are now in progress at the curling rink. Three games in the first round have been played, McNamar defeated Lay after an extra end by 17-15, Lippert defeated Robertson by 5 shots and Collins defeated Morrison by 7 shots. Some of the games in the second round draw will be played this week. The Durham curlers are expected here this week and the return games will be played in Durham next week. Local curlers will extend congratulations to Dr. Frank Hughes of Waterloo, a former Walkerton boy whose rink won the district cup in the bonspiel at Toronto.

FARMHOUSE BURNED

Fire which it is supposed originated in the chimney, completely destroyed the new brick residence of Miss B. McLennan in Brant on Tuesday evening There was no one on the premises at the time. Miss McLennan being in town, having attended the funeral of Mrs. Weir that afternoon. The flames were first seen about 7.30 by neighbors Ms. John Halliday and Jack Lundy, who hurried to the scene. The fire had gained such headway, however, that they were unable to save any of the contents of the house, except a few pieces of furniture in the first story. As the house was completed but recently, Miss McLennan's loss will be a heavy one.

ISSUED BAD CHEQUE

Peter Holly, a farmer hailing from near Berve appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Thursday last on a charge of presenting a worthless cheque to Mr. R. L. Gibson, Jeweller. It appears that Holly came to Walkerton on January 20th and on making a purchase at Gibson's presented a cheque for $18.00 on the Royal Bank, Cargill, in payment. The cheque however, was returned to Mr. Gibson marked "no funds" and as Holly made no further attempt to settle his account, Mr. Gibson laid a complaint, which resulted in Holly's subsequent arrest. The magistrate sent him up for trial and Judge Klein later allowed him to go on suspended sentence giving him three months' to pay the jeweller.

MARRIED

Ballantyne—Heffernan — In Berlin, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, Miss Genevieve Stiletta Heffernan, youngest daughter of Mrs. P. Heffernan, Walkerton, to Mr. W. E. Ballantyne, of Walkerton.

SPECIAL MEETING

Special Evangelistic meetings are being held in the Baptist church this week. Rev. Rock the pastor is being assisted by Rev. Fairful, late of Scotland. Song service commences at 7.45 each evening. Everybody welcome, Come

SUCCESSFUL CARNIVAL

Good ice, a large crowd of spectators, and an exceptionally large number of masqueraders were the main features of the carnival which was held in Victoria Rink on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the local branch of the Daughters of the Empire. Without doubt this was the most successful carnival ever held in Walkerton. The costumes which bedecked the ice were the very best and the task of the judges, that of picking out the prize winners was a decidedly difficult one. After some deliberation they decided as follows:—

Lady's Fancy Costume
Miss L. Truax as "Folly"
Gent's Fancy Costume
Clare Hugil "A Soldier of Colonial days"
Lady's Comic Costume
Miss S. Ruether "Italian Woman"
Gent s Comic Costume
Herb Hauch
Lady's National or War Costume
Miss Gladys Rife "Brittania"
Gent's National or War Costume
George Sillers "Wounded Soldier"
Girl's best Costume (under 14)
Hilda McNamara "Red Cross Nurse"
Boy's best Costume (under 14)
Norm McCartney

After the judging was completed the races were held. Vic Eidt and Walt Small winning the wheelbarrow race and N. Pleskey the barrel race. These were followed by a burlesque hockey match between the Suffragettes and Fluffy Ruffles which resulted in a tie, 2—2. The teams lined up:—

SUFFRAGETTES		FLUFFY RUFFLES
Rosy M Player	goal	Annie E McNab
Kate M Taylor	r d	Susie W Vogan
Alice La France	l d	Marie Welch
Jessie Murray	r	Polly Stevenson
Harriet Oberle	c	Clarice Oberle
Flossie Eidt	r w	Hilda Runstadtler
Rose Wesley	l w	Annetta Nairn

Referee — Bridget McCartney

The total proceeds of the evening amounted to $103, seventy-five per cent of which was given to the I. O. D. E., and after paying all expenses, the ladies paid over to their treasurer the sum of $62.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Gordon Lee

Word was received here on Thursday last of the death of a former resident of Walkerton in the person of Mrs. Gordon Lee of Gladstone, Mich. which took place in Winnipeg on Wednesday. The late Mrs. Lee was 47 years of age had been ill for some time and for the past month had been a patient in the Winnipeg hospital where her death occured, hemorrhage of the stomach being the immediate cause. The deceased, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lindsay was born in Walkerton and was married to Mr. Lee, twenty-five years ago. Seven years later they left for the west where they have since resided. Besides her husband who has the sympathy of many old friends in Walkerton in his bereavement, the deceased is survived by one brother, Joseph of Walkerton and two sisters, Mrs. D. Mason of Galt and Mrs. Stewart of Hillman, Mich. The remains were brought to Walkerton for burial the funeral being held from the residence of her brother Mr. Joseph Lindsay, on Monday afternoon. The many beautiful floral tributes which adorned her casket, bore testimony of the high esteem in which the deceased was held.

Mrs. Edwin Pengelly

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mrs. Edwin Pengelly, one of Walkerton's most respected citizens, who passed away at her home on Victoria st., on Sunday morning after a lengthy illness, pneumonia, from which she had been suffering for the past three week being the cause of her death. The deceased, whose maiden name was Amelia Scoffield was born in Dunnville, Ont., 62 years ago and has been a resident of Walkerton for the past forty years, during which time she became one of Walkerton's best known citizens. Mrs. Pengelly is survived by her husband and one daughter, Mrs. Hodgson of Toronto, three brothers, Walter of Hamilton, and John and Ted of Wisconsin and two sisters, Mrs. George K. Watt of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Rushmussen of Indianapolis. The funeral which was private took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Andrew Weir

Another of Walkerton's older citizens passed away on Sunday last in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Weir, relict of the late Andrew Weir, after having been confined to her bed for several months. The deceased was in her 80th. year. The funeral which was largely attended was held on Tuesday afternoon, interment being made in the Walkerton cemetery.

PRESENTED WITH PURSE

A [illegible] of the citizens of Walkerton met at the Electric Light Office on Saturday evening and presented Capt. G. H. D. Martyn with a purse of gold. There was one likewise presented to Mr. A. Earwaker. This was done in recognition to their sacrifice in leaving their respective business to serve their country. The address was read by Mr. John Rowland and the presentation was made by Mayor Lippert.

ADDITION TO RINK.

Mr. Cloe Clark, proprietor of Victoria rink is planning to make a big improvement in that building during the coming summer. The need of better accommodation for spectators has long been felt and to overcome this, Mr. Clark purposes adding another twenty five feet to the south end of the structure and will erect a large gallery with seating capacity for several hundred people in the new section. With this addition to the rink completed, Walkerton will be able to boast of the best and most up-to-date rink in this part of Ontario.

H. S. 7, BANKERS 4.

After three attempts, the High School (7) team have turned the tables on their opponents, the Bankers Hockey team, by defeating them on Monday afternoon by a score of 7-4. The H. S. however, reap little glory from this, their first victory in town hockey circles as they were assisted by M. Welch and H. Oberle of the intermediates. The teams lined up:—

HIGH SCHOOL		BANKERS
Rennie	goal	Stevenson
Oberle	r defence	Taylor
Welch	l defence	Walford
Moore	rover	Oberle
Skelton	centre	Murray
Wilson	l wing	Lucas
Rowland	r wing	Narin

Referee, McCartney

Public School Report

Sr. IV—H. Everett, M. Wilson, B. Farowell, D. Kenny. Pass—R. Harrington, S. Taggart, I. Wisser, N. Lay (G. Hibbert, M. Bonnyman) B. Everett, E. Ramsey, C. Wilton, G. Henderson.

Jr. IV—Hon. J. Norrish, B. Rogers, (S. Bremner, G. McCarter,) L. Moore, Pass—J. Kenny, L. Bryce.

H. L. Willoughby,
Principal.

GRADE VI

Sen.—Hon.—G. Vanhorne, L. Wallace. Pass—E. Attwood, H. Paull, L Ingles, V. Kimble, J Rennie, W. George, I. Ernest, A. McCartney.

Jun.—Hon—(A. Everett, G. Miller,) L. Stevens, A. Lindley, A. Bolden, Pass—F. Wilton, V. Bush, M. Royce J. Flewelling, E. Cryderman, (M. McGregor, J. Kerney.

J. Stead

GRADE V

Sen. Hon—Bruce Hunter, Clara, Kerney. Harvey Craig, Mabel Godwin Vera Anderson, Pass—John Dietsche Minnie Potteplace, Harry Dietz, Frank Fruin, John Ermel, Keyworth Sutton

Jun.—Hon — Dora White, Jack Fruin, Allan Schauss, Helen Nelson, Frances Crawford. Pass—Frances Nutting, Muriel Lumley Elmer Kolpin Irene Harrison, Ross Van Horne.

M. Ross.

GRADE IV

Sen.—Hon—Clifford Yates, Norman Webb, Harvey Inglis, Jack Knepflare Gladys Sutton, Pearl Riehl. Pass—Howard Craig, Earl Forsythe, Norman Pleskey, Emma Schauss, Madaline Hyslop, Anna Searle, Frank James, Mary Perdue, Freda Watson, Vinnie Denny, Dorothy Truax, Marie Schwindt.

M. Sinclair.

GRADE III

Jun.—Hon -C. Gordon, W. Forsythe F. Bush, C. Buehlow, Jean Lowe, B. Truax, Pass—D. Anderson, E. Yaeck E. Riley, W. Goode, D. Crawford H. Myles, V. Anderson.

Sen—Hon— I. Moore, M. Dietz, J. Van Horne, G. Cousins, W. Jerome, Pass—O. Stelling, A. Royce, A. Taggart, W. Hunt, D. Polley, E. Yates, K. Perdue, G. Dietsche.

Agnes Warren

GRADE II

First Class—Hon— (E. Singer, C. James) C. Hood, W. Kain, R. Fruin, K. Hawthorne, J. Griffin, Pass—F. Johnston, L. Mortimer, E. Weber, K. Pletch, S. Fennel

Primer—Hon— K. Perdue, I. Schmidt, G. Gordon, C. Paul, A. Buehlow E. Lindley, J. Weber, J. Nutting, G. Wallace, S. Hehn, E. Truax. Pass—B. Smith, O. Fisk, P. McConnell.

W. Thompson.

GRADE I

Sr.—Primer—N. Everett B. Orner, J. James, S. Lymbery, E. Abel, H. George, H. Moore, N. Whitehead, H. Bush, A. Reichenbach, J Hiscox, N. Forsythe, M. Lindley, P. Webb. I. Abel, K. Fortune.

Mid Primer—J. Godwin, L. Player, F. Lymberry, T. McEwen, N. Adair, F. Lindley, I. Bauld, M. Hunt.

Jr. Primer—M. Pletch, H. Hawthorne, R. Hunter, J. Searle, S. Anderson, A. Fennell, E. Schmidt, G. Inglis.

A. D. Thompson

TRUE TO HIS RACE

CHAPTER XXXII.

"Good Heaven, man!" exclaimed the earl, standing up and staring at the surgeon, as if he thought him insane.

"Your own brother, Earl of Wellrose, the son of your own father and mother," continued the surgeon.

"Man, you are mad to say it!" exclaimed the earl.

"Your elder brother, my lord; born two years before you saw the light," persisted the surgeon, rising and standing before the earl.

"You must utterly have lost your reason. Sit down, I beg you, and try to collect your thoughts," said Lord Wellrose, who was himself profoundly agitated, not only by the suddenness, strangeness and importance of this revelation, but by something also in his own mind that assured him of its truth.

"I will sit down and be very quiet. And do you also follow your own advice and my example," calmly replied the surgeon, as he resumed his seat.

The Earl of Wellrose sank into a chair, saying:

"Now, in the name of Heaven, give me your reasons, if you can possibly have any, for making this most astounding statement."

"Certainly, my lord. I should surely never expect you to receive this statement without proof. To begin with, then, I must remind your lordship that at the time of your elder brother's birth, I was the pupil and assistant of Dr. Seton, the medical attendant of your mother."

"I know."

"On that wild March night, when your elder brother was born, I sat up till morning, waiting for the doctor's return. In the gray dawn of the morning, he came home, bringing with him the dead body of a newly-born male child, which he represented to be the child of a charity patient named Magdalene Hurst. He said that he had brought it to the house for post-mortem examination and then burial. With my assistance he performed the autopsy. And the same day the death was duly registered, and the child was buried."

"And this child was not my elder brother?"

"No. This child was what Dr. Seton represented him to be to me—the child of a charity patient who was too poor to bury him. Your infant brother, very fragile, indeed, but still living, lay then upon the bosom of that woman, Magdalene Hurst, who, while in a state of unconsciousness, had been bereaved of her own babe, and had had this one, your infant elder brother, dressed in its clothes and put in its place by her side, and so palmed off upon her as her own. Pardon me, Lord Wellrose, for telling you these truths."

"It is your duty to tell me them, since you believe them. And you say that you have proof?"

"I have proof, my lord."

"Go on, then."

"The child of Magdalene Hurst died, and was buried, as I said. The child of William and Eglantine Douglas, now Duke and Duchess of Cheviot, lay on her bosom in its stead. And yet Magdalene Hurst knew nothing of this fraud that had substituted the living noble for the dead peasant."

"Go on! go on!"

"At length, however, the old nurse, who had been Dr. Seton's only confederate in this 'pious fraud,' as the old doctor honestly considered it, came upon her deathbed, and, being smitten with remorse, summoned Magdalene Hurst to receive her confession. And when Magdalene came she told the astonished woman of the fraud that had been put upon her. And then, before she could utter another word, she died, leaving the woman in perfect ignorance of the real parentage of her foster-child, or of any clue by which she might discover it."

"The last part of this story I have heard already, from Benjamin. There was nothing in the part told me to lead me to suspect that Benjamin was more than a distant kinsman of the family. Oh! good Heaven! If your story be true, as you believe it, how much, how dreadfully, how awfully, has my brother been wronged!" said the young earl earnestly.

The surgeon looked at him in amazement and admiration. Here was no selfish consideration of his own lost rank as eldest son and heir—only the thought of how much his brother had been wronged!

"As yet, Lord Wellrose," he said, "I have produced no proof of the truth of what I have advanced. I proceed to do so now. I was, as I said before, and as your lordship knows, a pupil and assistant of Dr. Seton. I was with him in the latter years of his life, and I attended him in his last illness, and on his deathbed. I was with him when he sent in haste for your father and mother, saying that he had a disclosure to make to them. I was with him when they came to his deathbed side. But they came too late—the power of speech had left him. And it was awful to stand there and see his agonizing efforts to make the disclosure he had summoned them to hear. He died, and took the secret with him to the grave, as everyone supposed."

"My mother always feared it concerned her first-born son," said the earl.

"Her maternal instincts were true. It did concern him. Dr. Seton died, and was buried; and I, his assistant and heir, Christopher Kinlock, succeeded to his property and to his practice. And years passed on. The doctor's death was a thing of the past. His unrevealed secret was forgotten."

"Not by all! Not by my father and my mother! I think that all their lives they have been troubled, at times, by the recollection of the doctor's deathbed, and speculation as to the nature of that disclosure which he tried and failed to make them. But I interrupt you. Pray go on!"

"A long time passed. A generation grew up. This Russian war broke out. I wished for a surgeon's commission in the army, and through the Duke of Cheviot's kindness I obtained it. I had to break up my bachelor establishment in Seton—the establishment, in fact, I had inherited from my predecessor. Among the furniture that I had determined to dispose of was an old writing desk and bookcase. I had emptied it all of its apparent contents, and then ordered it to be carried away to the auctioneer. But in moving the old, mouldering desk, it fell to pieces, and revealed a secret drawer filled with papers. I took possession of the papers, which at first glance seemed to be only old love letters and old memoranda of debts—secret debts, I mean. I had no time to look into them then. Your lordship knows how sudden my appointment was, and how quickly I was called upon to report for duty."

"Yes, of course, I know."

"So, having no time to examine these papers, which I did not, indeed, think of much importance, but which a morbid curiosity incited me to read when I should find time, I bundled them all up and packed them into my trunk, to look over at my leisure. I took them with me to the Crimea. I had no idea of the immense value to one. I had put them in the bottom of my trunk. And in the terrible scenes that followed I forgot them. Later on, my young friend, Lieutenant Douglas, was dangerously wounded. 'If I die, Dr. Kinlock, take charge of my effects and send them to Lord Wellrose,' he said, as he lapsed into unconsciousness. I took charge of his boxes, as he had desired. It was in the simple action of giving out his linen that I came now and then across the name of Benjamin Hurst. I took little account of it at the time."

"It was the name he bore once, as I suppose you now know," said the earl.

"Yes. And when the young man recovered sufficiently to permit of conversation, I called his attention to the fact that this strange name was marked upon some of his clothing. He smiled, but gave no explanation."

"Poor fellow! He kept silence, in regard for me. I had given him a new name."

"Ay, my lord: as I thought. And a mere instinct of justice, if not of brotherly love, must have known it then. In a few days the order came for me to sail for England in charge of the invalided troops. Among these was Captain Douglas, to whom, for good reasons, I gave particular attention. It was during our voyage home that I had ample leisure to look over that old bundle of yellow, mildewed papers that I had discovered in the secret drawer of my guardian's writing desk, when the old, worm-eaten bookcase was accidentally broken to pieces in the attempt to move it. I really felt not the slightest interest in those old papers beyond the languid curiosity of an idle voyager in want of amusement. So I looked but carelessly over the old love letters of the bachelor doctor's boyhood, and the memoranda of old debts come time to be paid, and old wrongs to be set right by post-obit restitution. At length I opened a paper that took away my eyesight and my breath for a full minute. Ah, my lord, it did! As I gazed upon it a mist passed before my vision, and I gasped. Here, my lord, is the paper; look at it for yourself," said the surgeon, placing in the earl's hand a folded paper, yellow with age and speckled with mildew.

The earl took it with calmness, and opened it with care.

First there dropped from the paper a little fine, white knitted sock, which his lordship picked up and examined with much interest.

"I have seen the fellow to this," he said, as he scrutinized the wreath of eglantines and the crest of Seton-Linlithgow embroidered in the instep.

"You have seen the fellow to that, my lord?" echoed the surgeon.

"Yes, in the hands of Captain Douglas. It was a relic of his childhood. He showed it to me before he left England for the Crimea. No doubt he has it still in his possession," replied the earl, as he carefully laid the mute witness aside, and proceeded to the examination of the faded writing on the paper. He read as follows:

Seton, March 1[illegible]

Memoranda of the facts relating to the secret birth and concealment of the first-born son of Eglantine, Baroness of Linlithgow, and William Douglas, of Douglas Cheviot, late a lieutenant in her majesty's [illegible] regiment of foot, stationed in Canada. I was called to Tranch Castle [illegible] shire, on the night of March — 18—, to attend the Baroness of Linlithgow in her confinement.

At twelve, midnight, she gave birth to a male child, and immediately fell into a syncope.

Besides myself, only Lady Shetland and the nurse were present. Circumstances that are known to all the parties interested in this statement and none others need see it, rendered it expedient, for the sake of the family honor, to conceal the birth of this child, and he was committed to me to be disposed of.

After I had recovered my patient from her syncope, and got her, under the influence of morphia, into a refreshing sleep, I took the child, and, while the mother slept in unconsciousness, I carried him to the little seaport of Kilford, and to the house of the woman whom I had already engaged to take charge of a new-born child when it should arrive, without telling her the real parentage of the child.

This woman, by name Magdalene Hurst, was stewardess of the coasting steamer Shaft, but was at this time confined of her first child, a boy.

On reaching the hut where the woman Magdalene Hurst lodged with an old midwife by the name of Jean Craig, I found that my patient was in a profound sleep, and that her child had died while she slept.

Immediately occurred to me a means by which I might conceal the existence of Eglantine Seton's child more effectually than by simply putting him out to nurse. I broached my plan to the old woman in attendance and used such arguments as convinced her of the expediency and propriety of substituting the living infant for the dead one. I clinched my argument by the gift of a few guineas. And I secured her secrecy by a threat of the consequences to herself, as well as to others, should she betray the trust.

The clothing of the dead and the living child was then exchanged. The living child was laid at the bosom of the foster-mother, and the dead one was taken to Seton Old Church, and buried.

Magdalene Hurst was led to believe that the child on her bosom was her own, and Eglantine Seton was told that the child who filled the nameless coffin at Seton Old Church was here.

In a few weeks, Magdalene Hurst, stewardess of the Shaft, went back to London, taking with her the foster-child whom she believed to be her own, and whom she had named Benjamin after his supposed father.

Feeling now the infirmities of old age creeping upon me, and knowing that I may be called suddenly hence, and not wishing to take such a secret with me to the grave, nor yet deeming it expedient to divulge it at this present time, I make these memoranda for the information of those whom it may in future concern, and for those only, knowing that they will guard as I have guarded, the honor of the house of Seton-Linlithgow.

Signed with my hand and sealed with my seal,

ALEXANDER SETON
Of the Village of Seton, physician and surgeon.

In the end, Lord Wellrose folded it.

After reading this strange document carefully and held it in his hand, and fell into deep thought.

Dr. Kinlock refrained from breaking in upon his reverie. At length Lord Wellrose inquired:

"Does Captain Douglas know of the existence of this document?"

"No, my lord, he does not," answered the surgeon.

"Have you mentioned or hinted to him, in any way, the fact of the discovery you have made?"

"No, my lord; no. I deemed it best, for many reasons, not to do so. In the first place, he was in a condition of weakness with tendency to hemorrhage of the lungs, that made absolute quietness vitally necessary. Any excitement must have been very dangerous, and would have been probably fatal to him. In the second place, I thought it due to your family to make the communication first to yourself, my lord, or to your father, the Duke of Cheviot. In the third place, we were very near England when I made the discovery, and before I had thought over the subject many days, I found myself in Southampton waters. I hope your lordship thinks that I did well."

"You did well," said the earl, with much emotion.

"Your lordship thinks the proof of your brother's birth conclusive?"

"Yes, I think it conclusive. With the corroborative testimony we have in our hands, I think it quite indisputable. But, oh gracious, Lord of Heaven, how bitterly has my brother been wronged in all these years!" groaned the earl, covering his face with his hands.

"Your lordship takes no thought of yourself at all in this matter," said the surgeon in amazement.

"Why should I? No one has injured me. But, great Heaven! how he has been wronged! Doctor, we must save him. The best medical skill in England—in Europe—in the world, must be engaged for his restoration to life and health!"

The surgeon gravely shook his head.

"My lord," he said, "I tell you frankly, I have no hopes of saving Captain Douglas' life. He was born with a constitution enfeebled with the sufferings of his mother, even before his birth; that feeble constitution was further undermined by the privations and exposures of his infancy and childhood; and it has received its deathblow in that awful winter before Sebastopol, and in that last fatal wound, received when he planted his colors upon the walls of the citadel."

"I tell you no! He must and shall be saved! All my fortune shall be devoted to his service. The best medical skill in the world shall be secured for him."

"Ah, my lord, there is a limit to the power of wealth, and to the skill of physicians. They cannot raise the dead; they cannot restore the dying!"

"Then God can! Prayer shall aid work, and we shall save him yet!" said the young earl in holy triumph.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

When the surgeon had left the room, the Earl of Wellrose went to his newly discovered brother's chamber. He found the invalid sleeping calmly. He stood by the bed and gazed compassionately upon the fair, [illegible] face.

"He would take my title and estates [illegible] from me, and yet heaven only knows how much I love him! And, oh! Lord of heaven! how cruelly and bitterly he has been wronged!" the young earl murmured as he gazed.

Then, with his own hands, and with almost womanly tenderness and care, he drew the coverlet up over the delicate chest, closed the curtain, and lowered the gas.

Then he opened the communicating door and passed silently into his own room.

His valet was there, ready to attend him.

"I shall not require anything more to-night, Perkins. You can go," said his lordship.

The valet bowed and withdrew.

Lord Wellrose threw himself into an armchair beside a table, with his elbow resting upon the top and his head bowed upon his hand. He felt no disposition to retire to rest. His mind was oppressed with thought of the startling revelation he had received from the surgeon. He could not for an instant doubt its truth. Beyond all question Benjamin Douglas was his elder brother, the son of his parents by their first rash, childish marriage.

But the heaviest of all was the thought how that elder, even in helpless infancy, had been cast down into the lowest depths of the social hells, while he, the younger, had always lived in the heaven of family love, and moral, religious, and intellectual culture, enjoying privileges that should have been the blessings of both.

But now full justice must be done to that deeply injured elder brother, at whatever cost to himself, the younger, or to anyone else.

As he could not sleep, he drew his table closer to the table, drew writing materials toward him and wrote two letters. The first and least important was a short one addressed to Mrs. Bruce, the housekeeper at Seton Court, directing her to have the house opened and aired, and rooms got ready to receive him and his guests, who expected to reach Seton on the evening of the fourth day from the date of that letter. The second, and most important one, was addressed to his father, the Duke of Cheviot at Cheviot Castle, earnestly requesting the duke and duchess to join their son at Seton House, at the end of a week from date, and giving as a reason for this request very important business that would be better discussed at Seton than at Cheviot.

(To be Continued.)

How to Keep the Feet Cool.

Hot, burning, tender feet are much more of a vexation in summer than at other season of the year. One of the best methods of cooling the feet is to bathe them with camphor water after having washed the feet (and dried them) with cold water. Wear all white, pale, yellow or gray stockings and either white, gray or tan shoes. Changing the stockings and shoes several times a day relieves the burning and tenderness almost as much as the bathing with cold water.

Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved to Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment after physicians had told them nothing short of an operation could bring relief and cure.

If you could read these letters, coming as they do, day after day and year after year, you would realize what a wonderful curative agent Dr. Chase's Ointment really is. Few ailments are more annoying or more persistently torturing than piles, and when this suffering is promptly relieved by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment there can be no doubt as to where credit is due. Friends and neighbors are told of the results and as the good word spreads, and Dr. Chase's Ointment is becoming known far and wide as the only actual cure for piles or hemorrhoids.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a respected citizen of St. John's, Que., writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a well-known physician who could not help me, and my doctor decided on an operation as the only means of relief. However, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why it gives me such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

MR. BEAUVAIS.

"Engaged Man's Panic."

"Engaged man's panic" is as familiar a phenomenon as the squawking chicken or the flopping of a hooked fish. And woman instinctively anticipates it, feels it before it actually begins, deals with it according to her abilities. No woman ever feels that this is a slur upon her. She knows that it does not involve her, but is only the nervousness of the free at the touch of the matrimonial bridle—and that bridle, as she knows and as he knows, is not in her hands, but in the hands of society. Even the man marrying for a home, even the man marrying for children or for money, even the man marrying because only by marriage can he hope to get some one to associate with him, bear with him, listen to him on terms of his own arranging—even these men feel the nervousness as the bridle drops over their heads and the bit presses their quivering lips.—From "Deguarine's Wife," by David Graham Phillips.

He's Back at Work Strong and Hearty

One More Splendid Cure By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man who Suffered for a Long Time from Kidney Disease Finds a Complete Cure.

Adams Mills, Portneuf, Co., Que., March [illegible] (Special)—Another splendid cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills is that of Michael Gauthier, a well-known resident of this place. Mr. Gauthier was for a long time a sufferer with a pain in his head caused by kidney disease, and at length got so bad that he had to quit work. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. He is back at work, strong and hearty, and naturally he feels that he wants all who suffer from kidney disease to know that they can find a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

For Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure the pain or ache that is causing the most distress, they put the kidneys in good working, and all the impurities and poisons are strained out of the blood. The result is that new strength is carried to every part of the body. That's why so many sufferers cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills sum up their condition, "I feel like a new man." New energy is new life. You can't have it with sick kidneys. With healthy kidneys you must have it. Dodd's Kidney Pills make healthy kidneys.

Irish Wit.

Even little children in Ireland, according to Hugh O'Donnell, have the true Irish sense of humor. He was standing before Nelson's statue, he said, when he asked a youngster, "Was Nelson really Irish?"

"That he was," replied the child. "That's why he is what he was."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

MORALLY RESPONSIBLE.

(Montreal Mail)

In the last analysis the man who refuses to be vaccinated is of the same value to the community, in times of epidemic, as the man who refuses to take reasonable precautions against the outbreak of fire in his home. He is liable to commit suicide and to drag other citizens down to death with him.

The way to resumption is to resume.—Salmon P. Chase.

Howlers.

The University Correspondent gives some new schoolboy "howlers":

"The King was not to order taxis without the consent of Parliament.

"Lyons is a city noted for tea.

"Bombardier Wells is a great writer about the future.

"To germinate is to become a naturalized German.

"A referee keeps order at a football match."

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "PUTNAM'S" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR" to-day.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

Wanton Destruction May Mark the Progress of an Army.

"All is fair in love and war" runs the old saying, and Mr. E. A. Vizetelly in his volume of reminiscences, "My Days of Adventure," proves the truth of it. Referring to the appearance of the railway station at Nantes during the Franco-German war, he says:

"Never since have I seen anything resembling it. A thousand panes of glass belonging to windows or roofing had been shivered to atoms. Every mirror in either waiting or refreshment rooms had been pounded to pieces, every gilt frame broken into little bits. The clock lay about in small fragments; account books and printed forms had been torn to scraps, partitions, chairs, tables, benches, boxes, nests of drawers had been hacked, split, broken, reduced to mere strips of wood; the large stoves were overturned and broken, and the marble refreshment counter, some thirty feet long and previously one of the features of the station, was strewed [illegible] in particles [illegible]. It was indeed an amazing sight, the more amazing as no such work of destruction could have been accomplished without extreme labor.

"When we returned to the inn for dinner I asked some questions.

"'Who did it?'

"'The first German troops that came here,' said the answer.

"'Why did they do it? Was it because your men had cut the telegraph wires and destroyed some of the permanent way?'

"'Oh, no. They expected to find something to drink in the refreshment room, and when they discovered that everything had been taken away they set about breaking the fixtures.'"

TRUE RICHES.

(Buffalo News)

It is a paradox, perhaps, but one of the [illegible] things in life, that the more people do for each other, the richer they are in treasures that are worth accumulating.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Keys of the Universe.

In the year 1695 William Patterson, founder of the Bank of Scotland, conceived the grand project of planting on the isthmus of Darien a British colony which, in his own words, "should secure for Great Britain the keys of the universe, enabling their possessors to give laws to both oceans and to become the arbiters of the commercial world." This colony was actually founded at a place still known as Puerto Escoces, but its people were subsequently forced by the Spaniards to evacuate and return to Scotland.

BARNS THAT SCATTER LIGHTNING

Yes, we mean just that. If you want to know about a reliable

Barn Roofing

that is fire, lightning, rust and storm proof—write us. We'll give you some hard facts that ought to turn you against wood and convert you to metal. Give us a chance—write us.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Cooper's Hawk.

The almost universal prejudice against birds of prey is due to the activities of a few members of the hawk family, chief among which is the Cooper's hawk. Cooper's hawk usually approaches under cover and drops on unsuspecting victims, making great inroads on poultry yards and game coverts. This bird, together with its two near relations, the sharp shinned hawk and the goshawk, should be destroyed by every possible means.

OUR POTENTIAL SOLDIERS.

(Montreal Herald-Telegraph)

The idea of compulsory service is hardly likely to win acceptance, but a general scheme whereby every Canadian could learn to shoot would be most valuable.

It is perhaps not generally realized that in Canada every able-bodied man between 18 to 60 is, according to the laws of the land, liable at any moment to be called out for military service—which means that every Canadian is by law a potential soldier and that the machinery for conscription is all ready and may be put into force whenever it is felt to be wanted.

YOUR FRIEND, THE HORSE HIS ENEMY, DISTEMPER "SPOHN'S" Routs the Enemy

All Druggists and Turf Goods Houses, or Manufacturers,
Spohn Medical Co., Specialists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

SOURCE OF SHELLAC.

Insects Producing It Are Victims of Their Own Industry.

Scale insects of the genus coccidae are responsible for one of India's most interesting exports, lac, the export value of which amounts to nearly $[illegible] annually. Lac is the resinous exudation of the insect. The insects live upon the twigs of certain trees, and soon become covered with a resinous secretion that increases in thickness, protecting the body and the eggs.

When a colony, consisting of a few adult females and one or two males, find their way to a new branch, they attach themselves to the bark, and having pierced it with holes through which they draw up the resinous juices upon which they feed, they become fixed or glued by the superfluous excretion, and after a time die, the females forming by their dead bodies little domes or tents over the myriads of minute eggs which they have laid. In a short time the eggs burst into life, and the young, which are very minute, swarm over the twig in such countless numbers as to give it the appearance of being covered with blood red dust. Generation after generation dwells upon the same twig until it is enveloped in a coating of the resinous exudation often half an inch thick.

In the beginning the insect was much collected for the dye it contains. Later when the use of the resin became known the demand for the dye began to diminish, until now it has been almost completely displaced by coal tar colors. After separating the resin from the coloring matter the former constitutes the shellac of commerce.—Argonaut.

Radium in the Upper Atmosphere.

Hess, of the Vienna Radium Institute, has recently published the results of some remarkable experiments. He has investigated the penetrating radiation which occurs in the upper atmosphere by means of balloon ascents, and he arrives at the startling conclusion that at a height exceeding 2,000 metres there is a rapid increase in the intensity of the penetrating rays. At these heights the penetrating rays from the earth itself would be absolutely negligible, while that from the radium emanation in the air, which has its origin in the earth and is of limited life, must be, at any rate, less than at the surface. So that it would seem we must assume some extra-terrestrial source for these radiations. The conclusion that a great part of the penetrating radium cannot come from the known radio-active constituents of the earth and atmosphere is one that must evoke general interest, and calls for the further radio-active exploration of the upper atmosphere.

Marion Bridge, C. B., May 30, '02

I have handled MINARD'S LINIMENT during the past year. It is always the first Liniment asked for here and unquestionably the best seller of all the different kinds of Liniment I handle.

NEIL FERGUSON

WAS SHE LYING?

The teacher was telling the children a long, highly embellished story about Santa Claus, and Willie Jones began giggling with mirth, which finally got beyond his control.

"Willie! What did I whip you for yesterday?" asked the teacher, severely.

"For lyin'," promptly answered Willie.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS THE HOME DOCTOR

No home where there are little ones should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. They cure all the minor ills of babyhood, and their prompt use when baby is ailing will save the mother many anxious moments and baby much pain. Concerning them Mrs. Paul Nemon, Tugaske, Sask., writes: "We consider Baby's Own Tablets as good as a doctor in the house, and every time the little one is ailing they soon set him right again." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Care of the Scalp and Hair.

All treatments have been [illegible] by [illegible] women and men to make the hair grow. The best of drugs are of doubtful efficacy, as experience has proven. Doctors themselves are baffled. Theoretically, anything which will increase the flow of blood to the scalp should favor the growth of hair. Massage of the scalp and an [illegible] with the finger tips every day for three minutes will bring the blood to the surface, supply nourishment to the hair. Rubbing with [illegible] tonic or lotion. If there is any disease of the scalp a physician should prescribe for this condition. Brushing the hair [illegible] of the brush every day will stimulate the roots of the hair, as it is a kind of massage.

It is necessary to air the hair to keep it glossy and in health. Women should shake out the hair and let it hang over their shoulders for half an hour or longer every day.

If hair is very oily, once a week is not too often to shampoo it. Dry brittle hair needs less washing—only twice a month. Keep these three things in mind if you would have beautiful hair: Brush it, air it and massage the scalp every day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

THE FARMER'S MISTAKE.

An old farmer drove into a small town the other day and stopped at the country store. A phonograph had just been installed and the farmer decided to have a few cents worth of music. The clerk handed him the ear-tubes, placed them in proper position, and immediately started the machine.

The farmer instantly dropped the tubes and rushed to the door, crying "Great snakes! Hold on a minute, will ye? There's a gol-darned brass band a-comin', an' there ain't nobody a-holdin' my horse."

"Knotty" History.

Tying knots in a handkerchief to jog one's memory had its origin in China thousands of years ago. Before writing was invented in that country, which did not happen until 3,000 B. C., memorable and important events were recorded by long knotted cords. The most ancient history of China is still preserved as told by these knots. When Emperor Tschang Ki invented writing the entire system of "knotting" was abandoned. And to-day the memory knots made by us in handkerchiefs are the only surviving descendants of that ancient custom.

MISS THE REAL CAUSE.

(Detroit Free Press)

Because one suicide and murderer used a "silencer" on his pistol, two legislators have hastened to propose the prohibition of these devices. Evidently it hasn't occurred to them to prohibit the revolver.

SEVERE ECZEMA SPREAD OVER FACE

Itched Badly. Became One Mass of Pimples. Awfully Disfigured. Could Not Sleep. Nearly Mad with Pain. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Skin Clear.

57 Montray St., Toronto, Ont.—"My trouble with eczema was very severe. It first appeared as a rash and itched so badly that I could not resist scratching. I scratched so much that the rash began to spread all over my face and became one mass of pimples. I was awfully disfigured for the time being; my face was in a bad condition. At night I used to itch and I could not get a proper night's sleep. It nearly drove me mad with pain.

"I was recommended to use — — and I also tried [illegible] and I got no results at all. I said I would never try anything else until I heard about Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had finished with one cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment I could scarcely believe my own eyes. It certainly was marvelous what Cuticura Soap and Ointment did. After six weeks' time my skin was clear and smooth." (Signed) Albert E. Andrews, May 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

In purity, emollient properties, refreshing fragrance, convenience and economy, Cuticura Soap and Ointment meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Often successful when all else fails. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

ISSUE NO. 9, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Welland Hospital, St. Catharines.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE DENTAL CHAIR, CABinet, table and lathe. David J. Smith, Napanee, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE

ALBERTA FARM NEAR VERMILion Valley, [illegible] [illegible] acres, $[illegible] each. [illegible] Hollinrake Property Company, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAFETY FIRST. SEED CORN—GET the habit. Buy seed from the Potter Farm and be sure of a large crop. Essex ear sample [illegible] Wm. No. 7 Write for [illegible] White Cap. The Potter Farm, [illegible] Essex, Ont.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—WANTED Butter, Eggs and Poultry, will pay highest market prices. F. J. Rose, Produce dealer, [illegible] Ave., Toronto, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

[illegible] seed corn of many varieties [illegible] and tested for [illegible] shipped. [illegible] EDWARD P. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

SPORTSMEN.

(London Advertiser)

A [illegible] of the American [illegible] "sportsmanship" [illegible] "sportsmen." [illegible] The fool [illegible] the game, whatever [illegible] of the game itself [illegible] and regulations to [illegible] [illegible]

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P 4, Windsor, Ont.

THE THOROUGH FRENCH.

(Kingston Standard)

An industrial army is to be formed in France made up of the men unfit for war. It will be set to work to plow the land, sow the seed, reap the crops, rebuild cottages, and so on. It is evident that the French are becoming as thorough as the Germans, and the work of this very army will have a very important effect upon the war.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

BRITISH EFFICIENCY

(London [illegible])

As an example of the efficiency which characterizes the British railway system, a writer in the Westminster Gazette points out that the expeditionary force was despatched to France eight trains a day that is one every twelve minutes from dawn to dark, were so fed to arrive at Southampton from all parts of British isles, and during the ten days or so that the embarkation lasted, only one of those trains arrived according to schedule.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1915.

THE U. S. AND THE HAGUE.

It ought to be known to all Englishmen, to Canadians, to Australians, to everybody, that The Hague conventions, because they were not ratified by all the belligerent nations, are without binding force and impose upon our Government no obligation to make protest against acts therein forbidden. The conventions being inapplicable, we revert to the general principles of international law, and in law there can be found no warrant for what is demanded of us, no reason for departure from the strict neutrality we have observed.—New York Times.

The above extract is taken from a sympathetic editorial in our New York namesake. It is a friendly note to us telling why the States cannot be expected to interfere on behalf of Britain in the present struggle. The Hague conventions not being signed and adopted by the powers are null and void, and have no force in international law. Consequently neutral powers must be guarded by such international law. We are not going to dispute our contemporary's ruling. But it might be pointed out that The Hague tribunal of 1907 adopted a convention for the creation of an International Prize Court of Appeal, which led to the calling of a fresh conference on prize law. This conference sat in London from Dec. 4, 1908, to Feb. 26, 1909, and was confined to representatives of the following countries: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States of America, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Japan, Holland and Spain. It adopted a series of rules on naval warfare relating to blockade in time of war, contraband of war, unneutral service, destruction of neutral prizes, transfer to neutral flag, enemy character, convoy, and resistance to search and compensation.

These rules were adopted, and no doubt it is under these that the British Prize Court will decide the fate of the Wilhelmina and of the Dacia, and we believe that the British and American view of what constitutes a blockade is identical. On the principles adopted by this Prize Court of Appeal we imagine that the American Government will take its stand, and that it will continue to refuse to recognize Germany's submarine invasion as an effective blockade. Germany's threat to strew the North and Atlantic Seas with floating mines, if carried out, would be not only in contravention of the rules of The Hague convention, but in defiance of all laws and even of civilization itself. What will the United States do in such circumstances? Will it wait until an American vessel has been sunk by such mines before it makes a protest or takes action?

◆

WHERE DEATH LURKS.

"The Deadly Toll of Trespass on Railways," a bulletin of the Railway Business Association of the United States, a national organization of manufacturing, mercantile and engineering concerns dealing with railroads, urges upon the State Legislatures stricter laws and stricter enforcement of laws for the prevention of trespassing on railways. "There were," the bulletin declares, "33,000 persons under 21 years of age killed or injured while trespassing on railways of the United States from 1901 to 1910, enough to make a mile post for every mile around the world." Comparing the record of the United States and the United Kingdom the following figures are quoted:

United States, 1901-10, killed, 50,025; injured, 53,427.

United Kingdom, 1901-10, killed 1,434; injured, 1,315.

Telling why this striking difference exists, the explanation is given:

"In the United States laws against railroad trespassing are generally not enforced.

"In the United Kingdom persons other than passengers or employees found on railroad property are fined $10 for each offence."

France punishes trespassers by fines up to $579 and jail up to a month; Germany, by fines up to $25; Canada by fines up to $50 and imprisonment up to two months. The Wabash Railroad operates a part of its mileage through Canada. In the year ending June 30, 1914, of the 91 trespassers killed on that road only three were killed in Canada. In the United States laws are few, and even where penalties are prescribed, magistrates hesitate to impose them, as local authorities dislike to feed and lodge convicted tramps. Trespassers, however, include little children and wage earners living in the vicinity, whose death or disability leaves families destitute.

Elevation of tracks in Chicago was resorted to at an expense of 70 millions, which is expected to reach 150 millions. Trespassers leap over a city ordinance and climb up to the elevation in their conscientious devotion to the pursuit of being killed and maimed. In three months 339 arrests were made on the elevated right of way of four systems. Only 67 of the offenders were punished. Thirty-five states have no laws specifically prohibiting persons walking on railroad right of way. Thirteen states by statute prescribe penalties ranging from $5 fine to ten days in jail in Maine to $500 fine or one year in jail in New York. Wisconsin, Maine, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Virginia, Missouri, Rhode Island, Delaware, Georgia, Minnesota and Washington.

◆

The discussion on the soldiers' boots can hardly be called bootless.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Germany's superman is short of superdreadnoughts.

◆

Flying a neutral flag means sailing under false colors.

◆

So far General Hughes has not shot any of the boot contractors.

◆

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is said to be one of the best dressed men in Parliament. He is also one of the best lookers.

◆

The Socialists have met under Keir Hardie and settled the terms of peace after the war. But they haven't settled the war.

◆

A parliamentary committee has been appointed to investigate the soldiers' boots scandal. We may now find out where the shoe pinches.

◆

The Niagara Falls, N. Y., Gazette rejoices because passenger rates have been increased between that place and Buffalo. It wants the people to buy at home.

◆

Suppose the United States were to do as Germany advises them and send warships into the war zone, how would they be protected from the German mines sown there?

◆

The Hon. Mr. Balfour and Sir George Perley are being taken into the confidence of the British Government, and attend the meetings of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Would it be too much to expect Sir Robert Borden to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier to his counsels?

◆

By length of service on the Bench Hon. C. J. Doherty fulfilled the conditions required by the law for the grant of a retiring allowance. His right to that allowance is exactly of the same kind as that of a man to draw a part of his remuneration that was kept back from him while he was in actual service.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Mr. Doherty draws a pension as a retired judge. He draws his salary as Minister of Justice, and he draws his indemnity as a member of Parliament. Pretty good for Mr. Doherty.

◆

The Buffalo Express admits that Sir Edward Grey makes two strong points in his reply to the U. S. Government. He says that 25 neutral ships have been destroyed by mines scattered in the open sea by Germany and he suggests that this is a matter more worthy of neutral protest than the sending to a prize court of eight out of the 773 ships which have left United States ports since the war began. It may be mentioned that the U. S. did not protest against the laying of these mines.

◆

During the last fiscal year the Lemieux Act was invoked in nineteen cases, and in every case a strike was averted. The number of men affected was 50,876. During the twelve months there were 113 strikes affecting 29,536 men and causing a labor loss of 1,287,678 days, in cases where the opportunities for arbitration afforded by the act were not invoked. These figures are excellent proof of the grand work that the Act is doing in connection with labor matters. Had the Act been taken advantage of in the other strikes the results, no doubt, would have been equally favorable.

◆

Interviewed as to how the new imposts will affect the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. Chamberlin is reported as saying:

"Well, I see that the tax is put on way bills, pay envelopes and coal—7½ per cent. 'ad valorem,' on the latter. Now, we use something like 1,500,000 tons of coal on the Grand Trunk proper, and something like 560,000 tons on the Grand Trunk Pacific. With the tax on way bills and pay envelopes and coal, I figure that we are in for an impost of something between $750,000 and $1,000,000 per annum. I am getting the departmental officers to make out precise statements in respect to the total amounts; but it is in the neighborhood. One does not see exactly why the railways should have to pay the tax on way bills and pay cheques; but that is how it reads."

None of this money will go to defray war expenses. The war money will be borrowed. The increased tariff and special taxes are to meet the ordinary expenses of government, which have increased at an enormous rate under the Tory Government, while the revenue was falling.

◆

Its Seasoning.

"My wife is apt to serve up a course of tongue with the dinner."

"So does mine, and with tartar sauce."—Baltimore American.

The Old Fashioned Purging and Griping Action of Pills Is Now Done Away With.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills gently unlock the secretions, clear away all waste and effete matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract.

They do this by acting directly on the liver, and making the bile pass through the bowels instead of allowing it to get into the blood, and thus causing constipation, jaundice, catarrh of the stomach and similar troubles.

Mrs. L. M. Ratchford, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying many different remedies which did me no good whatever, I was asked to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial, for they are indeed splendid pills, and I can gladly recommend them to all people who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all druggists or dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

Ah, it was gone forever, nothing would ever recall it—that one quick moment of living contact! In a deeper sense than met the ear, she was on the stage and he among the audience. To the end his gray life would play the part of spectator to hers, or else she would soon have passed beyond his grasp and touch, just as Elvira would have vanished in a little while from the sight of the great audience which now hung upon her every movement.

Then from the consciousness of his own private smart he was swept out, whether he would or no, into the general current of feeling which was stirring the multitude of human beings around him, and he found himself gradually mastered by considerations of a different order altogether. Was this the actress he had watched with such incessant critical revolts six months before? Was this the half-educated girl grasping at results utterly beyond her realization, whom he remembered?

It seemed to him impossible that this quick, artistic intelligence, this nervous understanding of the demands made upon her, this faculty in meeting them, could have been developed by the same Isabel Bretherton whose earlier image was so distinctly graven on his memory. And yet his trained eye learned after a while to decipher in a hundred indications the past history of the change. He saw how she had worked and where the influences which had been brought to bear upon her were all familiar to him; they had been part of his own training, and they belonged, as he knew, to the first school of dramatic art in Europe—to the school which keeps alive from generation to generation the excellence and fame of the best French drama. He came to estimate by degrees all that she had done; he saw also all she had still to do. In the spring she had been an actress without a future, condemned by the inexorable logic of things to see her fame desert her with the first withering of her beauty. Now she had, as it were, but started toward her rightful goal, but her feet were in the great high road, and Kendal saw before her, if she had but strength to reach it, the very highest summit of artistic success.

The end of the first act was reached, Elvira returning from the performance of the marriage ceremony in the chapel of the palace, had emerged hand in hand with her husband, and, followed by her wedding train, upon the great. She had caught sight of Macias standing blanched and tottering under the weight of the incredible news which had just been given to him by the Duke. She had flung away the hateful hand which held her, and with a cry, instinct with the sharp and terrible despair of youth, she had thrown herself at the feet of her lover.

When the curtain fell, Edward Wallace could have had few doubts—if he had ever cherished any—of the success of his play. He himself escaped behind the scenes as soon as Miss Bretherton's last call was over, and the box was filled in his absence with a stream of friends, and a constant murmur of congratulation, which was music on the ears of Madame de Chateauvieux and, for the moment, silenced in Kendal his own throbbing and desolate consciousness.

"There never was a holiday turned to such good account before," a grey-haired dramatic critic was saying to her, a man with whose keen, good-natured face London had been familiar for the last twenty years. "What magic has touched the beauty, Madame de Chateauvieux? Last spring we all felt as though one fairy god-mother at least had been left out at the christening. And now it would seem as though even she had repented of it, and brought her gift with the rest. Well, well, I always felt there was something at the bottom in that nature that might blossom yet. Most people who are younger at the trade than I would not hear of it. It was commonly agreed that her success would last just as long as the first freshness of her beauty, and no more. And now—the English stage has laid its hold at last upon a great actress."

Madame de Chateauvieux's smiling reply was broken by the reappearance of Wallace, round whom the buzz of congratulation closed with fresh vigor.

"How is she?" asked Madame de Chateauvieux, laying a hand on his arm. "Tired?"

"Not the least. But, of course, all the strain is to come. It is amazing, you know, this reception. It's almost more trying than the acting. Forbes in the wings, looking on, is a play in himself!"

In another minute the hubbub had swept out again, and the house had settled into silence.

Macias was the central figure of the second Act. In the great scene of explanation between himself and Elvira, after he had forced his way into her apartment, his fury of jealous sarcasm, broken by flashes of the old absolute trust, of the old tender worship, had been finely conceived, and was well rendered by the promising young actor, whom Wallace had himself chosen for the part. Elvira, overwhelmed by the scorn and despair of her lover, and conscious of the treachery which has separated them, is yet full of blind resolve to play the part she has assumed to the bitter end, to save her own name and her father's from dishonor, and to interpose the irrevocable barrier of her marriage vow between herself and Macias. Suddenly they were interrupted by the approach of the Duke and of Fernan Perez. Elvira throws herself between her husband and her lover, and, having captured the sword of Macias, hands it to the Duke. Macias is arrested after a tumultuous scene, and is led away, shaking off Elvira's efforts to save him with bitter contempt, and breaking loose from her with the prophecy that in every joy of the future and every incident of her wedded life, the spectre of his murdered love will rise before her, and "every echo and every breeze repeat the fatal name, Macias."

During the rapid give and take of this trying scene, Kendal saw with a kind of incredulous admiration that Isabel Bretherton never once lost herself, that every gesture was true, every word struck home. Her extraordinary grace, her marvelous beauty were all subordinated to, forgotten almost in the supreme human passion speaking through her. Macias, in the height of his despair, while he was still alone with her, had flung her his sword, declaring that he would go forth and seek his death an unarmed and defenceless man. Then, when he becomes conscious of the approach of his rival, the soldier's instinct revives in him; he calls for his sword; she refuses it, and he makes a threatening step toward her.

Mac.—My sword, Elvira.

Elvira—Never.

Beatriz—Ah! they are here. It is too late!

Elvira—Go! No blood shall flow for me. Come no nearer or I sheathe it in this breast.

All the desperate energy of a loving woman driven to bay was in her attitude as she replied to Macias, whereas in the agony of her last clinging appeal to him, as his guards lead him off, every trace of her momentary heroism had died away. Faint and trembling, recoiling from every harsh word of his as from a blow, she had followed him toward the door, and in her straining eyes and seeking, outstretched hands as she watched him disappear, there was a pathos so true, so poignant, that it laid a spell upon the audience, and the curtain fell amid a breathless silence, which made the roar that almost instantly followed doubly noticeable.

But it was in the third act that she won her highest triumph. The act opened with a scene between Elvira and her husband, in which she implored him, with the humility and hopelessness of grief, to allow her to retire from the world and to hide the beauty which had wrought such ruin from the light of day. He, in whom jealousy has taken a fierce root, refuses with reproach and insult, and in the full tide of her passionate reaction against his tyranny, the news is brought her by Beatriz that Fernan, in his determination to avoid the duel with Macias on the morrow, which the duke, in accordance with knightly usage, has been forced to grant, has devised means for assassinating his rival in prison. Naturally, her whole soul is thrown into an effort to save her lover. She bribes the guards. She sends Beatriz to denounce the treachery of her husband to the Duke, and, finally, she herself penetrates into the cell of Macias, to warn him of the fate which threatens him and to persuade him to fly.

It was, indeed, a dramatic moment when the gloom of Macias's cell was first broken by the glimmer of a hand-lamp, which revealed to the vast expectant audience the form of Elvira standing on the threshold, searching the darkness with her shaded eyes, and in the great love scene which followed the first sharp impression was steadily deepened word by word and gesture after gesture by the genius of the actress. Elvira finds Macias in a mood of calm and even joyful waiting for the morrow. His honor is satisfied; death and battle are before him, and the proud Castilian is almost at peace. The vision of Elvira's pale beauty and his quick intuition of the dangers she has run in forcing her way to him produce a sudden revulsion of feeling toward her, a flood of passionate reconciliation; he is at her feet once more; he feels that she is true, that she is his. She, in a frenzy of fear, cannot succeed for all her efforts in dimming his ecstacy of joy or in awakening him to the necessity of flight, and at last he even resents her terror for him, her entreaties that he will forget her and escape.

"Great heavens!" he says, turning from her in despair, "it was not love, it was only pity that brought her here." Then, broken down by the awful pressure of the situation, her love resists his no longer, but rather she sees in the full expression of her own heart the only chance of reconciling him to life, and of persuading him to take thought for his own safety.

Elvira—See, Macias, these tears—each one is yours, is wept for you! Oh, if to soften that proud will of yours this hapless woman must needs open all her weak heart to you, if she must needs tell you that she lives only in your life, and dies in your death, her lips will brace itself even to that pitiful confession! Ah me! these poor cheeks have been so blanched with weeping, they have no blushes left.

To her this supreme avowal is the only means of making him believe her report of his danger, and turn toward flight; but in him it produces a joy which banishes all thought of personal risk, and makes separation from her worse than death. When she bids him fly, he replies by one word, "Come!" and not till she has promised to guide him to the city gates and to follow him later on his journey will he move a step toward freedom. And then, when her dear hand is about to open to him the door of his prison, it is too late. Fernan and his assassins are at hand, the stairs are surrounded, and escape is cut off. Again, in these last moments, when the locked door still holds between them and the death awaiting them, her mood is one of agonized terror, not for herself, but for him; while he, exalted far above all fears, supports and calms her.

Macias—Think no more of the world which has destroyed us! We owe it nothing—nothing! Come, the bonds which linked us to it are forever broken! Death is at the door; we are already dead! Come and make death beautiful—tell me you love, love, love me to the end!

Then, putting her from him, he goes out to meet his enemies. There is a clamor outside, and he returns wounded to death, pursued by Fernan and his men, and Elvira defends him from her husband with a look and gesture so terrible that he and the murderers fall back before her as though she were some ghastly avenging spirit. Then, bending over him she snatches the dagger from the grasp of the dying man, saying to him with a voice into which Isabel Bretherton threw a wealth of pitiful tenderness, "There is but one way left, beloved. [illegible] that should have been [illegible] herself and you [illegible]!"

And in the dead silence that followed, her last murmur [illegible] upon the air as the armed men, carrying torches, crowded round her. "See, Macias, the torches, how they shine! Bring more—bring more! And light—our marriage festival!"

"Eustace! Eustace! there, how they have let her go! Poor child, poor child! how is she to stand this night after night? Eustace, do you hear? Let us go in to her now—quick, before she is quite surrounded. I don't want to stay, but I must just see her, and so must Paul. Ah, Mr. Wallace is gone already, but he described to me how to find her. This way!"

And Madame de Chateauvieux, brushing the tears from her eyes with one hand, took Kendal's arm with the other, and hurried him along the narrow passages leading to the door on the stage, M. de Chateauvieux following them, his keen French face glistening with a quiet but intense satisfaction.

As for Kendal, every sense in him was covetously striving to hold and fix the experiences of the last half hour. The white muffled figure standing in the turret door, the faint lamp-light streaming on the bent head and upraised arm—those tones of self-forgetful passion, drawn straight, as it were, from the pure heart of love—the splendid energy of that last defiance of fate and circumstance—the low vibration of her dying words—the power of the actress and the personality of the woman—all these different impressions were holding wild war within him as he hastened on, with Marie clinging to his arm. And beyond the little stage-door the air seemed to be even more heavily charged with excitement than that of the theatre. For, as Kendal emerged with his sister, his attention was perforce attracted by the little crowd of persons already assembled round the figure of Isabel Bretherton, and, as his eye travelled over them, he realized with a fresh start the full compass of the change which had taken place. To all the more eminent persons in this group, Miss Bretherton had been six months before an ignorant and provincial beauty, good enough to create a social craze, and nothing more. Their presence round her at this moment, their homage, the emotion visible everywhere, proved that all was different, that she had passed the barrier which once existed between her and the world which knows and thinks, and had been drawn within the circle of individualities which, however, undefined, is still the vital circle of any time or society, for it is the circle which represents, more or less brilliantly and efficiently, the intellectual life of a generation.

Only one thing was unchanged—the sweetness and spontaniety of that rich womanly nature. She gave a little cry as she saw Madame de Chateauvieux enter. She came rushing forward and threw her arms around the elder woman and kissed her; it was almost the greeting of a daughter to a mother. And then, still holding Madame de Chateauvieux with one hand, she held out the other to Paul, asking him how much fault he had to find, and when she was to take her scolding; and every gesture had a glow of youth and joy in it, of which the contagion was irresistible. She had thrown off the white head-dress she had worn during the last act, and her delicately tinted head and neck rose from the splendid wedding gown of gold-embroidered satin—a vision of flower-like and aerial beauty.

Fast as the talk flowed about her, Kendal noticed that everyone seemed to be, first of all, conscious of her neighborhood, of her dress rustling past, of her voice in all its different shades of gaiety or quick emotion.

"Oh, Mr. Kendal," she said, turning to him again after their first greeting—was it the magnetism of his gaze which had recalled hers?—"if you only knew what your sister has been to me! How much I owe to her and to you! It was kind of you to come tonight. I should have been so disappointed if you hadn't!"

Then she came closer to him, and said archly, almost in his ear:

"Have you forgiven me?"

"Forgiven you? For what?"

"For laying hands on Elvira, after all. You must have thought me a rash and headstrong person when you heard of it. Oh, I worked so hard at her, and all with the dread of you in my mind!"

This perfect friendly openness, this bright camaraderie of hers, were so hard to meet!

"You have played Elvira," he said, "as I never thought it would be played by anybody; and I was blind from first to last. I hoped you had forgotten that piece of pedantry on my part."

"One does not forget the turning points of one's life," she answered, with a sudden gravity.

Kendal had been keeping an iron grip upon himself during the past hours, but as she said this, standing close beside him, it seemed to him impossible that his self-restraint should hold much longer. Those wonderful eyes of hers were full upon him; there was emotion in them—evidently the Nuncham scene was in her mind, as it was in his—and a great friendliness, even gratitude, seemed to look out through them. But it was as though his doom were written in the very candor and openness of her gaze, and he rushed desperately into speech again, hardly knowing what he was saying.

"It gives me half pain, half pleasure, that you should speak of it so. I have never ceased to hate myself for that day. But you have travelled far indeed since the 'White Lady'—I never knew any one to do so much in so short a time!"

She smiled—did her lip quiver? Evidently his praise was very pleasant to her, and there must have been something strange and stirring to her feeling in the intensity and intimacy of his tone. Her bright look caught his again, and he believed for one wild moment that the eyelids sunk and fluttered. He lost all consciousness of the crowd; his whole soul seemed concentrated on that one instant. Surely she must feel it, or love is indeed impotent!

But, no—it was all a delusion! She moved away from him, and the estranging presence rushed in again between them.

"It has been M. de Chateauvieux's doing, almost all of it," she said, eagerly, with a change of voice, "and your sister's. Will you come and see me sometime and talk about some of the Paris people? Oh, I am wanted! But first you must be introduced to Macias. Wasn't he good? It was such an excellent choice of Mr. Wallace's. There he is, and there is his wife, that pretty little dark woman."

(To be continued.)

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Limits in Literature.

"You've read 'The Heavenly Twins?'" asked an Englishman of an Irishman.

"Yes, I have."

"And 'The Sorrows of Satan'?"

"Yes."

"And you have read 'Looking Backwards'?"

"How the devil could I do that?" said Pat.—London Evening Standard.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. March 7, 1915.

Saul Anointed King—1 Samuel 8; 1-10, 27. Print 9. 17-10. 1.

Commentary.—I. Asking for a king (8. 1-22). It can not be known definitely how long it was after the great victory of Israel over the Philistines at Ebenezer, that the demand was made for a king. During Samuel's old age he called upon his sons to share the responsibility of the judgeship with him, and made them judges in the southern part of the land. Joel and Abiah, Samuel's sons, were far from possessing the excellent qualities of their father. They were partial in their judicial decisions and were guilty of accepting bribes. The elders of Israel were so displeased with their conduct that they went to Samuel and told him of the evil conduct of his sons, and asked him to give them a king, such as the nations about them had. Samuel knew that it was God's will that Israel should be ruled by judges and that the theocracy should continue. He was grieved at their demand for a king, and went to the Lord in prayer regarding the matter. The Lord assured Samuel that the people were not rejecting him as judge, but were rejecting himself and told him to listen to the demand of Israel for a king. He should tell them plainly, however, what they must expect from a king. Samuel carried the Lord's message to the people and told them how a king would oppress them.

II. Saul and Samuel meet (9. 1-21). 1-14. The Lord knew where to put his hand upon a man whom He could make king of Israel. Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, was "a mighty man of power," and he had a son who was "a choice young man." He was a head taller than the rest of the people. If Israel desired a powerful man as king, then surely Saul would meet their demands. It was a peculiar train of providences that brought Saul to Samuel's notice. Kish had a herd of asses, and these animals were highly prized then, and are still in the East. They had strayed away, and naturally Saul was sent, and a servant with him, to find them. Saul failed to find the asses, but he found Samuel, whom the Lord would have him meet.

15, 16. Just the day before this the Lord had told Samuel that on the next day he would send to him the man who was to reign over the people, and he should anoint him king. 17. Samuel saw Saul—God's appointments were perfectly timed. Saul arrived at Ramah at the right time. Samuel was expecting the future king to appear then. Samuel would know that Saul was the man, for God at once assured him. Shall reign over my people—Literally, "Shall restrain my people." A peculiar word, contrasting the restraints of a settled government with the license of the time in which "every man did that which was right in his own eyes" Judges 21: 25).—Kirkpatrick. 18. Where the seer's house is—Saul's one desire was to learn where his father's asses were; he was seeking these and not a kingdom. He thought the seer would be able to help him locate the lost animals. 19. The high place—Samuel had erected an altar unto the Lord (Judges 7: 17), and it was probably on the high place here mentioned. God had said that there should be but one centre of worship, but the condition of affairs in Israel was unsettled, and it may have been permissible to have altars aside from the one at the tabernacle. Ye shall eat with me to-day—Samuel had already honored Saul by bidding him to go up before him, and he further honored him by acting as his host. This was entirely unexpected by Saul. All that is in thine heart—Samuel would at once tell Saul about the lost asses, but not until the next day would he make known to him his great work. Saul may have had some sort of intimation from within that he was to perform an important service for his nation. 20. They are found—Saul desired to know about the lost animals, and he found out, but he learned much more. Samuel was a seer, but he knew about the asses because the Lord told him, and he told him not only to relieve Saul's mind, but to assure him of the authority he had in giving him a message from the Lord. On whom is all the desire of Israel—The desire of Israel was for a king, and since Saul was the man whom God had chosen, the people's desire was toward him, though they did not know whom God would give them. 21. The smallest of the tribes of Israel—The tribe of Benjamin had been all but exterminated about three centuries before.

22. Into the parlor—"Into the guest-chamber."—R. V. Chiefest place—This is a double superlative. It indicates that the place of highest honor was given to Saul. That were bidden—It was the occasion of a sacrificial feast. "About thirty persons" were invited by Samuel to eat with him in the house, and these, probably, were present. The rest ate outside. 23. Bring the portion—We note from this verse that Samuel was expecting the future king to come to him on this day, and had, accordingly, given directions to have a particularly choice portion reserved for the distinguished guest. 24. Took up the shoulder—The right leg was the priest's portion, and would fall to Samuel. He reserved this for Saul as a mark of honor.

III. Saul anointed King (9.25-10. 1.) 25. Communed with Saul—Nothing is said regarding the nature of the conversation. We may reasonably suppose that they spoke of the condition and needs of the nation. Upon the top of the house—The flat roofs of Oriental houses are much used as places for rest, conversation and sleeping. It has been suggested that upon the housetop Samuel and Saul could be readily seen, and the people present would know the honor conferred upon Saul by the prophet. 26. The spring of the day—The rising of the day, or dawn. Abroad—Out of the house. 27. Bid the servant pass on—That Samuel might be alone with Saul. That I may show thee the word of God—The time had now come for Samuel to make fully known to Saul the fact of his divine appointment as king. 1. Vial of oil—The Hebrew is emphatic, "The flask of oil"; probably the only anointing oil described in Exod. 30: 23-33, which Samuel had prepared for this express purpose.—Whedon. Poured it upon his head—By this act Saul was set apart for a distinctive work, as men were set apart by this ceremony to the priesthood.

IV. Saul proclaimed king (10. 2-27.) As Saul was leaving Samuel, he was told of three signs that would confirm to him the message he had received from the Lord through Samuel. He would meet men by Rachel's tomb who would report the finding of his father's asses. He would meet three men going up to Bethel, who would give him bread. As a third sign he would meet a company of prophets and he himself would prophesy and would be changed into another man. Samuel later called the people of Israel together at Mizpeh and explained to them that the reason a king would be given was that they had rejected God. Saul was chosen by lot as king. This was in harmony with what had already been done. The people acknowledged him as their king. The inhabitants of Gibeah, however, would not honor him.

Questions—Why did the children of Israel ask for a king? What had been the nature of the government? What directions did the Lord give Samuel regarding their demand for a king? Explain how Saul came to meet Samuel. How did Samuel treat Saul? Describe the anointing of Saul. What signs did Samuel give to Saul? Describe the meeting at Mizpeh. How did the people of Gibeah treat Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—National revolution.

I. A rejection of divine sovereignty.

II. Based on international rivalry.

I. A rejection of divine sovereignty. Israel's demand for a king was made in a constitutional manner and came before Samuel with all the weight of a formal decision on the part of the representatives of the nation. We can scarcely imagine the feelings of Samuel as he heard their desire expressed. The tide of popular feeling did not swerve him, but he was deeply wounded by Israel's evident aversion to God's time and ways. Their proceedings were premature and hasty and conducted without reference to the will of God. Israel's wish to have a king to lead them out to battle betrayed a thirst for war and a distrust of the Lord's power to defend them. Decline in the theocratic belief and life was ever the one sign of weakness in the Hebrew commonwealth. Much of his life-work seemed to Samuel to be wasted unless the form of government under which he had brought the land to prosperity continued. The Jewish nation could not appreciate Samuel. His intense and consistent godliness was not popular among them. Their moral status was unworthy of the free government God had given them. Samuel's strong, pure character towered in magnificent sublimity above the fickle, selfish age in which he lived. When his ungrateful country called him to resign his office as judge after long years of honorable and acceptable service, and to yield his authority to another, Samuel did not resent or complain. His conduct sets before us the wisdom of timely concession, the nobility of self-renunciation. Though Israel's request was an affront to Samuel, he never seemed so great as in the last scenes of his public life. He towered high above the infirmities of ignoble minds. The Lord explained the case to Samuel and told him what to do. Samuel found relief for his burdened heart, sympathy under bitter disappointment, guidance in great perplexity, submission to the Lord, strength for painful duty, composure amid general excitement and confidence in a glorious future. God assured Samuel that while the people professed deep concern about the moral depravity of Samuel's sons and the welfare of the nation, they were, in reality, casting off their God. He was reminded that this was not a new case of sudden refusal of the divine sovereignty. It was an outburst of an hereditary vice. It was essential apostasy, practical idolatry.

II. Based on international rivalry. The elders of Israel were actuated solely by political motives. In vain did Samuel warn them of the disapproval of God and the costs of their decayed monarchy. Their desire to rival and compete with other nations was loosening their connection with Jehovah as ruler. The basis of their revolution was in effect their rejection of a theocracy for a constitutional monarchy. Israel resented the thought of being considered in any way inferior to the surrounding nations. Only a man of ripened wisdom could have presided over so far-reaching a change. Personal humiliation was lost sight of in Samuel's desire to save Israel from the full consequence of their sins. He gave his services as phophet as faithfully when the question was injurious to himself as on any occasion. Having ascertained the will of the Lord concerning his people, Samuel aimed at nothing but to carry it into effect with courtesy, tenderness, dignity and grace. Infallible wisdom guided Samuel and Saul in their meeting, preparatory to kingly rule in Israel. Saul's appointment was of God, and the purpose of it was the deliverance of his people. Samuel found much that was good in Saul, reverence for his father, diligence in business, modesty and humility. He was warm-hearted, dignified and sincere. He exhibited no vanity upon his elevation. His conduct gave promise of a bright future. The true purpose of life was unfolded to Saul by Samuel. Everything was calculated to impress on Saul that his elevation to the royal dignity was not simply good fortune but he and the people must see the hand of God in it. T. R. A.

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"So your wife has stopped bothering you about an automobile?" "Yes I tipped off a palmist she patronized to warn her against ever riding in one."—Boston Transcript.

BAD BLOOD

Is The Cause of Boils and Pimples.

When boils or pimples start to break out on your face or body you may rest assured that the blood is in an impure state, and that before you can get rid of them it will be necessary for you to purify it by using a good medicine that will drive all the impurities out of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a blood purifying remedy. One that has been on the market for the past forty years. One that is known from one end of the country to the other as the best blood purifier in existence. It cures boils, pimples and all other diseases arising from bad blood.

BOILS CURED.

Mr. Andrew E. Collier, River Glade, N.B., was troubled with boils for years, in fact, did not know what it was to be rid of them until he used Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured him.

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Mr. Otto Boyce, Yarker, Ont., had his face and neck break out with pimples. He tried several kinds of medicine without success. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters banished them.

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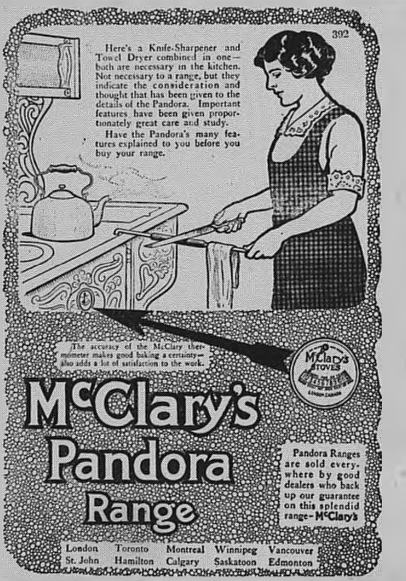
Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK

Telescope Office Walkerton


Here's a Knife-Sharpener and Towel Dryer combined in one—both are necessary in the kitchen. Not necessary to a range, but they indicate the consideration and thought that has been given to the details of the Pandora. Important features have been given proportionately great care and study. Have the Pandora's many features explained to you before you buy your range.

The accuracy of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.

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Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's

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THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY,
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EDITORIAL

SECOND WEEK IN LEGISLATURE

WAR TAX

A levy of one mill on the dollar, or one-tenth of one per cent of all taxable property in the province, is the war tax which the Ontario Government intends to collect. Since the amount of taxable property in the province is estimated at $1,800 000,000, the annual revenue from this source will be about $1,8000, 000. The tax, it is said will last only during the war.

The Opposition, although supporting fully any measures for the assistance of the Allies and our own country in the war, want to make sure that this purpose will actually be accomplished and in the ensuing debate it is predicted that they will ask for definite assurance that money raised by this special tax will be devoted to war purposes exclusively and not diverted to other channels as in the case of the Northern Ontario Development Fund and also ask for specific details or at any rate definite forecasts of the nature of the contributions the Government is likely to make.

A HUGE DEFICIT

For the first time since the Conservative Government has been in power in Ontario they admit a deficit. For several years the Opposition has claimed that ordinary book keeping would reveal not the alleged surplus but a balance on the wrong side. This year the Government admits it but whereas they place the figures at about $700,000, the Opposition claims that the total is about $4,000,000. Moreover, the Liberals object to the Government contention that the figures showing less than $3000,000 expended on war contributions. The Opposition points out that one item in the current receipts amounting to over $500,000 is openly disowned in the Government statement by the auditor himself who appends a note refusing to take responsibility for the item. This, therefore, makes the Government deficit admittedly $1, 200,000. The rest of the deficit which the Opposition would raise from $1,200,000 to nearly $4,000, 000 comes from items charged to capital account which ten years ago used to be charged to current revenue and which the Opposition claims should still be so credited. It is noticeable in the house and in the press that the Government and its supporters are hard pressed to find plausible reasons for the huge deficit which they have piled up.

GOOD MAIDEN SPEECHES

"A much stronger Opposition" is the unanimous verdict of those who have visited the Ontario Legislature this year. All the new Liberal members have not spoken yet but those who have done so have created a most favorable impression. Major Tolmie of Windsor gained special mention and praise even from Conservative papers like the Toronto News. Samuel Carter, of South Wellington, (Guelph) held the attention of the house by his vigor of mind and trenchant criticism. Nelson Parliament, of Prince Edward County was applauded both by Government and Opposition for his broad-guaged and patriotic speech on the budget. G. A. Gillespie of West Peterboro showed a real grasp of the agricultural problem and Mac Lang of Porcupine showed that he would be a capable spokesman for the north country.

A FRANK CONSERVATIVE

J. W. Johnston, Conservative member for west Hastings, is the first Government member to discuss fully the temperance question this session. He was quite frank in his support of the license system, though license holders should not be interfered with and made a violent attack on the ministers of the province who had spoken for temperance and the abolition of the bar. He was warmly applauded by his colleagues who showed that they too were coming out openly in defense of the license system.

Mr. Johnson was answered by Hugh Monro, Liberal member for Glengarry, who as a business man told how his business and the efficiency of his men had been interfered with by the liquor traffic, and how his business had improved with the doing away of the traffic in his town. Major Tolmie defended the patriotism of the ministers, who true to their convictions at whatever cost, had spoken at the general election against the liquor traffic.

NOTES

On the suggestion of Mr. Rowell, a cable of praise and good cheer was sent by the Legislature to the Ontario Brigade upon the occasion of their first experience in the trenches.

The Provincial Treasurer made a slashing attack on those insurance companies who had refused to pay the increased tax placed on life insurance premiums last year. The companies affected have made a vigorous reply.

The Moratorium Bill was given its second reading. Mr. Rowell claimed that since it really was not a Moratorium in the usually accepted, broad meaning of that term, the name of the Bill should be changed. The matter will be up again.

The Nickle question is still under consideration.

G. R. McKeown, M.P.P., for Dufferin, is the new Conservative Whip.

On all sides you hear people talking hard times. The hard times talk is overdone and has got to be a habit. By continually talking hard times the times get hard. It should be remembered that industry pays debts while despair increaseth them.

FIRE IN NEW POST OFFICE.

Fire broke out in the basement of the new Post Office building in course of erection here last Tuesday evening about 7.15 o'clock, and was noticed by a passerby and the alarm given. The brigade turned out promptly and the blaze was soon extinguished. The cause of the fire is a mystery. It is fortunate that the fire started early in the evening. Had it occurred several hours later the whole building would likely have been gutted.—Hanover Post.

School Report

(RIVERSDALE)

The following report is based on the examination held during February and on general proficiency. The names are in order of merit and those who have not obtained 60 [illegible] do not appear. The average attendance for February was 43.

Sr. IV. C. Dietrich, J. Cassidy, S. Hodgkinson.

Sr. III.—Hon.—F. O'Hagan, P. Dietrich.

Pass—M. Loftus, A. Moore, J. Petteplace, M. Petteplace, J. Forsythe.

Jr. III.—Hon.—A. Symon. Pass—C. Cascagnette, E. Moore, A. Racher A. Cassidy.

Sr. II.—Hon.—L. Hoffman J. Cassidy. Pass—E. O'Hagan, M. Petteplace, H. Petteplace.

Jr. II. Hon.—F. Dietrich, A. Chartrean, N. Racher Pass N. Hoffman, M. McKinnon, W. Cassidy, M. O'Hagan, J. Benninger.

Sr. I.—M. Moore, R. Racher, W. Moore, M. Klemp.

Jr. I.—R. Cascagnette, B. Dietrich

Primary—C. Petteplace, W. O'Hagan, R. Moore.

J. A. DIETRICH, teacher.

THE BLOOD IS STREAM OF LIFE

Pure Blood Is Absolutely Necessary To Health

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" PURIFIES

These Wonderful Tablets, Made of Fruit Juices, Are The Best Of All Tonics To Purify And Enrich The Blood.

Pure, rich blood can flow only in a clean body. Now, a clean body is one in which the waste matter is regularly and naturally eliminated from the system. The blood cannot be pure when the skin action is weak, when the stomach does not digest the food properly, when the bowels do not move regularly, when the kidneys are strained or overworked.

Pure blood is the result of perfect health and harmony of stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-tives", by their wonderful action on all these organs, keeps the whole system as clean as Nature intended our bodies to be clean.

"Fruit-a-tives" tones up, invigorates, strengthens, purifies, cleans and gives pure, rich, clean blood that is, in truth, the stream of life.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50 trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Easiest Way to Clean Cutlery—

Just use a little Panshine sprinkled on a damp cloth, and let your cutlery be as dirty, greasy, grimy as it may, Panshine will make it glistening, sweet and clean in a jiffy. For an easy shine, use

PANSHINE

It's just as good for painted work and woodwork—for pots, pans, linoleums and bathroom fixtures. Panshine is a pure, white and clean powder, without any disagreeable smell and does not harm the hands.

Large Sifter Top Tin, 10c. At all Grocers

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W. J. HALLIDAY, D.D.S., Dentist. Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 6 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon. Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley streets.

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J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

JAMES COULTER

(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

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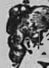
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

TREES ! TREES ! !

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the Nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Apply for terms.

J. H. WISMER

Nurseryman. Port Elgin, Ontario

PATRIOTISM AND PRODUCTION

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Empire Needs Many Foods

In the past Great Britain has imported immense quantities of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as shown by the following:

Average Imports Years 1910-1913

Wheat	28,439,600	bush.
Oats	23,586,394	"
Barley	15,192,268	"
Corn	7,621,374	"
Peas	703,058	"
Beans	639,653	"
Potatoes	4,721,590	"
Onions	271,569	"
Meat	26,609,766	lbs.
Eggs	121,112,916	doz.
Butter and Cheese	51,765,233	lbs.

The above mentioned sources of supply of staple foods are now, in the main, cut off as a result of the war. Great Britain is looking to Canada to supply a large share of the shortage. Every individual farmer has a duty to perform.

Millions of bushels rather than millions of acres should be Canada's aim.

That there is abundant reason to expect larger returns from the same area is conclusively shown when we compare the average production of the present time with the possible production. Note the following brief table which shows the average in 1914 and possible production per acre.

	Average	Possible
Fall Wheat	20.43	52.
Spring Wheat	14.84	33.
Barley	16.16	69.
Oats	36.30	91.
Corn, Grain	70.	200.
Corn Ensilage (tons)	12.	18.
Peas	15.13	37.
Beans	18.79	60.
Potatoes	113.40	450.
Turnips	421.61	1000.

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under intensive cultivation methods and conditions not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they suggest the great possibilities of increased production. By greater care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average could be raised by at least one-third. That in itself would add at least $150,000,000 to the annual income of Canada from the farm. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

For information and bulletins write to

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The Telescope and

One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.9
Family Herald	1.90
Toronto World	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.80
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
Saturday Night	3.50
London Advertiser	3.90

STOVES

If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." Non better. Aso a ful line of Heating Sto ve at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - On

B.N.B.

What are they?

41

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

New Train Service

Toronto-Montreal Ottawa

Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Easy rests th head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

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Business in Canada will hum. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well, free catalogue. Write for instructions.
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PRINCIPAL

Brant Township

Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Mr. Richard Webb spent Monday a Walkerton.—Port Elgin Times.

Mr. and Mrs. George Frank were visitors in Walkerton on Sunday.—Mildmay Gazette.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Baker o Walkerton spent Sunday with th latter's mother, Mr. Jos. Schimer.

Miss May Campbell of Walkerton, formerly milliner here, underwent an operation at the Bruce County hospital on Monday for appendicitis. She is recovering rapidly.

In the event of the Walkerton hockey club challenging and winning the Bowman trophy from the Port Elgin seven the local club will in turn issue a challenge to the Walkertonians.—Gazette.

Mr James Warren, C. E., Walkerton. was in town the latter end of the week on business. He is hale and hearty and former Kincardine friends were pleased to see him looking so well.—Kincardine Reporter

Assessor Vandrick, of Port Elgin, puts the following in the Times: "Don't monkey with the assessor. Make your income affidavits at once, or pay the penalty". Short and to the point and he plays no favorites.

EYE REMOVED.

Mrs. Samuel Kingston, of 10th con., Eld., accompanied her second son, Alonzo, to Toronto on Monday, where the young fellow will have one of his eyes removed. While attending the threshing last fall he was hit in the eye by a grain of wheat, which has cause him serious trouble ever since. We hope the city specialists may see their way clear to effect a cure without removing the optic.—Chesley Enterprise.

COUNTRY LIFE TOO SAD

One of the unemployed, in Toronto, when asked on Monday if he wanted work on a farm, stated that he was willing to accept if he received his pay every week, and if the farmer would declare Saturday afternoon a half-holiday so he could attend the picture show or any other amusement in the nearest town. Men accustomed to the cities are more afraid of the country life than they are of the work. This man was accustomed to throwing a pick, and doing a hard day's work, but he preferred to eat cheap meals, securing one or two days employment each week, and be kicked from post to pillar, to that of living in the country where there was no brass bands or picture shows.—Ripley Express.

BE MORE CONSIDERATE.

There is a letter in The Christain Guardian from: "A Farmer's Daughter." She wants to know how the women in the country can have social pleasure when they are afraid to go on the roads. Reckless motorists flaming through the rural districts at night with headlights which blind a horse and the woman driving it, at a quarter-of-a-mile have made the good roads impossible for women and an annoyance for men. There is a stupidity amongst all classes of people—even amongst motor owners. The passion to get from here yonder at a rate of 40 miles an hour and without consideration for the feelings and welfare of the people who built the roads is one of the offensive by-products of progress.

WEST TO BOOM.

The Western Provinces of Canada seem to be in the path of prosperity. There is going to be a big boom out West this coming summer, said a Toronto traveller, who has just returned to the city. They are preparing for a summer's traffic out there such as they never had before. There is no tourist traffic to Europe this year. The traffic, therefore, all goes to the West. The Panama Exposition is drawing a lot of it and the trippers will return by way of Canada. In Banff and other resorts you cannot engage a room even now. The C. P. R. is to add 400 rooms to its hotel in Banff and it is said they are all taken already. The Star was told that the C. P. R. expects to carry a tourist traffic of over 500,000 during the summer

Richards
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

AN EXTRA EDITION NEEDED.

It is announced by the Department of Agriculture of Ottawa that the first edition of ten thousand copies of the Agricultural War Book is exhausted. Another and larger edition is being printed to provide copies to meet applications that have for some time been accumulating.

GET RID OF YOUR GROUCH.

Have you anything to whine about? Have you anything to grouch about? The chronic growler should caste his eye toward Europe. There conditions are bad. Here times are good. Plenty to eat, pleasant homes, everybody prosperous. Get rid of your grouch and let a hymn of thankfulness go up to the Creator for his goodness to you.

START A GARDEN.

Nothing, says a contemporary, is more delightful in the evenings of spring and early summer than digging, planting and attending to a little garden—to watch the seeds bursting through the warm soil and thrusting their tiny faces upward to meet the sunlight and showers. There is pleasure in watching growth from day to day, noting the process of ripening for use, and there is joy in eating the fresh, crisp toothsome vegetables from our own soil, not to speak of the saving in money or the lack of vegetables, when perhaps money might be available. There is ample reward and compensation in the labor itself, in an added object in life and a pleasant and profitable employment of time that might be spent in profitless idleness or expensive idleness. If you have not tried gardening, do it this year.

OUT OF THE RUNNING

Hard luck Walkerton. The Walkerton hockey club met defeat in Listowel last week on Wednesday evening, the latter team scoring 14 goals to Walkerton's 4. The county town team went to Listowel with a four goal lead and thus lose on the rounds by six goals. Walkerton is now out of the running in the Northern League series and we understand that they intend challenging the Port Elgin team for the Bowman trophy. As soon as the ice hardens the local seven intend arranging home and home games with their old rivals if Walkerton is willing, as the Mildmay club is confident that they can turn the tables on the Brant seven and wipe out the defeat which Walkerton handed out to them in the league games of a few weeks ago.—Gazette.

EXTRA REVENUE NOT FOR WAR

The general concensus of opinion throughout Canada is that the new taxes and tariff increases imposed by the government, are for the purpose of paying directly for the equipping of Canadian troops for the war and for the war and for home defence purposes. The increase in taxation, however, has not been imposed with this end in view. It is intended to liquidate the country's expenditures and debts, or in other words, to pay the ordinary bills of the country, and not its war bills. The money to cover Canada's war expenditures is coming from England, and apparently will continue to come from there. The statement of the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. White, shows that there has been a decided falling off in revenue. The total expenditures during the coming year, according to the Minister of Finance, are estimated at over $300,000,000, including a war expenditure of $100,000,000. It is proposed to borrow the whole of the latter amount On the present basis the revenue would yield only $120,000,000—a shortage of $80,000,000. The greater part of this deficit will be realized, however, from the new taxes imposed, and which went into effect almost immediately on announcement.

LIVED OVER 100 YEARS.

Mrs. McKenzie, mother-in-law of Mr. Kenneth McLean of Ripley, passed away on Monday at the advanced age of 100 years and 3 months. The deceased had been a [illegible] for 45 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday to Lochalsh cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. D. A. McLean.—Ripley Express.

WIARTON ALL THE WAY.

As we arose to remake some time ago and on many sundry occasions within the last month or more, Wiarton is possessed of some flossy hockey seven. They are just now boring their way on toward the finals of both the O.H.A. and the Northern League. They have had pretty fair going latterly. Sarnia is the latest team to curl up and die before their onslaught. Sarnia has a fast team, one that was figured to come near to the money this year. Wiarton, just to show them that they knew nothing about hockey slipped it over Sarnia last Saturday night in Sarnia, by a score of 4 to 3. On Wednesday night of last week they played Sarnia in Wiarton, on ice that was more like mush than anything else, and Wiarton had the best of the argument by quite a number of percentage, winning by 6 to 0, thus taking the round by seven goals.

RETURNING SPRING.

Though the recent mild weather was not an indication that spring was going to open up at once, it was at least, a pleasant reminder that it is not far off. It is now less than five weeks to the first of April, and when we have reached that we expect to see quite a change in the face of nature There is a joy about the climate of this part of Canada which others, say the people of California, do not experience. There is no returning spring there. There may be times when we think the winters of Canada are too severe, but we have not much reason to complain in this part of it. The joy of the returning spring are to a large extent compensation for the disadvantages of winter, but how many compensations it has in itself, especially for the younger portion of the community, the skating, the hockey and other outdoor winter sports. Then there are the advantages of better roads in the newer parts of the country, enabling transportation to be done at a lighter cost. The snow which helps to make these good roads brings other benefits in enrichment of the soil to a greater extent than if it fell in rain. The climate of Ontario is a glorious one after all, and the present winter which in a few weeks will be over has been a pleasant one Any discomfort we may have felt will soon be forgotten in the return of spring with opening buds, soon to be expanded into foliage, the reclothing of the earth with verdure and the general rejoicing of nature which always seems to accompany this season of the year.

Prince George Hotel
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In Centre of Shopping and Business District.
150 ROOMS—100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
A la Carte Restaurant
SAM H. THOMPSON, PROP.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $15 to $30 per week right through the winter No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

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RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

LABATT'S STOUT
Has Special Qualities
MILDLY STIMULATING,
NOURISHING, SUSTAINING
A Perfect Tonic
THIS IS THE TIME OF THE YEAR IT IS NEEDED
If not sold in your neighborhood, write
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Use PURITY FLOUR for one baking and every member of the family will taste the difference. Your Bread will be richer and finer flavored and your buns, rolls, cakes and pies will be pronounced delicious. The Grocer is authorized to refund your money if PURITY does not give you absolute satisfaction.

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD"
and BETTER PASTRY too

The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

ANOTHER INDIAN V. C.

The King presented Sepoy Khudadad Khan, of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis, with the Victoria Cross at Buckingham Palace recently.

The coveted medal was won some time ago, but the sepoy was seriously ill and could not receive it when His Majesty decorated another Indian V. C. in France. A Punjabi, Khudadad Khan was the first Indian to win the Cross.

The 129th Regiment was one of the first two regiments of the Indian Corps to come into action in Europe. Their gallantry and steadiness at a critical time proved of great value. The regimental machine-gun section of the 129th, which was composed of men drawn from all classes of the battalion, was on October 30th at Hollebeke, Belgium, placed in the portion of the defence held by the Fifth Lancers.

This part of the line was subjected to a very heavy bombardment and the machine gun section in particular was singled out for an especially heavy shell fire. Man after man was hit, but the brave detachment continued to serve their guns, inflicting severe loss on the enemy. Eventually one of the two guns was put out of action by a direct hit on it by a shrapnel shell. The British officer, Captain R. F. Dill, who was commanding the section, was wounded in the head at about this time, but continued the action until forced to give up the command and was carried to the rear.

The team of the remaining gun, however, still kept on firing under the command of Color-Havildar Ghulam Muhammad, another Punjabi. Eventually the enemy, developing vastly superior forces, advanced to the attack regardless of the losses inflicted. The heroic gun team, fighting to the last, were bayoneted at their posts. Khudadad Khan, the sole survivor, though badly wounded, did not quit his gun till he had ensured that it would be valueless to the enemy. He managed after a time to rejoin his company.

IS IT BOTHWELL'S BODY?

The doubt which has long existed as to where James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, and husband of Mary Queen of Scots, was buried is now to be settled.

In the Danish country church of Faarevejlle, in Northeast Zeeland, a mummified body has lain since 1578. This was traditionally believed to be Bothwell's remains, but doubts were held as to the correctness of the belief. In May, 1858, the coffin indicated as Bothwell's, was opened and a portrait was taken of the head of the body. This is now in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Nothing was discovered, however, clearly to identify the body as Bothwell's, as a large number of Scottish prisoners have been buried there.

Now, working on certain facial measurements provided by Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, of Smeaton-Hepburn, from the original portrait of Bothwell in his possession, and with the permission of the Danish Government and the local church authorities, the grave is to be opened again and the point settled.

The Earl of Bothwell, "the glorious, rash and hazardous young man," won Queen Mary's favor after a series of intrigues, among which was the murder of Darnley, the Queen's husband, in 1567. Darnley was blown up by gunpowder in the Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh. Bothwell himself carried the news to Holyrood that "the strangest accident that ever chancit, to wit, the founder (lightning) came out of the luft (sky) and burnt the King's hoose."

LONDON'S GREAT TRAFFIC.

During 1913 2,007,318,055 passengers were carried by railway, tramway, and omnibus in London, states the annual report of the London Traffic Branch of the Board of Trade. The number of journeys per head of the population of Greater London was 271.5.

One of the most remarkable features of the report is the steady decline shown in the passengers carried by rail. Horses are very rapidly being supplanted by motors, and the extinction of the horse for passenger purposes, says the report, seems now almost in sight.

CHEERFUL TAXPAYERS.

"People are paying their income tax this year somewhat more promptly because, as they say, they are now getting something for their money." This was the statement of an income-tax official to a representative of The Daily Mail.

The income tax was imposed originally as a war tax and was kept on the schedule of taxes when war was ended because of its elasticity. To-day it is filling its original purpose, and for the first time for many years it is developing little grumbling or discontent.

NOTES.

One of the subjects which the Local Government Board has ordered an enquiry, is the proposal of the Sheffield Corporation to borrow £10,000 for the purchase and laying out of land at Tinsley Park Wood as a municipal golf course.

On Tuesday week, at the White Hart Hotel, Doncaster, a presentation was made to Mrs. Jane Strudwick of a handsome cutlery cabinet subscribed for by a few friends in commemoration of her recent marriage.

The death occurred, suddenly, in the street, of Mr. Thomas Beckwith (61), of Elmfield road, Doncaster. For many years he carried on business as a newsagent and printer in St Sepulchre Gate.

A pony driver named Willie Chappell, aged 15, of Upper Hoyland, was killed on Monday week in the Parkgate seam of the Rockingham Colliery. When discovered he was dead, having apparently been run over by some full corves.

Mr. Paul Ernest Sandlands, who has been appointed Recorder at Newark, was called to the Bar in 1903. He fought throughout the South African war. He has practised in practically every court in the Midland Circuit, and has acted as Deputy Recorder of Lincoln. He is Revising Barrister for the Ilkeston, West Derbyshire, South Derbyshire, and Rushcliffe Divisions.

Mr. F. C. Arkwright, the Squire of Willersley, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire, has been appointed chairman of the Cromford Volunteer Regiment of Home Guards, of which his head gardener (Mr. W. Reads) is the commander. At a meeting Mr. Arkwright said that he did not know whether he could dig trenches, but he would promise to at once start practising.

Colonel Lord Salisbury is gazetted a division commander and to be temporary brigadier-general.

The King has given £100 to Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund for providing comforts for troops on active service.

The "London Gazette" contains notification that Colonel the Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed a divisional commander and temporary Brigadier-General, dating from 8th January.

The Norfolk floods have caused, it is roughly estimated, £[illegible] worth of damage.

Rifle ranges for tramway employees are to be established by the London County Council at some of the tramway depots.

Mr. J. T. Jenkyn, D. Sc., has been appointed adviser in agricultural botany at the University College of North Wales.

Dr. George Gulland, brother of the new chief Liberal whip, has been appointed professor of medicine to the Edinburgh University.

Detectives are endeavoring to trace £200 worth of radium, which is missing from the Skin Hospital in John street, Birmingham.

One of the last of the Welsh Crimean veterans, Pte. Rendall, of Cal[illegible], Port Talbot, died on Saturday week at the age of 88. He had medals of Sebastopol, Inkerman and Alma.

Mr. Wm. Edgar Allen, founder of Edgar Allen & Co., died on Thursday week.

The death has occurred at the residence of Littleover, Derby, of Mr. H. T. Jackson, general passenger agent of the Midland Railway, in his 62nd year. The deceased entered the company's service at Derby in January, 1872, as a junior clerk in the department of the superintendent.

The death occurred at Scarboro of Mr. Henry Stephenson, who was 62 years of age, was a member of the Scarboro Council from 1897 to 1903, and was chairman of several committees.

A miner named William Park was rescued from the Varfield Iron Ore Mines near Barrow after being five a half days entombed.

The death has occurred at the Tooting Home for the Aged and Infirm of Captain David Jackson in his 108th year. Captain Jackson was the oldest master mariner in Great Britain.

Three married women named Coutts, Rae and Honeyman were killed and six others were seriously injured by the collapse of a wall at Old Ford road, Aberdeen. The wall was in course of erection at some fish-curing premises, and it fell on to a shed where a dozen women were packing fish. The sudden atmospheric changes from frost to thaw is thought to have caused the wall to collapse.

At the judging for the championships at the National dog show, Birmingham, an English setter, Wetheral Blue Girl, belonging to Mr. George Potter, Carlisle, was awarded the trophy for the best dog in the show. This was the first time the dog had been shown.

Mr. Lloyd-George has written as follows to Mr. Tudor Rees, Cardiff, in connection with the raising of a temperance company in the 3rd Battalion Welsh Regiment: "I earnestly commend the admirable proposal to my countrymen . . . and am sure your appeal for recruits will meet with an enthusiastic and immediate response. Gwell angau na chywilydd. (Death before dishonor.)

Arrangements for receiving wounded soldiers into the new Red Cross hospital at Dublin Castle are now complete. In the throne room there are fifteen beds, and in the ante-room and drawing-room twenty-four more. The picture gallery, where hang the pictures of past Lords Lieutenant of Ireland, contains twenty-seven beds, and the outlook on the upper castle yard is exceptionally bright and cheerful. The apartments which command a view of the castle garden are for wounded officers. About nineteen beds have been placed in the bedrooms usually assigned to the King and Queen, the King's dressing-room and study, and the private secretary's room.

Major E. C. Teale, the chief constable of Eastbourne, has been awarded the Cross of Officer of the Royal Order of the Saviour by the King of Greece. King Constantine and Queen Sophia have been frequent visitors to Eastbourne for several weeks.

William Uphill, aged forty-seven, a retired army sergeant-major, and his three-year-old daughter, Alberta Winifred, were run over and killed by a heavy motor bread van while crossing the street of St. George's Cross, Glasgow. Mrs. Uphill had a narrow escape. She just jumped clear as the wheels passed over her husband and daughter.

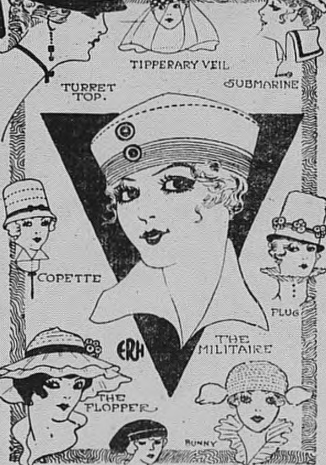
The death occurred in the Guilford Infirmary of Albert Watts, aged seventy-three, who had been admitted a few days before from Woking in a deplorably emaciated and dirty condition. His death was due to physical and mental decay, caused by self neglect. The relieving officer found in the room where Watts was lying two purses, one containing ninety sovereigns and the other £20 [illegible] in money and also two bank books showing that there was £211 14s 5d standing to his credit.

Found by his son lying on the scaffolding, 130 feet from the ground, at the new Guildhall tower at Hull, Mr Alexander Thomas, a sculptor, employed on the statuary of the Guildhall, died before he could be removed to the ground. At the inquest medical evidence was given that death was due to natural causes.

Following on a letter addressed by Lord Mayo to the press, which the Irish National Volunteers regarded as an attack on them, the farmers of Kildare would not allow Lord Mayo to ride with the Kildare Hounds over their lands at the next meet near the town. Mr. John Hackett, an elderly sporting farmer, informed Lord Mayo that the farmers resented his attitude, and that Lord Mayo accordingly withdrew from the hunt.

Over two hundred dwelling houses have been partly submerged by the floods in the fen-lands of Southwest Norfolk caused by the collapse of the bank of the Little Ouse River on January 16. Another piece of the river bank, forty feet in width, has given way.

PEACE OR WAR--YOU MAY TAKE YOUR CHOICE WHEN YOU PICK YOUR NEW HAT



It will be either peace or war this spring in the country where Mlle. Millinery rules, for fashion refuses to remain in the middle of the road.

If you are of militant tendency you may affect the "turret top" hat as prim and severe as the turret from which the big guns deal destruction; or you may favor the tiny "Tipperary" hat with its billowy veil and military feather. The "Militaire," a jaunty little caplike headdress, an exact duplicate of the cap worn by the Kaiser's soldiers, and the "submarine" which looks like what it's named after are other military modes.

The peace-loving maid has not been forgotten by Dame Mode. For her has been designed the severe little "copette" of gunmetal grey satin trimmed with a narrow band of scarlet velvet ribbon, and the plug hat in black or white trimmed with bunches of red cherries, the "bunny" with its rabbit ears, and the lacey picturesque "flopper" which is the very embodiment of peaceful sentiments.

The Mayor of King's Lynn has been informed by the Prime Minister that it is the intention of the Government to deal with the damage caused by the recent air raid by measures similar to those adopted in the cases of the bombardment of Hartlepool and Scarborough. These measures have been described as "relief from Imperial funds."

Mr. Frances Muir Keton, a well-known local builder, died suddenly at Nottingham County Court. He was listening with anxious intentness to his solicitor's cross-examination of a witness when he fell forward in his seat. On being carried out he was found to be dead. The court was adjourned for half an hour.

England's oldest industry, the flint knapping business, still carried on in Brandon, Suffolk, is experiencing a brisk business as a result of the war. Although the war has stopped the export of flint implements to West Africa and South America, the flint knappers are busy in their workshops fitting up tinder boxes for the use of the soldiers at the front.

On Wednesday last week there died at his residence, Market Place, Wokingham, Mr. William Joseph Gotelee, the blind printer, publisher and bookseller. Mr. Gotelee was, despite his affliction, a chess-player of no mean order. His remarkable powers of memory enabled him to retain not only his own and his opponent's moves, but to carry over to a future period the position of every piece on the board at the time of stopping the play. He was in 1885 one of the first members of the then newly formed Wokingham Town Council.

Mrs. Brantfell, wife of Mr Capell Lisle Aylett Brantfell, of Evesham, Worcestershire, an officer in the Glamorganshire Yeomanry, was found drowned with her child in a pond at Kempsey, Worcestershire. At the inquest Lieutenant Brantfell said his wife was worried at his going to the front. A verdict of suicide in the case of the mother and murder against the mother in the case of the child was returned.

An Obliging Enemy.

A negro truck driver backed his wagon into the space allotted to a rival transfer concern at a railway freight depot in Dallas, Tex.

"Hey, dar, niggah!" yelled the driver on whose territory the other had trespassed. "I'll knock yo' out'n yo' hoss an' home if yo' don't back up."

"I's got no home," retorted the offending driver. "Now what yo' gonna do 'bout dat?"

"I'll dig yo' one, niggah—I'll dig yo' one!"

WHAT "SHOCK" MEANS.

How It May Affect the Physical and Mental Systems.

In medical language "shock" means the depression of the vital forces, both mental and physical. The condition may result from many causes and may vary from a faintness and pallor that soon disappear to a state so desperate that the sufferer dies of it, as in the case of serious accident or difficult surgical operations.

Shock may also be the result of an overpowering emotion, like great terror. That kind of shock is often seen in the survivors of any terrible accident. Many who have not got so much as a scratch suffer for a long time from a state of impaired health. Sometimes their nervous systems are so badly shattered that they never entirely recover. That is one of the many reasons why foolish practical jokes are wrong. It is not funny to dress up like a ghost, to jump out on timid children from behind doors, to play "jokes" with dead mice or snakes. And such pleasantries are dangerous as well as stupid. Many an unfortunate child has been made the slave of fear all his life by reason of a shock that some playmate gave him in his youth. The remedies that the physician uses are those which will restore the blood to its normal state and stimulate the vital functions. For shock associated with great loss of blood the best thing is to inject salt solution. For shock without hemorrhage, a stimulant of some kind is generally given.—Youth's Companion.

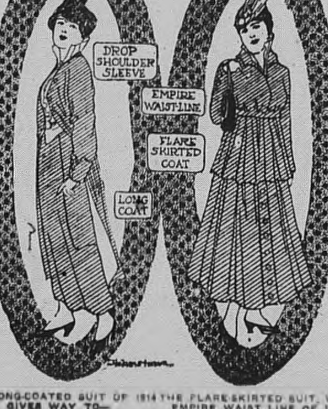
Cats and Wildcats.

Wild cats are now rarities in Europe, though formerly they were comparatively common in most parts of the continent. The few survivors occur mostly in Hungary and occasionally in Spain and Greece. In Spain, by the way, the animals build nests in trees or among tall bushes for the rearing of their young, though generally they prefer a crevice in a rocky country in which to make a lair. Our domesticated cat is not derived from the untamable European animal, but was introduced readily tamed from Egypt.—London Mail.

Mistress—Why did you place the alarm clock beside the pan of dough?

Mary—So it would know what time to rise, mum.—Boston Transcript.

THE GOING OUT AND THE COMING IN



THE LONG-COATED SUIT OF 1914 GIVES WAY TO— THE FLARE-SKIRTED SUIT, WITH EMPIRE WAIST LINE OF 1915.

An Australian Hospital at the Front

(By Frank Miller.)

Boulogne.—On the topmost part of the northern cliffs of Wimereux there stands a hotel, the Hotel de Golf, a red, rambling building in the centre of a small brood of smaller erections like a hen among her chickens, open to all the winds that blow, a place to resort to when getting well is the chief object in life. Last summer it was filled with people in this condition; this winter it is still full, and for the same reason, but the circumstances are different.

On August 29 a train stopped on the line which runs through the station at, which served formerly for the transport of bricks and mortar. From it there descended 120 men and women, who brought with them drawn bags and bundles. They took that hotel in hand and made it, in the space of a few hours, literally, a hospital in good truth. Now it is known as the "A. V. H.," the Australian Voluntary Hospital, a triumph of overseas enterprise and inventiveness.

It is in keeping with the tradition of vigor and ready resource which is so much the pride, while the qualities are characteristic of our overseas cousins that within twelve hours of the arrival of the train aforementioned there were 117 stretcher cases being treated in the new hospital, which had been in the meantime cleared, cleaned, fitted and furnished from the first bedstead to the last towel. The authorities would have made no complaint had they taken a week over the business. What the Australians lacked they made or invented. An operating theatre was, of course, needed. The most suitable room having been decided on, it was a question of workmen to transform it. There were none. The men were busy lifting and carrying, so three sisters rolled up their sleeves and "turned to" themselves. They scraped every inch of paper off the walls at a rate which would have caused a paperhanger pain. Then the tallest sister of the three mounted on an improvised scaffold and manipulated the whitewash brush. A case for the instruments was improvised from an exhibition case for chocolates which had formed part of the hotel fixtures, and still does duty. It was the spirit which enabled men to make homes out of nothing in virgin forests and construct smiling paradises with wilderness as the sole material.

In the first seven days of the theatre's existence 79 serious operations were performed in it. But other marvels were performed in the twelve hours. Even the X-ray apparatus was installed and working, in charge of Mr. Herschel Harris, whose work in this department has been one of the chief factors in the great success which the Australian hospital has achieved. He invented one day a simple apparatus which has proved of the utmost value in examining X-ray negatives. It is a box, one side of which consists of a ground-glass screen illuminated from within by an electric lamp. It is portable, so that while the surgeon is operating he can refer to the X-ray negative of the part on which he is at work. The screen is large enough for three large negatives to be examined at once.

The building was not a large one, but so skilfully has the space been employed that 186 cases can be comfortably accommodated under normal circumstances. Indeed, I was assured that if it were necessary to take another 50 the thing would be done. And it did not seem possible to doubt it. As it is, the hospital will soon be enlarged by the erection of an annex close by. The staff, which numbers 120, including 36 nursing sisters, is accommodated in a building apart, so that once the spell of duty over there is a complete change of atmosphere and environment available. The doctors are housed in the golf clubhouse a few hundred yards away, and is placed the bacteriological laboratory, for there is nothing which this wonderfully equipped hospital lacks. Such a laboratory, about which alone an article might be written, is almost indispensable to a "war hospital" for testing for such terrors as those of tetanus, gangrene, enteric, the latter being one of the most important diseases to diagnose. It is one of the discoveries in a bacteriological laboratory that gangrenous wounds must be treated by being kept open, because the bacillus is anaerobic, that is to say, it cannot live in air, so stitches are now taboo, and the wound, swabbed with hydrogen peroxide, and irrigated with sterile or saline solution, is kept open till the bacilli have been destroyed. The bacteriological laboratory will show at once whether a wound is infected or not, and with what, and the treatment is determined accordingly. As regards the outside equipment of the hospital there are available nearly fifty motor ambulances.

AUSTRALIANS ALL.

The personnel is almost entirely Australian. The medical staff all volunteered at a meeting of Australian Journals who were in London when the war broke out. The commanding officer is Lieut.-Col. Fiaschi, who carried out the organization of the hospital, his second being Lieut.-Col. Herne. Both officers hold their commissions in Australia in the Royal Army Medical Corps. The medical staff consists of Sir Alexander MacCormick, Mr. T. Thring, and Major Dick. All the nursing sisters, with a few exceptions, are Australians, and it is in keeping with the general spirit which pervades the "A. V. H." that some of them actually paid their own fares from Australia to come and offer their services; and they all work with splendid energy, which may be imagined from the fact that on one occasion work went on continuously in the operating theatre from 6 o'clock one morning till 2 a.m. on the following day.

The whole installation of the hospital shows signs of this business-like, efficient disposition, coupled, of course, with that pioneer ingenuity of the Colonial. Here is a new splint which permits of the dressing of a wound without the necessity of removing the splint, there is a simple apparatus for the extension of a wounded arm. "If you haven't got a thing, invent it," seems to be the motto, and in war surgery so many unusual situations arise that the faculty is of sevenfold value.

As the staff and methods are Australian, so is the money, the donations have been on a generous scale, and this is only one of the respects in which the Australian hospital is in the very first flight of the many voluntary institutions which are doing such yeoman service.

THE REAL KITCHENER.

Something of the True Man Under the Mask of Office.

In studying Lord Kitchener one has to get rid of the legendary Kitchener and try to reconstruct the real man. The silent sphinx, the emotionless machine, the harsh and heartless commander, all these picturesque phrases which have been applied to Lord Kitchener, sometimes by graphic friends and sometimes by virulent foes, are absolutely misleading.

Lord Kitchener, doubtless, like all great men of action, can keep his own counsel, but the silent sphinx when met at a dinner party is eager to talk, and talks admirably, with a certain terseness as of a man of action, but not without imagination and wit, great insight. When he is in the intimacy of his own room at night and with only a few friends or two he can talk the whole evening through, and nobody thinks of interrupting the stream of interesting reminiscence and shrewd comment.

The emotionless machine has, as a matter of fact, plenty of emotion, though well under restraint, and the harsh and heartless commander is considerate to subordinates, scarcely says a hard word, never utters a harsh comment behind anybody's back, and often has distinguished [illegible] subordinates, [illegible] He speaks their language, understands their nature, sympathizes with their wrongs, is indulgent to their weaknesses, and works incessantly for their spiritual and material elevation.

This man, who has fought such tremendous and historic battles and [illegible]

That cold and [illegible] Kitchener, [illegible] This is [illegible] of his extraordinary success and universal popularity in Egypt. Lord Cromer was a great Egyptian ruler, and his services are imperishable and gigantic, but Lord Cromer was the stern, solitary and inaccessible bureaucrat who worked innumerable hours every day at his desk, never learned the Arabic language and possibly never quite grasped Arab nature.

Lord Kitchener is the cadi under the tree. The mayor or the citizens of the little Arab village can come to him, and the old soldier, and even the fellow, alone; and they will find Lord Kitchener ready to listen and to talk to them in their own tongue, to enter with gusto into the pettiest details of their daily and squalid lives, and ready also to apply the remedy to such or to supply such help as he can.—T. P. O'Connor in Collier's.

GUNS CAUSED QUAKE?

Cannonading in North Said to be Responsible for Italian Disaster.

"That the so-called concussions caused by the explosion of projectiles fired from the heavy guns on the Franco-German and German-Russian-Austrian border are probably the underlying cause of the recent earthquake in Italy is the opinion of Dr. Alois Kashlin, formerly professor of chemistry at the University of Italy and now consulting chemist for a large New Jersey corporation.

"It is a well-known principle generally accepted by scientists that concussion of any kind produces waves similar to those created by the wireless apparatus," said Dr. Kashlin. [illegible] was felt within a radius of 700 miles. Roughly speaking, the distance between Avezzano and the scenes of the heavy artillery shooting is between 1,000 and 1,500 miles. But this distance has nothing to do with the radius of the shock vibrations, which, up to a certain point, are felt more distinctly at a distance than they are at the place where the concussion originate.

For instance: I happened to be in West Point at the time of a naval review in the harbor of New York some time ago, when the fleet steamed in review before the President. Each ship fired the prescribed Presidential salute. The vibrations caused by the concussions from the firing of the heavy guns was hardly felt in New York city, but atop the rocky hill at West Point the shocks were felt very distinctly.

"The same experience may be observed in Union hill, the rocky continuation of the Palisades, when the heavy coast artillery guns at Sandy Hook are fired. The shocks are scarcely perceptible in New York, but they frequently rattle the windows in Union hill and neighborhood."

Dr. Kashlin thinks that further earthquakes are very likely in Italy in the near future, because the concussion of the immense 42-centimeter German howitzers is greater than ever before produced by man-made machinery and the effects upon the naturally sensitive subterranean construction of the Italian peninsula will be far-reaching.—New York Tribune.

Raleigh Out-Raleighed.

The youthful Walter Raleigh spreading his velvet cloak on a muddy walk for his queen to pass is a pleasant historical picture. But the heart of a courteous gentleman may beat under the blouse of a working man as well as under the cloak of a courtier.

Last November a city out west was cut off from the outer world by the worst storm of winter and sleet and snow in its history. Traction lines and railways were tied up for several days. Four days after the storm a woman reached the city to visit her sister. She knew that the cars were not yet running on the line she wished to take, and so she took a car on another line that would take her to the city limits, where she hoped to connect with a car that would take her where she wanted to go.

Forty minutes later she stepped from the car at the edge of the city. Between her and the curbstone a wide stream of water six or eight inches deep was running. As she looked helplessly about a working man whose hair was touched with grey left a group on the sidewalk, waded out to her, and said, "Madam, you don't know me, and I don't know you, but if you'll let me, I'll be glad to help you to the sidewalk." She thanked him, and he took her suitcase to the curb, splashed back, and taking her up in his arms, waded with her to the walk. There he put her down dry shod, carried her suitcase into a neighboring store, and told her that he would tell her when her car came; for he was also waiting for it.

Two hours later he waded with the suitcase to the long-delayed car, returned, and splashed once more through the stream of melting snow as he carried her to the step. Then he said, "I hope you'll be all right," and took a place at the opposite end of the car.—Weekly Scotsman.

As to "Sights."

A teacher of English [illegible]

"It must be [illegible]," the pupil insisted. "Well, there are foresight and hindsight."—Indianapolis News.

DON'T GIVE
CONSUMPTION A CHANCE
To Get a Foothold on Your System.

Check the First Sign of a Cold
By Using
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A cold, if neglected, will sooner or later develop into some sort of lung trouble, so we would advise you that on the first sign of a cold or cough you get rid of it immediately. For this purpose we know of nothing better than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This preparation has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and those who have used it have nothing but words of praise for its efficacy.

Mrs. D. D. Gill, Tracy, N.B., writes: "[illegible] I developed an awful cold [illegible] it would turn into [illegible] I could not sleep nights, [illegible] A friend [illegible] told me of your [illegible] Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. [illegible] I had taken [illegible] I had taken [illegible] gone, [illegible] it once, [illegible]"

"Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25c. and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NERVES WERE BAD
Hands Would Tremble So She Could Not Hold Paper to Read.

When the nerves become shaky the whole system seems to become unstrung and a general feeling of collapse occurs, as the heart works in sympathy with the nerve.

Mrs. Wm. Weaver, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I doctored for a year, for my heart and nerves, with three different doctors, but they did not seem to know what was the matter with me. My nerves got so bad at last that I could not hold a paper in my hands to read, the way they trembled. I gave up doctoring thinking I could not get well. A lady living a few doors from me advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I did so, and I am thankful to say for doing so, for I am strong, and doing my own work without help."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

IF CATARRH HAS SPOILED YOUR HEARING GET CURED TO-DAY BY "CATARRHOZONE"

Don't Stay Deaf Any Longer — Follow the Procession — Use Catarrhozone.

Nine cases in ten of dull hearing are curable.

By curable we don't mean relievable—we mean that the sense of hearing can be permanently brought back.

Catarrh usually causes the deafness.

Cure the catarrhal condition and you remove the cause of your poor hearing.

If you were sure you had catarrhal deafness you would use a real cure at once—of course you would.

There is a cure for you—one that is inexpensive—pleasant to use—and sure to do its work thoroughly.

Catarrhozone is no experiment for deafness.

Thousands before you have cleared Catarrh out of their heads by the aid of Catarrhozone and have thereby been cured of deafness.

No batteries or miniature telephones to bother you—no internal medicine to take—you have simply to follow special directions for the Catarrhozone inhaler. Do this and you'll find a wonderful improvement in short order.

Any druggist can supply you Catarrhozone, or you can for $1 secure it post paid under plain wrapper from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FARM AND GARDEN

WINTERING BROOD SOWS.

Contrary to the general opinion the pig is one of the cleanest of animals under favorable surroundings. It never litters its house if it is possible not to do so. Since this is true it should be encouraged to follow its natural instincts through the medium of clean and sanitary environments.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at New Brunswick, N. J., in its attempts to find a plan of wintering brood sows which would provide not only for the proper exercise of the sow but also for clean and sanitary surroundings, has adopted the colony house method. The colony house which is an "A" shaped structure, cheap and simple of construction, can easily be moved from place to place, is easily kept clean and provides warm and comfortable winter quarters for the sow. By placing these houses at the far end of a field and compelling the sows to come twice daily to the other end of the field for their feed otherwise inactive sows get the exercise essential to the production of larger, stronger litters of pigs in the spring.

At the New Jersey station additional protection is afforded the sows by surrounding the colony houses on the north side with a wind break of cornstalks, straw or other available material. This break is placed about three feet to the rear of the house and consists of a frame work of wire fence filled in to about one-half the height of the house with the materials suggested.

The colony house has two openings; one a door at the front to enable the sows to go in and out; the other, a door in the rear, hinged at the top, which may be raised to admit sunlight or for ventilation. This door is intended also to afford a convenient means of getting at the sow at farrowing time. In extremely cold weather, when the doors must be kept closed, the problem of ventilation is solved by a small window covered with canvas, which is located in the rear just below the apex of the roof.

The plan followed at the New Jersey station is to keep about three sows which are bred for spring farrowing in each colony house, the number of depending chiefly on the size of the sows. Three houses are placed side by side and anywhere from eight to ten sows taken care of in the group. It has been found that when kept in these houses disease is less apt to break out among the animals, and if it does occur it is much more readily controlled and kept from spreading.

As farrowing time approaches each sow is put in a separate house, which is placed in a separate lot also. This is necessary for several reasons. When two sows are together and one is farrowing her pigs are liable to be destroyed by the other one. The first sow may become excited at the presence of another and trample her own pigs. It often happens also that two sows under these conditions will fight each other, injuring or killing the pigs in their movements. The practice is to isolate the sow a week before she is due to farrow.

When pigs are a week old two sows which have previously been together may be assigned to the same field or pen, but separate houses should be used until the pigs are weaned.

Where a sow is to farrow in March the New Jersey station has found it advisable, in addition to providing a dry floor, to hang a lantern from the ridge pole at farrowing time and at night until the pigs are several days old. These precautions are taken to avoid the chilling and hence weakening of the young pigs. For late spring, summer or early fall farrowing a floor is not necessary. Hogs naturally seek a ground floor during those seasons, as it is cooler.

Great care is used to keep the houses clean and healthful. Clean bedding is placed in them as often as needed. They should be disinfected with some reliable disinfectant before turning sows in for the winter, and especially at farrowing time in the spring. In general the New Jersey station recommends disinfecting about once every three months with a 2 per cent. creolin solution or other compounds of creosote; with air slaked lime, whitewash, chloride of lime, crude carbolic acid or other commercial disinfectant. The [illegible] houses should be cleaned out occasionally in the winter, air slaked lime applied and new bedding laid down.

The New Jersey station figures the cost of one of its colony houses, including lumber and with home labor, at $10. Inasmuch as the houses last indefinitely with a little care and can be moved around at will, their cost cannot be considered exorbitant. Both sows and hogs can be handled with greater convenience and more cheaply through the utilization of the colony house.

NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station concludes, as the result of tests, that the amount of silage fed to the breeding ewes should be limited to two pounds daily per head. Experiments at this station give proof that feeding corn silage as a sole roughage is fatal to pregnant ewes in a high percentage of cases. For that reason, conclude the experimenters, it should be fed in conjunction with other roughages, as alfalfa or clover hay, allowing two pounds as a maximum amount of corn silage to be fed to the pregnant ewe. Feeding of spoiled silage often causes death of lambs.

The cause of yellow leaf of sour cherries in June is given by one of the Cornell experts as fungus gaining entrance three weeks before the yellow spots disappear. It must be fought by a preventive spray of three or four applications of Bordeaux mixture.

Winter vetch is used at all the experiment stations. Twenty pounds to the acre are sown with oats in preference to barley. Vetch is preferred to clover because the little hairy sprouts cover the ground better and it is believed to take less moisture from the ground.

The young colt is easily handled and remembers all you teach him as long as he lives.

You should plan to have a better garden this year than you did last year. Plant on generous lines. Plan that the rows may be straight and long, so as to admit horse cultivation. See that there is nothing in the garden but vegetables; fruit trees have no place in the garden; they belong in the orchard. Nothing larger than currant or gooseberry bushes should be allowed a place in the garden, and these should be placed to one side of the garden and in long rows.

Field peas sown at the rate of two bushels per acre with one bushel of oats are now largely used by dairymen. The combination is cut just when the peas begin to pod and used as a hay. It is the cheapest feed that can be raised, and means a big increase in milk and butter fat. Furthermore, it leaves the soil in good condition for another crop, as the peas gather nitrogen out of the air and store it in the ground for the next crop.

PICTURESQUE ICE FIELDS.

Scenic Beauties of Uncle Sam's Glacier National Park.

That the ice fields of Glacier National Park present some of the best examples of active glaciers now found in the United States, is a statement made by W. C. Alden in a Government pamphlet. "They have a splendid setting in magnificent alpine scenery," says Mr. Alden, "unsurpassed in grandeur anywhere. Hidden away in the recesses of the mighty mountain ranges, these rare and wonderful features form a climax to many of the interesting trips open to the tourist.

"There are in the park about ninety small glaciers, ranging in size from Blackfeet glacier, with its three square miles of ice, down to masses but a few acres in extent, yet exhibiting the characteristics of true glaciers.

"After examining these features one can easily picture to himself as he looks down the valleys the great rivers of ice which in ages past cascaded from the cliffs below the upper cirques, converging as tributaries from the many branch valleys and united in great trunk glaciers. In imagination he can see these great glaciers, many hundreds of feet in depth, filling the great mountain valleys from side to side and deploying thence upon the bordering plains. He seems to see those mighty engines plucking away the rock ribs of the mountains, smoothing, grinding and polishing the irregularities and sweeping away the debris to be spread on the plains below. These glaciers developed and extended three miles, and, after each development, the congested masses melted away on the return of milder climatic conditions, until at length only the small cliff glaciers of the present day are left lurking in the protected recesses at the heads of the capacious valleys.

"Many of the rock walled amphitheatres are no longer occupied by ice, but from all there issues streams fed by the melting snow or ice. These plunge over the cliffs in beautiful, foaming cascades, and rush on down the mountain gorges. The melting glaciers left many inclosed basins, large and small, and in these the waters rest awhile, and mirror in their crystal depths the dark green of the surrounding forests, the rich colors of the rugged mountain walls and the deep blue of the cloud-flecked sky. On, again, from lake to lake, the waters flow and finally start down their long courses to the sea to merge at length with the chill waters of Hudson Bay, the balmy tides of the Gulf of Mexico or the rolling billows of the Pacific."

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor?

It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

The HouseKeeper

Linseed oil and kerosene mixed makes a cheap and effective furniture polish.

It is said "moth patches" can be removed by putting one tablespoonful of the flour of sulphur in a pint of rum. Apply to the spots twice a day, or more. In two or three days they will have gone.

To powder parsley, the bunch is dipped quickly into boiling water to make it a brilliant green, then put it into a hot oven for a few minutes to dry thoroughly. After this, it may be broken into tiny flakes.

The tender leaves and small ends of the stalks of celery should never be thrown away. If dried they are found excellent for flavoring soups.

Cereals will not become pasty in cooking if they are stirred with a plated fork instead of a spoon.

When the hemstitching on red linen breaks apart cover it with a row of feather stitched braid, neatly stitched on at each side.

Add the grated rind of an orange and two tablespoonfuls of the juice to a sponge cake for a change.

To remove ink from the hands, wet a sponge with spirit of hartshorn or ammonia and wash the stains vigorously. Rinse at once in clear water, as soap sets in ink and other acid stains.

Clean mother of pearl articles that have become dull and blurred with pure olive oil, applying with ordinary nailbrush and rubbing with a chamois. Never let water touch them.

Iron rust stains yield to the following treatment. Soak the stain in lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach several hours in the sun.

Sprinkle hellebore on the floor at night to destroy cockroaches.

An ordinary piece of kitchen soap is one of the best of lubricators. A corner of the cake rubbed on the metal of a latch that will not work, or the cords of a window that sticks, or dresser drawers or doors that will not open and close easily will remedy the matter in quick time.

Neckline's Going Up Right Up To Ears

Milady of the swan-like throat does not care a bit for the new fashion in neck fixings.

For "what's the use" she'd like to know in having a throat like a marble column if you have to cover it up with a high collar.

But there are other women who are delighted with the high, stiff collar of velvet, and the equally high collar of organdy and lace for they cover a multitude of sins in the way of unbecoming creases and telltale wrinkles. The high neckline is usually becoming and it gives a touch of smartness to even the simplest blouse.

Is Your Tongue Furred? Have You Headache?

How few feel well this time of the year? The whole system needs house-cleaning; the blood is impure; it needs enriching. Nothing will do the work more effectively than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Take them at night and you feel better next morning. They work wonders in the body while you sleep. Being composed of pure vegetable extracts and juices, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are safe for the young and old alike. Try this wonderful family medicine to-day, it will do you a world of good. Whether for billiousness, headache, lack of appetite or constipation, Dr. Hamilton's Pills will quickly cure, 25c. per box at all dealers.

Never Followed Before.

"Yes; we were followed for days by a cruiser."

"Are you sure it was a cruiser?"

"Everybody called it a cruiser except one of the old maids."

"What did she call it?"

"She called it a man-of-war and giggled every time she said it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

TENDER (!) MEMORIES.

(Galt Reporter)

A Woodstock despatch says: [illegible] now cost as much as beefsteak. That's nothing. We can remember several occasions, even before war was declared, when we paid the price of a beefsteak for what was apparently fried hide.

TRUE CRIME PREVENTION.

(Chicago Tribune)

Crime prevention is nothing but a phrase, or farce, if we fail to cure and reclaim and juvenile delinquent—the wild, disorderly, truant boy, who is not yet a criminal, but "a criminal in the making."

A pot roast takes on quite a new flavor if a pound of prunes is stewed with it.

FIRST AID FOR WEAK DIGESTION

Like Nearly Every Trouble Afflicting Mankind is Indigestion Due to Poor Blood.

Almost everybody experiences times when the organs of digestion show painful signs of weakness. Some slight disturbance of the health starts the trouble; then the patient takes a dislike to food, and dull, heavy pains in the abdomen give warning that the stomach is unable to do its proper work. Sometimes a false craving for food arises, if this is satisfied the result is additional torture—flatulence, a drowsy depression, sick headache and nausea are common signs of indigestion. The foolish practice of taking drastic weakening purgatives at such time should be avoided. Indigestion arises from stomach weakness and the only effectual method of curing the trouble is to strengthen the feeble organs of digestion by supplying them with richer, purer blood. This is the true tonic treatment by which nature's method Dr. Williams' Pink Pills achieve great results. These pills make the rich, red blood needed to strengthen the stomach, thus imparting a healthy appetite and curing indigestion and other stomach disorders. Mr. Thomas Johnson, Remford, N. S., says: "For five years I was a great sufferer from indigestion which wrecked me physically. I suffered so much that for days at a time I could not attend to my business. I had smothering spells so bad at times that I was afraid to lie down. I doctored and tried many medicines, but with no benefit. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure this trouble and decided to try them. I had not been taking them long before I found that I had at last hit upon the right medicine. The improvement in my health was gradual, and after I had used ten or twelve boxes I could eat and digest all kinds of food, and I felt physically better than I had done for years. I shall never cease to praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for they proved a real blessing to me."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HEALTH OF BREEDING FOWL.

At this season among the breeders the question of the day is fertility of the breeders who are to make or mar the future output of the 1915 hatch. To many beginning poultry operations the question of fertility enters but little in their minds, and with the common idea of just mating a given number of females with a male will give them eggs that will have fertility to properly incubate, hatch and afterward rear a fine lot of chicks as good, if not better, than the parent stock. Yet, even with the old breeders, this obtaining of fertile eggs in the unnatural season is a problem, one that many factors enter into, and one that each year requires study and the attention of small essentials that to the average beginner seems of no importance.

Not all breeders handle the breeders in the same manner, and under the slightly different system seem to have a fair measure of success; but with all those that have had success in this line the foundation is very near the same. Health is the first important step. No fowl should be retained in the breeding pen, male or female, that has not, or is not, in good health. It requires nerve to discard a good fowl because of ill health, or one that has been ill and through doctoral efforts has recovered. But the safe way is to discard all that have not a clean bill of health for the future success of the flock.

Hens in good conditions mated to well-matured cockerels will give the best average results in the majority of cases, although well-matured, early-hatched pullets mated to strong cock birds will give good results. The number of females to each male for best results depends largely upon the breed, condition of birds and environment. One male to twelve or fifteen hens is the general rule with the lighter breeds early in the season, such as Leghorns, etc. With more experienced breeders one male to six or eight is the rule with Plymouth Rocks, Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds, increasing the number as spring approaches.

To obtain the best fertility forced egg production must be avoided, and the fowls made to exercise for a number of hours during the day in a litter of straw. Pullets can be fed more liberally than hens. With the latter there is apt to be a tendency to put on too much fat for best results. In many cases the dry mash is kept from the hens, and only a variety of grains fed. Others open the mash hoppers during the afternoon only, allowing the hens to consume all they wish during this period. These systems of feeding depend largely on the condition of the fowls. All must have enough to eat to maintain heat, and for the making of the eggs, but the overfeeding of the breeding pen is one evil that many indulge in at the expense of strong fertility, especially during the early part of the year, when everything is confined to the poultry buildings a large part of the time. Male birds should be watched carefully. They go into the breeding yards in perfect condition, but especially it with hens will not consume their share of food, and in course of time become poor in flesh. A little extra grain should be taken and extra feed provided for such males to keep them in proper condition.

It is well to have an extra male to place in such breeding yards, unless a special mating is desired. In such case the one male will be compelled to stay in the pen. Green feed in the form of sprouted oats, cabbage and beets must be supplied, fresh water, oyster shell, charcoal and grit always before them, and a careful watch each day that the pen is getting the required amount of feed and exercise. They cannot, for best results, be handled in the same manner that the regular layers are, and the extra care and attention will mean better and stronger fertility.

NOTES.

There is no one best breed or variety. Money and pleasure can be derived from any of the popular breeds of today. The success with them lies wholly in the proper management of the fowls. Nearly all the standard-bred fowls can be made good egg producers by safe and sane breeding. One is more apt to succeed with the fowls they admire most, than to try and be successful with some breed known for its productiveness which they do not admire.

The early chick is a profit payer in the majority of cases. But the poultry keeper must have proper brooding quarters to successfully rear the chicks. There are many days in the early spring that are cold and wet, and chicks during spells of bad weather must have good quarters.

Pull together, progressive poultry keepers, it pays. There are just as many [illegible] cults under the name of utility as there is in the fancy, and the best in the main is just a higher art in poultry breeding. No real progressive fancier will neglect utility qualities in his flock. The one that does will not long stay at the top of the heap.

Breeding from stock from late-hatched pullets that were forced for egg production during the winter has been one cause for poor fertility and still poorer hatching results, and the chicks hatched did not show the thrift of those hatched from properly aged and cared for breeding stock. One cannot be too careful in the handling of future breeders, one of the main props to successful poultry.

Prove it Yourself!

I will send you absolutely FREE a "1900" GRAVITY WASHER for 30 days FREE TRIAL

You don't pay a cent—I even pay the freight.

Everybody who has used this Washer says it is the "best ever."

Write me today personally for booklet and particulars.

A. B. MORRIS, Manager, "1900" Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street
TORONTO, Canada
Factory: 79-81 Portland Street

If you have electric light, ask me about our "1900" Electric Washer and Wringer outfit.

PATENT MEDICINE

Protest Against the Government's War Tax.

This month's Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal contains the following editorial protesting against the Dominion Government's plan of raising taxes for the sale of patent medicines. The article is well worth perusal:

Two very important meetings have just taken place in Montreal — the Wholesale Drug Association of Canada and the Proprietary Trade Association of Canada. These meetings were both held for the purpose of considering the war taxes proposed, and which very seriously affect both the manufacturers of medicine and perfumes and the traffic of the distributors — the wholesale druggists. A general meeting of the retail druggists has been called and will take place this week. A reconsideration has been asked of the Government and a deputation will present the views of the trades interested at an early date.

The objections to the new measure of taxation as voiced in these meetings with unanimity are several in number. The tax proposed, it was shown amounted to from 15 to 40 per cent. on the usual trade selling prices. The tax being imposed on the price of sale at retail to the public represented on that basis of calculation from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. No other business or industry was taxed to any such extent, and many important lines would actually face ruin if the measure was persisted in by the Government.

Instead of yielding for the war a large amount the prohibitory nature of the tax would defeat the object sought and ruin [illegible] and legitimate business enterprises in manufacturing.

The Ministry of Finance will be approached on the basis of asking investigation in detail, it being claimed that the treatment of the manufacturers and dealers as well in the branch affected, is unfair and unjust. The goods involved, it can be shown cannot stand any such charge, and also have already been taxed for the same purpose in respect to all the crude material employed in manufacturing and producing same.

The general tariff advance of 7½ per cent. applies to the ingredients used and as well also certain advances enacted last year at the "War Session" of Parliament. Alcohol is one important item with many manufacturers who have to bear the Inland Revenue tax of $3.96 per gallon on spirits. In principle it cannot be held as just to tax one and the same article under several headings. It is a tax on the poor and sick. The manufacturers cannot bear it on goods that can continue in sale—medicines are the poor man's doctor. This attribute of proprietary medicine was recognized by the Government of the United States only recently. Perfumes were taxed by stamp, but medicines were struck from the proposed tax list in recent revenue measure brought about through the present war affecting the income of that Government. It is hoped the Government will reconsider, and it is confidently expected this will be the case if the Minister will look into the details available, which demonstrate that an injustice is being done by the action proposed, and which cannot have had mature or careful consideration by the officers of department recommending.

Ostrich Feather Plucking.

During the course of the sitting of the Dominions Royal Commission at Port Elizabeth, the question of the supposed cruelty attending the plucking of ostrich feathers, as affecting the market, was raised, when a witness, Mr. Evans, stated that while in London he delivered a lecture with lantern slides showing the method of plucking. After the lecture a lady told him she had not bought feathers for three years on account of the cruelty she supposed was involved in the plucking, but after the explanation which had been given, she expressed her intention to purchase some next day.

JOINED THE DODO.

(St. Thomas Journal)

What has become of the old sage who used to write to the newspapers that women should not be allowed to vote because they did not have brains enough?

ROYAL
Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

THE PROPHECY OF BROTHER JOHANNES

Latin prophecy made by Brother Johannes in the year 1600. It has been deciphered and issued in the "Figaro." France is represented by a Cock, England a Leopard, Prussia a white eagle, Germany a Black Eagle, Austria the other Eagle, while the Lamb stands for Justice, Mercy and Truth.

Towards the year 2,000 the Antichrist will manifest himself. His army will surpass in numbers all that can be imagined. There will be Christians, Mahometans and savage soldiers among the defenders of the lamb. For the first time the lamb will be all red. There will not be a single spot in the Christian world that will not be red, and the heavens and earth, sea and air, will be red, for blood will flow in the elements at once.

The Black Eagle will throw himself on the Cock, who will lose many feathers, but will strike back heroically with his spurs. He soon would be crushed were it not for the Leopard and its claws. The Black Eagle will come from the country of Luther, and will surprise the Cock from another side, and will invade the country of the Cock up to the middle of it. The White Eagle from the north will surprise the Black Eagle, and will invade the country of the Antichrist from one end to another.

The Black Eagle will see himself forced to liberate the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, and the Cock will pursue the Black Eagle into the country of the Antichrist to help the White Eagle. The battles fought up to then will be as nothing compared to those that take place in the country of Luther, for the seven angels will together pour in the fire of their censers on the hapless earth, which signifies that the Lamb will order the extermination of the race of the Antichrist. When the beast sees that he is lost, he will become furious, and for many months the beak of the White Eagle, and the claws of the Leopard and the spurs of the cock will furiously strike at him. They will cross rivers over the bodies of the slain, and these in places will change the course of the waters. They will bury only the men of noble family and leading commanders and princes, because the carnage made by the armies will be joined by the wholesale death of those who will die of hunger and pest. The Antichrist will ask many times for peace, but the seven angels who walk in front of the lamb have declared that victory will only be granted on the condition that the Antichrist be crushed like straw on the barn floor. The executors of the justice of the lamb cannot stop fighting as long as the Antichrist possesses soldiers to fight against them. That which makes the degree of the Lamb so implacable is that the Antichrist has pretended to be a follower of the Christ and to act in His name, and if he does not perish the fruit of the Redeemer would be lost, and the doors of Hades would prevail against the Saviour. The fight that will take place when the Antichrist forces his arms will be in many ways a human fight. (This may have reference to Essen, where the Krupp works are or at Westphalia.)

The three animals defending the Lamb will exterminate the last army of the Antichrist, but they will be forced to erect on the battlefield a pyre as large as a city, for the bodies of the dead will change the aspect of the countryside, as there will be mounds of the slain. The Antichrist will lose his crown, and will die in solitude and madness. His Empire will be divided into 22 states, but none will any longer possess fortresses, armies or vessels. (This number coincides with the number of German states now.) The White Eagle by the Order of St. Michael, will drive the Crescent from Europe and will instal him at Constantinople.

Then will begin an era of peace and prosperity for the earth, and there will be no more wars, each nation being governed according to its desires, and living according to the rules of justice. There will no longer be Lutherans or Schismatics. The Lamb will reign, and supreme happiness of humanity will begin. Happy those who, escaping the perils of the period, will be able to enjoy the fruit of the reign of the spirit and the purging of humanity, which can only come after the defeat of the Antichrist.

Copied and written by Pte. F. H. Morris, No. 6 Company 17th Battalion, Bulford Camp, Salisbury Plain, England.

From Hook to Frying Pan.

"Positively the freshest caught fish I ever ate," said an ardent fisherman, "was one I caught in the wilds of Canada.

"A friend of mine and I were out with a canoe and a light outfit for two weeks trout fishing. About late one afternoon we struck a likely looking stream, made camp for the night and went to fishing. In half an hour we had our pockets full of trout.

"Then we rolled a couple of stones together, started a fire and put on the frying pan. While my friend was busy with that I said to him that I guessed I'd catch a fish or two more while he was cooking.

"In half a minute I felt a half pound trout. I swung the fish out and over him, where he stood by the fire, for him to look at.

"'Hold him so for a minute,' my friend says to me, and I did just over his head.

"'You know there's a way of cleaning a fish by which you remove its head and entrails practically at a touch, and my friend knew how. He reached up with his knife to that fish dangling over his head and nicked it in the right spot at the back of its head and then in front at the gills, and then he just drew the head and interior fittings away all at once, leaving the fish perfectly cleaned, and then, while it was still dripping with the water, from which I had caught it, he dropped this trout in the frying pan.

"You couldn't have fish much fresher caught than that, do you think?"—New York Sun.

Ages Show Man Changes Little.

Though it is conceivable that mankind may have spread from a common centre over the entire earth in a few thousand years, Professor Arthur Keith in a Birmingham university lecture has pointed out that the discoveries of the last fifty years clearly indicate that the dispersion and separation into widely separated races has not been a rapid process. The inhabitants of the lower Nile valley, though immigrants have arrived among them, show clearly persistence of the old types for 8,000 years. The permanence of human types has also shown in America, and a human skeleton of Lansing, Kan., found at a depth of twenty three feet in a glacial deposit, probably dates back 12,000 years. The men of England of 5,000 years ago had the modern stature, with the form of head and strength of muscle of many men of today. Professor Keith declared that his audiences had representatives of the men of the Derbyshire cave. In America the red Indian preserves the form of men who lived before the last glacial invasion, and the predynastic Egyptian survives in tribes on the Red Sea.—New York Press.

Law at Ascot.

Ascot is legal as well as royal in being the only racecourse in the world with its especial court of justice. When George IV. was regent he was assaulted at Ascot and when his assailant was arrested demanded his instant punishment. Enraged at the delay necessitated by the man's conveyance to Windsor, the prince decreed that a magistrate should always be in attendance at Ascot for the swift punishment of offenders. The indictable offender out of this made the royal wish the law of the land, and during Ascot week the chief magistrate at Bow street is accordingly on duty in the little room adjoining the paddock, to try and to sentence all offenders within a minute or two of their arrest.—London [illegible].

A BACK NUMBER.

(Ottawa Free Press)

A guarantee fund of [illegible] is required to insure a company for [illegible] campaign in New York. The Saviour had no such business manager.

Happiness lies in the consciousness we have of it, and by no means in the way the future keeps its promise.—George Sand.

Quick Help For Chest Soreness! All Congestion Made To Go Quickly!

Worst Cold or Sore Throat Cured In Quick Order.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub it in well. Lots of rubbing can't hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the cough entirely.

Where can you find as [illegible] a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over and you'll discover nothing half as good.

For nearly forty years Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia—they all speak well of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, [illegible], joint or muscle [illegible], remember that Nerviline is the quickest, surest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large 50c family size bottle of Nerviline, trial size 25c. or [illegible] from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Spring Merchandise

It's more than a display of several lines--It's a complete stock of Fresh, New, Spring Goods--New Silks Spring Dress Goods, New Wash Goods and Cotton Staples, Ladies' New Blouses, Spring Coats and Suits, also Men's New Spring Suits.

The New Blouses— For Spring and Summer. Very dainty and pretty styles. Made of fine organdy, mull and voils Prices from **$1.00 to $3.50**

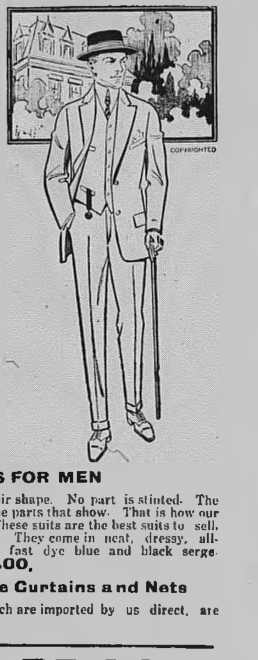
Women's Neckwear— Organdy Collar and Cuff sets. Chic pleated flaring collars. The newest shapes. **25c, 35c and 75c.**

Spring Dress Goods— We call your attention particularly to our range of medium priced fabrics - Lines selling at 75c and $1 00. These are all French makes and cannot be duplicated anywhere near the prices we are selling them for today. Pretty shades in Cremla Crepes. Whip and Bedford Cords, Santoys Serges and Armures 40 to 50 inches wide. Prices **75c and $1.00**

Fancy Crepes— 20 pieces of Cotton Crepes. Colors white, pink and pale blue with fancy little flower patterns. Regular price 15c. **Special price 10c. yd.**

English Prints—Fine heavy quality, the most durable cloth made for the price Warranted fast dye. Neat stripes, dots and floral patterns. Blues, greys, lilacs and light grounds. **Per yard 12½c**

Black Denim and Stripe Cottonades Heavy quality Canadian made. Per yard **25c.**



NEW SPRING SUITS FOR MEN

These suits are tailored right. They hold their shape. No part is stinted. The "unseen" or "inside" is tailored as correctly as the parts that show. That is how our clothes differ from the ordinary Ready-mades These suits are the best suits to sell, the best suits to buy and the best clothes to wear. They come in neat, dressy, all-wool worsted and Tweed patterns and splendid fast dye blue and black serge. **$10.00, $12.00, $13.50 to $19.00.**

Floor Rugs—Linoleums—Lace Curtains and Nets

The prices on all these new lines, most of which are imported by us direct, are decidedly in your favor at the present time

STEPHAN BROS

CHEPSTOW

Our leading shoe-merchant, Mr. Martin Olheiser received a large consignment of boots and shoes a few days ago in preparation for the anticipated heavy spring trade. Martin is doing a rushing business.

Mr. Patrick Madden returned to Butte, Montana, after spending the last couple of months with relatives of Chepstow

Mrs. Thomas Golden spent over Sunday with relatives at Cargill.

Our mail-carrier, Mr. John Hogan, was slightly under the weather with a severe cold but is able to attend to his duties again.

Mr. Wm Burns jr. made a business trip to Teeswater on Monday.

Mr. Wm Mullin and his bride returned to Walkerton, where they have taken up residence. Congratulations Bill.

Mr. Andy Hammore, of the Cargill livery, spent Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Splizig.

Miss M. Garvey and Miss Mary Donnelly spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Meagher.

Mr. Ferdinand Graf, has purchased the 150 acre farm formerly known as the Clarke farm, about one mile west of Cargill, from his brother, Bernard Graf. We understand it is the latters intention to move with his family to the wicked wild and woolly west.

Mr. Ed. Diemert, travelling salesman for Mooney's Biscuits, spent a few days with his wife and family here.

Our good man, Mr. Con, Mullin, is doing an exceptionally heavy business taking orders for all kinds of seeds and fruit trees. Con. says the war so far has not affected his business.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

Complete Your Plans Now

The important thing now is to complete at once your plan for the year's work—for increased production. By planning well in advance, each month's operations can be carried through more effectively when the time comes. Delays later on, through neglect of this, will mean loss to you and to the Empire.

Use the Best Seed

This year, for the sake of the Empire, farmers should be exceptionally careful in the selection of seed. Cheap seed is often the dearest. If every Canadian farmer would use only the best varieties, and sow on properly cultivated soil, the grain output of Canadian farms would be doubled. Deal only with reliable seedsmen. Write at once to Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and to your Provincial Agricultural Department for information as to the best varieties of seed to be used in your particular locality, and use no others.

ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE

Clean Your Seed

All grain intended for seed should be thoroughly cleaned and selected to retain only the strong kernels. You can reap only what you sow. It does not pay to sow weeds. Clean seed means larger crops and helps to keep the land clean. When you have your seed grain ready, put it through the cleaner once more.

Test Your Seed

Test your seed for vitality, too. Seed is not always as good as it looks. For example, oats, quite normal in appearance and weight, may be so badly damaged by frost that their value for seed is completely destroyed. If you have any doubt as to the quality of your seed a sample may be sent free to the seed laboratory at Ottawa, or Calgary, for test. But in most cases this simple test will prove sufficient:—

Take a saucer and two pieces of blotting paper. Place seed between blotting papers. Keep moist and in a warm place. In a few days, you will be able to see whether the vitality is there. Neglect to test your seed may mean the loss of crop.

The Farm Labour Problem

The Government suggests the forming of an active committee in every town and city, composed of town and country men and women. This committee would find out the sort of help the farmers of their locality need, and get a list of the unemployed in their town or city, who are suitable for farm labour. With this information, the committee would be in a good position to get the right man for the right place.

Councils, both rural and urban, Boards of Trade and other organizations could advantageously finance such work. Every unemployed man in the town or city who is placed on the farm becomes immediately a producer, instead of a mere consumer and a civic expense.

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are today Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States as well as Canada will pay higher prices for beef, mutton and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming not speculating.

Canadian
Department of
Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada

No Postage Required.
Publications Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.
Please send me Bulletins relating to Seed.

Name..

P.O. Address....................................

County.................... Prov...................

112

Mr. R Donnelly, of Pinkerton, Sundayed on Kroeplin ave. What's the attraction Dick? Ah! come tell us.

A couple of local sports coming home rather early the other morning removed the bells from the harness so as not to rouse the natives from their peaceful slumbers. Don't go to that bother next time, we won't say anything.

Mr. Ambrose Zettler, has taken a position as assistant at Cargill station.

Our genial blacksmith and real estate agent, M. M. Schurter is contemplating the purchase of a joy car the coming season.

Miss Jeanette McKinnon returned from Detroit on Monday.

Miss Mary Donnon, of Walkerton, spent the last week visiting with her sister Mrs. John Siegel.

FORMOSA

March came in like a lamb last Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Heisz were in Walkerton on business last Monday.

Mr. Jul. Noll is still in bed paralized.

Constable Jos. Armstrong, of Riverdale, was here last Wednesday.

A lot from this vicinity attended Adam Becker's auction sale near Ambleside last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthn Schnurr were in Walkerton on business last week.

Mr. John Hoodt traded off his carriage horse last week.

Last week it was pretty cold, but we will soon be over the winter.

The roads are pretty rough the last week.

Mrs. Jacol is improving fine.

Jos. Dentinger, of Walkerton, came here on a visit last Saturday night,

Rev. Father Madigan is at the Guelph Hospital for treatment the last eight days.

Rev. Father Montag was here last week.

Mrs. Frank Schumacher, of Preston, is visiting her relatives since last Sunday.

PINKERTON

Miss Taylor, of Walkerton, is visiting her friend Miss Myrtle Garland.

Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Caswell and Mrs. Wellie Caswell are leaving for their home in Success, Sask. The best wishes of the entire community follow them to their western abode.

Mr. J. H. Vennard and family are moving this week to Bruce. We wish them all success in their new home.

Some of our young people attended the carnival in Paisley on Monday evening.

Mr. Stanley Garland has been laid up with the cold.

Mr. Wes. Berrell has been wiring the Pres. church and sheds preparatory to putting in the electric fixtures.

Separate School Report

Sen. and Jun. IV.—Agnes Obrecht, Bernard Zettler, Joseph Gill, Florence O'Neil, Albert Waechter, Minnie McGregor, Charles McNab, Peter Zettler, Jerome Binder,

Sen. III. — Cecilia Cunio, Melvin Schmidt, Madeline Weiler, Tom Monahan Kathleen Oberle, Loretta Schumacher, Frank Mosack, Margaret Yaeck, Melinda Schumacher, Hilda Kuntz, Gladys Fehrenbach, Veronica Scanlon, Arthur Schefter, Rita Weiss, Louisa Lippert, Frances Ernst, Wilbert Weiler, Tom Rishenbach, Clement Wilhelm, Mary Hauck, Beatrice Klein.

Jun. III. — Elizabeth O'Connor, Albert Weiler, Fred Lewin, Florence Obrecht, Christella Schnurr, Gladys Jarvis, Violet Lumley, Andrew Hoch, Daria Waechter, Henry Flach.

Sen. II. — Clarence Weiler, Edwin Schmidt, Herbert Schnurr, Clarence Hesch, Eleanora Weber, Edwin Weiler, Loretta Schnett, Rita Scanlon, Edna Sutter, Violet Freiburger, Cyril Oberle, Aloysius Zettler.

Jun. II.—Loretta Kuenneman, Norman O'Neil, Laverne Yaeck, Mary Weber, Arthur Sutter, Willard Walker, John Sweeny, Clara Giesler, Hilda McNamara, Beatrice Lumley Gladys Eckenswiller, Harry Oberle.

Sen. I. — Harold Schiestel, Rita Waechter, Cleophie Weiler, Leona Waechter, Norman Freiburger, Albert Batte, Agnes Weber, Gerard Ernewein.

Jun. I.—Albert Giesler, Teresa Meyer, Olive Hesch, Joseph Lippert, Maria Ernewein, Bernard Schnurr, Kelly Lettner, Roy Walker, Harold Schnurr, Vera Oberle, Melinda Ernest, Lillian Freiburger, Arthur Klein,

Application To Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $41,000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $41,000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows: and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

Former consolidated debt	$ 10575 72
Sewers	4907 11
Waterworks	13796 08
General Improvement	7510 20
Bonus Loans	1096 38
Public Library	1612 10
Floating debt	1821 39
	$41000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 10th day of February A. D. 1915

ASK EXTREME MEASURES.

At a mass meeting of temperance workers of London in Dundas Centre Methodist church Wednesday night a resolution was adopted calling upon the Dominion Government to immediately suspend all licenses for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages as a means to the conservation of grain, the prohibition in question to remain operative until the close of the war. Another resolution called upon the Ontario Government to cancel all bar, shop and club licenses until the end of the war.

HEY, RUBE'

Waal, there ain't nothin' like travelin' fer edukatin' a feller's brain box. Ef a man wasn't never to travel he'd never know no hin' nohow. Now take me. I never knew a blessed thing till I started to travel. Yes, sure, I heard about this here rube carnival yesterday, an' I sez to myself sez I, by heck! I'm goin' to see these here Walker on rubes ef it costs me all of 75 cents. Our folks lives at Cargill, all of 8 miles from Walkerton, an' I wouldn't like to eggsagerat, but I'll bet I've been there on the cars nigh onto 3 times in 7 year. Gosh! talk ebout travellin' I guess that's goin' some. I've got now that I know darn near every conductor on the railroad. Pap an maw come down to the deepo to see me off, an' I tell you maw felt pesky bad, an' she cried all fired. But pop he sez, "Let the dern fool go ef he wants to. Likely as not he'll get smashed up or lost, we don't care if he do. Waal, I got on the train an' the conductor he comes right up to me an' sez: "Waal, Rube whar be you goin'?" I sez. "How'd you know my name be Rube?" He sez, "I guest it." "Then," sez I "Guess whar I'm goin'." Some hot comeback, wasn't it? Waal, we got to Walkerton, an' by gosh I tell she's some town. I must have walked around fer all of 20 minutes before I got back to where I started, then I seed a feller I thought was Cy Parkins, an' he come up to an' sez, "Hello, Rube?" I sez, "Hello, yourself." An' he sez, "Hello" again. I guess he thought I wuz a telephone. "Goin' to the carn-i-val?" sez he: "Your right" sez I. "Come on" sez he "You'll get the first prize." Waal, sir, I goes along with the feller an' we got to a barn with ice on the floor, an' by gosh there must'er been nigh onto 300 people in there, I guess all the people in Walkerton wuz in that there barn. Some of them had their store close on but lots of em was dressed just like they had come from work. One little girl she toke my eye she did, an' I goes up an' asks her for a skate. She told me her name wuz Sis Hopkins, an' by heck they give her the prize fer bein' the best looking girl at the carn-i-val. They'd races to, I pretty near beat a feller named Pleskey, but I fell down the first time round or else I might've won. Anyway he got the prize, tho everybody sez I wuz the best skater. A kid named Small won another race, I could have beet him only I went round the wrong way. A girl called Norma Tough got another prize. She looked tough alright to, I guess that's why they gave it to her. I think they was givin' prizes to everyone only me. A feller named Sillers got another. They didn't give me nothin'. There was a big hockey match too, between the Fluffy Ruffles and the Sufferyet. Gee, but it sure was a game! Them girls can play hockey. The Ruffles won by 2-2. Waal, I come right away after the game an' I tell yer I wuz a big man round home after bein' in society like that, so I thought, Mr. Editor, I weed tell yer all about it.

—Hiram Hayseed

THE WINNING SOLDIERS.

Victory through the grace of God
O'er Death and Hell and Sin,
Soldiers of the Cross of Christ,
Assuredly shall win.
Their Captain keeps them faithful,
And doth their strength increase.
Onward they move in triumph
And gain Eternal peace.
Against the powers of darkness
The armies of the Lord
Equipt with royal armour,
The Spirit and Word.
Thus fitted for the battle,
No foe can them withstand,
They struggle in the conflict
And gain Emmanuel's Land.
Then clothed in robes of whiteness,
And crowns of glory given,
They praise the name of Jesus
Forever more in Heaven.
And with the ransomed nations,
Redeemed from every zone,
They blend their songs with Angles
Before Jehovah's Throne.

—T. T., Brant, Feb, 1915

SPRING GOODS Coming With a Rush

NOW is the time to look after your Spring sewing and we have just received the most attractive and dainty assortment of wash materials for waists and dresses we have ever shown.

Plain and Striped Galatea—One of the best washing and wearing materials, all new designs at 15c. yd.

Beautiful Sheer Crepes, Mulls and Muslins— Soft clinging fabrics at 12½c. 15c. 25c. and 50c. per yard.

Paillette Silks, Duchess Crepes and Evliennes at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

Prints and Ginghams in great variety—guaranteed to wash and wear--Come and see the choice patterns we are showing, 10c. 12½c. 15c. and 25c. per yd.

In House Furnishings we are out early for your trade this season. The best selection we have ever shown in Rugs and Squares — Tapestry, Brussels, Wilton and Axminster. All sizes at most reasonable prices.

NOW is the time to see these goods before
assortments are broken. You will be
amply repaid for the time it takes
to look through them.

McBurney & Co.

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM BILDSTEIN OF THE TOWN OF WALKERTON IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, BLACKSMITH INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has this day made an assignment to me under R. SO Cap 134 of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The said Creditors are notified to meet at my office on the corner of Durham and Victoria street in the said town of Walkerton on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1915 at one o'clock in the afternoon to receive a statement of affairs to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee before the date of said meeting.

Notice is hereby given that after the twenty fourth day of March 1915, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Insolvent among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given to him.

And the Assignee will not be liable for any part of the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have had notice.

S. A. Rife,
Assigne

Dated at Walkerton, Feb. 27th. 1915.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	".......	53
Wheat	"	"	1,20	to.......	1 25
Barley	"	"	60	to.......	65
Potatoes	"	bag	60	".......	50
Butter	"	lb.	25	".......	26
Eggs	"	doz.	25	".......	28
Chicken	"	lb.	12	".......	14
Ducks	"	"	10	".......	11
Turkeys	"	"	15	".......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

For Sale By

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV–No 10

WA KERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 11th 1915–8 PAGES

"PENSLAR"

NUTRIENT EMULSION OF OLIVE OIL

with Cod Liver Extract and Hypophosphites. An ideal food tonic, combining with pure olive oil, the active constituents of Cod Liver Extracts together with salts rich in the phosphorus, which is essential to building nerve and brain tissue, used in wasting diseases, General Debility, Chronic Coughs and where a body building tonic is required.

Full formula printed on each package of "Penslar" medicinal preparations.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agent

SPRING MEDICINES

"NYAL'S"

Spring Tonic

Blood Purifier

Sarsaparilla

$1.00 a bottle at

SIEVERIGHT'S DRUG—STORE

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller · Walkerton

Ladies!

Easter will soon be here. Don't put off calling and looking over our samples. No trouble to show our styles or fabrics. You are under no obligations to order if you do not see what pleases you. We are here to serve you.

We guarantee our tailoring and know you will never regret ordering one of our suits, skirts, one-piece dresses or coats.

Don't envy the smartly dressed woman. Become smartly dressed by placing your order with us.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

"Looking back I see [illegible] saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers [illegible]

Walkerton [illegible] stubborn cases [illegible] in.

[illegible]

Consultation [illegible]

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects;—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY

Principal Walkerton

FOR

ICE CREAM

GO TO

Erdman's PHONE No. 190

Read McBurney's ad.

Wednesday next is St. Patricks Day.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Try McIlwain's for home made sausage.

Order your spring suit now at McBurney's.

Stylish spring shirts this week at McBurney's.

It is stated that there are 30,000 men out of work in Toronto.

Mr. Jack Hartman of Clifford was here on business on Monday.

The new ladies spring coats and suits are here.—Stephan Bros.

McIlwain has opened up a meat market in Schnurr's old stand.

New up-to-date styles in Womens fine shoes at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Archie Ferguson has accepted a position as apprentice at H. A. Havill's.

Mr. Harvey Grant, of Paisley, was a visitor at Mr. Frank Rennie, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ernie Hugill of Quebec was a guest at the home of Mr. E. Myles last week.

Imported linoleums in new black tile & carpet patterns. — Stephan Bros.

Don't forget the supper at the Soldies Aid Tea Room on St. Patrick's Day.

Womens $3.50 and $4.00 tan shoes clearing at $2.15.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

R. E. Truax, M. P., who has been attending Parliament spent the week end here.

Masterful styles in spring suits for the stylish young fellows. — Stephan Bros.

Mr. Ed Schnurr of the Bell Telephone staff at Orangeville spent Sunday in town.

Messrs. Jno. Kreuger and Harry Buchlow were visiting in Guelph on Monday.

Mrs. Critchison will not receive on Wednesday next, or again, before leaving town.

Mens $4.50 and $5.00 tan shoes clearing at $3.15 in the window.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Miss Vadie Colwell, of Durham was a guest at the home of Mr. S. A. Rife, last week.

Mr. Hugh Walford of Berlin spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford.

Messrs. T. A. and A. E. Carswell moved their household effects to Elora during the past week.

Miss Cappie Spence was home from Toronto University over the week-end.—Southampton Beacon.

For tired, aching, tender feet try a pair of Dr. Reeds cushion shoes, sold at Ramsays Shoe Store

Handsome new floor rugs in velvet, Brussel and Tapestry qualities at close prices. Stephan Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Nelson, of Elsinore, are guests at the home of License Inspector Jos. White.

Reduced round trip rates to west going each Tuesday. Enquire at C. P. R. town office.—Hunter's Drug Store.

Mr. Oliver McConnel having sold his farm, is moving to town and has rented the house lately occupied by Mr N. M. Critchison.

We would be pleased to have you give us a call and I will do our best to please you.—McIlwain, butcher, Schnurrs old Stand.

Mr. Hil. Sparling formerly employed by Wingefelder & Kreuger, has accepted a position with Mr. McIllwain, Walkerton's new butcher.

Messrs. John Vincent and Arthur Groves, returned to Kerrobert, Sask., on Tuesday, after spending the winter at the latter's home in Glamis

We buy nothing but the best and always have the best that can be had for our customers, give us a trial order. — McIlwain, butcher, Schnurr's old stand

Mr. Arthur Cryderman of the Merchants bank staff at Sarnia arrived here on Saturday and will spend three weeks holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cryderman.

In a game of hockey played at the rink on Monday afternoon, the team from the third form of the highschool defeated a septette picked from the balance of the school, by 7-5.

It should be remembered that all "Big Grocers" sell almost exclusively —first class goods. Their reputation demands that they do—The leading grocery is The People's Grocery, Walkerton. -Goode & McKay.

Privates R. Addley, Symon Small, Norm and Philip Denny of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday at their homes here. The boys, to all of whom soldiering is a new experience, are enjoying life at the mobilization camp.

Miss Emma Inglis who has been visiting at the home of her brother at Maple Hill for the past two months, left on Monday to visit relatives in Peterboro before returning to the West. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Clara E. Inglis as far as Peterboro.

The Telescope will give a short article on page 4 each week of one of the Countries at war, or likely to become involved, that will no doubt be of interest to our readers, at this time, on account of the Allies' fleets bombarding the Forts in the Dardanells. Turkey will be the subject this week.

Mr. Geo. Kingsbury of the Machine Gun Section of the 18th Battalion of the second Canadian Contingent training at London, renewed acquaintances here on Tuesday. Mr. Kingsbury informed us that this would probably be his last visit to Walkerton as there is no doubt but that the second contingent will sail for England in the immediate future.

Eat drink and be merry. Enjoy life while you live, for you'll be a long time dead. Man wants but little here below—except when it comes to the matter of eating, and then he wants plenty of it and of "high class Order." There is no dread of ordering your groceries at our up-to-date store.—Good & McKay.

On Sick List.

Mr. Peter Todd, Walkerton's Assessor has been very ill during the past few days, but is now improving.

Bought Coal Business.

Mr. Alex Ernest has purchased the coal business of Mr. E. J. Skelton and will conduct that business in the future.

Wanted

All kinds of cast scrap iron at The Walkerton General Casting Foundry station road. The highest prices will be paid. S. Ellinghausen.

Hockey Match!

At Mildmay on Friday evening at 7.30, Cargill vs Walkerton PRINTERS This will be a good game. Everybody come. Admission 15c.

St. Patrick's Supper.

The young ladies of the Soldiers Aid Tea Room are giving a supper on St. Patrick's Day from 5 to 9, meats, salads, jellies, etc. Price 25c. Don't miss it.

Lost.

Lost in or near R. C. Church Walkerton, an amethyst rosary with a gold chain and cross. Finder please leave with caretaker of church or at Telescope office.

Logging Bee.

Mr. Joseph Fritz of Chepstow, held a logging bee on Monday, some twelve of his neighbors assisting him in drawing pine logs from his farm to the R. E. Truax & Son factory here.

Election in June.

Rumors emanating from authoritative sources state that the Dominion Government is preparing for an early election. The date has not been set but it will probably be during the month of June.

Millinery! Millinery!

Mrs. Porteous has Miss Barr in charge of her Millinery Parlor and will hold her millinery openings, on Thursday, Mar. 11th, and following days. All are cordially invited,

Mrs. M. Porteous.

Notice!

All outstanding accounts of the old firm of Pletsch & Searle must be paid by April 1st. When all unpaid accounts will be placed in other hands for collection. H. Pletsch will accept payment to the above date.

Removing The Ice.

Owing to the approach of spring and the continued mild weather, Mr. Clark has decided to remove the ice from the rink, roller skating will be recommenced. The ice will probably be taken out early next week.

Special Meetings Continue.

The special evangelistic meetings in the Baptist and Christian church are continued all this week. Song service commences each evening at 7.15 public service at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

~~Sold Farm.~~

Mr. Jno. Foster of the South Line, Brant, disposed of his farm this week. Mr. Wm Ernest, of town, son of Mr. Jno. Ernest bought fifty acres and will reside on the property and Mr. Jos. Tanner purchased the remaining twenty-five acres.

Bought Army Horses.

Messrs. Dr. Tamlin and Col. McEwen of London, were here on Tuesday purchasing horses for army purposes. Of some forty animals offered sixteen were accepted and purchased. These horses, for which excellent prices were paid were shipped to London yesterday.

License Commissioners Meet.

A meeting of the License Board of Commissioners of South Bruce is called for Saturday afternoon next, at one o'clock, in the Central Hotel. There is nothing important on the slate to date and it is expected that nothing but regular business will be transacted.

Methodist Church.

Next Sunday night, March 14th, a song service will be held in honor of the memory of the late Fanny Crosby the noted hymn writer. Selections from her hymns will be used and a sketch of her life and work will be given by the pastor. You are invited to come and enjoy a pleasant and profitable service.

Letter Sent Here.

A letter for Mr. Robt Muir, sent in care of the Telescope was received at this office some time ago and, as that gentleman is unknown to us and has not called, the letter has not been delivered. If any of our readers are aware of who Mr Muir is, we would be pleased if they would inform us so that the letter could be forwarded to him.

Appointed Instructor.

Mr. W. J. McNally received a letter from his son Capt. Arthur McNally who is with the first Canadian Contingent, last week. Capt. McNally is still in England having been appointed a special instructor by the military authorities and will be on duty at Cardar Barracks, Tedworth, a suburb of London where he will be engaged in training recruits.

New English prints, shirtings and cottonades. Special values for your spring sewing.—Stephan Bros.

$900 For Red Cross.

Mr. K. M. Tayler, secretary-treasurer of the local Red Cross Society sent a cheque to the Hon. Treasurer of the Society in Toronto for the sum of $900 this week. This amount represents the collections, donations and moneys raised in various ways for this work since the organization of the local society.

Curling

In the second round of the senior skip competition for the Cargill trophy F. W. Lippert defeated I. H. McNamara by one shot and A. Collins won from A. E. McNab by seven. This leaves Collins and Lippert to play the finals and these games will be arranged as soon as weather permits. The junior skips have been chosen and will play for the gold medal this week. The local curlers expect to conclude this season's playing with games with Mildmay and Durham.

Death of Mrs. Muter.

After a long illness, death came on Wednesday morning to Mrs. Muter, who has during the past two years been living with her daughter, Mrs G. Schwindt. The deceased was 68 years of age. She was a resident of Hanover for a great many years and the remains are being taken to that town today (Thursday) for burial. Mrs Schwindt has the sympathy of many friends in her bereavement.

Is Recovering.

Last week we reported the serious illness of Mr William Ferguson who was recently brought to his home here from Niagara Falls. Contrary to the report which reached us, Mr. Ferguson is not suffering from consumption of the bowels, but has adhesions, which disease is not so dangerous, and from which, his father, Chief Ferguson, we are pleased to report, informs us that he is recovering.

Sneaking Young Men.

We have been informed that two of our young men make a practice of sneaking around and peeking in bedroom windows when people are retiring. Perhaps they are not aware of the seriousness of their act. We would warn them to be very careful in the future, as the parties are known and if we here of any further trouble their names will be published and they will be handed over to the authorities to be dealt with.

Already in England.

Part of the second Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force is already in England having left Canada quietly on February 22nd and arrived safely in England some days later. No announcement was made of the sailing by the press until the troops had landed on British soil. These men were mostly from Toronto and Quebec. It is expected that the remainder of the contingent will sail shortly as every preparation has been made at London and Toronto for breaking camp at a moment's notice.

Presentation and Address.

On Wednesday evening of last week Mrs. L. C. Benton entertained the members of the choir of the Methodist church at the Soldier's Aid Tea Room. A dainty tea was served and a pleasant time enjoyed. The choir made use of the occasion to present Mr. N. Critchison the choir leader who is soon to leave for Berlin, and Mr. Langham who departs soon for the old land with complimentary addresses and suitably engraved umbrellas. A hearty vote of thanks was presented by Rev. Mr. Walker and Mrs. Skeleton, to Mr. and Mrs. Benton for their kindness and hospitality.

Indecent Assault Charge.

Chief Ferguson was in Mildmay and surrounding district on Saturday last serving summonses in connection with a police court case. This was another indecent assault case, the defendant being, Mr. Schmidt, a cattle buyer of Mildmay, the information being laid against him by Miss Aggie Harrison, daughter of a farmer residing near that village. The hearing of the charge was set for Monday afternoon, but on arriving here an amicable settlement was arrived at by the parties without a trial, the defendant paying all costs.

Transformer Burned Out.

During the removal of several trees at the Methodist parsonage on Saturday last, one of them in falling came in contact with the wires of the Walkerton Electric Light and Power Co., breaking them, and making a short circuit which resulted in the burning out of one of their large transformers. As a result of this, a section of the town was in darkness on Saturday night. Mr. Pengelly, the caretaker who was felling the trees, attributes the accident to the high wind which forced the tree in the opposite direction to which it should naturally have fallen, but the company claim it was the result of carelessness, as Mr. Pengelly had been warned with regard to the danger some time previous to the accident, and they will in all probability ask the church for damages sustained which are placed at between three and four hundred dollars.

Groceries, fruits, vegetables, and fish, a large up-to-date stock of the finest and freshest goods the market affords. They are as fresh as an Easter breeze and have a flavor that would please the most particular person "Hello 67" That's the People's Grocery, Walkerton.—Goode & McKay.

Piano Tuning.

D. C. Wilson, piano tuner will be in Walkerton about the 15th, of March. Orders may be left with Mr. Robt. Richardson or Mr. Eli Myles.

The Irony of It!

Some time ago a Board of Trade was organized in Walkerton, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the town in industrial matters and also to advocate the 'Keep the Dollar at Home' slogan. In these matters and particularly the latter, they had the local papers behind them and the press devoted column after column of their space in endeavoring to educate Walkertonians to deal with the home merchant and forget the big mail order house. Imagine then the discomfiture of the local editor on being handed an item to be published gratis, written on Board of Trade stationery which was printed in an out of town office! The irony of it has almost made the Walkerton printers weep. Boo! hoo!!

Moving to Farm.

Mr. Frank Rennie is a firm believer in the "back to the land" movement, and is not only advocating it, but is about to put into practice that which he preaches, having decided to move from Walkerton to his excellent 150 acre farm in Brant, two miles west of town, and will move with his family to his new abode on Tuesday of next week. Mr. Rennie will complete his term as member of the town council, but in the future will be much missed in municipal affairs he having been a judicious and conscientious worker in the interests of the municipality while serving at the council board. What is Walkerton's loss, however, will be Brant's gain, for undoubtedly Mr. Rennie will become interested in the municipal affairs of the township and his many friends in Walkerton hope to see him rise to greater heights in township politics. Mr. Rennie has rented his residence on Victoria St. to Mr. Robt Irwin horse-buyer of Ripley, who will move here shortly.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. All members were present with the exception of Mayor Lippert who was on the sick list, Councillor Frank Rennie being chosen to occupy the chair of honor at the head of the table which he did very capably.

The usual number of accounts were submitted to the council, and these included one from the County of Bruce for some $2500.00 which was the town's share in the cost of adding the span to the west end bridge. The council decided to submit a by-law to the ratepayers, to extend the payment of this account over a period of twenty years.

The clerk was also instructed to prepare a by-law for the raising of $5000.00 which amount is to be expended in drilling wells and making the proposed extension to the waterworks system in the west ward. These by-laws will probably be combined in one and will be submitted to the people in April.

Tenders for oil to be used on the streets this year were received from all the leading Canadian Oil Co'ys, that of the Imperial Oil Company at 6c. per gallon being accepted. This is a reduction of about one cent per gallon on the price paid last year.

In connection with the street oiling blank petition forms are being printed for the use of the residents; and those who wish to have the street on which their property fronts, oiled, should secure one of these forms at as early date as possible. The council have also decided to pass a by-law under the Local Improvement Act calling for the annual oiling of Durham Street.

Mayor Lippert, Reeve McNab and Clerk Collins were appointed a committee to go to Toronto and interview the Legislature in connection with the consolidation of the town's debenture debt. The bill has received its first reading.

With regard to the water-works system, it was decided to place meters in the hotels, the Egg and Dairy and the brewery, the rate being fixed at 18c for the first 100,000 gallons, 15c for the second and 12c for each additional 100,000. This will considerably increase the revenue from this department. The council are also preparing to take all steps necessary during the coming spring and summer to prevent waste and conserve the town's water supply. The new electric pump has been installed and is now in operation at the pumping station and it is expected that the contractor will be here shortly and get the ground ready for drilling the first artesian well.

Council adjourned to meet on the 22nd., inst which will be a special meeting, held to introduce by-laws and transact other special business.

Notice!

[illegible] Ernest has bought out E. J. Skelton's coal business and in future will be pleased to have a trial order.

Alex Ernest

Don't Swear At Operator.

Discouragement to the use of indecent, blasphemous or insulting language over the telephone is contained in an amendment to the Telephone Act which will shortly be submitted to the Legislature through the Department of the Attorney-General upon the recommendation of the Ontario Railway Board. The amendment stipulates a fine of $25 or thirty days in jail for all cases where the use of such language over the telepeone is proven either between customers or from a customer to an operator.

Printers Defeated.

The Printers hockey team journeyed to Cargill on Friday last to play the return game with the Cargill team and after a strenuous three-period game the score stood 7-7. Overtime was decided upon and after an additional thirty-five minutes of play the Cargill boys, who are a fast septette, were declared the winners, the score standing 10-9 in their favor. Mr. Bob Loughleen was the referee. Each of these teams has won a game and weather permitting, the championship will be decided in Mildmay on Friday by a sudden death game which is now being arranged.

Wiarton in Finals.

The famous Wiarton hockey team are now playing in the finals of the O. H. A. with Orillia. The first game was played in the latter town on Friday 1st and resulted in the defeat of Wiarton by 5-1. The return game is in progress in Wiarton as we go to press Wednesday night. A special was run from Listowel to the northern town and quite a number of Walkertonians took advantage of the opportunity to see the final game for the silverware, driving to Hanover and catching the special there. A special train is also being run from Owen Sound. The admission fee for the game was 50c, 75, and $1.00.

~~Walkerton 6, Mount Forest 4.~~

The exhibition hockey match played between Mount Forest and Walkerton Northern League teams, at the rink here on Thursday night, resulted in a win for the locals by a score of 6-4. The attendance was not as large as was expected and the game was somewhat listless, lacking the aggressive playing and excitement which characterized the league games. The teams lined up:—

WALKERTON		MOUNT FOREST
La France	goal	Hinchy
Welch	r d	Murphy
Heffernan	l c	Murphy
Rife	r	Duffield
H. Oberle	c	Hinchy
C. Oberle	l w	McNamara
Runstadtler	r w	Pennick

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

A town hockey league was formed this week, with seven teams in the competition for the championship, viz:—Bankers, Bobbin Factory, Printers, Business College, Knechtels, High School, and the 'Chosen Seven' (?) The opening games of the series were played on Tuesday evening The first game being between the Bankers and Bobbin Factory and resulted in a win for the former by 4-3. The teams lined up:—

BANKERS		BOBBIN FACTORY
Taylor	goal	McGregor
Nairn	r d	Runstadtler
Hepburn	l d	Kain
Oberle	r	Weiler
Murray	l	Haas
Hutchison	l w	Kain
Lucas	r w	Farror

Referee—Heffernan.

The High School and Knechtel teams then took the ice and after a strenuous hour's contest the latter were worsted, the score standing 8-2 against them. The teams:—

KNECHTELS		HIGH SCHOOL
Olbrecht	goal	Rennie
Wallace	r d	Rowland
F. Schefter	l d	Moore
Bauman	r	Eidt
O. Schefter	c	Scanlon
Yack	l w	Wilson
Reinhardt	r w	Skelton

Referee—H. Runstadtler.

The last game, the Chosen Seven (?) opposing the Business College was probably the best of the evening as these two teams were considered to be comprised of better players. However the Chosen Seven (?) easily defeated the B. C., the score at full time standing 4-1 in their favor. The teams:—

CHOSEN SEVEN		BUSINESS COLLEGE
McCartney	goal	Patterson
Rife	r d	LaFrance
Welch	l d	Heffernan
Truax	r	Moloney
Russell	c	Oberle
McKay	l w	Henderson
Henderson	r w	Belden

Referee—C. Oberle.

This leaves four teams still in the running, the three winners of Tuesday night and the Printers and the games for the championship will be played this week.

Old Country News

DUCKS AS SENTRIES.

The famous geese of the Capitol at Rome have found these descendants in Belgium. Two Belgian officers are the authority for the story.

Beyond Pervyse, a difficult country flooded two miles wide, where the official communique has lately reported some progress, there is a lonely chateau. It is a valuable supporting point and post of observation, and although it stands right out in front of the present German lines and is commanded by the fire of the Belgian artillery, it is, or was a few days ago, still occupied by an outpost of about fifteen Germans. The walls of the house have been knocked flat by shells, but the Germans live in comparative safety in the cellars, being revictualled and relieved at night.

It may be imagined that the Belgians have spared no effort to take this isolated advanced post, so valuable a look-out to the enemy. Night after night bodies of Belgian infantry have crept stealthily out towards it, hoping to rush the chateau with the bayonet by surprise.

And every time they have been defeated—by a flock of ducks! The farmyard still contains a number of these birds, and though the Germans would no doubt greatly appreciate them as a dish, they find them more valuable as sentries than roasted, for they invariably detect the approach of the attacking party and begin to quack loudly.

The approaches to the farm being limited by the floods, the little German garrison, thus warned in the style of the old legend, have always been able hitherto to beat off the attack.

BRAVEST DEED OF YEAR.

The Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year was on Tuesday week awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Edward J. Hales, chief officer of the steamship Minerie, of the Andrew Weir Line.

On June 2 last the Minerie ran into a violent typhoon in the Sea of Japan. At the height of the storm an upturned fishing schooner was sighted with four men clinging to her. In spite of the storm the Minerie rescued them and learned that a woman was pinned under the wrecked boat.

Hales immediately took an axe and leaped into the wild sea. At last he reached the boat and, clambering on to it, hacked a great hole through the side, through which he pulled the exhausted woman.

When the Minerie attempted to lower a boat to pick up the rescuer and rescued a great gust of wind blew the boat out to sea. Hales and the woman whose life he had saved were forced to cling to the upturned boat for nearly an hour, with the waves breaking over them.

At last the sea calmed and a boat was lowered.

ANOTHER V. C. HERO HONOURED.

Lance-Corporal F. W. Dobson, of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace, when His Majesty personally invested him with the Victoria Cross, shook hands with him and complimented him upon the conspicuous gallantry which had won him the coveted decoration.

Lance-Corporal Dobson is in England on leave, and when it became known at the Palace that he was to be in London, the King desired to take the opportunity of pinning on the V. C. As an officer concerned put it, "They managed to catch Dobson." The lance-corporal was in mufti, but was hurried off to headquarters and supplied with full dress uniform, in which he was conducted to Buckingham Palace by two officers of the Coldstream Guards.

FOUR FRENCH ALLIES.

The wife of M. Debreuil gave birth to quadruplets at St. Hilaire-de-Court, Vendee, France, on Jan. 7. News received in London was that the mother and all four children have been saved.

In compliment to the allies, the father has named them

Raymond (M. Poincare).
Elizabeth (Queen of the Belgians).
George (King of England).
Alexandra (the Czarina).

"Four children at a birth is, of course, very rare indeed," a physician at one of the great London hospitals stated, "but as an incident it pales into insignificance beside the fact that all four little ones are alive almost a month after birth. There could be no more apropos or more graphic illustration of the virility of new France than this triumphant and simultaneous entrance into the world of Raymond, Elizabeth, George and Alexandra."

"CATCH-MY-PAL" RECRUITING.

An interesting scheme to stimulate recruiting was adopted by Lieut.-Col. Haley, commanding the 2nd Barnsley Battalion, on Monday. The men had a holiday, and then entered into healthy competition in a "catch-my-pal" crusade. Though the total result of the effort will not be known until to-day, up to last evening 30 recruits had been received, and the total strength of the battalion now exceeds 400.

NOTES.

Col. Hall Walker, M. P., has accepted the mastership of the Cheshire Hounds.

Scottish coalmasters have advanced coal prices a further shilling per ton, making 3s. within two weeks.

As the result of a fire at Clun, Shropshire, the Six Bells Hotel and two adjoining houses have been burnt to the ground.

Walter Edwin Schofield, 44, was taken ill when watching the Bury and Bradford cup tie. A doctor advised his removal home, but he died in a taxi-cab.

The council of the Durham County Agricultural Society decided not to hold a show this year in consequence of the war.

The loss, with her crew of nine, is feared of the Grimsby trawler Balmoral, which has not been seen or heard of since Jan. 10, when she left port.

Thomas Black, a Crimean veteran, has died at Cloyne, County Cork, aged 80. He was with the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol, and has drawn a naval pension for 60 years.

Newcastle Corporation Trade and Commerce Committee is to ask the Council to sanction the spending of £81,000 on providing a new berth by extending the quayside eastwards.

As a result of the submarine raid in the Irish Sea, the London & North-western Railway Company have decided not to run any of their steamers between Holyhead and Irish ports.

Newcastle-on-Tyne licensing justices in the annual licensing sessions imposed only 70 per cent. of the possible compensation levy, and made an order for the closing of refreshment houses at 11 o'clock instead of 11.30.

Leaving out of calculation six pits closed down since the war began, work in the Northumberland pits last month was nearly as good as in January last year.

At Dunbar hiring market many farm servants who had been engaged by Haddingtonshire farmers at wages 2s above last year afterwards attended a recruiting meeting and enlisted.

One thousand workmen at a colliery, Midlothian, struck work in connection with a dispute as to wages rates of surfacemen, and laborers, who demand a shilling a day increase.

Various grades of shipyard workers are asking for an advance of 2s. a week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates on account of the increased cost of living, and a meeting with the Federation of Shipbuilding Employers is expected to take place shortly.

Ethel Stringer, eleven, who died on Wednesday week, was the 117th victim of the Hartlepool bombardment.

Alderman J. Royle, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, is dead.

The Rev. Ellis Edwards, D. D., principal of Bala Theological College, died recently, after a short illness.

The interment took place at Chapeltown, of Mr. Thomas Hobson, aged 77 years, of High Green, who had worked for the firm of Newton, Chambers & Co. for over 40 years.

Mr. John James Wheat, the oldest member of the legal profession in the Sheffield district, celebrated his [illegible] birthday. Ever since the middle of the 18th century there has been a Wheat practising in Sheffield as a solicitor.

The Church Army for the first time in its history held a conference in Sheffield. The conference, which concerned the Northern and Midland districts, was attended by about 250 captains and sisters, and interest was added to it by the happy circumstance that from a Sheffield man, the late Mr. Edgar Allen, the Army will shortly receive a handsome legacy.

For the post of borough engineer at Rotherham the following candidates have been selected to appear before the Council in committee: Mr. T. P. Collinge, Mansfield; Mr. H. Holmes, Ossett; and Mr. W. Shackleton, Nelson. Originally there were 38 applicants for the vacancy. The commencing salary offered is £500, rising to £700 per year.

It is estimated that 15 per cent. of the golfers in the Leeds and Bradford districts have joined the colors.

Damage estimated at nearly £20,000 was caused by a fire which broke out at the Midland Spinning Mills, Keighley.

Considerable alarm was experienced in the districts of Conisbro', Denaby, and High Melton, when shocks resembling those of an earthquake were felt. One pit owned by the Denaby and Cadeby Colliery Company is unworkable owing to the great number of falls.

At the annual meeting of the Hope Valley Branch of the Yorkshire Farmers' Union, Mr. E. Nicholson, of Brough, was elected president.

The Eyam Society for the Prosecution of Felons held its annual meeting at the Miners' Arms, when Mr. G. Hancock was re-elected president, Mr. E. Fentern secretary, and Mr. J. Harrison treasurer. It was the 103rd anniversary.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Palfreyman, of Bradwell, aged 74, who was one of the old lead miners.

The death has occurred of one of the best-known of Matlock residents in Mr. Charles H. Harris, at the age of 64. He was organist for 17 years at St. John's Church, Matlock Dale, and secretary of the Smedley Memorial Hydro-Hospital in Bank road.

Following close on the death of her daughter, Mathilde Debontte, aged 92 years, another Belgian refugee was interred at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Tideswell. The Rev. Father Ghislain, a Belgian priest, officiated. Two of deceased sons attended, as well as a number of other refugees.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on Edith Margaret Glenny, who died at Aldershot Hospital from burns caused by the ignition of a pint bottle of petrol. The flames enveloped the girl and were put out by her mother. The bottle had been placed on a gas stove shelf and had been brought by the young man, a sailor, to whom the girl was engaged, to clean her soldier-brother's tunic.

Two men, Arthur Hasler and Joseph Clarke, were driving in a cart across the causeway from the mainland at Maldon, Essex, to Northey Island, with two horses tied behind the cart when they were overtaken by the tide. Hasler and the two horses were drowned. Clarke saved himself, and a third horse was rescued by boat.

Skeletons of one female and four male have been found eighteen inches below the surface by men digging at [illegible], near Grimsby. The skeletons were well preserved, and one or two spear heads were found.

Archdeacon Vesey, owing to his advanced age, has tendered his resignation of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, after holding office for forty-one years. He has served in the diocese of Ely under five bishops.

Five workmen were severely burned in an explosion at the color-grinding works of Messrs. Read Holliday & Sons, Limited, of Huddersfield. One man, Fred Cann, died from his injuries.

Two boys were playing at [illegible] Grange, near [illegible], when one, Robert Albert Day, who was throwing away the [illegible], the other boy [illegible] got in the way of the pick, which penetrated his head, causing instant death.

As the result of the floods caused by the bursting of the Little Ouse River bank at Hockwold Fen on January 3rd, St. Peter's Mission Church, an iron structure erected in Methwold Parish six or seven years ago, collapsed. Most of the cottages in the flooded area also collapsed. Water is still rushing through the gap in the Little Ouse bank.

Miss Alice Butter, of Easton Hall, and another lady were driving from Dunmow, Essex, to [illegible] when the horse shied at a passing motor [illegible]. The trap was overturned and Miss Butter was thrown under the horse and killed.

The Norwich Liberal "Two Hundred" have selected Mr. Hilton Young as their candidate for a vacancy in the representation of the city, caused by the elevation of Sir Frederick Low to the Bench. Since war was declared Mr. Young has been serving as a lieutenant with the Grand Fleet and a letter was read from him in which he said his duty would still be with his ship, but he would feel it a keen honor, if elected, in his absence to represent the city.

The Prince of Wales has sent a communication to Nottingham thanking the city and county for their generous support to the National Relief Fund. £[illegible] has recently been contributed.

Going to the cupboard for a dose of bromide, Dr. Frank Broadbent, of The Old Hall, North Collingham, Notts, by mistake took the wrong bottle. At the inquest it was stated that Dr. Broadbent had been overworked owing to the excessive illness in the district and had suffered from insomnia and sleep-walking.

Mr. William Brooks, who was the captain of the gun from which the first shot was fired from the British flagship at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, died at Portsmouth.

A meeting of the Stoke-on-Trent Town Council was brought to a sudden end by the death of the deputy mayor, Alderman Frederick Geen, during a speech. Beginning life as a railway clerk, Mr. Geen established a wide accountancy business. During the visit of the King and Queen to North Staffordshire in 1913 their Majesties honored him at luncheon at his residence.

Mr. T. J. Williams, Barrister, has obtained a majority in the ballot of Swansea Parliamentary district Liberals, and will therefore be elected to the vacancy announced. He is the son of a former member for the constituency.

Greek Simplicity Society Woman's Fad

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

The Greek ideals of Isadora Duncan seem to have impressed themselves upon the modes of the season. Greek gowns made with tunic and cincture are the newest phase of fashion.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of Vanderbilt fame, appeared at the opera recently in one of the new Greek gowns. It was made of bottle green velvet and it was sleeveless as the robe of Aspasia, and Greek bands on the bodice was its only trimming.

◆

There is really some hope for the young man who admits there are a few things he doesn't know.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

[illegible]

Many people [illegible] that before they know it it has settled on their lungs.

[illegible]

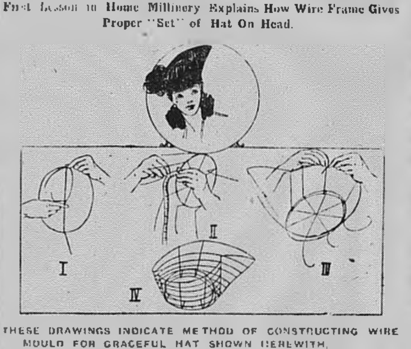
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

[illegible]

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best [illegible] for coughs and colds. [illegible] The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It's the Tilt of Your Hat That Tells, This Year

First Lesson in Home Millinery Explains How Wire Frame Gives Proper "Set" of Hat On Head.



THESE DRAWINGS INDICATE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING WIRE MOULD FOR GRACEFUL HAT SHOWN HEREWITH.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

You're ready for another hat, of course. Every woman wants something natty to tide over the time until Easter styles arrive.

But if you can't afford to buy a new hat, don't sit idly at home and wish for one to come drifting down on a snowflake. Why not try your hand at millinery? Start with the right materials, add brains and a little care, product: a smart late-winter chapeau!

A hat, like a house, depends largely on the foundation. You must make first of all a mould of wire. It is the [illegible] of the hat on the head which is extremely important in present styles, and to obtain the correct effect your wire frame should be carefully fitted.

Buy a bolt of frame wire and a pair of nippers. With a tape measure get the head size for your hat. Cut and fasten the wire with the nippers and then bend it so that it is a little longer than wide. For the average size head and worn in the prevailing style the hat will measure eight inches front to back and seven inches across.

Fasten a wire lengthwise from side to side and two more diagonally across to the foundation wire. The ends of all these wires are left quite long. As you work with these wires run your finger smoothly over each one to straighten it. This is very important as a means of keeping the shape accurate.

Bend back one inch on each wire. This bend starts the crown band (See Fig. 2.) A second wire is then tied around at this point.

The wire going around the edge of the brim of the hat pictured measures 36 1-2 inches. The loose wires are brought up to meet it and tied as in Fig. 3.

Directly in front the height measures 4 inches, at the back 5 1-2 inches, at the left side it is 6 1-2 inches, at the right side 2 3-4 inches. Of course, if this brim proves too high for becomingness it can be made a little narrower.

Where the dents in the brim are made and they can be done by placing the frame on the head and following the picture (Fig. 4) stay wires are run up and tied.

The frame cover, made of fine net or willow cloth, is formed on the wire mould. Directions for making it will be given in the next lesson.

Some Aids to Health

MENTAL HYGIENE.

In addition to the hardening of the body, the education of the child should include measures which increase the resistance of the child against pain and discomforts of various sorts.

Every child, therefore, should undergo a gradual process of "hardening" and be taught to bear with equanimity the pains and discomforts to which everyone sooner or later must be exposed.

What I have said about [illegible] cold baths, walking in all weather and at all temperatures, play and exercise in the open air, has a bearing on this point, for a child who has formed good habits in these various directions will have learned many lessons in the steeling of his mind to bear pain and to ignore small discomforts.

Physicians who work among nervous cases realize how often the child who has been too much protected from pain becomes the victim of nervous breakdown later in life.

The boy who learns to tumble in a gymnasium, to box and wrestle and keep his temper while engaging in these exercises will have subjected himself to a training which cannot help but stand him in good stead later on in life.

One reason why women are more prone in later life to nervousness than men lies in the lessened opportunities which girls have for bodily "hardening" in the games which they play and the life which they lead as children.

Particular care should be taken with young girls who show any tendency to nervousness to see to it that not too much concession is made to their likes and dislikes.

Nothing can be more harmful to them than the gratification of caprices.

Especially when a child shows a tendency to be annoyed by certain smells and tastes and to complain of fatigue or of sensitiveness to bright light, the family physician should be consulted and, provided no actual disease of the sense organs or brain is responsible, the process of "hardening" should at once be begun.

Neglected, it is surprising to what [illegible] such [illegible] may lead.

It takes very little time to satisfy the daily demands of your teeth and keep your mouth [illegible].

TEETH.

[illegible] teeth [illegible] properly.

Poor teeth result in poor digestion, disturbance of the entire digestive tract.

No child whose teeth are not qualified to perform the function required of them can be normally healthy, since so much depends upon proper digestion and the assimilation of good food.

Clean teeth are essential for the [illegible] of the health.

Teeth should be examined regularly and carefully.

Watch for [illegible].

[illegible] have them cleaned by a dentist every three months. In after years a good set of teeth will bless the grown man or woman.

False teeth makers thrive on those who neglect their teeth in youth.

It has been said that [illegible] destroy teeth and [illegible] as the destruction of the teeth themselves is the bad effect on general health during and after the process of decay.

Says an authority: "Lack of care of the mouth and its appendages is prejudicial to health in several ways.

"In the first place, a decaying tooth is always a menace, and especially when undergoing abscess [illegible] low the gums. Ulcerations, pyorrhoea, or Riggs' disease, and other infections of the root of the teeth are difficult of access and treatment, and for this reason are always to be regarded as a dangerous condition.

"Aside from the pain and suffering which these diseases of the teeth produce, we must not forget the possibility of direct infection.

"So-called blood poisoning and death have been frequently the result of diseased teeth. Some forms of inflammatory rheumatism are thought to be caused by the infection of pyorrhoea, and in general the health is injured in proportion as the teeth are affected."

A good joke and a hearty laugh are often more effective than a pill in aiding digestion.

ASPIRIN.

Few drugs compare with aspirin in the extent to which the public abuse it.

While the percentage of deaths traceable to aspirin are low, they are low because of the fact that its harmful effects are seldom recognized by the physician.

Before the outbreak of the war in Europe, aspirin was used more extensively, perhaps, than any one drug and even at the present high prices, there is probably no one drug which is in greater demand by the general public.

Aspirin may have a bad effect on the cells and organs [illegible] to. Aspirin is bad for nervous persons and the reaction from a heavy dose weakens resistance.

Is aspirin, used so freely by the public, a menace?

Yes.

There is little question of the harm accomplished by the persistent use of the drug.

However, there is much disagreement regarding the specific amount of harm accomplished.

The use of aspirin may lead to complicated disorders varying to a greater or less degree upon the state of health and condition of the person using it.

Deaths of human beings traced to aspirin are few, though the suffering often caused by its use is well known.

"The [illegible] in the fact that it is only too frequently impure in itself, that is, aspirin is often contaminated with [illegible] or other drugs which do harm.

"The phenomenal use of aspirin is [illegible].

[illegible] under a doctor's order.

"It is interesting in this connection to know that [illegible] ounces of aspirin are sold in the United States annually.

"It is the [illegible] which the public needs protection.

"The reason for this adulteration lies in the fact that the market price of aspirin has risen steadily and this has called forth dangerous substitutes and ineffective articles.

"Pains resulting from fevers," says a well-known physician, "are but a [illegible] resulting from bad air."

"NEW DENTISTRY.

New dentistry [illegible] "modern dentistry" [illegible] the most talked of thing to-day in medical and dental circles.

"Modern dentistry is almost exclusively concerned with the teeth. It seeks to save a tooth even though it is in the form of a "dead" set of roots to which a crown may be anchored.

The "new dentistry," on the other hand, has to do with the teeth as they are in general health.

So far as concerns the treatment and restoration of teeth that have not been killed and are embedded in healthy tissue, the "new" and the "modern" dentistry are practically in accord.

Beyond that point the ways part. The modernist thence proceeds to "kill the nerves" and to cap or crown while the holder of the new idea extracts and puts in a bridge. The dental result is the same in the two cases so far as chewing food is concerned, but the new dentist insists that he has performed the greater service because he has not only restored the mechanical means of mastication, but has also removed a menace to general health in the shape of a dead root.

New dentistry is a new field of co-operation between the two branches of the healing art. The physician who believes in it may appeal to the dentist as an aid to diagnosis and in dental surgery and the dentist who practices it may call in the physician on occasion to supplement the dental treatment.

The new dentistry begins with the established fact that general health depends upon the ratio between good germs and bad germs in the blood.

The blood in this aspect is like an organized city government. It has good citizens and bad citizens. From among its good citizens there are selected certain elements as police to combat the bad citizens. Some of the bad citizens may be highway robbers, some safe-blowers, some burglars.

If the burglars suddenly become unusually active and the police concentrate their forces against them, the field is left relatively more open for the hold-up men and the safe-blowers to go as far as they like.

In the blood the policemen are "antibodies" or antidotes in common parlance.

They are called out to destroy "injurious" germs in proportion as those germs are numerous and active.

A sudden increase in bad germs of one sort may give those antibodies so much to do that the bad germs of another sort may take advantage of the situation to increase their activity and win a victory.

The new dentists, analyzing the blind abscess at the root of a tooth, a little-[illegible] of bad germs.

Everybody knows what an ulcerated tooth means, but the X-ray shows that in many cases there is an unsuspected abscess at the tooth roots.

It may have caused no local pain, but if it is there it is surely breeding bad germs which pass on into the blood imposing a strain upon the antibodies which may give other bad germs their opportunity.

Thus, the overload imposed upon the police forces of the blood by an abscessed tooth may lower the patient's resistance to a [illegible] in that [illegible] to disease.

Three generations ago, false teeth were very common. Old teeth made way for full sets of false teeth. Since this practice was superseded by the modern practice of retaining the old roots as anchors for crowns, there has been a remarkable increase in the modern diseases.

This is why the new dentist extracts and bridges in cases where the modern dentist puts a crown on the dead root.

Don't treat measles lightly. Its after effects are likely to be dangerous. Weakened lungs and disease of the ear often result from measles.

RESISTANCE.

Some have held that disease weeds out the race of undesirables. They claim that the race is stronger for the weeding out process. This view will hardly accord with the fact that many diseases choose the strong and then when afflicted with it the death rate among the strong is greater than among the weak.

Typhoid fever is such a disease.

The chances of exposure for young male adults are ten to one. It is a peculiar fact that with typhoid fever the strong man dies from the fight he puts up.

Fire is the best of disinfectants. Burn the waste that accumulates in the kitchen or about the house—then the disease germs can't spread.

◆

WINTER RAIN.

[illegible]

◆

Disinfect the Sickroom

Thorough cleansing and disinfecting of the sick room should take place before it is again occupied by children, and it should remain "open" at least two weeks. The best home disinfectant is sunshine and fresh air. Scrub, wash and wipe with soap and water and leave the windows and doors wide open, so the wind can have free play.

◆

A long standing complaint—"[illegible] up front."

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mrs. Victor H. McNeills, Sand Point, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. [illegible] a friend of mine, from Toronto, [illegible] Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him a great good for his stomach. I used several vials and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to anyone suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Robbed By Law Of Eight Years

Two or three years ago by the confession of another prisoner a convict in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary was released after having served more than twenty years of a life sentence. He had been convicted of murdering a fellow workman during labor troubles in a big manufacturing establishment, and though loudly protesting his innocence a jury found him guilty.

During his imprisonment his wife died. He left the penitentiary penniless, but through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie he was sent back to his old home in Austria, a middle aged man, broken in health and not with kindly thoughts of the Government that had taken from him his liberty for half of his lifetime.

There was at the time considerable criticism of the State of Pennsylvania for not doing something to repair the injury it had done to an innocent man. New Jersey now has a similar case and there is considerable interest being manifested concerning the action the Legislature will take, if any.

Eight years ago a murder was committed at Califon, a Hunterdon county, and John E. Schuyler, a stone mason, was indicted for the crime. About the only basis for the indictment was the fact that he had several years before the murder quarrelled with and made threats against Manning Riley, the dead man. There was no other clue, and the Prosecutor of the Pleas, having convinced himself that Schuyler was guilty, set out to convince the jury.

This he did. Former Justice Alfred Reed, who presided at the trial, privately told his friends that he was not satisfied with the verdict, but the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty it remained for him to pass the death sentence. When a few weeks later a petition was sent to Gov. Stokes asking him to grant a respite Justice Reed informed the Governor of his doubt and as a result Schuyler's sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life.

Before this his day of execution had been twice fixed, and except for the two reprieves granted by Gov. Stokes Schuyler would have been the last man hanged in New Jersey. He escaped this distinction, but from January 29, 1907, until December 23, 1914, he was in jail or prison.

Now what will the State of New Jersey do for this innocent man who was deprived of his freedom for nearly eight years? There was always a doubt as to his guilt; but the doubt was removed more than two years ago, when Frank Burd, a prisoner in the Hunterdon county jail, told his jailer that he and not Schuyler had killed Riley.

Even then nobody seemed to interest himself in the prisoner, until a local newspaper published a statement that a [illegible] was current that Burd had [illegible], and demanded that something be done to set at rest the rumor. The story was verified by the Sheriff and Judge Richard S. Kuhl, but when Burd found that he might place his own life in jeopardy by sticking to his confession he repudiated it.

Then Constable Joseph McConnell undertook to corroborate the story that Burd told his jailer, and after five months' work succeeded in doing so. When he placed his evidence before Burd the latter renewed his confession. Then a number of influential [illegible] became interested and [illegible] by a new Grand Jury.

In the meantime Burd had been sent to State prison for carrying concealed weapons. When he was assured that any confession he might make would not be used against him, he made affidavit to the truth of his original story, for which abundant corroboration had been found.

For some reason Prosecutor Large was anxious that Schuyler should be hanged. Whether it was prejudice or professional pride has never been explained; but as he was a young practitioner at the time of the trial the belief is that he entertained the average prosecutor's desire to convict, and had worked himself into the belief that Schuyler was guilty.

GOT AID OF PASTOR.

At any rate, when the case was pending before the Court of Pardons seven years ago Prosecutor Large wrote to the Rev. Baker T. Smith, pastor of the Fox Hill Presbyterian Church, urging him to arouse the citizens living adjacent to the scene of the murder to demand that Schuyler be executed. Then the State witnessed the strange spectacle of a delegation of "church people" coming to Trenton to demand of Gov. Stokes that the Court of Pardons keep its hands off and that the death penalty be inflicted upon the condemned man.

Last September twenty-seven newspaper owners signed Schuyler's application for a pardon on the ground that he was innocent and that another had confessed to the crime. Former Governor Stokes, who twice granted reprieves, also signed, and Justice Reed wrote to the Court of Pardons, declaring his doubt of Schuyler's guilt and asserting that he had so informed the court when it ordered [illegible] sentence commuted to life imprisonment in 1907.

Even now Schuyler would probably be in prison and the Burd confession entirely ignored but for the interest of a young Philadelphia reporter who attended the trial and was convinced that the purely circumstantial evidence produced, and there was nothing else, was by no means conclusive of guilt. He it was who induced the newspaper publishers to sign the petition for pardon, he it was who met Schuyler when he was set free, just before Christmas, and he will find employment for the released man.

Schuyler has been making a calculation of his financial losses since his arrest and finds that they amount to $13,010. He had $1,000 in the bank at the time he was arrested and owned a house on which there was a mortgage. The money was spent in his defense; the mortgage was foreclosed and $1,500 equity in the house went; he borrowed $1,000 to pay his lawyers; spent $500 in his efforts to regain his liberty; lost $250 worth of tools and he could have earned $8,640 working at his trade as stone mason during the time he was in prison, at least that is what was paid to the man who took his place.

The State of New Jersey cannot pay him for the suffering he endured, for the loss of eight years of liberty, for the anguish of mind when he learned that his wife had died and a sister had gone insane while he was in prison; for the suffering and humiliation of his daughter, but it can make good his money loss.

Old Country News

DUCKS AS SENTRIES.

The famous geese of the Capitol at Rome have found these descendants in Belgium. Two Belgian officers are the authority for the story.

Beyond Pervyse, a difficult country flooded two miles wide, where the official communique has lately reported some progress—there is a lonely chateau. It is a valuable supporting point and post of observation, and although it stands right out in front of the present German lines and is commanded by the fire of the Belgian artillery, it is, or was a few days ago, still occupied by an outpost of about fifteen Germans. The walls of the house have been knocked flat by shells, but the Germans live in comparative safety in the cellars, being revictualled and relieved at night.

It may be imagined that the Belgians have spared no effort to take this isolated advanced post, so valuable a look-out to the enemy. Night after night bodies of Belgian infantry have crept stealthily out towards it, hoping to rush the chateau with the bayonet by surprise.

And every time they have been defeated—by a flock of ducks! The farmyard still contains a number of these birds, and though the Germans would no doubt greatly appreciate them as a dish, they find them more valuable as sentries than roasted, for they invariably detect the approach of the attacking party and begin to quack loudly.

The approaches to the farm being limited by the floods, the little German garrison, thus warned in the style of the old legend, have always been able hitherto to beat off the attack.

BRAVEST DEED OF YEAR.

The Stanhope gold medal for the bravest deed of the year was on Tuesday week awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Edward J. Hales, chief officer of the steamship Minerle, of the Andrew Weir Line.

On June 3 last the Minerle ran into a violent typhoon in the Sea of Japan. At the height of the storm an upturned fishing schooner was sighted with four men clinging to her. In spite of the storm the Minerle rescued them and learned that a woman was pinned under the wrecked boat.

Hales immediately took an axe and leaped into the wild sea. At last he reached the boat and, clambering on to it, hacked a great hole through the side, through which he pulled the exhausted woman.

When the Minerle attempted to lower a boat to pick up the rescuer and rescued a great gust of wind blew the boat out to sea. Hales and the woman whose life he had saved were forced to cling to the upturned boat for nearly an hour, with the waves breaking over them.

At last the sea calmed and a boat was lowered.

ANOTHER V. C. HERO HONORED.

Lance-Corporal F. W. Dobson, of the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace, when His Majesty personally invested him with the Victoria Cross, shook hands with him and complimented him upon the conspicuous gallantry which had won him the coveted decoration.

Lance-Corporal Dobson is in England on leave, and when it became known at the Palace that he was to be in London, the King desired to take the opportunity of pinning on the V. C. As an officer concerned put it, "They managed to catch Dobson." The lance-corporal was in mufti, but was hurried off to headquarters and supplied with full dress uniform, in which he was conducted to Buckingham Palace by two officers of the Coldstream Guards.

FOUR FRENCH ALLIES.

The wife of M. Debreuil gave birth to quadruplets at St.-Hilaire-de-Voust, Vendee, France, on Jan. 7. News received in London was that the mother and all four children have been saved.

In compliment to the allies, the father has named them

Raymond (M. Poincare),
Elizabeth (Queen of the Belgians),
George (King of England),
Alexandra (the Czarina).

"Four children at a birth is, of course, very rare indeed," a physician at one of the great London hospitals stated, "but as an incident it pales into insignificance beside the fact that all four little ones are alive almost a month after birth. There could be no more apropos or more graphic illustration of the virility of new France than this triumphant and simultaneous entrance into the world of Raymond, Elizabeth, George and Alexandra."

"CATCH-MY-PAL" RECRUITING.

An interesting scheme to stimulate recruiting was adopted by Lieut.-Col. Raley, commanding the 2nd Barnsley Battalion, on Monday. The men had a holiday, and then entered into healthy competition in a "catch-my-pal" crusade. Though the total result of the effort will not be known until to-day, up to last evening 36 recruits had been received, and the total strength of the battalion now exceeds 400.

NOTES.

Col. Hall Walker, M. P., has accepted the mastership of the Cheshire Hounds.

Scottish coalmasters have advanced coal prices a further shilling per ton, making 5s. within two weeks.

As the result of a fire at Clun, Shropshire, the Six Bells Hotel and two adjoining houses have been burnt to the ground.

Walter Edwin Schofield, 61, was taken ill when watching the Bury and Bradford cup tie. A doctor advised his removal home, but he died in a taxi-cab.

The council of the Durham County Agricultural Society decided not to hold a show this year in consequence of the war.

The loss, with her crew of nine, is feared of the Grimsby trawler Balmoral, which has not been seen or heard of since Jan. 20, when she left port.

Thomas Black, a Crimean veteran, has died at Cloyne, County Cork, aged 89. He was with the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol, and has drawn a naval pension for 60 years.

Newcastle Corporation Trade and Commerce Committee is to ask the Council to sanction the spending of £41,000 on providing a new berth by extending the quayside eastwards.

As a result of the submarine raid in the Irish Sea, the London & North-Western Railway Company have decided not to run any of their steamers between Holyhead and Irish ports.

Newcastle-on-Tyne licensing justices in the annual licensing sessions imposed only 30 per cent. of the possible compensation levy, and made an order for the closing of refreshment houses at 11 o'clock instead of 11.30.

Leaving out of calculation six pits closed down since the war began, work in the Northumberland pits last month was nearly as good as in January last year.

At Dunbar hiring market many farm servants who had been engaged by Haddingtonshire farmers at wages 2s above last year afterwards attended a recruiting meeting and enlisted.

One thousand workmen at a colliery, Midlothian, struck work in connection with a dispute as to wages rates of surfacemen, and laborers, who demand a shilling a day increase.

Various grades of shipyard workers are asking for an advance of 2s. a week on time rates and 5 per cent. on piece rates on account of the increased cost of living, and a meeting with the Federation of Shipbuilding Employers is expected to take place shortly.

Ethel Stringer, eleven, who died on Wednesday week, was the 117th victim of the Hartlepool bombardment.

Alderman J. Royle, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, is dead.

The Rev. Ellis Edwards, D. D., principal of Bala Theological College, died recently, after a short illness.

The interment took place at Chapeltown, of Mr. Thomas Hobson, aged 77 years, of High Green, who had worked for the firm of Newton Chambers & Co., for over 60 years.

Mr. John James Wheat, the oldest member of the legal profession in the Sheffield district, celebrated his 90th birthday. Ever since the middle of the 18th century there has been a Wheat practising in Sheffield as a solicitor.

The Church Army for the first time in its history held a conference in Sheffield. The conference, which concerned the Northern and Midland districts, was attended by about 250 captains and sisters, and interest was added to it by the happy circumstance that from a Sheffield man, the late Mr. Edgar Allen, the Army will shortly receive a handsome legacy.

For the post of borough engineer at Rotherham the following candidates have been selected to appear before the Council in committee: Mr. T. P. Collinge, Mansfield, Mr. H. Holmes, Ossett; and Mr. W. Shackleton, Nelson. Originally there were 58 applicants for the vacancy. The commencing salary offered is £600, rising to £700 per year.

It is estimated that 15 per cent. of the golfers in the Leeds and Bradford districts have joined the colors.

Damage estimated at nearly £10,000 was caused by a fire which broke out at the Midland Spinning Mills, Keighley.

Considerable alarm was experienced in the districts of Conisbro', Denaby and High Melton, when shocks resembling those of an earthquake were felt. One pit owned by the Denaby and Cadeby Colliery Company is unworkable owing to the great number of falls.

At the annual meeting of the Hope Valley Branch of the Yorkshire Farmers' Union, Mr. E. Nicholson, of Brough, was elected president.

The Eyam Society for the Prosecution of Felons held its annual meeting at the Miners' Arms, when Mr. G. Hancock was re-elected president; Mr. E. Fentem secretary, and Mr. J. Harrison treasurer. It was the 103rd anniversary.

The death has taken place of Mr. John Palfreyman, of Bradwell, aged 74, who was one of the old lead miners.

The death has occurred of one of the best-known of Matlock residents in Mr. Charles H. Harris, at the age of 61. He was organist for 17 years at St. John's Church, Matlock Dale, and secretary of the Smedley Memorial Hydro-Hospital in Bank road.

Following close on the death of her daughter, Mathilde Dehontte, aged 63 years, another Belgian refugee was interred at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Tideswell. The Rev. Father Chislens, a Belgian priest, officiated. Two of deceased sons attended, as well as a number of other refugees.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest on Edith Margaret Glenn, who died at Aldershot Hospital from burns caused by the ignition of a pint bottle of petrol. The flames enveloped the girl and were put out by her mother. The bottle had been placed on a gas-stove shelf and had been brought by the young man, a sailor, to whom the girl was engaged, to clean her soldier-brother's tunic.

Two men, Arthur Hasler and Joseph Clarke, were driving in a cart across the causeway from the mainland at Maldon, Essex, to Northey Island with two horses tied behind the cart when they were overtaken by the tide. Hasler and the two horses were drowned. Clarke saved himself, and a third horse was rescued by boat men.

Skeletons of one female and four males have been found eighteen inches below the surface by men digging at Rilby near Grimsby. The skeletons were well preserved, and on one two spear heads were found.

Archdeacon Vesey, owing to his advanced age, has tendered his resignation of the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, after holding office for forty-one years. He has served in the diocese of Ely under five bishops.

Five workmen were seriously burned in an explosion at the color grinding sheds of Messrs. Read, Holliday & Son, Limited, of Huddersfield. One man, Fred Lunn, died from his injuries.

Two boys were playing at [illegible] near Carlton School, [illegible], when one, Robert Albert [illegible], who was throwing away the stones as the other boy loosened them, got in the way of the pick, which penetrated his head, causing instant death.

As the result of the floods caused by the bursting of the Little Ouse River bank at Hockwold Fen, on January 2nd St. Peter's Mission Church, an iron structure erected in Methwold Parish six of seven years ago, collapsed. More of the cottages in the flooded area were collapsed. Water is still coming through the gap in the Little Ouse bank.

Miss Alice Haines, of Easton Hall and another lady were driving home from Dunmow, Essex, in a pony trap when the horse shied at a passing motor-lorry. The trap was overturned and Miss Haines was thrown under the lorry and killed.

The Norwich Liberal "Two Hundred" have selected Mr. Hilton Young as their candidate for a vacancy in the representation of the city, caused by the elevation of Sir Frederick Low to the Bench. Since war was declared Mr. Young has been serving as a lieutenant with the Grand Fleet, and a letter was read from him in which he said his duty would still be with his ship, but he would feel it a keen honor, if elected, in his absence, to represent the city.

The Prince of Wales has sent a communication to Nottingham thanking the city and county for their generous support to the National Relief Fund. £20,000 has recently been contributed.

Going to the surgery for a dose of bromide, Dr. Frank Broadbent, of the Old Hall, North Collingham, Notts, by mistake tok the wrong bottle. At the inquest it was stated that Dr. Broadbent had been overworked owing to the excessive illness in the district and had suffered from insomnia and sleep-walking.

Mr. William Brooks, who was the captain of the gun from which the first shot was fired from the British flagship at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882, died at Portsmouth.

A meeting of the Stoke-on-Trent Town Council was brought to a sudden end by the death of the deputy-mayor, Aldermen Frederick Geen during a speech. Beginning life as a railway clerk, Mr. Geen established a wide accountancy business. During the visit of the King and Queen to North Staffordshire in 1913 their Majesties honored him at luncheon at his residence.

Mr. T. J. Williams, Morriston, has obtained a majority in the ballot of Swansea Parliamentary district Liberals, and will therefore be elected to the vacancy unopposed. He is the son of a former member for the constituency.

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Greek Simplicity Society Woman's Fad

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

The Greek ideals of Isadora Duncan seem to have impressed themselves upon the modes of the season. Greek gowns made with tunic and cincture are the newest phase of fashion.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of Vanderbilt lineage appeared at the opera recently in one of the new Greek gowns. It was made of bottle green velvet, and it was sleeveless as the robe of Aspasia, and Greek bands on the bodice was its only trimming.

◆

There is really some hope for the young man who admits there are a few things he doesn't know.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

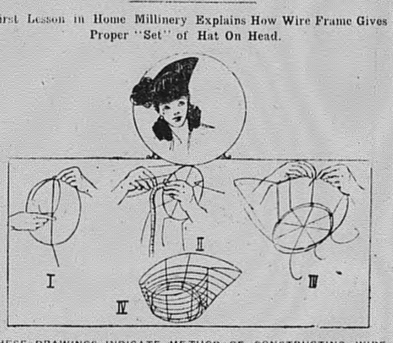
will cure the cough or cold and prevent it developing into some serious throat and lung trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. D. C. Pence, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try 'Dr. Wood's' and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

It's the Tilt of Your Hat That Tells, This Year

First Lesson in Home Millinery Explains How Wire Frame Gives Proper "Set" of Hat On Head.



THESE DRAWINGS INDICATE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING WIRE MOULD FOR GRACEFUL HAT SHOWN HEREWITH.

(By Clarissa Chesley.)

You're ready for another hat, of course. Every woman wants something natty to tide over the time until Easter styles arrive.

But if you can't afford to buy a new hat, don't sit idly at home and wish for one to come drifting down on a snowflake. Why not try your hand at millinery? Start with the right materials, add brains and a little care—product: a smart late-winter chapeau!

A hat, like a house, depends largely on the foundation. You must make first of all a mould of wire. It is the poise of the hat on the head which is primarily important in present styles, and to obtain the correct poise your wire frame should be carefully fitted.

Buy a bolt of frame wire and a pair of nippers. With a tape measure get the head size for your hat. Cut and fasten the wire with the nippers and then bend it so that it is a little longer than wide. For the average size head and worn in the prevailing style the hat will measure eight inches front to back and seven inches across.

Fasten a wire lengthwise from side to side and two more diagonally across to the foundation wire. The ends of all these wires are left quite long. As you work with these wires run your finger smoothly over each one to straighten it. This is very important as a means of keeping the shape accurate.

Bend back one inch on each wire. This bend starts the crown band. (See Fig. 2.) A second wire is then tied around at this point.

The wire going around the edge of the brim of the hat pictured measures 36 1-2 inches. The loose wires are brought up to meet it and tied as in Fig. 3.

Directly in front the height measures 4 inches, at the back 5 1-2 inches, at the left side it is 6 1-2 inches, at the right side 2 3-4 inches. Of course, if this brim proves too high for becomingness it can be made a little narrower.

Where the dents in the brim are made and this can be done by placing the frame on the head and following the picture (Fig. 4) stay wires are run up and tied.

The frame proper, made of rice net or willow cloth, is formed on the wire mould. Directions for making it will be given in the next lesson.

Some Aids to Health

MENTAL HYGIENE.

In addition to the hardening of the body, the education of the child should include measures which increase the resistance of the child against pain and discomforts of various sorts.

Every child, therefore, should undergo a gradual process of "hardening" and be taught to bear with equanimity the pain and discomfort to which everyone sooner or later cannot help be exposed.

What I have said about clothing, cold baths, walking in all weather and at all temperatures, play and exercise in the open air, has a bearing on this point, for a child who has formed good habits in these various directions will have learned many lessons in the steeling of his mind to bear pain and to ignore small discomforts.

Physicians who work among nervous cases realize how often the child who has been too much protected from pain becomes the victim of nervous breakdown later in life.

The boy who learns to tumble in a gymnasium, to box and wrestle and keep his temper while engaging in these exercises will have subjected himself to a training which cannot help but stand him in good stead later on in life.

One reason why women are more prone in later life to nervousness than men lies in the lessened opportunity which girls have for bodily "hardening" in the games which they play and the life which they lead as children.

Particular care should be taken with young girls who show any tendency to nervousness to see to it that not too much concession is made to their likes and dislikes.

Nothing can be more harmful to them than the gratification of caprice.

Especially when a child shows a tendency to be nauseated by certain smells and tastes and to complain of noises or of sensitiveness to bright light, the family physician should be consulted and, provided no actual disease of the sense organs or brain is responsible, the process of "hardening" should at once be begun.

Neglected, it is surprising to what vagaries such hypersensitiveness may lead.

It takes very little time to satisfy the healthy demands of your body and keep your health—much less than is hopelessly lost when you are sick and unable to work.

TEETH.

Poor teeth will not masticate food properly.

Poor teeth result in poor digestion—disturbance of the entire digestive tract.

No child whose teeth are not qualified to perform the function required of them can be normally healthy since so much depends upon proper digestion and the assimilation of good food.

Clean teeth are secured only by the regular use of the brush.

Teeth should be scrubbed regularly and carefully.

Watch for the slightest signs of decay.

When your teeth chip, see a dentist. Have a child's teeth minutely examined twice a year. Have them cleaned by a dentist every three months. In after years a good set of teeth will bless the grown man or woman.

False teeth makers thrive on those who neglect their teeth in youth.

It has been said that sweets—too much sugar—destroy teeth and hasten decay. But quite as important as the destruction of the teeth themselves is the bad effect on general health during and after the process of decay.

Says an authority: "Lack of care of the mouth and its appendages is prejudicial to health in several ways.

"In the first place, a decaying tooth is always a menace, and especially when the decaying process reaches below the gums. Ulcerations, pyorrhoea or Rigg's disease, and other infections of the root of the teeth are difficult of access and treatment, and for this reason are always to be regarded as a dangerous condition.

"Aside from the pain and suffering which these diseases of the teeth produce, we must not forget the possibility of direct infection.

"So-called blood poisoning and death have been frequently the result of diseased teeth. Some forms of inflammatory rheumatism are thought to be caused by the infection of pyorrhoea, and in general the health is injured in proportion as the teeth are affected."

A good joke and a hearty laugh are often more effective than a pill in aiding digestion.

ASPERIN.

Few drugs compare with asperin in the extent to which the public abuse it.

While the percentage of deaths traceable to asperin are low, they are low because of the fact that its harmful effects are seldom recognized by the physician.

Before the outbreak of the war in Europe, asperin was used more extensively, perhaps, than any one drug and even at the present high prices, there is probably no one drug which is in greater demand by the general public.

Asperin may have a bad effect on the cells and organs connected with it. Asperin is bad for nervous persons and the reaction from a heavy dose weakens resistance.

Is asperin, used so freely by the public, a menace?

Yes.

There is little question of the harm accomplished by the persistent use of the drug.

However, there is much disagreement regarding the specific amount of harm accomplished.

The use of asperin may lead to complicated disorders varying in a greater or less degree upon the state of health and condition of the person using it.

Deaths of human beings traced to asperin are few, though the suffering often entailed by its use is well known.

The chief harm in the use of asperin lies in the fact that it is only too frequently impure in itself that is, asperin is often contaminated with acetanilide or other drugs which do harm.

The promiscuous use of asperin is dangerous.

Those who are afflicted with nervous ailments or heart weaknesses have no business using it at all unless under a doctor's orders.

It is interesting in this connection to know that 2,000,000 ounces of spurious asperin are sold in the United States annually.

It is this spurious article rather than pure asperin against which the public needs protection.

The reason for this adulteration lies in the fact that the market price of asperin has risen steadily and this has called for numerous substitutes and adulterated articles.

"Deaths resulting from fevers" says a well-known physician, "are but as a drop in the ocean to deaths resulting from bad air."

"NEW DENTISTRY."

"New dentistry" as distinguished from "modern dentistry" is perhaps the most talked of thing to-day in medical and dental circles.

"Modern dentistry" is almost exclusively concerned with the teeth. It seeks to save a tooth even though it be in the form of a "dead" set of roots to which a crown may be anchored.

The "new dentistry" on the other hand, has to do with the teeth as factors in general health.

So far as concerns the treatment and restoration of teeth that have not been killed and are imbedded in healthy tissue, the "new" and the "modern" dentists are practically in accord.

Beyond that point the ways part. The modernist theorie proceeds to "kill the nerves" and to cap or crown while the holder of the new idea extracts and puts in a bridge. The dental result is the same in the two cases so far as chewing food is concerned, but the new dentist insists that he has performed the greater service because he has not only restored the mechanical means of mastication, but has also removed a menace to general health in the shape of a dead root.

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeills, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so sleepy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

New territory is a new field of co-operation between the two branches of the healing art. The physician who believes in it may appeal to the dentist as an aid in diagnosis and in dental surgery and the dentist who practices it may call in the physician on occasion to supplement the dental treatment.

The new dentistry begins with the established fact that general health depends upon the ratio between good germs and bad germs in the blood.

The blood in this aspect is like an organized city government. It has good citizens and bad citizens. From among its good citizens there are selected certain elements as police to combat the bad citizens. Some of the bad citizens may be highway robbers, some safe blowers, some burglars.

If the burglars suddenly become unusually active and the police concentrate their forces against them, the field is left relatively more open for the hold-up men and the safe blowers to go as far as they like.

In the blood the policemen are "antibodies," or antidotes in common parlance.

They are called out to destroy injurious germs in proportion as these germs are numerous and active.

A sudden increase in bad germs of one sort may give these police so much to do that the bad germs of another sort may take advantage of the situation to increase their activity and win a victory.

The new dentistry emphasizes the blind abscess at the root of a tooth, a hitherto ignored breeding place of bad germs.

Everybody knows what an ulcerated tooth means, but the X-ray shows that in many cases there is an unsuspected abscess at the tooth roots.

It may have caused no local pain, but if it is there it is surely breeding bad germs which pass on into the blood imposing a strain upon the antibodies which may give other bad germs their opportunity.

Thus, the overload imposed upon the police forces of the blood by an abscessed tooth may lower the patient's resistance to a point where he becomes an easy prey to disease.

Three generations ago, false teeth were very common. Old teeth made way for full sets of false teeth. Since this practice was superceded by the modern practice of retaining the old roots as anchors for crowns, there has been a remarkable increase in the modern diseases.

This is why the new dentist extracts and bridges in cases where the modern dentist puts a crown on the dead root.

Don't treat measles lightly. Its after effects are likely to be dangerous. Weakened lungs and disease of the ear often result from measles.

RESISTANCE.

Some have held that disease weeds out the race of undesirables. They claim that the race is stronger for this weeding out process. This view will hardly accord with the fact that many diseases choose the strong and then when afflicted with it the death rate among the strong is greater than among the weak.

Typhoid fever is such a disease.

The chances of exposure for young male adults are ten to one. It is a peculiar fact that with typhoid fever the strong man dies from the fight he puts up!

Fire is the best of disinfectants. Burn the waste that accumulates in the kitchen or about the house—then the disease germs can't spread.

◆

WINTER RAIN.

(Des Moines Register and Leader.)

Rain in winter comes with a very different spirit than does the rain of spring. It has been called sullen and slow. It does beat against the windows with a kind of soggy dreariness. It trickles from the sooty roofs and chimneys and slushes idly along the dingy snow banks.

But to anybody who likes the mere actuality of nature's processes, there is a gleam of promise even in winter rain. Old water courses are beginning to show their ways again through the retreating snow of February and the winter rain gurgles ecstatically down over the banks and into the furrows worn by ages of just such changing routine.

Matted dead leaves have been held quiet by the stern frost fingers and the winter rain loosens them and draws them into hollows where the violet roots are waiting for the softer showers of spring. Brown buds are swelling discreetly, wary of too open a heart to the blasts of February, but conscious of the mysterious pulse of life somewhere deep within.

To be sure, the sky glowers cold and dark, the chance lightning along the far horizon is abnormally garish over snowy meadows, and the wind dashes the falling spray about with sharply chilling force. But the sun gleams out through the harsh bluster, the sky laughs back with the same old blue. There is the lure of elemental vigor even in the winter rain.

◆

Disinfect the Sickroom.

Thorough cleansing and disinfection of the sick room should be done before it is again occupied by children, and it should remain vacant at least two weeks. The best home disinfectant is sunshine and fresh air. Scrub woodwork and floors with soap and water and leave the windows and doors wide open, so the wind can have free play.

◆

A long standing complaint—"Move up front."

Robbed By Law Of Eight Years

Two or three years ago by the confession of another prisoner a convict in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary was released after having served more than twenty years of a life sentence. He had been convicted of murdering a fellow workman during labor troubles in a big manufacturing establishment, and though loudly protesting his innocence a jury found him guilty.

During his imprisonment his wife died. He left the penitentiary penniless, but through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie he was sent back to his old home in Austria, a middle aged man, broken in health and not with kindly thoughts of the Government that had taken from him his liberty for half of his lifetime.

There was at the time considerable criticism of the State of Pennsylvania for not doing something to repair the injury it had done to an innocent man. New Jersey now has a similar case and there is considerable interest being manifested concerning the action the Legislature will take, if any.

Eight years ago a murder was committed at Califon, a Hunterdon county, and John E. Schuyler, a stone mason, was indicted for the crime. About the only basis for the indictment was the fact that he had several years before the murder quarrelled with and made threats against Manning Riley, the dead man. There was no other clue, and the Prosecutor of the Pleas, having convinced himself that Schuyler was guilty, set out to convince the jury.

This he did. Former Justice Alfred Reed, who presided at the trial, privately told his friends that he was not satisfied with the verdict, but the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty it remained for him to pass the death sentence. When a few weeks later a petition was sent to Gov. Stokes asking him to grant a respite Justice Reed informed the Governor of his doubt and as a result Schuyler's sentence was finally commuted to imprisonment for life.

Before this his day of execution had been twice fixed, and except for the two reprieves granted by Gov. Stokes Schuyler would have been the last man hanged in New Jersey. He escaped this distinction, but from January 29, 1907, until December 23, 1914, he was in jail or prison.

Now what will the State of New Jersey do for this innocent man who was deprived of his freedom for nearly eight years? There was always a doubt as to his guilt; but the doubt was removed more than two years ago, when Frank Burd, a prisoner in the Hunterdon county jail, told his jailer that he and not Schuyler had killed Riley.

Even then nobody seemed to interest himself in the prisoner, until a local newspaper published a statement that a rumor was current that Burd had confessed, and demanded that something be done to set at rest the rumor. The story was verified by the Sheriff and Judge Richard S. Kuhl, but when Burd found that he might place his own life in jeopardy by sticking to his confession he repudiated it.

Then Constable Joseph McConnell undertook to corroborate the story that Burd told his jailer, and after five months' work succeeded in doing so. When he placed his evidence before Burd the latter renewed his confession. Then a number of influential business men became interested and induced Gov. Fielder to order an official investigation by a new Grand Jury.

In the meantime Burd had been sent to State prison for carrying concealed weapons. When he was assured that any confession he might make would not be used against him, he made affidavit to the truth of his original story, for which abundant corroboration had been found.

For some reason Prosecutor Large was anxious that Schuyler should be hanged. Whether it was prejudice or professional pride has never been explained; but as he was a young practitioner at the time of the trial the belief is that he entertained the average prosecutor's desire to convict, and had worked himself into the belief that Schuyler was guilty.

GOT AID OF PASTOR.

At any rate, when the case was pending before the Court of Pardons seven years ago Prosecutor Large wrote to the Rev. Baker T. Smith, pastor of the Fox Hill Presbyterian Church, urging him to arouse the citizens living adjacent to the scene of the murder to demand that Schuyler be executed. Then the State witnessed the strange spectacle of a delegation of "church people" coming to Trenton to demand of Gov. Stokes that the Court of Pardons keep its hands off and that the death penalty be inflicted upon the condemned man.

Last September twenty-seven newspaper owners signed Schuyler's application for a pardon on the ground that he was innocent and that another had confessed to the crime. Former Governor Stokes, who twice granted reprieves, also signed, and Justice Reed wrote to the Court of Pardons, declaring his doubt of Schuyler's guilt and asserting that he had so informed the court when it ordered the death sentence commuted to life imprisonment in 1907.

Even now Schuyler would probably be in prison and the Burd confession entirely ignored but for the interest of a young Philadelphia reporter who attended the trial and was convinced that the purely circumstantial evidence produced, and there was nothing else, was by no means conclusive of guilt. He it was who induced the newspaper publishers to sign the petition for pardon; he it was who met Schuyler when he was set free, just before Christmas, and he will find employment for the released man.

Schuyler has been making a calculation of his financial losses since his arrest and finds that they amount to $12,010. He had $1,000 in the bank at the time he was arrested and owned a house on which there was a mortgage. The money was spent in his defence; the mortgage was foreclosed and $1,100 equity in the house went; he borrowed $1,050 to pay his lawyers; spent $700 in his efforts to regain his liberty; lost $250 worth of tools, and he could have earned $8,640 working at his trade as stone mason during the time he was in prison; at least that is what was paid to the man who took his place.

The State of New Jersey cannot pay him for the suffering he endured, for the loss of eight years of liberty, for the anguish of mind when he learned that his blind mother and a sister had died while he was in prison, for the suffering and humiliation of his daughter, but it can make good his money loss.

Smothering of Asthma Stops Quick Thousands Cured By "Catarrhozone"

Count Ten--Then Relief Comes From Chronic Asthma.

Nothing yet discovered can compare with Catarrhozone in bad, ugly cases of Asthma.

Catarrhozone is the one remedy that can be sent quickly and direct to all parts of the breathing apparatus.

The effect from Catarrhozone is a quick one—you feel better in no time—keep up the good work, use Catarrhozone as directed and you get well.

If your case is curable, if anything on earth can rid you permanently of Asthma, it will be Catarrhozone. It contains that strangely soothing and powerful antiseptic found in the Blue Gum Tree of Australia, and this is fortified by other germ-killing properties which, when so scientifically combined, make Catarrhozone a veritable specific for Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis.

Even though many other remedies have failed—even though you are discouraged and blue—cheer up and try Catarrhozone to-day. What it repeatedly has done for others it will surely not fail to accomplish for you.

Catarrhozone is not expensive. One dollar will buy a complete outfit from any druggist. The money will be well spent, because your immediate improvement in health will surpass your fondest expectations. Don't wait—to-day is the time to use Catarrhozone.

FARM AND GARDEN

ORCHARD SOIL; VINEYARD CULTURE.

Unless humus from some source is furnished the orchard, eventually there will be no trees. Without a sod, and with the removal each fall of the leaves from the ground, it would be only a question of time before the soil will refuse to do its best, even if commercial fertilizers are freely used.

Under such a system it is necessary to use large quantities of barnyard manure, or forest leaf-mound, to prevent deterioration of the soil.

In an orchard that is bare the trees are more readily weakened by cold than when surrounded by sod. Partially winter-killed trees are apt to be attacked by bark beetles, as dangerous a pest as San Jose scale.

It is important all unnecessary trash that has laid on the ground during the summer and fall, together with the leaves of such trees as are known from circumstances or past history to shelter numbers of pestiferous insects, should be destroyed.

Where a cover-crop is used it should be plowed under deeply in early spring, so that most of the insects hibernating above ground will be hopelessly buried and perish.

Where tillage is followed throughout the entire season, there is no objection to placing a straw mulch around the trees after the insects are safely hidden for the winter.

There should be clean culture in and around the vineyard. Remove splinters from posts, and rotten spots on posts and trellis, as well as clean up all fallen leaves and debris, both in and around the borders of the vineyard, for a considerable distance.

The soil should be stirred either very early in spring or very late in fall, so as to expose to the weather such worms as shelter themselves just below the surface soil or underneath clods. If no other insects except the grapeberry moth, the grape vine flea beatle and the grapevine leaf-hopper were present in the vineyard, clean culture and stirring the surface soil in late fall or early winter would be profitable.

The gouty gallmaker spends the winter as a larva in the gouty galls on the canes. Cut out and burn all galled canes in winter or spring. Any galls on wild vines in the neighborhood should be looked after in like manner to prevent subsequent infectation. The eggs of the tree crickets may be found inserted in the pith by splitting open the punctured canes. These punctures resemble, from the outside a closely-dotted line of pinholes, two or three inches long. Cut out and burn the punctured canes before spring. Several species of moths hibernate as pupae among the fallen leaves also some small beetles, some injurious plant bugs and some leafgall flies. Many of these will be destroyed if the leaves are collected and burned in early winter.

The imported currant borer is a clear-winged moth, closely related to the peach borer. It passes the winter as a caterpillar in the tunneled stem. The stalk is so weakened by the insect's work that it often breaks off quite readily in fall, winter and spring. Tunneled canes may be pruned out and burned any time between October and May, when they are not covered with snow. A little trial of shriveled stalks will usually discover if they are infested, because they break so readily when tunneled.

The native currant borer is a long-horned beetle, with habits very like those of the imported species, only several larvae usually work in the same cane instead of one. Treatment should be the same as for the preceding species.

The four-lined leaf bug lays its eggs in or near the end of branches in much the same manner as the tree cricket, hence burn all winter prunings.

The scurfy bark louse is common on currant and may be treated in late winter with lime-salt-sulphur wash or kerosene emulsion, diluted one to eight.

A number of pupae of currant-feeding caterpillars, as well as of some sawflies, hibernate among the leaves and trash on the ground; hence, clean culture is advisable, as in case of every other department of the garden.

FARMER A MANUFACTURER.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm entitled "The Farmer as a Manufacturer." It has been prepared by Mr. A. T. Stuart, B. A., Assistant Chemist, who has presented a number of simple illustrations of the chemical processes that take place in vegetable and animal life.

The processes are indicated by which the farmer, whose raw materials are but air, water and soil, is able to manufacture therefrom an apparently endless variety of products—both plant and animal. It is shown, however, that their composition is to be easily understood, consisting as they do of but four principal constituents. The nature of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the products are discussed.

Under the heading "Maintaining Fertility" it is pointed out that "the farmer must exercise extreme care if he would keep his soil in the highest condition of productiveness. Soil is the real guardian of the farmer's capital, and the security is absolute. Try as he may he cannot "Break the bank." He may bring about temporary derangement and dividends may for awhile be suspended, but invariably under better management prosperity can be restored and perhaps even larger profits than ever secured.

The phamphlet, which Bulletin No. 20, of the Second Series, is available to those to whom the information is of interest, on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

CARE OF EWE AND LAMB.

The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued a very practical bulletin on "The Care of the Ewe and Lamb." It constitutes a shepherd's presentation of the details of management of the breeding flock, more particularly during the winter and spring months. It takes up, among other things, parturition, feeding, docking, castration, the raising of pet lambs, and the simple and more serious ailments and accidents met with in the ordinary flock, concluding with a series of paragraphs termed "Leaves From the Notebook of a Successful Shepherd."

The bulletin which is helpfully illustrated, was prepared by T. Reginald Arkell, who has charge of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch. It is designated at Phamphlet No. 5 of the Live Stock Branch. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the Publication's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SHADE TREES.

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees" has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. F. E. Buck, B. S. A., Assistant to the Dominion Horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 13 of the Second Series of the Central Experiment Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to application to the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NOTES.

It is claimed that the age of the horse can be told by the skin of the cheek, by the ribs, by the shrinking of the flesh of the tail and by the teeth. In a young horse the skin of the cheek is soft and elastic and if raised up will immediately fly back in place. With an old horse however the skin is lifeless, and if it is raised up it will go back rather slowly. The ribs of an old horse are apparently farther apart and the space between them more distant than in a young horse. First the space between the last two ribs become more distant, then between the next two, and so on. In an old horse the flesh of the tail shrinks, making the joints more distant. This change begins at the end and works up year by year toward the body. These three methods are not accurate and merely enable one to tell an old horse from a young one. A skillful horseman can tell about as much regarding the age of a horse by the general appearance as by any of these methods.

The dairy cow is the hope of a poor-land farm. Her presence means increased fertility and greater profit for the farmer while the land is being built up. Every farmer with poor land should have cows, build silos, set pastures and plant crops to maintain the cows.

Some rather extensive observation were made at the Montanna Experiment Station relates to the feeding of smutty oat hay to cattle. During the winter of 189 a dairyman near Bozeman lost 12 cows. The animals had been receiving clover and alfalfa previous to being fed the oat hay. The oat field was so badly smutted that the owner thought it worthless for grain. He therefore cut the oats before they became ripe and stored the material for hay. Out of 20 cows which received but one feeding of this hay, 12 died within 18 hours with symptoms of gastric disturbance. The feeding of the oat hay was discontinued and as a result there was no further loss. The station concludes that experiences of this kind suggest the desirability of treatment of seed oats for smut and also serve as a warning to stockmen.

To supply the necessary protein in the dairy ration, the agricultural department of the University of Illinois used gluten meal at $20 per ton, instead of bran at $15. Not only did the cows hold their own, but the flow of milk was increased from one to three pounds per cow.

No one has yet discovered a sure cure for worms when once they get thoroughly established in a flock of sheep. About the best remedy known, as well as the surest preventive, lies along the line of frequent change in pasture. By a natural process of elimination, the sheep will become more or less free from worms if they are not so situated that they take them back into the system as rapidly as they eject them.

It is claimed that silage does not keep so well in cement, stone or brick silos as in those of wood, because cement conducts away the heat necessary to proper fermentation; also, being porous, it admits the air, which spoils silage. Thus quite a quantity is lost around the edges. Nothing is better, it is concluded than a round silo made of wooden staves.

Clean up the garden before winter and burn the rubbish. Don't compost it to use on the garden next year, as it probably contains plenty of pores of rot and other fungous diseases.

It is not generally known how much fertilizer a crop of apples, pears or grapes will remove from the soil. An acre of apples producing 300 barrels removes from the soil 24 pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash, all valued at $5.74. An acre of pears yielding 335 bushels removes 18 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and 14 pounds of potash, total value $3.60. Grapes harvesting 2,13[illegible] pounds per acre contain 13 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, 22 pounds of potash, worth $3.61. Of peaches, this report is not complete, but the yield per acre is 285 bushels, containing eight pounds of phosphoric acid and 19 pounds of potash. These figures show plainly a preponderance of potash. Potash may be supplied in cottonseed hull ashes and wood ashes and bones and animal matter are also a valuable fruit fertilizer.

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

Truck crops suffer least from fungi in those seasons which open with a cool spring and end with a very hot summer with a rainfall below the average.

From experiments at the South Dakota station testing the relative value of several roughages as feeds for fattening lambs, it is concluded that the corn silage as a sole ration for lambs is not the best of feeds; that white sweet clover is an excellent roughage when fed with grain ration; that pea hay is a good roughage, and that alfalfa is very platable and highly neutritious feed for lambs. Shredded corn fodder fed with grain was less satisfactory.

A few years ago the cooking of feed for hogs was widely advocated, but this practice has hardly stood the test. There are few experienced hog feeders who will advise the extra expense incurred in preparing feed in this way. There can be no doubt that cooking of hard, dried corn renders it more digestible and enables the animal to get more of the nutritive material from it, but the increased labor and expense of cooking will more than offset this gain. It is cheaper and just as good to soak old corn or other grain than to cook it. In a few instances it might be profitable to cook feed for hogs, such as for sows after farrowing, for sick pigs, or pigs after weaning if the weather is cold. When there are a good many beculls, potatoes to be fed to hogs they will be improved if cooked, although it will not be necessary to fit up an expensive cooking outfit for this purpose. The greatest gain at the least expense and trouble is what every feeder is after.

If one horse will pull and the other will not, a horseman advises hitching the balky horse's inside trace across tongue to the inner end of the other horse's single tree. The balky horse will be forced to pull.

The Ohio station found that butter-fat could be produced nine cents cheaper per pound by using silage than when hay was used instead. A similar difference was found in milk production.

It is improper to catch a sheep by its wool. Butchers know what it means to the poor animal, for it leaves a black or blue mark or bruise on the carcass, which interferes with the sale of it. Catch a sheep either by the hind leg or by placing the hand under the jaw or neck. When using a crook aim to catch a sheep above the gambrel joint, as there is danger of injuring the leg when catching it below this joint.

Should there be quail in the vicinity, encourage them to lodge near you, and do all possible to prevent their destruction either by hunters or the elements. They are too valuable on a farm to be destroyed.

SPLITTING PAINS IN THE MUSCLES DRIVEN OUT QUICKLY BY "NERVILINE"

Rheumatic Pains Go—Suffering Ceases—Cure Comes in Even Chronic Cases.

For aching lames and sore muscles nothing will sooth away the pain like Nerviline.

For nerve-wracking twinges in the muscles, for torturing backache or lumbago, you'll find Nerviline is full of amazing power.

You see, Nerviline has the power—it's about five times stronger than ordinary remedies, and can penetrate very deeply. It contains juices and extracts of certain herbs that give it a strange power to drive out congestion, inflammation or pain.

You are safe in using Nerviline. Just rub it on—it won't blister or burn, and can do nothing but good.

Whenever there is pain or suffering Nerviline will go and will drive it out. It penetrates to every cell of a sore muscle; it sinks to the heart of every stiff sore joint; it searches out the pain of rheumatism quickly.

Give Nerviline a trial. See how fast it will limber your lame back, how quickly it will cure neuralgic headache, how fast it will break up a bad cold or ease a sore throat.

The best family pain-remedy ever made is Nerviline. Forty years of great success proves this.

For emergent ills, when the doctor isn't handy there is nothing better than the 50c family size bottle; trial size 25c., all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Making Shot.

Even among sportsmen there are probably many people who are not acquainted with the manner in which shot is made. The process is carried out at what is known as a shot tower. This is a tall tower of metal or stone, with a tank at the top filled with molten lead. The bottom of this tank is perforated. This slide is pulled from side to side, and every time two holes come opposite each other a small quantity of molten lead falls through. As these drops fall through the air they assume a globular shape, and if the tower is of sufficient length they solidify before reaching the bottom. Here they fall into a tank of cold water and are cooled. When the shot is to be small the slide is worked more quickly than when it has to be larger.—Pearson's Weekly.

"I'm glad I'm not a goldfish," observed small Peter, "for in that case I'd have to stay in the bathtab all the time."

SICK HEADACHES PERMANENTLY CURED

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Correct the Cause of This Trouble.

There are few ailments that cause more genuine misery in the home than attacks which are generally termed sick headaches. The attacks are often periodical and when the mother of a family is prostrated at intervals there is not only her own suffering to consider, but the discomfort caused the other members of the household. Sick headaches arise from a variety of causes, and most of them can be relieved or cured through the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Hugh Docherty, Rocaville, Sask., says: "I suffered for years with what the doctors called nervous prostration and sick headache. When these spells came on I could not work nor walk, and the pains in my head were almost unbearable. At times the pain in my head was so dreadful that I feared it would drive me mad. I tried four different doctors at times, and not only took bottles of medicine, but quarts of it, but to no avail. Then I quit taking medicine altogether and tried dieting, but it made no difference. I was still an agonizing sufferer. Finally my husband urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got me a supply. After taking the Pills for some weeks I felt a little better and I gladly continued their use. My nerves began to feel stronger, the terrible headache came with less frequency, and after taking the Pills for some months disappeared altogether. From that day to this I have had no return of the trouble, and all who knew of my illness regarded my cure as marvellous. I cannot say too much in praise of the Pills as they certainly saved me from a life of almost constant agony."

It is by building up and enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills work seemingly marvellous cures, and what they have done for others they will do for all ailing people if given a fair trial. If you do not find these Pills at your medicine dealers you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Geranium.

For a maximum of beautiful flowers and a minimum of labor and expense, geraniums are unsurpassed. They are sure to be in bloom all winter if given ordinary care. The potted plants that have been under good treatment and that are well grown, strong and vigorous, are the ones to depend upon for winter blooming. It is quite a mistake that a season's growth and florescence impoverishes geraniums. The only consideration is to keep the roots well nourished, not to allow them to become pot bound, and to keep the foliage clean. Unless geraniums have sunlight, they will not bloom. They revel in sunshine, particularly the morning sun.

Rotation, by striking cuttings for new plants both spring and fall, must be kept up. Under the gentle heat and soft showers of spring geranium cuttings in damp sandy soil root quickly and grow like magic. The maiden bloom on a geranium but a few weeks old is sometimes phenomenal in size.

Discrimination is difficult among so many beautiful varieties. Almost each popular claimant has some special point of excellence. Scarlet geraniums are heroic; they command positions on blooming fields of long, hot summers.

White is, or should be, the motif in the color scheme of all flowers. Florists never fail to emphasize this fact in cut flower decorations and in the assortment of colors in the outdoor flower frieze. Two or three white or very light colored geraniums to one of any other color should be the rule.—Gardening, in Woman's World for February.

Publicity.

"It's a bad thing to talk about your neighbors."

"That's right," replied the man who is all business. "Publicity is worth something these days. I shouldn't think of talking about anybody except at advertising rates."—Washington Star.

Warm Reception.

Excited Small Boy—Hey, Mr. Tanks, there's a burglar crawlin' up your front steps this very minute. Mr. Tanks—Poor devil. The missus will think it's me."—Sydney Bulletin.

He Could Not Make One Step

THEN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED WALTER J. ROBERTS.

Newfoundland Man Finds a Firm Cure After Suffering Ten Months of Torture.—Doctors and Other Medicines Failed to Help Him.

Lewisport, Twillingate District, Nfld., March 8—(Special)—A thrilling story of a splendid cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills is told by Walter J. Roberts, a well-known resident of this place.

"My trouble started from a cold after measles," Mr. Roberts states. "For nineteen months I was confined to the house, and for ten months I could not make one step.

"I tried many doctors and medicines but got no relief from them. The trouble was in my feet, legs and arms, and at times was almost unbearable. I could not feed myself for those ten months.

"At last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, taking twenty-eight boxes in all, and am glad to say they made a firm cure of me."

"At last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, taking twenty-eight boxes in all, and am glad to say they made a firm cure of me."

Mr. Roberts' troubles were caused by diseased kidneys. That is why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him. Diseased Kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood and the consequence is trouble all over the body. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure diseased Kidneys.

THE POULTRY WORLD

POULTRY AND THE GARDEN.

No one who professes to keep poultry for profit can expect to be successful unless he makes a careful study of foods. Green feed is one of the essentials for healthy fowls and for satisfactory egg production, and the problem for getting the right kind of green food in reasonable quantities is easily solved if one has a garden.

Map out pretty definitely, early in the spring before the planting begins what is to be done in the course of the season. Keep in mind in the planning the relative positions of the henyard and garden. Have the henyard border on the ground so that the vegetables can be easily transferred.

Whether the garden pays or not in an incidental way depends largely on utilizing ground that is not needed for regular gardening, on the using of vegetables that would spoil, and on a little more than is likely to be used on the table. For example, Swiss chard will grow throughout the season; its leaves are tender and when broken off are quickly replaced by the growing plant. It is [illegible] a row of chard sowed in a drill fifty feet long will supply a small family with green feed. Even if no more chard can be planted than is needed for table use, it will be found that many of the leaves will become discolored, wormy, or tough, and would be a complete loss unless fed to poultry.

After lettuce and radishes have lost their first delicate flavor, give them to the chickens. The radishes themselves are seldom eaten, but the tops are greedily devoured. Lettuce is particularly well liked by chickens because of its tenderness. If the garden plot is large enough sow more lettuce than will be needed for table use and feed it daily to the hens or chickens until it is all gone. Frequently, too, in thinning out beets, those that are not wanted may be fed to poultry. Instead of doing the thinning all at one time, do it gradually, so that the poultry may consume it all without any waste. Late in the summer and in the autumn, give them cabbage leaves. Turnip seed sowed between August 1st and 15th will furnish tops that may be fed until the late frosts. Often cabbage or turnips may be planted in ground where early potatoes have been dug or string beans or late peas have been pulled up.

Ground that was planted to potatoes or corn may easily be prepared for rye, which is hardy and grows rapidly. It makes excellent green food until snow falls, during the winter thaws, and in the early spring before the grass grows.

The problem of getting green food for poultry in the winter is much more pressing than in summer. Mangel beets as well as cabbage may be easily grown and stored in the cellar, and should be cut into thin slices before given to hens. If cabbage is fed in too large quantities the eggs may partake of its flavor. Sweet corn that has become hard may be husked and put away for winter use.

Last year I was able to add to my winter food supply almost by accident. I was anxious to have a screen for my garden and I finally decided to plant sunflowers for an outer border. The seeds were planted about May 15th. By the middle of July the plants had grown so that the garden was a secluded spot. Before August 1st, they had grown to the height six or ten feet. The abundant crop of seeds which they bore was gathered and fed to the hens during the winter.—J. W. A., in The Garden Magazine.

FEEDING CHICKS.

No food of any sort should be given to chicks until they are forty-eight hours old. This is most imperative, for the yolk of the egg is absorbed into the abdomen just before the chicks breaks through the shell, and unless it is thoroughly digested and assimilated before other food is eaten, the digestive organism of the chick is upset. After the prescribed forty-eight hours, commercial chick-food—a mixture of small seeds, finely broken grains, put up especially for baby chicks—is the best food for the first ten days. Scatter a little at a time, upon the cut hay at the bottom of the brooder, four or five times a day, to encourage the chicks to scratch, and to take the exercise which is necessary for their health. Keep fine grit and charcoal always before them, and fresh water in vessels which the chicks can only get their bills into. After the first ten days, give a little mash night and morning, made by chopping a hard-boiled egg, shell and all, with green onion tops or sprouts. Mix with stale bread crumbs, and feed on a flat pie plate or strip of wood. After the chicks are two weeks old, the corn and oats need not be quite so fine—more the size of hempseed—and can be added to the mixture. Cracked wheat or barley can be added also; and the mash can be made of ground corn and oats, with onions and scalded liver, chopped, three times a week (about a small cupful to a quart of mash).—The Poultry Yard, in Woman's World for February.

NOTES.

Many poultry keepers do not realize the necessity of giving the fowls the green-stuff in winter. It should be remembered that green food is to fowls what fruit and vegetables are to us, correcting and toning the system. Cabbage is particularly valuable because it contains a large proportion of nitrogen and thus balances the carbon of grain foods.

Even though the weather should set in cold—and we may expect it to do so now—never shut your fowls up too closely at night. Give them plenty of ventilation, but see that they do not roost in a draught. Close, stuffy houses are a certain cause of colds, leading to bronchial complaints and roup. A canvas covering over the window of the house will afford ample protection even in the most severe weather.

Lime in some form is indispensable to laying hens, and most poultry-keepers provide it in the form of crushed oyster-shell. But this material, it should be borne in mind, is of no use to male birds or to hens that are not laying. It merely provides material for shell formation and does not perform, as many imagine, the function of flint grit. The latter is indispensable to fowls at all times to enable them to digest their food.

To readers interested in geese it may be of an advantage to know that old geese lay more, larger and more reliable eggs than young ones, that there is less risk in using young ganders than old geese for breeding and that the proportion of fertile eggs produced by a goose in the second year of laying is always greater than the first. It is also worth noting that geese which are moved about from place to place do not lay satisfactorily.

The HouseKeeper

Macaroni prepared in any of the various ways in combination with cheese, butter and tomatoes is very nourishing.

To clean white vests, use block magnesia, rubbing it in well and freely. Put the vest in a drawer for several days; then beat and brush it.

To set colors in new cotton fabrics, dissolve one ounce of sugar of lead in eight quarts of water, and soak articles in it over night.

Mix a little vinegar with the stove polish, then the blacking will not fly off in fine dust, and will not take much rubbing to polish the stove. Polish it with old newspapers.

Slightly stale cake cut in fingers, toasted and spread with jam, makes a very acceptable dainty for afternoon tea.

Cream to whip nicely should be one day old.

To clean white buckskin and chamois shoes, try lump magnesia. Russet shoes can be cleaned by rubbing them with a banana peel, according to some.

Clean copper by rubbing it with lemon dipped in salt. Rinse in clear hot water and polish with a soft cloth.

The electric iron left with current turned on is responsible for many fires.

Advice to Dyspeptics Well Worth Following

In the case of dyspepsia, the appetite is variable. Sometimes it is ravenous, again it is often very poor. For this condition there is but one sure remedy—Dr. Hamilton's Pills—which cure quickly and thoroughly.

Sufferers find marked benefit in a day, and as time goes on improvement continues. No other medicine will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They supply the materials and assistance necessary to convert everything eaten into nourishment, into muscle, fibre and energy with which to build up the run-down system.

Why not cure your dyspepsia now? Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c. per box at all dealers.

A BILLION DOLLARS.

The Time It Would Take An Exper to Count Them Singly.

I wonder if we realize when we talk of a billion dollars what an enormous sum of money it means?

We all know how rapidly an expert counter of coins will manipulate them. You can scarcely follow the motion of his fingers as he shifts the coins from one pile to another and counts them. The treasury experts will count 4,000 silver dollars in an hour and keep it up all day, but that is their limit.

Working eight hours a day, then, an expert counter of coins will count 32,000 silver dollars in a day, but how long will it take him at that rate to count a million? Thirty-one days.

But that is only the beginning of the measurements of great figures, for if this same man were to go on counting silver dollars at the same rate of speed for ten years he would find that he had only counted 100,000,000 of them, and that to count $1,000,000,000 would require 102 years of steady work at the rate of eight hours a day during every working day of every one of the 102 years.—O. P. Austin, Former Chief of Bureau of Statistics.

THE GOSSIPPHONE.

(Kingston Standard)

Judging from one of its uses we would suggest that the name of the telephone be changed to gossipphone.

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce.
CONTAINS NO ALUM
All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

E.W.GILLETT CO.LTD
TORONTO. ONT.
WINNIPEG - MONTREAL

Centipedes a Foot Long.

The giant centipede of Trinidad and Venezuela is sometimes a foot long, and can do very serious harm. Its foremost pair of feet are modified into supplementary jaws, which are fang-like, and may inflict a powerful bite; furthermore, each has a poison gland at its base, that sends into the wound a venom deadly to small creatures, and very painful even to mankind.

Moreover the sharp claw of each of the forty-two feet is poisonous likewise, so that when the animal crawls over the soft skin of the human arm, it leaves a trail of red, inflamed spots. It is dangerous to knock the centipede off, for instantly the creature drives the claws more deeply into the flesh, and sends a greater amount of venom into each puncture; it may also take hold with its jaws.

When the centipede seizes its prey, or is itself caught by an enemy, it coils itself round an antegolist, and grips it tenaciously with all its legs. Many myriapods are brightly banded with black and yellow, contrasting tints that show conspicuously against the dark soil of the forests where they abound. The giant centipede is a shining mahogany brown, with the legs bluish and ringed with yellow.—Youth's Companion.

A Composite Product.

Mrs. Boggs—Mr. Meekman is a splendid example of what a man ought to be. Mr. Boggs—Not on your life! He's a splendid example of what a wife, two sisters, a grown up daughter and a mother-in-law think a man ought to be.—Puck.

Carrying the Baby.

Even though parental love may be strong within him the average man has an aversion to carrying a baby in public. It is not because the task is too laborious, but it seems that the ordinary man was not intended to do this duty.

Man's aversion to shouldering a baby in public can probably be traced to his shyness. He dislikes to enter a public place or conveyance with a baby because he is aware that the eyes of those present will be turned in the baby's direction, and when they have feasted on the baby to their satisfaction they will turn to him. If the baby is pretty and the man fails to measure up to the same standard the gossips present set their tongues to wagging, and the man is criticised until he becomes embarrassed and grows red.

His every act is scanned and commented on. "He does not know how to carry the baby." "Can that be that baby's father?" "Say, if he looked anything like that baby when he was young he must have lost all his good looks."

Just as he is in the midst of his embarrassment the baby reaches for his tie and yanks it out from beneath his coat. Perhaps the baby will feel the man's whiskers or do some little act like that which would discourage any man and force him to raise his right hand and swear, "Never again!"

SEEM MORE, ANYWAY.

(Rochester Post-Express)

There may not be as many English sparrows to the acre as there are robins. But there are more of them under the eaves of the house in the early morning when one wants to sleep.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Goverment lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

No Fixed Programmes.

The map found on a captured Uhlan marked with the prearranged marches of the German troops reminds one that Wellington distrusted fixed plans of campaign. Asked on one occasion how he managed to capture Napoleon's marshals one after the other, he replied: "They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, it answers very well, until it gets broken, and them you're done for. Now, I make my campaigns of ropes. If anything went wrong, I tied a knot and went on."

Typographical Error.

One evening when pressed a crowd I addressed
In the hall over Prairieville's smithy,
A reporter was there, and he thought my speech fair,
And he wrote my remarks were pithy.

Next morning in bed the paper I read
(A journal that dealt with things filthy),
That the meeting was fine and the speaker did shine,
And that my short oration was "filthy!"

Barns at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Painted with
MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT

FARMERS

You'll Find Just What You Want For Spring Painting, In

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

"MADE IN CANADA"

Your needs have been foreseen. Dealers in your neighborhood have been supplied with the Martin-Senour line. And you have only to name your Painting Wants, to have them promptly filled.

HOUSE PAINT—Why should you waste money on impure paint, or bother with mixing lead and oil, when you can get Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint for all outside and inside painting? Always the same in quality, color, fineness and purity.

FLOOR PAINT—There's only one to be considered—the old reliable *SENOUR'S* Floor Paint—the kind that wears, and wears, and wears.

BARN PAINT — Martin-Senour "RED SCHOOL HOUSE" is the paint for the barn. It spreads easily—covers more surface—and holds its fresh, bright color against wear and weather.

WAGON PAINT — Keep the machines, wagons and tools fresh and bright — and protect them against rust and weather—by giving them a coat or two of Martin-Senour "Wagon and Implement" Paint.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

Write us today for "Farmer's Color Set" and name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
The MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED
655 Drolet Street, Montreal.

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CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

A.89

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
H. M. LAY MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK

Telescope Office Walkerton

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The success of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.
McClary's Pandora Range
Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's
London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

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EDITORIAL

CEREAL CROPS

Cereal production has occupied an important position in the work of the Experimental Farms since their inception some twenty-eight years ago. By selection, the best varieties of grains for Canadian conditions have been brought to light and by breeding many important sorts have been produced. Pioneer wheat, a new early sort possessing many merits gives promise of filling an important place in northern sections. The results in 1914 with this and other sorts of wheat, as well as oats and barley at the Central Farm and sixteen branch farms and stations and two sub-stations are presented in bulletin No. 81 of the Experimental farm series. This seasonable pamphlet is available at the Publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

GOOD PROFITS

In one dairy record centre maintained by the dairy division, Ottawa in 1914 there were such surprising contrasts in yields of milk and fat that they must command the attention of every progressive dairyman.

The best cow in one herd gave only 4158 pounds of milk and only 155 pounds of fat; the average of the whole herd was only 3772 lbs of milk and 136 pounds of fat. In a herd [illegible] the [illegible] yield [illegible] was 5658 pounds [illegible] and 278 [illegible] the [illegible] average was 7235 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of fat.

There were several individual yields of over eight thousand pounds of milk, while one good grade cow gave 14400 pounds of milk and 562 pounds of fat.

Coming to the cost of feed, plenty of herds had an average cost per cow of from forty to forty-five dollars; even at these high figures the profit above the cost of feed ran up to forty-six and fifty dollars as the herd average.

Such results are full of encouragement for the owners, and augur well for the future of cow testing in the Maritime Provinces. Other dairymen may well strive to emulate these records of fifty and sixty-five dollars clear profit above the cost of feed as made by good individual cows. This sensible method of determining the respective merit of each cow as a profit maker lays a solid foundation for building up a singularly interesting herd from a modern business standpoint.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Empire Needs Many Foods

In the past Great Britain has imported immense quantities of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as shown by the following:—

Average Imports
Years 1910-1913

Wheat	28,439,609	bush.
Oats	23,686,301	"
Barley	15,192,268	"
Corn	7,621,374	"
Peas	703,058	"
Beans	639,663	"
Potatoes	4,721,590	"
Onions	271,569	"
Meat	25,609,766	lbs.
Eggs	121,112,916	doz.
Butter and Cheese	91,766,233	lbs.

The above mentioned sources of supply of staple foods are now, in the main, cut off as a result of the war. Great Britain is looking to Canada to supply a large share of the shortage. Every individual farmer has a duty to perform.

Millions of bushels rather than millions of acres should be Canada's aim.

That there is abundant reason to expect larger returns from the same area is conclusively shown when we compare the average production of the present time with the possible production. Note the following brief table which shows the average in 1914 and possible production per acre.

	Average	Possible
Fall Wheat	20.43	63.
Spring Wheat	14.84	33.
Barley	16.16	69.
Oats	36.30	91.
Corn, Grain	70.	200.
Corn Ensilage (Tons)	12.	15.
Peas	15.33	37.
Beans	18.73	50.
Potatoes	119.40	450.
Turnips	421.81	1000.

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under intensive cultivation methods and conditions not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they suggest the great possibilities of increased production. By greater care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average could be raised by at least one-third. That in itself would add at least $150,000,000 to the annual income of Canada from the farm. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

For information and bulletins write to

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Save your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

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TURKEY

The Turkish or Ottoman Empire comprises Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. Other regions are nominally under the Sultan's suzerainty. Until the time that Turkey entered into the present war, Egypt was among the number.

The population of the Empire was given in 1910 as over 36,000,000. In the provinces directly under Turkish government there were at that time 26,000,000. The Turks are estimated to number some 10 millions of whom 1½ millions are in Europe. Other races represented are, Arabs, Jews, Syrians, Slavs, Greeks, Albanians and Kurds.

The mainstay of the Ottoman dynasty is the Asiatic portion of the Empire where the Mohammedan religion is absolutely predominant. In Asia Minor the naturally vigorous and robust Turkish race forms a compact mass of many millions.

The leading items of import are, sugar, rice, flour, American cloth, cotton thread, cotton print, woollen fabric coffee and petroleum. Total value of imports in 1909, $135,000,000.

The chief exports are barley, opium, grapes, figs, sheep and goat skins, carpets, and silk. Total value of exports, 1909 $80,000,000.

LICENTIOUS LITERATURE

Most people laying claim to respectability look upon the filth with a measure of abhorrence. It is bad enough when spoken, but worse when it appears in cold type. Some thrive on anything obscene or vulgar but these are only of the lower class, and will never rise to positions of respectable influence. We occasionally see a copy of publication in circulation here and elsewhere. That it contains some good and well written articles along certain lines we are not going to deny. This is a commendable feature and we call out for the intermingling of highly [illegible] approval by our better class of readers. The suggestiveness and even more, of a depraved imagination on the part of the contributors is enough to condemn the publication in question and bar it from legitimate sale as a literary production. It isn't fit so far as we have examined, to have a place in our homes where it cannot fail to corrupt the manners and morals of our young and rising generation. How older people laying claim to good morals can tolerate and assist in the circulation of such a class of literature taking the good and decidedly bad together is something we can scarcely understand. If we dared to put in a tithe of the filth in the Chronicle, we would soon be deserted by the better class of readers and justly so.—Durham Chronicle.

Temperance People Disappointed.

It is but natural that the delegates to the Dominion Alliance, who, in an enormous deputation, interviewed Premier Hearst and his Government at the Parliament Buildings on Friday, March 5th, should feel disappointed with the Government's attitude. The Prime Minister, of course, was non-committal and did not say definitely what he would do or what he would not do but the tenor of his remarks revealed the fact that he was not likely to grant what the deputation asked for, which was the complete prohibition of the sale of liquor in Ontario, if not for all time, for the very least during the course of the present war.

"The zig-zag path is often the best" was one of the disappointing remarks made by Mr. Hearst, showing an admitted lack of directness in his desire to deal with the request of the deputation. As if this remark was not enough, the Prime Minister emphasized it still further by saying that "a frontal attack is not always the best."

Hon. Mr. Hanna was equally disappointing to the temperance people. The furthest he would go was to say that they would not find this Government behind the previous Government in its dealings with the liquor traffic. What the temperance people asked for of course, was a policy much in advance of that given by the Government of Mr James Whitney on this particular point.

Mr. F. S. Spence, in speaking in support of the deputation's views, told the Premier that he held office today thanks to the votes of a large number of Conservatives who believed that if the Conservative party were returned it would change its policy on the temperance question and advance rather than stand still. "Now is Mr. Hearst's opportunity," said Mr Spence, "to let the temperance-Conservatives see if they were right or not."

Ex-Mayor Lees of Hamilton, in supporting the demand for the total prohibition of the sale of liquor in the Province, said that he and his family were Conservatives and always voted Conservatives when they had a chance but did not do so when they felt the Government was opposed to advance temperance measures.

At the concluding session of the Dominion Alliance conference, Mr. N. W. Rowell acted as Chairman.

Effective, specific instances of the extravagance of the present Ontario Government were given by Joseph Ham, Liberal member for South Brant, in the course of his maiden speech.

"The men," he prefaced his remarks by saying, "who were entrusted with the responsibility of handling the Provincial finances during the years when money was plentiful, did not see to it that a full dollar's worth of value was obtained for every dollar expended. They did not, like wise business men, lay a little aside every year for a time of stress. The result to-day is an empty Treasury and a deficit. At the very time when the people of Ontario are hard enough pressed for money even as it is, the Government levies an extra tax upon them. I am as anxious as anyone that the Allies should receive the fullest support from Ontario, but if the Government had administered the finances of the Province in a careful way, it would have had sufficient money to-day to make all necessary grants without levying this special tax of one mill on the dollar.

The three items of expenditure especially objected to by Mr. Ham were (1) The cost of Civil Government (2) The cost of the Prison Farm at Guelph, especially the cow stables, and (3) The cost of Government House.

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. JEAN DE MATHA, JAN. 27th, 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered so much that I would not dare eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of "Fruit-a-tives". I did not wish to try them for I had little confidence in them but, seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick, I lost several pounds, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives", I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives".

MADAM M. CHARBONNEAU

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest stomach tonic in the world and will always cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, "Heartburn", [illegible] and other Stomach Troubles.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

B.N.B.

The best thing you ever ate

43

Easiest Way to Clean Cutlery—

Just use a little Panshine sprinkled on a damp cloth, and let your cutlery be as dirty, greasy, grimy as it may, Panshine will make it glistening, sweet and clean in a jiffy. For an easy shine, use

PANSHINE

It's just as good for painted work and woodwork—for pots, pans, linoleums and bathroom fixtures. Panshine is a pure, white and clean powder without any disagreeable smell and does not harm the hands.

Large Sifter Top Tin, 10c. At all Grocers

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One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.9
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Farmer's Advocate	2.40
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Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
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Toronto Daily News	2.90
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Presbyterian	2.25
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Ontario Churchman	1.50
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W. J. HALLIDAY, D. L. DS. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

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MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 8 p. m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

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Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company. – Phone No. 110, ring 2 & 1.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." Non better. Aso a ful line of Heating Sto ve at

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TREES ! TREES ! !

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the Nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.

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Business in Canada will boom. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well, free catalogue. Write for instructions.

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Ontario's Best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments.

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New Train Service

Toronto-Montreal Ottawa

Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Easy rests the head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO [illegible]
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Memoriam

In loving memory of Mrs. Katherine Berscht who died on January 6th, 1915.

Resting with Jesus, sweetly,
Away from the toil and care,
She has reached the many mansions,
And is resting at His feet;
The path was sometimes rugged,
And the way seemed sometimes long,
But she shortened the way with labor,
And cheered the path with song.

Homeward Jesus called to the land of light,
Heavenward now the glory has burst upon her sight,
All the dark behind her, all the bright before,
In the golden sunlight, of the heavenly shore.
So we must not grieve so sorely
For she loves us dearly still,
Pray to look beyond earth's shadows,
Pray to trust our Fathers will,
There is work still waiting for us,
So we must not idly stand,
Do it now while life remaineth,
We shall rest in Jesus land
When that work is all completed
He will gently call us home,
On the rapture of that meeting,
When our Mother see's us come.

Prince George Hotel
TORONTO
In centre of Shopping & Business District
250 ROOMS—100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
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BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leadership, influence and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue. Address T. Wauchope, Principal, Yonge & McGill Sts., Toronto

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $15 to $30 per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices.

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Donaldson visited in Walkerton this week.

Miss Greta McFarlane, of Walkerton, was in town for a few days.—Paisley Advocate.

Deal At Home.

Some forty sacks of catalogues for a Toronto departmental store were sent out from the post-office last week. Look them over and then see if the local merchants can't do as well for you. The local merchants advt. in the Telescope should help you some. Every dollar sent away from town means a loss to the town and every resident of it.

Attended Funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Little and a large number of relatives attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Andrew Weir in Walkerton on Tuesday. Mrs. Weir, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Little was in her seventy ninth year and had resided in Brant township for nearly forty years. About a year ago she suffered a slight stroke which caused her to lose her power of speech. She died on Saturday. She was the sixth member of a family of eleven, four of whom still survive, Mr. Wm Little and Mrs. Alex McDonald of town, Robert of Kansas and Archibald of Manitoba.—Teeswater News.

School Report

S. S. No. 7 Brant

Sr IV—Stella Scott, Martha Fordyce Greta Kerry, Florence Young, Hugh Reed, Wilfred Brown, Oliver Seller.

Jr. III—Gordon Scott, Dan McKeeman, Tom Desmond, Gordon Kerry.

Sr. III—Greta Gregg, Lillie Scott, Winnie O'Reilly, Dick Desmond.

Jr. III—Jack McKeeman.

Sr. II—T. Young, M. Young, V. Blue, A. Young, F. Smith, M. B[illegible], A. Hoffarth.

Jr. II—L. Kerry, T. De[illegible], [illegible] B. Scott, M. Young, E. Blue, [illegible] Gregg, F. Desmond, N. Kerry, J. O'Reilly.

Sr. I—P. Gregg, C. Hoffarth, M. Pearson.

Sr Primer—M. Napper, B. Edmonds, J. Alexander, Joseph Kupperschmidt, W. Zettler.

Jr Primer—Grace Kerry, Lizzie Zettler.

No. Enrolled, 42.
Average attendance 33.

E. S. Lovell;
Teacher.

School Report

Dunkeld

Sr. IV.—Pass—A. Chisholm, J. Garland.

Jr. IV.—Pass—M. Knoll, A. Boddy, E. Garland.

Sr. III.—Hon.—O. Garland, B. Garland. Pass—M. Abell, W. Parker.

Jr. III.—Hon.—R. Cheaney, E. Waechter, V. Abell, C. Parker. Pass W. Parker, S. Kastner, W. Boddy, L. Knoll, W. Symonds.

Sr. II.—Pass—L. Symonds, O. Johnston, H. Schnitzler, J. Beckberger, L. Parker.

Sr.—Hon.—A. Garland, H. Cheeney, G. Knoll. Pass—S. Beckberger, R. Parker.

Sr. Pr.—Hon.—(J. Monahan, J. Waechter, T. Schnitzler, L. Graff. Pass—F. Johnston, F Kastner, M Johnston, P. Beckberger, F. Symonds, S. Knoll. Jr. Pr.—Pass—I. Abell, H Frook, M. Caldwell.

Mary M. Keith,
teacher.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

Fake Advertising.

Fake advertising is passing into the discard where it belongs. The Indiana legislature has passed a drastic law making the penalty a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500 for misrepresentation in any way. This applies to newspaper, bill boards and other types of advertising.

Stopping Shoe Squeak.

The "squeak" in shoes is caused by the inside and outside soles rubbing together in walking. To overcome this disagreeable trouble make an opening at the edge of the inside of the shank of the shoe, and work a screw-driver between the soles to the tips, thereby loosening the inner and outer soles. Then work in a little French chalk, soapstone or talcum powder through the opening. By bending the soles back and forth, or slightly tapping the edges, the powder will work itself between them. The opening can then be closed with one or two tacks, and the squeaking will be permanently stopped. Such an emergency repair is very much better than the soaking and oiling frequently resorted to, and yet does no harm to the shoes provided the job is done by a competent shoe repairer.

Shooting Accident.

On Saturday, the 27th. of February, a fatal shooting accident occurred shortly after 1 o'clock which resulted in the death of Edwin Kennedy, aged 17 years. Deceased was the only son of Mr and Mrs. Hugh Kennedy, Mechanic's Ave. Edwin Kennedy accompanied by his chum Albert Wilson, started out to have an afternoon's hunt, going out by way of the Durham road. At the iron bridge Albert Wilson tried to load his gun. He was unable to do it, owing to the spring to draw the shell off being too week to force the pin back into position. Edwin Kennedy, who was well acquainted with the mechanism of a gun took the gun from Wilson and cocking it, broke it and pushed the little pin back into position with his knife blade. This permitted him to load the gun, which he did. He then handed it back to Wilson. It is presumed that he left the gun cocked. The boys entered the hollow on the south side of the creek. They proceeded up it for some distance and going to the north side were walking along side by side on a level piece of ground, just below the blind road near Fitzgerald's on the Saugeen. It was here the accident occured. Just how it happened is not known. Albert Wilson believes he went to shift the gun up a little, on his arm. He had on a pair of gloves. In shifting the gun he must have touched the trigger and went off. The charge entered Edwin's right leg from the back, just above the knee, coming out at the front. Wilson tried to stop the wound by tying his handkerchief around it as tight as he could, and he then ran to Fitzgeralds for assistance. Mr. Hugeland happened along and the wounded boy was at once put into his sleigh and driven to his home. Medical aid was summoned and it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The shock and loss of blood proving too much for the boy and he passed away at nine o'clock Saturday night. Edwin Kennedy was a boy of bright disposition, and well liked by his companions. The parents will have the deepest sympathy of all in their sad and sudden bereavements. Albert Wilson, his chum is heart-broken over the sad occuance. He is used to a gun, and a careful lad. An inquest is being held into the accident. The jury was empanneled on Monday and after a brief enquiry into the case the inquest was adjourned until Friday next. The funeral of the unfortunate boy took place on Tuesday. The remains were taken to Lovat for buriel. A ceremony was held at the house on Monday evening which was largely attended.— Kincardine Reporter.

Player Given Strychnine.

Following the Listowel Harriston hockey match Monday night rumors were current locally that certain of the visiting aggregation who had been given strychnine as a stimulant, had taken convulsions on the homeward trip and were in a serious condition, necessitating the confinement of one player in Palmerston en route. The Banner endeavored to carefully investigate the story and found that J. Hastie, who played right wing for the visiting aggregation, was in a serious condition, necessitating the delay of the special train at Palmerston, but that he has since quite recovered. Miss McGee of the Palmerston hospital informed The Banner by 'phone however, that none of the players had been in the hospital.—Listowel Banner.

COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of the Telescope.

Dear Sir:

We have heard a great deal lately about the "Made in Canada" campaign but I fail to see why we should buy goods that are inferior in order to show our patriotism.

For example take some of the brands of matches that are made in Canada today. I think a great many will agree with me in saying that there is room for improvement and then some. It may be a test of patriotism to turn our faces against our own countrymen, but I think they should try and excell if possible the foreign standard. If they did this we would have no excuse for buying goods with the foreign label. The standard would be put against them as a test and the injury done them by their own people buying the better goods would only be a lesson to them to make goods as excellent. I believe there will come a time when no one will ask, "Was this made in Canada" or "Was this made in the United States?" and so on. They will only ask themselves, "Is this good"? Is it the best? And the question as to whether it was made in certain geographical boundaries will only be a secondary consideration. In short, to be brief, I do not believe in labels. I think every tub should stand on its own bottom or go to smithereens.

Yours truly,
A Brant Farmer.

Application To Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $41,000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $41,000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows: and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

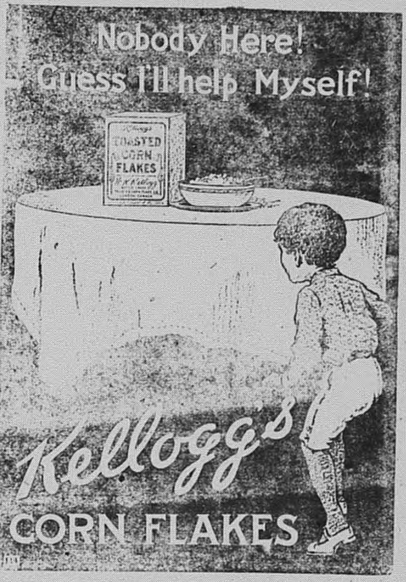
Former consolidated debt	$ [illegible] 79
Sewers	1907 11
Waterworks	13786 08
General improvement	7510 29
Bonus loans	1898 38
Public Library	1812 10
Floating debt	1821 30
	$41000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 10th day of February, A. D. 1915

The very best
Awarded Medal
JOHN LABATT



The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps, Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for **75c** or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for $1.75

We Lead In Lowest Prices

AND SAVE YOU OVER HALF, and our Reputation as Walkerton's Greatest Price Smashers is retained---Get our prices, then get to thinking. That is all we ask.

UNDERWEAR
Men's Fleece-lined underwear, Regular 50c, Sale Price...... **35c**
Men's wool shirts and drawers, best makes—Regular 75c garment, Sale Price.................. **59c**

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Men's and Women's Dongola felt-lined shoues — Regular $2.25 Sale Price.............. **$1.25**
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Ladies' and Children's tan and brown Cashmere Hose. Finest quality— Regular prices 35c and 50c—While they last... **19c pr.**

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Greatly reduced Cashmeres, Lustres, Bedford Cord, Striped Voils, etc. Regular 75c yd, clearing at one priece........ **19c yd**

GROCERY SPECIALS
3 lbs. Valencia Raisins....... **25c**
3 " Currants, recleaned.... **25c**
3 pkgs best Cornstarch...... **25c**
Black and Japan Tea 40c. quality............. **29c lb**

Choice Mixed Biscuits—fresh new stock...... **2 lbs 25c**

We want all kinds of Produce and pay the highest possible prices and remember you can buy your goods for less than in most stores.

Mrs. C. Reany,—Walkerton,—J. Pleskey

PHONE 8

Bring Your Friends Here With Confidence.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

He closed and sealed these letters, and rang for a late waiter, into whose hands he placed them, with the order that they should go by the first mail.

And then, having done all that it was possible to do in the premises that night, he retired to rest.

The next morning the Earl of Wellrose, Captain Douglas and Dr. Kinlock left Southampton for London by an early train. A double compartment in a first-class carriage had been engaged and fitted up comfortably with additional cushions and rugs. So the journey was accomplished with more ease to the invalid officer than could have been hoped from his weakened condition.

On reaching London they took rooms at the nearest hotel, the Paddington, where they passed the remainder of the day and the night.

The next morning, with precautions for Captain Douglas' comfort, the party started by the Great Northwestern train for York, en route for Scotland.

They reached that old cathedral town in the afternoon, rested there until the next morning, and then resumed their journey. The afternoon of the third day brought them into Edinburgh. And thus, by short and easy stages, they in turn reached Glasgow, Stirling, Callender and finally, on the evening of the fourth day they reached by coach the little port of Kilford, where the steamer Sprite was waiting Lord Wellrose's orders to take them up the loch to Seton Castle.

Immediately on leaving the coach the party went on board the steamer.

It was a cold, clear, starlight night, and to Benjamin, who sat on deck, wrapped in his old camp coat, the majestic scenery of loch and mountain was but dimly apparent, but the very obscurity of the landscape lent the weird charm of awe to its beauty. They passed the narrow, winding "straits" that connected the sea with the loch, and where the turns were so short that every few minutes it seemed as if the bows of the boat were going straight up to the land. At length a final turn brought them out upon the broad expanse of the loch, encircled by its lofty mountains, now looming dimly through the clear, starlight night.

Benny uttered a low exclamation of delight.

"You should see the loch by daylight, or by moonlight, when, indeed, it is exceedingly beautiful," said the earl.

"It is beautiful exceedingly now, under the dim light of the stars," answered Benjamin, in a low, hushed tone.

And then the brothers relapsed into that silence which is more eloquent than words, as they gazed upon the darkly glorious scene.

A few minutes more brought them to the foot of the water stairs leading from the loch up into the wooded hills of Seton Castle.

Lord Wellrose gave his arm to his brother, and supported him in going up the stairs, at the top of which they found a large and commodious closed carriage waiting to take the travelers to the house.

Lord Wellrose, Captain Douglas and Dr. Kinlock took their seats, and the horses started.

They drove up a winding road through the thick woods, to the top of the hill, where they entered an avenue of oak trees that presently led them up to the front of the house, where the windows were shining with hospitable lights.

Mrs. Bruce, the aged housekeeper, with the household servants at her back, received the party at the door. She had been the earl's nurse a quarter of a century back, and this circumstance constituted a bond of strong affection between herself and her foster-child. She had been promoted from the nursery to the head of the house at Seton Court, and was passing her old age in ease and comfort.

She now stood there in the lighted hall, looking trim and neat in her black silk dress and white muslin cap, neckerchief and apron, smiling and courtesying her welcome.

"How do you do, Mrs. Bruce?" said the young earl, affectionately, shaking her hands and kissing her rough cheeks.

"I'm weel and blithe to see ye, my bairn—my laird, I mean!" replied the old nurse, suddenly correcting herself.

"Your 'bairn,' always, dear nurse! Whatever I may be to others, I am your 'bairn,'" said the young earl, with his kindly smile. "And now here is my kinsman, Captain Douglas, who has come back from the wars wounded and ill, and in need of tender and skillful nursing. You must take as much care of him as you used to take of me when I was ailing," he added.

"Ah! God bless his bonny face! he's unco like the family, and might be your lordship's ain brither, by the looks of him. But eh, sirs! he's unco fair and fragile to hae been a sodger, too. Aweel, laddie, the guid mountain air, wi' my nursin, will sune bring ye round again," she said, nodding and courtesying to the invalid guest, who smiled and thanked her.

There were spacious, comfortably furnished, old-fashioned bedrooms, lighted with wax candles in tall silver candlesticks, and heated with glowing wood fires in the massive open fireplaces, waiting for the travelers. Here they refreshed themselves with a wash, and then went down to the smaller dining room, where a good supper was ready for them.

Soon after supper they went to bed.

In the morning Benny arose early, and with the assistance of a footman whom Lord Wellrose had appointed to wait on him, he made his toilet, and went to the morning parlor, to which the footman showed the way.

This parlor had a modern French window opening upon a balcony, and overlooking the loch.

As the morning was very fine, Benny ventured to step out upon the balcony, where a magnificent and beautiful scene burst upon his view—the loch, with its clear, deep blue waters glittering in the morning sun, and its girdle of lofty mountains, with their bases robed in deep evergreens and the sharp, bare peaks glistening in the morning light with all the colors of the rainbow. Benny, always sensitive to beauty, fairly caught his breath as he gazed.

A light hand was laid upon his shoulder.

He turned, and saw the earl standing by his side.

"What do you think of the view?" enquired his lordship with a smile.

"What do I think?" echoed Benny in a calm ecstasy. "There is Paradise still on earth. Eden could not have been fairer than this. Only to breathe and see here seems joy enough. It is a heavenly place to live in—or to die in," he added in a lower tone.

"To live in, yes. But, as I observed once before, we will have no dying. I most decidedly object to that sort of thing, except in centenarians. They have a right to die, if they insist upon doing so. But as for a young man like yourself, he has no right to think of such a proceeding; and therefore—"

As the earl said these last words, he stepped back into the parlor, and presently returned with a tartan shawl, which he carefully placed around his brother's shoulders, saying with a smile:

"If you do not take better care of yourself, Douglas, I shall have to be your valet. What would Kinlock say if he saw you out here without a wrap?"

"He would say," exclaimed the surgeon, who at that moment joined them, "that standing shivering on a bleak balcony, while gazing at a magnificent scene, is taking the poetry without the comforts of life, the elegancies without the necessaries; or, to bring it right home to your hearts and stomachs, it's like having the dessert without the dinner! There, the tea and muffins are cooling on the breakfast table, to say nothing of the haddock and eggs."

Lord Wellrose laughed, and they all went in to breakfast.

And, after breakfast, Benny was obliged to lie down on the sofa of his room. Whether it was from the reaction of his excitement on reaching his native shores, or whether it was the fatigue of his long journey, or from the progress of an incurable malady, or from all these causes combined, Benny was again prostrated with weakness, so he was compelled to keep his sofa.

"How is this, Kinlock? Why does he not get stronger?" enquired the earl of the surgeon, as soon as they found themselves alone together.

"I told your lordship the truth from the beginning. I never deceived your lordship," said the surgeon, gravely.

"Do you mean to say that he will never get better?"

"He will be better and then worse, as is the way with people suffering as he does; but, my lord, he will never recover," gravely replied the doctor.

"You medical gentlemen may sometimes be mistaken, may you not?"

"Certainly."

"Then I will cling to the hope that you are mistaken in this instance," said the earl, as he arose and went to his brother's apartment.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

He found Benjamin reclining on a sofa.

"How do you feel now?" he inquired, taking a seat by her side.

"Tired—a little tired, but very comfortable and happy," replied Benjamin, holding out his hand to his brother.

"It is but the effect of your long journey," said Lord Wellrose, taking the thin, white hand and holding it in his own.

"My lord," began Benny, after a short silence, "ever since I reached home I have been longing to ask you more particularly about—"

He hesitated in some embarrassment and his pale face flushed.

"About Suzy?" suggested the earl.

"Yes, my lord; about Suzy."

"And I, also, have been wishing to speak to you of her; but as you did not mention—"

"And here Lord Wellrose paused, in a little less embarrassment than Benny had betrayed.

The fact is, there had been, and still was, a singular reticence in both these brothers on the subject of Suzy. And the reason was obvious: both loved each other with a brotherly love, and both loved or had loved, Suzy, with a love that was certainly not brotherly.

"You hear from her often?" said Benny, half questioningly.

"I hear from her and write to her by every mail. We exchange letters about once a fortnight."

"She is well, I hope?"

"She is well; but our correspondence is by no means what you would suppose it to be."

"Indeed!"

"Indeed no. She writes to me as though I might be her respected pastor instead of her betrothed. You shall see a recent letter she wrote me. It is a sample one. And it will be no breach of confidence, since there is not a word in it that might not be proclaimed from the church steeple," said the earl, as he rose and left the room.

He returned in a few moments with Suzy's letter. He put it open into Benny's hand.

And, oh, he saw and marked that frail hand tremble as it touched the paper!

Benny began to read the letter—a cool, friendly, formal letter, such as any girl might have written to a male relative, with whom duty compelled her to correspond, but such as certainly no girl ever befoer wrote to her betrothed lover.

Benny finished reading the letter, raised his eyes to the face of the earl, and started with surprise and perplexity.

Lord Wellrose smiled.

"Why, what on earth does she mean? What in the world is the matter?" inquired Benny.

"Nothing is the matter. The child has found out her mistake in having fancied that she ever loved me with a real and lasting love," said the earl, calmly.

"How long has she written to you in this style?"

"Always—that is, ever since she began to answer my letters at all."

"Then it must have been and must still be, mere timidity that caused her to write so coldly. Suzy was timid in some respects."

"It was not timidity in this case. I will prove it to you. The letter that you have just read is the last but one I received from her. This one that I am now about to show you is the very last. In it you will see that she deliberately requests me to free her from her engagement to me, assigning as reasons the unsuitableness of the proposed marriage, the opposition of my family, her own personal unfitness for the rank I offered her, and, more than all, the change in her own feelings, which has taught her that she never truly loved me as she once thought she did.

Moreover, she gives me no chance to refuse her request, for she tells me, in conclusion, that she is coming home to England, and shall be on the seas before another letter from me can reach her."

While the earl spoke, Benny's memory was busy with the past.

He remembered that just before they parted, Suzy to go to Australia and himself to go to the Crimea, she had confessed to him a plan she had formed of absenting herself from England until the earl should be cured of his indiscreet attachment. He remembered that he himself had begged Suzy to impart her plan to her lover, and get his consent that this test should be put to the strength of his love. And she had said that she would think of his advice. He wondered now whether she had told her purpose. And now he asked the question:

"Did your lordship suspect that she would change in this way?"

"Never! It has taken nearly two years for the truth to gradually reach me."

Benjamin looked anxiously at his brother.

How calmly the earl took his disappointment! But perhaps he was only exercising self-control. Benny ventured another question:

"And you, Lord Wellrose! You! How is it with you? What shall you do?"

"It is well with me, Benjamin. Just as soon as Suzy shall arrive in England I shall take great pleasure in seeing the child, and freeing her from her foolish engagement."

Benjamin stared at the earl in speechless astonishment.

"Don't look so shocked, my dear fellow. Our harmless passion was a brief hallucination, and nothing more. I was fascinated and dazzled by the beautiful singer, and she—" the earl paused.

"Was fascinated and dazzled by the splendid young nobleman, the lion of Parliament, and the idol of society," said Benjamin, finishing his sentence in his own way with fond enthusiasm.

"There!" said the earl, patting Benny's hand, and laughing quietly. "How much I wish that all the world had as great faith in me as you have. But to come back to Suzy. It is all over between us. I shall always love the child as a dear, good little sister. But for the rest, I only wait to comply with her request, and free her from her engagement, before offering my hand to Lady Hinda Moray, who has long had my heart."

As the earl ceased speaking he looked at Benjamin, and was startled to see the change that had come over his wan face and wasted form. His face was marble white and half concealed under his trembling hands, and his form was shaking as with a chill.

"Douglas! Douglas!" said the earl, bending anxiously over him.

"Oh, if I could only live now! Oh! I wish I could live now!" murmured Benny, in a very low tone.

"Live! my dear boy, you must and shall live! You have so much to live for now; so much more than you know. Never give up! Despair kills more than disease does. Ah, that cruel cough!" murmured the earl, suddenly breaking off from his discourse, as a violent paroxysm seized and shook the invalid, as if it would have shaken his fragile frame to dissolution.

"Yes, I have her to live for now," said Benny, as soon as the paroxysm had passed off. "Yes, Lord Wellrose, I will tell you all now. I loved her, my lord. Oh, heaven, how I loved her! With no 'brief passion,' with no transient hallucination, but with a deep, true, vital love, that grew with my growth, and strengthened with my strength, from infancy to childhood, to youth, to manhood, through good and through evil, in presence and in absence, in hope and in despair!"

"Ah! I suspected this!" murmured the earl in an almost inaudible voice.

"It is little to say that I would have died for her. Any man might have done that for his beloved. But I would have died an ignominious death on the scaffold and left my poor memory to infamy, only to have saved her brother from a felon's grave, and her fair name from the shadow of reproach. That was how I loved Suzy, Lord Wellrose," said Benny with an unusual outburst of emotion.

The earl was deeply moved.

"You loved her so, and yet you would have promoted her marriage with me," he said.

"Yes, my lord, because I thought she loved you, even as I loved her. And her happiness—yes, yours, too—was dearer to me than my own," said Benny earnestly.

"But now you know she never loved me so—never really loved me at all. She only fancied so; drawn first to like me by my strong resemblance to you, her life love. The tremendous sacrifice of your life and good name that you were about to make for her sake naturally awoke her heart to the knowledge of your great love and her own. And she did well and wisely in going away to her parents at the Antipodes, and there to wait for time and Providence to set us all right. Be comforted, my dear Douglas, for she returns your love."

As the earl spoke there was a knock at the door, presently followed by the entrance of a footman, who said respectfully:

"My lord, their graces the Duke and Duchess of Chester have arrived, and wish to see your lordship."

"So soon! I did not expect them quite yet," said the earl to himself. "Tell their graces I will attend them immediately," he added to the servant, who went away with the message.

"Dear Douglas, you hear that my father and mother have come. I must leave you for a little while, but I will soon return," said the earl as he left the room.

"What a comfort it must be to have a father and mother living," murmured Benny to himself as his brother closed the door.

Then the racking cough seized and tore him with violence.

(To be Continued.)

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Girl Dead Beside Lover.

"By the side of a young French cavalry officer, who had been hit in a fight on the Aisne we found the body of a pretty girl," says Sergeant Payne, who is at Bristol, wounded. "Both were dead. Their story was as sad as anything I have heard of in a war full of tragedies. When the young man joined his regiment the girl left a convent school and attached herself to the Red Cross.

"Hearing that her sweetheart had not returned from a charge in which his regiment was engaged, she had gone out with the ambulance men to look for him. Going in advance she had found him, and while attending to his wounds was hit by a stray bullet, which penetrated her right lung and killed her. They were buried side by side."

The Joy of Good Health Is Now Experienced

Nervousness, Dizzy Spells and Sleeplessness Are Now a Thing of the Past.

MRS. PEACOCK.

This is a cheerful letter from Mrs. Peacock, and it should bring joy to the heart of many a reader of this paper. Dizzy spells and sleeplessness are symptoms of exhausted nerves, and are the bugbear of many women, who do not know just what treatment to use.

You can read Mrs. Peacock's letter and take courage, for she has proven that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a complete cure for these troubles. So pleased was she with the results obtained that she wants other women to know about this food cure.

Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 23 Hiawatha street, St. Thomas, Ont., and whose husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states:—"I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well, and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

In a more recent letter Mrs. Peacock writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I would be pleased to tell everybody so."

In nearly every issue of this paper you will find letters about Dr. Chase's medicines. If this one does not describe your case watch for others or write to us. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOSTAGES.

(New York Sun)

There is a world of difference between the hostage, generally of royal birth, surrendered by a people of antiquity pledging peace after defeat and the hostage seized by a modern military force to give effect to a threat and to supply ready means of reprisal or moral suasion. An offending non-combatant may be dealt with individually with sufficient severity. It is simply a barbarous thing to hold him, personally guilty of no belligerent act, in guaranty against the acts of actual belligerents.

The modern hostage is doubly unfortunate in that he is circumstanced in no degree responsible for any hostile act. If he were he would be simply and effacaciously shot into a state of enforced neutrality. Moreover he has no power whatever to prevent repetition of such acts by belligerents or other non-combatants of his own nationality.

Taking hostages is a wicked and still more a foolish part of the anachronism of European war.

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BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

A Chef Suggests.

That you stew a pound of prunes with pot roast and note the fine flavor imparted to the meat.

That a teaspoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water will make rice very white and keep the grains separate when boiled.

That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should be added last after cooking.

That great improvement will be found in tea and coffee if they are kept in glass preserve jars in place of tin boxes.

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Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

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JUSTICE TO THE JAP.

(Chicago Tribune)

A Japanese policy which seeks to prevent further European encroachment upon Asiatic territory so resembles the policy which we call the Monroe doctrine that we must freely concede to Japan the right to adopt and enforce it and also must applaud the wisdom.

MULTIPLE MOURNING.

(Winston Record)

Turkish casualties in this war have an awfully depressing effect on the home folks, as every Turkish soldier who is killed leaves so many widows to mourn his loss.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

While in Florida with her parents, little Mary saw an alligator for the first time. "Oh, mamma," she exclaimed, "look at the big lizard with a valise skin on!"

Stern Father—Johnny, why did you fight the boy who just moved into the house next door?

Johnny—He boasted that he was a tougher kid than me, and I had to prove to him that he wasn't.—Chicago News.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

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Interest Mind as Well as Body.

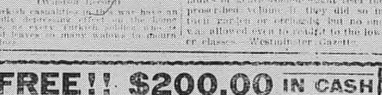
Most of the things we ask children to do, in the way of work, are chores in the dreariest sense of the word; they are little bits of jobs we don't want to bother doing ourselves. Now, this isn't quite fair. It is hard to get deeply, joyously interested in the little part of a job. We all love best to do things that we can do, as the wee ones say, "all by lone." We love to start a thing and toil away at it and finish it, and see it in its final relation to the world's need. That is a most ennobling experience; to feel the need of something—even the smallest thing—and to go ahead, on our own orders, and then fill that need. Life seldom gives us any better joy than that.—Editorial, in Woman's World for February.

No More Corns
Cure Guaranteed
Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Not Allowed to Read the Bible.

But few people know that in the sixteenth century an Englishman was not allowed to read the Bible, yet it is perfectly true. Henry VIII. issued a decree prohibiting the common people from reading the Bible. Officers of state were exempt from this law. Probably the king thought these officials would be none the worse for perusing the sacred work, and noble ladies or gentlewomen might read the proscribed volume if they did so in their garden or orchard; but no one was allowed even to read it to the lower classes.—Westminster Gazette.

FREE!! $200.00 IN CASH
AND 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY!
1st PRIZE, $50.00 in Cash
2nd PRIZE, $40.00 in Cash
3rd PRIZE $35.00 in Cash
4th PRIZE $25.00 in Cash
5th to 9th PRIZES, each $10.00 in Cash.
WAR PUZZLE



The above picture shows a Torpedo Boat Destroyer and an Aeroplane. The Aeroplane belongs to the enemy. It has just dropped a bomb on the deck of the war vessel. Some of the crew have been knocked down by the shock, and some have jumped into the water in an endeavour to save themselves by getting aboard other boats that are near by. Can you find the faces of the fourteen men in this picture? Some will be easily found, others are harder to discern, but by patience you can probably find most of them. You may win a cash prize by doing so. Many have done this. If you find the faces mark each one with an X; cut out the picture and send it to us together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words, "I have found all the faces and marked them." Write these nine words plainly and neatly as in case of ties both writing and neatness will be considered factors in this contest.
This may take up a little of your time but as there is $200.00 in cash and One Hundred Premiums given away, it is worth your while to take a little trouble over this matter.
We do not ask you to spend One Cent of your Money in order to enter this Contest.
Send your answer at once; we will reply by return mail saying whether your are correct or not and will send you a complete prize list together with the names and addresses of the persons who have recently received over $2,000.00 in cash prizes from us, and will also send full particulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled in order that you may qualify in this contest. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)
Winners of cash prizes in our late competitions will not be allowed to enter this one.
This Competition will be judged by two well known business men of undoubted integrity who have no connection with this Company. Their decisions must be accepted as final.
Send your reply direct to HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTY CO'Y. DEPT. H MONTREAL.

The Fatal Hours.

From 10,000 deaths which occurred in an asylum during fifteen consecutive years physicians are inclined to doubt the ancient theory that the early morning hours are the most fatal. The observations were made in patients of all ages and under all conditions, and the result shows that the early afternoon hours included most of the deaths. The least fatal hours were from 7 to 12 a.m.—Washington Star.

Boiling a Fish.

In boiling any fish you should put enough water in a large pot to enable a fish to swim in it if it were alive. Add to this water half a cupful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of salt, one whole onion, one dozen whole black peppers, one blade of mace. Take any fish and sew it up in a new piece of cheesecloth fitted to the shape of the fish. Put in the water and heat slowly for thirty minutes; then let it boil hard and fast for about ten minutes. Unwrap and serve with drawn butter made from the liquor in which the fish was cooked and add it to the juice of half a lemon.

Watch Your Colts
for Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.
Spohn Distemper Compound
Of any druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

FREE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKESIDE
To advertise this Montreal Summer Resort in the heart of the fish and game section of the Laurentian Mountains, we are giving away absolutely free a limited number of 30 x 93 lots, without taxes. To secure this lot all that is necessary is the small fee for the transfer of the title of deed to you and solve the following puzzle. All lots guaranteed high and dry. Fill in the missing letters:
L-K-S-D. A L-U-E-T-I-N M-U-T-A-N R-S-R. A F-W H-U-S O. C-P.R. F-O. M-N-R-A.
Send reply to Dept "K 2". P. O. Box 345, Montreal.

BELGIAN KONGO SAVAGES.

Cannibals in War Paint Whose Past is Black Mystery.

In his book "Hunted and Hunting in the Belgian Congo" Mr. R. D. Cooper speaks of the remarkable people who live in the forest wilds:

"Threading our way down the stony path, winding in and out among the trees, we began to walk the remaining few miles along the sandy shore to Bntiaba. A slight breeze sprang up from the southwest, and very shortly the sun had kissed the Buleggia mountain peaks that rise thousands of feet sheer from the water's edge in the west.

"Gaunt, forbidding sentinels of the Kongo! What strange people dwell behind, you—the dwarfs and others, with their poisoned implements of war—cannibalism with all its attendant horrors—a people that cannot tell us of their past. The ages gone by are all a blank to them. These people are akin to the beasts of the forest, inasmuch as they care only for the present. They live for the present. The past is gone. No records have been written of them.

"The war paint of vermillion colored pigments which is smeared all over their bodies adds to the hideousness of these savages, darting from rock to rock, hiding behind trees, lying hidden in the foliage overhead, waging war with all. Tragedy follows tragedy behind these Bulegga mountains in the Kongo, to the south of which lie the snow capped crests of rugged Ruwenzori."

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HARD TIME AHEAD.

(Montreal Gazette)

A Toronto youth has been presented with a gold medal and diploma for being the best boy in the city, and his picture has been printed in the newspapers. Being the best boy in Toronto he must be the best boy in the world. It is to be hoped for his own sake that he is physically as strong as he is good; for he has an awful standard to live up to.

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BABY'S OWN TABLETS A GREAT BLESSING

Mrs. Jas. E. Mailman, Gegoggin, N. S. writes: "I gave Baby's Own Tablets to my baby boy for constipation and teething troubles and have found them a great blessing. I think the Tablets should be in every home where there are young children." The Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy for little ones, being backed by the guarantee of a government analyst to be free from opiates and narcotics. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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ART AND UTILITY.

(Peterboro Examiner)

Nothing is more delightful in the long evenings of spring and early summer than digging, planting and tending a little garden—to watch the seeds bursting through the warm soil, and thrusting their tiny leaves upward to meet the sunlight and showers. There is pleasure in watching growth from day to day, noting the process of ripening for use, and there is joy in eating the fresh crisp toothsome vegetables from one's own soil, not to speak of the saving in money, or the lack of vegetables when perhaps money might not be available.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.
CHAS. E. SHARP.
Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

The Hen's Destiny.

"There is water aplenty in a fresh laid egg, but no more air than there is in a hammer," said a dealer in eggs. "So long as you can keep air out of the egg it will remain sweet and fresh, but no one has ever succeeded in keeping it out by fair means more than six days. The oxygen is bound to find its way through an eggshell's pores, and the only way to save that egg then is to eat it. It sounds funny, but the moment you give an egg fresh air that moment you ruin its health.

"A good, healthy hen—not speaking of any particular star breed, but just hen—does not fulfil her destiny until she has accomplished 600 eggs—fifty dozen. That's what nature has fitted up the hen to do in the way of just unc[illegible]ched and unstimulated egg production, and she gives the hen eight years to do it in.

"The hen divides the fifty dozen about up among those eight years. Some years she may not turn out more than a couple of dozen, but when the eight years are up she will have managed her annual output so that the total has come out all right. Then the hen has ended her career as an egg producer, and so often, if she is in the hands of a thrifty owner, begins another career, short and delusive this time as the summer boarder's spring chicken."

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Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

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How She Escaped.

"Algy fell in love with a girl at the glove counter." He bought gloves every day for a week. To discourage his attentions she became a manicure."

"Then he had his nails manicured every day, I s'pose."

"Just so. However, I don't think he'll follow her any farther."

"Why not?"

"Then she got employment with a dentist."—Houston Post.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

LADIES AND THE LAW.

(Montreal Star)

The question whether ladies should be admitted to the practice of the law ought to be considered quite apart from the present position of the law or the legal aspects of the case of Mrs. Langstaff. Generally speaking, the sense of the community will be that, if any ladies desire to fit themselves to practice law, they should be permitted to reap the fruit of their labors. There is surely no argument against the appearance of ladies in a court room as counsel which would not weigh with double effect against their appearance in a hospital as physicians; and yet we have long ago overcome our prejudice against lady physicians. Moreover, all our vicarious modesty on behalf of the ladies will not save them from appearing in court-rooms as witnesses, even in the most delicate cases, or in physicians' offices as patients.

This is an entirely different question from whether any of us, personally, quite like to think of ladies as lawyers or doctors. We are under no compulsion to employ them. And if the general public will not employ them, their entrance into these professions will soon be automatically stopped. But there is no use attempting to establish artificial barriers across these avenues of endeavor. If the law now stands in the way, it should be changed—that is all. If the legal profession should propose to create a class barrier by systematically "black-balling" lady applicants, all that will happen in the end will be that the legal profession will be forcibly deprived of that power. In the long run the community will not endure injustice, even to that sex to whom we are bound to extend more than justice.

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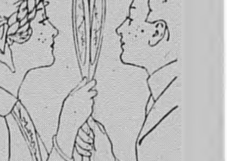
The brave love mercy and delight to save.—Gay.

Get Rid of Those Pimples



Cuticura Soap and Ointment
Will help you when all else fails. Unsightly complexions are often a bar to social advancement and business success. Start life with a clear skin and good hair.
Samples Free by Mail
Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. book. Address "Cuticura," Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

ISSUE NO. 10, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—DENTAL CHAIR, CABINET, table and lathe. David J. Smith, Napanee, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.
ALBERTA FARM NEAR VERMILION Valley, spl mild soil, district settled, $15 acre; $330 cash, balance easy. Hollinrake Specialty Company, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL quarters, half, and full sections, of good farm land, close up to Railway Stations, in the Vermilion-Mannville District, in Central Alberta; one dollar per acre, cash required; interest only November first next, balance on easy terms 6 per cent; best district in Alberta for mixed grain and stock raising. Wilder Smith & Phelps, 11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—204 ACRES, 9-ROOM house, other buildings; fruit and some timber; 4 miles of station. Price $6,000; $2,000 cash. Two farms adjoining; 200 acres, with buildings, fine land, nicely located; 4 to 5 miles of station; few minutes walk of Canning Factory and Store. Price for both $10,000; $4,000 cash. Fine climate, mild, short winters. Catalogue free. J. R. McGonigal & Son, Dover, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS.
SAFETY FIRST. SEED CORN—GET the habit. Plant seed from the Potter Farm and be sure of a large crop. Every ear guaranteed. Wis. No. 7. Write for circular. White Cap. The Potter Farm. R. D. Potter, Mgr., Essex, Ont.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—I WANT Butter, Eggs and Poultry; will pay highest market prices. F. J. Ryan, Produce dealer. 135 A. Fern Ave., Toronto, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE
For No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties, matured and cured for seed purposes on cob or shelled. Apply to EDWARD P. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

Bridging a Difficulty.

Paying teller (to woman with cheque): I'm sorry, ma'am, but you'll have to be identified by some one I know.

"Oh, very well—I have a friend who is waiting outside in the machine. I'll bring her in and introduce you to her."—Life.

Prove it Yourself!

I will send you absolutely FREE a "1900" GRAVITY WASHER for 30 days FREE TRIAL
You don't pay a cent—I even pay the freight.
Everybody who has used this Washer says it is the "best ever."
Write me today personally for booklet and particulars.
A. B. MORRIS, MANAGER, "1900" WASHER CO. 357 YONGE STREET TORONTO, CANADA
FACTORY: 79-81 PORTLAND STREET
If you have electric light, ask me about the "1900" Electric Washer and Wringer outfit.

LUCKY FOR THE WORLD.

(Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gazette)

A woman in Philadelphia jumped out of a window and broke her leg because her husband asked her for money. It is a very good thing for the population that husbands are not similarly affected under similar circumstances, or the only places doing business would be the hospitals.

CORRUGATED IRON
Galvanized, Rust Proof Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects.
Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.
LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT
Metallic Roofing Co., LIMITED
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EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1915.

NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

His Holiness Pope Benedict is credited with the humane desire to have the war brought to a close and peace declared among the warring nations, and it is announced that when the neutral nations think that the time is opportune the Vatican will be glad to exchange views on the situation. This declaration does credit to the heart of the Pope, who, we know, must be solicitous for an early peace. But, unless Germany is prepared to make greater sacrifices than we believe she is there can be no peace at the present time. The allies, especially Britain, have sacrificed too much blood and treasure to be content with a patched-up peace. Nothing short of the fulfilment and realization of what Britain set out to do when she entered upon this war will satisfy her. We do not imagine that the neutral powers will have very much to say anyway as to when and how peace will be established. The allies are not looking for peace until they dictate the terms in the city of Berlin, and it is not likely that any of the neutral nations will be represented at that conference.

We do not know what advances, if any, have been made by Germany or Austria to the Vatican. We can well believe that Austria is thoroughly sick of the war and would welcome any means that would deliver her out of it. Germany can now have few delusions as to its outcome, and it is just possible that both of them would be glad if some way could be found to put a stop to hostilities, if by so doing their faces could be saved. It is a peculiar circumstance that, although the people of Italy, the democracy, or the common people, are all for the allies, and are demanding that the Government should join them, the clericals and the aristocracy are, if not pro-German, at least pro-Austrian, and are just as strongly in favor of neutrality as are the common people for actual intervention.

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WANT THE EMPIRE.

At a meeting in London recently, Earl Grey, our former Governor-General, told of an incident that occurred some time before the war when he was crossing the Atlantic that perhaps explains why the Germans hate Great Britain and the British people. We will allow the Earl to tell it in his own way and in his own words. He said:

I am tempted to confirm Lord Meath's experience by an experience of my own as to the universality of the German feeling of jealousy of England. Only two months before the declaration of war I was crossing the Atlantic in a German ship. I was treated by the distinguished Germans on board with the friendliest courtesy, and received an amount of attention that was almost embarrassing. One day I made the acquaintance of a German fellow passenger who impressed me as a man who preferred to proclaim rather than to conceal his true opinions. I asked him to tell me frankly what he believed to be the true feeling of Germany towards England. He said: "I see you have been consorting and dining with their excellencies—what did they tell you?" "I said they had told me that they hoped I should not allow myself to be misled by the reptile press which imputed to Germany any hostile feelings towards England." "Did you believe them?" he asked. I said, "I should like to believe them, but I wish to know from you, who are a lover of truth, what I ought to believe." He said: "Well, if you want to know the truth, I may tell you that deep at the bottom of their hearts is the same desire that is at the bottom of every German heart—to take from you the empire you are not strong enough to hold. Can you wonder? For two hundred years we have been hungry, and have only comparatively recently enjoyed the sensation of a full stomach. We are now hungry again, and it is you who are preventing our natural appetites from being satisfied. Whenever there is a bit of the earth's surface to be divided, France gets a bit, Italy gets a bit, and you get a bit; while we, with the finest army in the world, and the second finest fleet, get nothing! Can you wonder we have a feeling of envy and antagonism towards you?" He then continued: "As you have asked me to tell you the truth, and you will not take offence, let me tell you that in the opinion of the German people you are occupying a position to which you are not entitled. We believe that you English have been corrupted by the softening influences of too much prosperity; that you are rotten through and through; that you are sunk in sordid sensuality and sloth, and that your only idea of liberty is the liberty not to serve the State. We Germans, on the contrary, have been taught to be loyal to and to make sacrifices for our country"; and then, thumping his breast, he added, with great emphasis: "Nous sommes des guerriers! Nous sommes des guerriers! and we mean to take from you, at the very first opportunity, the empire which is ours by right."

If this were really the feeling of the German people towards the British, then we need not be surprised that they hate the British, and that the Hymn of Hate is as popular over there as Tipperary is here. The sentiment was really that of Germany over all, born of envy and jealousy. In the light of this man's confession to Lord Grey, it can be seen that the old country had been marked out as a victim to German lust and greed, and that nothing short of annihilation of the British Empire was their aim and goal. Since this talk with the Earl the Germans have got a rather rude awakening.

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Mr. Robert Bickerdike wants a national plebiscite on the question of capital punishment. He thinks that is a capital idea.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is now dangerous to talk American in Berlin.

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The "neutral" appears to be the innocent bystander.

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All signs point to an early spring as well as an early election.

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The paper-soled Canadian boots are just another "scrap of paper."

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Pro-Americans are the only hyphenated kind wanted on the other side.

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The Sick Man will be sicker than ever when the Czar gets into Constantinople.

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The increased duties may stimulate trade in Canada, but, if they do, it will be at the expense of the revenue.

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There are now 2,177 German and Austrian prisoners interned in Canada. Most of these are men who tried to leave the country.

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Lord Kitchener's new army is pouring into France at the rate of 15,000 troops a day, we are told. During the last two months between 900,000 and 1,000,000 men have been landed in France. The war will begin in May, if not before.

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General Sam Hughes is another man who wants to draw two salaries. He wants to go to the front as an officer and at the same time hold down his job as Minister of Militia. He is now looked upon as the Jonah of the Cabinet, and may be thrown overboard.

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There may be no shame in borrowing from Britain the money to finance our own war operations, but it would be better if we could say that "we've got the money too." Britain needs all the money she can get just now.

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Petrograd was truthful enough to tell the world that it lost almost a whole army corps when Russians retreated from East Prussia. Now we cannot disbelieve it when it says that it counted for 50,000 Germans in North Poland and 48,000 Austrians in the Carpathians. It pays to tell the truth.

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The Toronto Weekly Sun fears that the increased tariff will not promote the exports of Canadian manufacturers, because the increase in the cost of raw materials and of the maintenance of the high cost of living resulting in high wages, the Canadian manufacturer will be less capable than before to export his products. The reasoning and deduction might be all right, but the majority of the manufacturers appear willing to take their chances as to their exports.

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The Toronto News argues that as the general tariff has been boosted 7½ per cent., and the British preference only 5 per cent., therefore the preference has been increased by 2½ per cent. The fallacy of this argument is apparent, when it is considered that the British exporter has to bear an increased tariff of 5 per cent. before he can sell his goods in Canada in competition with Canadian and foreign goods.

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The Detroit Free Press quotes the following paragraph from "Elements of International Law," written by George B. Davis, at one time professor of law at the United States Military Academy:

"Men or squads of men who commit hostilities, whether by fighting or inroads for destruction or plunder, or by raids of any kind without commission, without being part or portion of the organized hostile army and without sharing continuously in the war but who do so with intermitting returns to their homes and vocations or the occasional assumption of the semblance of peaceful pursuits, divesting themselves of the character or appearance of soldiers—such men or squads of men are not public enemies, and therefore if captured are not entitled to the privileges of prisoners of war, but shall be treated summarily as highway robbers or pirates."

This shows that Mr. Werner Horn, who attempted to blow up the St. Croix bridge is just an ordinary criminal and blackguard, who is ripe for the penitentiary.

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Renewing a Straw Hat.

To renew a black straw hat, sponge with alcohol and then brush it with a thin solution of gum arabic, which gives a varnished finish as well as a slight stiffness. If the straw is very dingy use a good back ink or a liquid shoe dressing before applying the gum arabic.

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pain.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why "Doan's" cures are lasting—the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the good they did me [illegible]. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all suffering with backache."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

A Public Idol

Kendal followed her mechanically and presently found himself talking nothings to Mr. Darting, who, gorgeous in his Spanish dress, was receiving the congratulations which poured in upon him with a pleasant mixture of good manners and natural elation. A little further on he stumbled upon Forbes and the Stuarts, Mrs. Stuart as sparkling and fresh as ever, a suggestive contrast in her American crispness and prettiness to the high bred distinction of Madame de Chateauvieux, who was standing near her.

"Well, my dear fellow," said Forbes, catching hold of him, "how is that critical demon of yours? Is he sentenced yet?"

"He is almost at his last gasp," said Kendal, with a ghostly smile, and a reckless impulse to talk which seemed to him his salvation. "He was never as vicious a creature as you thought him, and Miss Brotherton has had no difficulty in slaying him. But that fall was a masterpiece, Forbes. How have your pictures got on with all this?"

"I haven't touched a brush since I came back from Switzerland, except to make sketches for this thing. Oh, it has been a terrible business! Mr. Worrall's hair has turned grey over the expense of it; however, she and I would have our way, and it's all right; the play will run for twelve months, if she chooses, easily."

Near by were the Worralls, looking a little sulky, as Kendal fancied, in the midst of this great inrush of the London world, which was sweeping their niece from them into a position of superiority and independence they were not at all prepared to see her take up. Nothing, indeed, could be prettier than her manner to them whenever she came across them, but it was evident she was no longer an automaton to be moved at their will and pleasure, but a woman and an artist, mistress of herself and of her fate. Kendal fell into conversation on the subject with Mrs. Stuart, who was as communicative and amusing as usual, and who chattered away to him until he suddenly saw Miss Brotherton signaling to him with her arm in that of his sister.

"Do you know, Mr. Kendal?" she said as he went up to her, "you must really take Madame de Chateauvieux away out of this noise and crowd? It is all very well for her to preach to me. Take her to your rooms and get her some food. How I wish I could entertain you here; but with this crowd it's impossible."

"Isabel, my dear Isabel," cried Madame de Chateauvieux, holding her, "can't you slip away, too, and leave Mr. Wallace to do the honors? There will be nothing left of you to-morrow."

"Yes, directly, directly," only I feel as if sleep were a thing that did not exist for me. But you must certainly go. Take her, Mr. Kendal; doesn't she look a wreck? I will tell M. de Chateauvieux and send him after you."

She took Marie's shawl from Kendal's arm and put it tenderly round her; then she smiled down into her eyes, said a low "good night, best and kindest of friends," and the brother and sister hurried away, Kendal dropping the hand which had been cordially stretched out to himself.

"Do you mind, Eustace," said Madame de Chateauvieux, as they walked across the stage, "I ought to go and the party ought to break up. But it is a shame to carry you off from so many friends."

"Mind? Why, I have ordered supper for you in my rooms, and it is just midnight. I hope these people will have the sense to go soon. Now, to a cab."

They alighted at the gate of the Temple, and, as they walked across the quadrangle under a sky still heavy with storm clouds, Madame de Chateauvieux said to her brother, with a sigh: "Well, it has been a great event. I never remember anything more exciting, or more successful. But there is one thing, I think, that would make me happier than a hundred Elviras, and that is to see Isabel Brotherton the wife of a man she loved!" Then a smile broke over her face as she looked at her brother.

"Do you know, Eustace, I quite made up my mind from those first letters of yours in May, in spite of your denials, that you were very deeply taken with her? I remember quite seriously discussing the pros and cons of it with myself."

The words were said so lightly, they betrayed so clearly the speaker's conviction that she had made a foolish mistake, that they stung Kendal to the quick. How could Marie have known? Had not his letters for the last three months been misleading enough to deceive the sharpest eyes? And yet he felt unreasonably that she ought to have known—there was a blind clamor in him against the bluntness of her sisterly perception.

His silence was so prolonged that Madame de Chateauvieux was startled by it. She slipped her hand into his arm. "Eustace?" Still no answer. "Have I said anything to annoy you—Eustace? Won't you let your old sister have her dream?"

But still it seemed impossible for him to speak. He could only lay his hand over hers with a brotherly clasp. By this time they were at the foot of the stairs, and he led the way up, Madame de Chateauvieux following in a tumult of anxious conjecture. When they reached his rooms he put her carefully into a chair by the fire, made her take some sandwiches, and set the kettle on to boil in his handy bachelor way, that he might make her some tea, and all the time he talked about various nothings, till at last Marie, unable to put up with it any longer, caught his hand as he was bending over the fire.

"Eustace," she exclaimed, "be kind to me, and don't perplex me like this. Oh, my poor old boy, are you in love with Isabel Brotherton?"

He drew himself to his full height on the rug and gazed fixedly into the fire, the lines of his mobile face settling into repose.

"Yes," he said, as though to himself; "I love her. I believe I have loved her from the first moment."

Madame de Chateauvieux was trembling silent, her thoughts traveling back over the past with lightning rapidity. Could she remember one word, one look of Isabel Brotherton's of which her memory might serve to throw the slightest ray of light on this darkness in which Eustace seemed to be standing? No, not one. Gratitude, friendship, esteem—all these had been his abundantly; but nothing else, not one of those many signs by which one woman betrays her love to another. She rose and put her arm round her brother's neck. They had been so much to one another for nearly forty years. He had never wanted anything as a child or youth that she had not tried to get for him. How strange, how intolerable that this toy, this boon, was beyond her getting!

Her very sympathy and her keen distress troubled him, while, at the same time, they seemed to quench the last sparks of hope in him. Had he counted upon hearing something from her whenever he should break silence which would lighten the veil over the future? It must have been so, otherwise why this sense of fresh disaster?

"Dear Marie," he said to her, kissing her brow as she stood beside him, "you must not be so grieved to me as you are. I shall probably be a good deal out of London for the present, and my books are a wonderful help. After all, life is not all summed up in one desire, however strong. Other things are real to me. I am thankful to say I shall live it down."

"But why despair so soon?" she cried, rebelling against this heavy acquiescence of his and her own sense of helplessness. "You are a man any woman might love. Why should she not pass from the mere friendly intellectual relation to another? Don't go away from London. Stay, and see as much of her as you can."

Kendal shook his head. "I used to dream," he said, huskily, "of a time when father would have come, when the world [illegible]. Sometimes I thought of her protected in my arms against the world. Bah! enough!"

She felt the strength of his unspoken argument, [illegible] the feeling of her [illegible] in all the intensity of her own life, seemed to her not to [illegible] by an impossible gulf from [illegible] simple human craving, which was crying to her, unheard and hopeless, across the darkness.

CHAPTER VIII.

A month after the first performance of "Elvira" Kendal returned to town on a frosty December afternoon from the Surrey lodgings in which he had now established a permanent base. He mounted to his rooms, found his letters lying ready for him, and on the top of them a telegram which, as his man-servant informed him, had arrived about an hour before. He took it up carelessly, opened it, and bent over it with a start of anxiety. It was from his brother-in-law. "Marie is very ill. Doctors much alarmed. Can you come to-night?" He put it down in stupefaction. Marie ill! the doctors alarmed! Good heavens! could he catch that evening train? He looked at his watch, decided that there was time, and plunged, with his servant's help, into all the necessary preparations. An hour and a half later he was speeding along through the clear cold moonlight to Dover, realizing for the first time, as he leaned back alone in his compartment, the full meaning of the news which had hurried him off. All his tender affection for his sister, and all his stifling sense of something unlucky and untoward in his own life, which had been so strong in him during the past two months, combined to rouse in him the blackest fears, the most hopeless despondency. Marie dead, what would the world hold for him! Books, thought, ideas—were they enough? Could a man live by them if all else were gone? For the first time Kendal felt a doubt which seemed to shake his nature to its depth.

During the journey his thoughts dwelt in a dull sore way upon the past. He saw Marie in her childhood, in her youth, in her rich maturity. He remembered her in the school-room spending all her spare time over contrivances of one kind or another for his amusement. He had a vision of her going out with their mother on the night of her first ball, and pitying him for being left behind. He saw her tender face bending over the death-bed of their father, and through a hundred incidents and memories all beautiful, all intertwined with that lovely self-forgetfulness which was characteristic of her, his mind travelled down to an evening scarcely a month before, when her affection had once more stood, a frail warm barrier, between him and the full bitterness of a great renunciation. Oh Marie! Marie!

It was still dark when he reached Paris, and the gray winter light was only just dawning when he stopped at the door of his brother-in-law's house in one of the new streets near the Champs Elysees. M. de Chateauvieux was standing on the stairs, his smoothly-shaven, clear-cut face drawn and haggard, and a stoop in his broad shoulders which Kendal had never noticed before. Kendal sprang up the steps and wrung his hands. M. de Chateauvieux shook his head almost with a groan, in answer to the brother's enquiry of eye and lip, and led the way upstairs into the forsaken salon, which looked as empty and comfortless as though its mistress had been gone from it years instead of days. Arrived there, the two men standing opposite to each other in the streak of dull light made by the hasty withdrawal of a curtain, Paul said, speaking in a whisper, with dry lips,

"There is no hope; the pain is gone—you would think she was better, but the doctors say she will just lie there as she is lying now, till the end."

Kendal staggered to a chair and tried to realize what he had heard, but it was impossible, although his journey had seemed to him one long preparation for the word. "What is it? How did it happen?" he asked.

"Internal chill. She was only ill [illegible] the day before yesterday, and the pain was frightful till yesterday. [illegible] thought she was better she [illegible] the relief, but when the two doctors came in again, it was to tell me that the disappearance of the pain [illegible] only the worst, meant that nothing more can be done; she may go at any moment."

There was silence. M. de Chateauvieux walked up and down with the listless step which even a few hours of sickness develop in the watcher, but he came and stood before his brother-in-law, saying in the same painful whisper, "You must have some food, then I will tell her you are here."

"No, no, I want no food; any time will do for that. Does she expect me?"

"Yes, you won't wait? Then come." He led the way across a little ante-room, lifted a curtain, and knocked. The nurse came, there was a little parley, and Paul went in, while Eustace waited outside, conscious of the most strangely trivial things, of the passers-by in the street, of a wrangle between two gamins on the pavement opposite, of the misplacement of certain volumes in the book-case beside him, till the door opened again, and M. de Chateauvieux drew him in.

He stepped over the threshold, his whole being wrought up to he knew not what solemn pageant of death and parting, and the reality within startled him. The room was flooded with morning light, a frosty December sun was struggling through the fog; the curtains had just been drawn back, and the wintry radiance rested on the polished brass of the bed, on the bright surfaces of wood and glass with which the room was full, on the little tray of tea-things which the nurse held, and on his sister's face of greeting as she lay back smiling among her pillows. There was such a cheerful home peace and brightness in the whole scene, in the crackling wood fire, in the sparkle of the tea-things and the fragrance of the tea, and in the fresh white surroundings of the invalid; it seemed to him incredible that under all this familiar household detail there should be lying in wait that last awful experience of death.

Marie kissed him with grateful affectionate words spoken almost in her usual voice, and then, as he sat beside her holding her hands, she noticed that he looked pale and haggard.

"Has he had some breakfast, Paul? Oh, poor Eustace, after that long journey! Nurse, let him have my cup, there is some tea left; let me see you drink it, dear; it's so pleasant just to look after you once more."

He drank it mechanically, she watching him with her loving eyes, while she took one hand from him and drew it into that of her husband as he sat beside her on the bed. Her touch seemed to have meaning in it, for Paul rose presently and went to the far end of the large room, the nurse carried away the tea-things, and the brother and sister were practically alone.

"Dear Eustace," she began, after a few pathetic moments of silence, in which look and gesture took the place of speech, "I have so longed to see you. It seemed to me in that awful pain that I must die before I could get free enough from my own wretchedness to say to my dear ones all I wished to say. But now it is all gone, and I am so thankful for this moment of peace. I made Dr. de Chavigny tell me the whole truth. Paul and I have always promised one another that there should never be any concealment between us when either of us came to die, and I think I shall have a few hours more with you."

She was silent a little; the voice had all its usual intonations, but it was low and weak, and it was necessary for her from time to time to gather such strength as might enable her to maintain the calm of her manner. Eustace, in his bewildered misery, had hidden his face upon her hands, which were clasped in his, and every now and then she felt the pressure of his lips upon her fingers.

"There are many things I want to say to you," she went on. "I will try to remember them in order. Will you stay with Paul a few days after—? will you always remember to be good to him? I know you will. My poor Paul, oh, if I had but given you a child!"

The passion of her cry thrilled Eustace's heart. He looked up and saw on her face the expression of the hidden yearning of a lifetime. It struck him as something awful and sacred. He could not answer it except by look and touch, and presently she went on after another pause.

"His sister will come to him very likely, his widowed sister. She has a girl he is fond of. After a while he will take pleasure in her. Then I have thought so much of you and of the future. So often last night I thought I saw you and her, and what you ought to do seemed to grow plain to me. Dear Eustace, don't let anything I say now ever be a burden to you; don't let it fetter you ever—but it is so strong in me you must let me say it all. She is not in love with you. Not yet, at least, I think not. She has never thought of you in that way, but there is everything there which ought to lead to love. You interest her deeply; the thought of you stands to her as the symbol of all she wants to reach; and then she knows what you have been to all those who trusted you. She knows that you are kind and true. I want you to try and carry it further for her sake and yours." He looked up and would have spoken, but she put her soft hand over his mouth. "Wait one moment. Those about her are not people to make her happy at any time if things went wrong—if she broke down she would be at their mercy. Then her position—you know what difficulties it has—it makes my heart ache sometimes to think of it. She won my love so. I felt like a mother to her. I long to have her here now, but I would not let Paul send; and if I could think of her safe with you in those true hands of yours. Oh, you will try, darling?" He answered her huskily and brokenly, laying his face on the pillow.

"I would do anything you asked. But she is so likely to love and marry. Probably there is some one already. How could it not be with her beauty and her fame? Anybody would be proud to marry her, and she has such a quick eager nature."

"There is no one," said Marie, with deep conviction in the whispered words. "Her life has been too exciting—too full of one interest. She stayed with me. I got to know her to the bottom. She would not have hidden it. Only say you will make one trial and I shall be content."

(To be continued.)

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The Stimulating Sea Bath.

Salt water bathing is stimulating; it improves the circulation of the blood and gives tone and beauty to the skin. Many flabby skins will become firm and pliable after a few weeks' treatment with salt water. If the cold sea-water and the plunging about in the sea fatigues instead of refreshes one, it is better to try the hot-water sea baths under cover. Not all persons are able to bear exposure to the sun, wind and cold water, yet they may be greatly benefited by the indoor hot salt-water bathing. It is never advisable to remain in the bath out doors longer than ten or fifteen minutes. Five minutes is quite long enough to be in the water.

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Tell a secret to a friend and you tell it to your friend's friends.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. March 14, 1915.

Saul Gains His Kingdom.—I. Samuel 11: 1-15.

Commentary.—I. Jabesh-Gilead's appeal (vs. 1-5). 1. Nahash the Ammonite came up—We have no means of knowing how soon after Saul was made king, Nahash, king of the Ammonites, made his threat against Jabesh-Gilead. It was probably only a short time. From 1 Sam. 12: 12 we learn that before Saul's appointment as king, Nahash threatened to attack Israel, and this led Israel to ask for a king. The Ammonites were descendants of Lot, and their territory was south and east of the Israelitish settlements on the east side of the Jordan. Encamped against Jabesh-Gilead—Gilead was the mountainous region east of the Jordan, bounded on the north by Bashan and on the south by the country of the Ammonites. Jabesh was the principal city and was seven miles east of the Jordan. The Ammonites were about to lay siege to Jabesh and conquer it. We will serve thee—The inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead had little hope of conquering their enemies and desired to make the best terms possible with them. 2. Thrust out all your right eyes—This was a most cruel and barbarous condition, but it was not uncommon in the east. The destruction of the sight of the right eye would render the man unfit for war, for the shield was carried in the left hand and the left eye was covered and the right eye was used to watch the enemy in battle. The men of Jabesh would be fit for slaves, even if they had only the sight of the left eye.

3. Give us seven days' respite—The conditions proposed by the Ammonites were too severe for the men of Jabesh to accept, and they pleaded for time to prepare for war. They desired to call upon the rest of Israel for help. The Ammonites were willing to grant the request for a seven days' respite, because they did not believe the other tribes of Israel would respond to a call for aid. 4. Then came the messengers to Gibeah of Saul—They doubtless knew that Saul had been appointed king, and believed an appeal to him and his people would be the best way to secure relief. Tidings—The news of the threat and demands of the Ammonites. In the ears of the people—Saul was not in the city at the time, and the messengers spoke to the people. Wept—Oriental peoples express their grief with weeping and loud lamentations. 5. Saul came after the herd out of the field—Although he was king of Israel, he was, up to this time, employed with his affairs. The time was at hand for him to leave his herds and command men.

II. The response (vs. 6-9.) 6. The Spirit of God came upon Saul—The report from Jabesh-Gilead meant more to him than to the rest of Israel, for on him rested the responsibility of affording relief to his people. The Spirit of God came upon him, moving him to action and directing him in the course he should take. The Spirit of God had come upon the judges in the past to the same end. His anger was kindled greatly—His indignation was greatly aroused because of the barbarous demands made by the Ammonites upon his subjects across the Jordan. 7. Took a yoke of oxen—Perhaps that with which he had been plowing in the field. Hewed them in pieces—The occasion demanded instant and vigorous action. Saul sent pieces of the slaughtered oxen to each of the tribes of Israel without delay, and threatened them with the destruction of their oxen if they should disregard his call. After Saul and after Samuel—Saul used the name of Samuel to strengthen the authority with which the men of war were summoned, for all Israel had high regard for Samuel as a prophet and as a leader. Fear of the Lord fell on the people—As the Spirit of God came upon Saul, moving him to action, so the fear of the Lord fell upon the people, leading them to act in accord with Saul. Came out with one consent—It was a movement of united Israel. Their national existence was at stake. 8. Bezek—Its location is unknown. It was on the west side of Jordan a day's march from Jabesh-Gilead. Children of Israel ... men of Judah—This division, that of Israel and Judah, seems to indicate that even at this early time there was rivalry between Judah and the other tribes of Israel, and a tendency to draw apart which resulted in the division of the monarchy in Rehoboam's time. Three hundred thirty thousand men of war were gathered within the seven days. At the time Israel entered Canaan the number of men was more than six hundred thousand, hence an army of this size was easily possible. 9. To-morrow ... ye shall have help—This announcement was made to the messengers that came from Jabesh. On the following day by noon the army of Israel would be at Jabesh-Gilead.

III. Victory over the Ammonites (vs. 10, 11). 10. To-morrow we will come out—The men of Jabesh did not tell their enemies whether they had received promise to help or not. Do with us all that seemeth good. They announced to the Ammonites that they would fight rather than submit to have their right eyes thrust out. Their enemies doubtless believed they would easily defeat the men of Jabesh-Gilead. 11. In three companies—That the attack might be made on the Ammonites at three points at the same time. In the morning watch—The Israelites divided the night into three watches.

IV. Saul's kingship recognized (vs. 12-15). 12. Shall Saul reign over us—Some had shown disloyalty to Saul at Mizpeh, when he was proclaimed king; and now that he had led Israel to a great victory, the people thought that the disloyal ones ought to be put to death. 13. Not ... put to death—Saul generously passed over the insult that had been offered him, and declared that the Lord had brought a great deliverance to Israel. 14. Let us go to Gilgal—Samuel understood the situation and saw that the opportune time had come for Saul to become thoroughly established in the kingdom. Gilgal was about half way between Jericho and the Jordan. Israel had encamped there after crossing the Jordan upon entering Canaan. 15. Made Saul king before the Lord—It was a religious event. It is quite probable that Saul was again anointed. The people gladly acknowledged Saul as their king.

QUESTIONS.—What threats were made against Jabesh-Gilead? What cruel condition was imposed? What course did the men of Jabesh take? How did Saul respond to the appeal? How large an army was gathered? Describe the meeting at Gilgal. What qualities in Saul are brought out in the events studied to-day?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Invasion of Israel.

I. Due to internal disorganization.

II. Overcome under divine inspiration.

I. Due to internal disorganization. In the opening verses of this chapter we see the results of disobedience in Israel and the immediate consequences of a national rejection of God. Here began the retribution upon Israel which Samuel declared should come as a result of such a rejection. The invasion of the Ammonites was the first approach to a coming storm. Israel was to learn the difference between waging warfare with her enemies and in having them held in subjection through answer to prayer. The shadows of the dark future were seen by Samuel, and he labored to help the new king and the people to see that their only hope of success lay in their recognition of God and obedience to his leadership. Some apprehension of this war with the Ammonites had induced the Israelites to desire a king, though Israel had never seen a real peril during any season when they were truly obedient to God. It was a clear indication of the disorganization of the nation that a petty despot should venture to show his contempt for Israel in so offensive a way. In the transition period from the judges to the kingdom, regardless of all Samuel had done toward securing unity of action, the old division of powers in tribal isolation and the consequent weakness against enemies still continued. Ammon was Israel's ancestral foe. It was a part of the calling of Israel to extirpate idolatry and God commanded this concerning the Ammonites. Nahash thought he saw the weakness of the men of Jabesh-Gilead and naturally their ability to defend themselves against his arms. The Ammonites held in memory the humiliation inflicted on them by Jephthah. They held a deep-seated hatred that time had rendered almost chronic. They wanted to avenge themselves and regain their cities, and now Israel's sin had prepared the way for them to attempt this. The terms which Nahash offered combined insult with injury. This was a war of revenge undertaken by the strong against the weak. By putting "a reproach upon all Israel," Nahash indicated his intention of undertaking war against all Israel. There was a providence in the respite granted by Nahash, that his false security might be his ruin. The people of Jabesh-Gilead were painfully conscious of their helplessness. They were about to degrade the noble achievements of their ancestors, forgetting all the sacred memories of the past, thoughtful only of their own safety.

II. Overcome under divine inspiration. Holy zeal in the cause of God and his brethren characterized Saul's first kingly deed. He had kept silence before the contempt of his enemies and had retired to the quiet of his accustomed rural occupations. It was therefore vastly important that he should by some deed of deliverance show himself to be the king who could lead Israel to victory over her enemies. The tidings which caused wailing among the men of Gilead were the occasion of a remarkable display of courage and energy on the part of Saul, and that because "the Spirit of God came upon him." In their wars with the heathen Israel acted under a divine commission. It was as the man chosen of God, by the voice of his prophet, to be king, that Saul acted—as one possessed of legitimate authority. Saul took faithful observation of the appeal for help. He exhibited sympathetic compassion for their distress. He showed magnanimous readiness to help. The message which he sent to the men of Jabesh-Gilead was a testimony of helpful, active, brotherly love, a promise of speedy help, a trustworthy assurance of success, a source of great joy. The powerful impression made by Saul's appearance and message laid hold of the whole nation and brought them into unity. It was fitting that Saul should publicly recognize the hand of God in his first victory and that he should refuse to mar the joy of victory by personal retaliation. He showed due regard to Samuel as prophet. The nation acknowledged his sovereignty.—T. R. A.

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When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung, the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

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Mrs. Hugh Mosher, Chester Basin, N.S., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 5 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Marquess a Chauffeur.

The distinction belongs to the Marquess of Downshire, Easthampstead Park, of being the first marquess to enroll himself in the public service as a chauffeur. At the swearing-in of several gentlemen as special constables for the East Berks Division the marquess offered himself and the services of his car to this section and was duly attached to them for duty as a [illegible] Wokingham Division.

Another Recipe.

Aspiring Novelist—Ah, sir, I am highly flattered. I'm sure to hear that you take my book to bed with you and read it there! Acquaintance—Yes, I have been troubled with insomnia for a long time, and I find one of your pages much better than any medicine.

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CARELESS OF THEIR FRIENDS.

(Boston News.)

The farmers have allowed the robin to be reduced in number so that the [illegible] the acre in the United States. Yet the insect eating bird is the best friend the farmer has that costs him nothing.

New Spring Suits and Smart Spring Coats for Women and Misses

Short, Swagger Tailored Spring Coats

BELTS, POCKETS, AND CONVERTIBLE COLLARS.
EMPIRE WAISTLINE ALSO POPULAR

Back into style comes the old favorite of years ago, the Covert Cloth in dark and sand and light putty shades. Knee length, plain tailored with Raglan and set-in sleeves. Belted, pockets and flaring skirt.

Also in fancy Tweeds and Checks, we show an attractive lot of coats. You can be assured that the styles of these Spring Garments as well as the materials, are absolutely correct. Prices **$6.00, 8.00, 8.50, 10.00 to $13.50.**

The New Spring Suits for Women

Sharply defined from the styles of late winter are these smart pleated flowing Skirts and snappy Coats. Coats are short with fancy flared up silk collar. Skirts are wide, pleaded or gored. Made from Gaberdines, serges and fancy worsted English suitings. You'll like the styles, prices **$16.00 to $22.50.**

Splendid Clothing Values

The new Suits for Men, Young Men and Boys are here. Early buyers will find a choice of styles, materials and colors hard to equal. For this Spring season we have again specialized on fine Serges of dependable quality and fast dyes and imported worsteds in browns, greys and navys. Finest quality, firm and smooth finish and neat design. Boys' Suits, **$5.00 to $7.50.** Men's Suits **$10.00 to $18.00.**

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

Mrs. D. Elphick and son Bert, visited friends in Hervie last week.

Mr. Alexander Drummond, of Winnipeg, a former Greenock boy, is renewing old acquaintances here.

Messrs Sam Colwell and Lorne Reid arrived home from Trout Creek last week. Life in the woods seems to have agreed with them.

Mr. Cecil Garland has had the stable belonging to the old cheese factory moved to his lot in the village.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday last at the home of Mrs. John Reid, 11th con, Greenock when her second daughter Mary Alberta was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Theophilus McTeer. The Rev. R. M. Gale officiated. After the wedding dinner a reception was given to which about eighty friends were invited. The many presents received by the bride and groom are some indication of the high esteem in which they are held. The young couple left on Monday for Galt and thence to Souris, Man., near which place they will reside. The best wishes of their many friends go with them to their western home.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Miss Hand at the home of her aunt Mrs. Thomas Birrell. The deceased who passed away on Tuesday last has been confined to bed for some months by a cancerous growth which was eventually the cause of death. Miss Hand was of a very bright and warm-hearted disposition and was much loved by all who knew her. Mr. Thomas Birrell accompanied the body to Toronto where interment was made in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

WESTFORD

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lineham and Mr. and Mrs. Dan Murray visited at Mr. J. Purvise's of Holyrood on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wall attended the funeral of their aunt the late Mrs. Curliss of Galt.

Miss Mae Cassidy of Lindsay is visiting her aunt Mrs. S. Fallon.

Mr. Reg. McBride and Miss Martha Brown spent an evening with Mr. M. S. Haldenbye, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGlynn spent an evening with Mr. and Mrs. D. Murray last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanna visited at the home of Mr. W. Wall on Tuesday last.

Mr. Ed. James of the 10th. con. spent Sunday with his friend, Miss Ethel Hodgins.

Miss Ethel Wall visited Miss Bessie Murray on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McFarlane spent Sunday with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Wall

Mrs. F. C. Haldenby spent Sunday the guest of Miss S. Fallon.

Penmans Underwear

is that kind of underwear *you want*—the kind that *cannot* sag or lose its shape.

Every suit bearing the famous *triangular* trademark is *actually* knit to form—knit with *exacting* care to fit *distinct* types of men, women and children.

No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.

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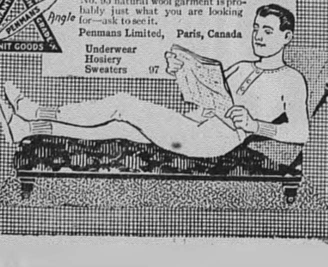

A number from here attended the farewell party at Mr. R. McConnell's of Kinlough on Tuesday night and all report a good time

Mrs. J. Armstrong of Kinloss visited at the home of J. Hodgin's last week.

CHEPSTOW

Mr. Duncan McKinnon, of Detroit, Mich., is spending a couple of weeks visiting his brother here. The city seems to agree with Duncan as he looks hale and hearty.

Mr. Jos. A. Massel made a business trip to Toronto the latter end of the week.

A large number from here attended Barney Graf's sale on Monday and report good prices.

"Mein Herr" Micheal McNab has been under the influence of la grippe the last week or two. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Annie Mullin, of Hanover, is visiting at her home here.

Walter Hunziger spent Sunday with his many friends at Cargill.

Mr. Alfred Massel spent Sunday with Chesley friends.

Mr. Andy Dietner shipped a carload of choice hogs from Dunkeld station on Tuesday of this week. Andy is developing into a great stock man.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs Lawrence Lacey last Saturday and presented them with a baby girl. Larry wears a broad smile these days.

Mr. John Walter sold a nice span of horses to Mr. Fred Graf last week.

FORMOSA

Ralph Oberle of Walkerton visited relatives here last week.

Alex Brick who came from the north west on a visit to his parents, Jacob Brick's, last fall, left for his home on Monday.

Mr. Jos. Lobsinger of Mildmay was in town on business on Wednesday and Monday.

The Rev. Fathers Holler and Zettler were here visiting with Rev. Father Greil.

Mrs. Jos. J. Fry who has been in poor health all winter left on Monday for Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Jos. Kellar of Preston, Waterloo County was here on business on Thursday.

Miss Lina Arnold who has been at the Walkerton hospital came home last week. She is improving.

Mr. Joseph Nell who has been seriously ill for some time is improving.

Peter Kuhry, Jacob Wilhelm and Jos. Weiler are still confined to the house and not able to go out.

Bailiff Briggs of Walkerton was here on business last Monday.

Mr Jos. Ernewein of Belmore was here on business last Monday.

Mrs. Jacob Brick is able to be out again after three weeks of sickness,

BRANT COUNCIL

The Brant municipal Council met at the Township Hall on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1915. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Rowand—Monte—That this council do now form into a committee of the whole with the Reeve in the chair for the purpose of appointing Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, Fence-viewers, Sheep Valuators and Engineers to operate the road graders.—Carried.

Rowand—Willoughby—That the following named persons be appointed Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, Fence-viewers, Sheep Valuators and Engineers to operate the road graders:

List A—Pathmasters—Div. No. 1 Conrad Zuber, 2 Frank Wilhelm, 3 Jas. Clancy, 4 Herb. Moffat, 5 John Clancy, 6 D. W. Gregg jr., 7 Wm. Delgarno, 8 Wm. Abell, 9 Arthur Johnston, 10 Wes. Napper, 11 John Brown, 12 Duncan Stewart, 13 Garuil Hood, 14 Mack Scott, 15 W. A. Tolton, 16 Bruce Burnham, 17 W. H. McNeill, 18 W. J. Richardson, 19 John Bilger, 20 John Rapp, 21 Wm. Kirstine, 22 Wm. Dickinson, 23 Geo. Francis, 24 Wm. Johnston, 25 Jos. Zettler, 26 W. J. McNally, 27 T. H. Wilson, 28 J. C. Leach, 29 , 30 Wm. Blake, 31 Dan McNaughton, 32 W. A. Bell, 33 Anthony Sutter, 34 Wm. Morgan, 35 Walter Rowand, 36 Conrad Voelzing, 37 Rodger Inglis, 38 George Wilson, 39 Jacob Seip, 40 , 41 Wm. Chesney, 42 David Noble, 43 Malcolm Thompson, 44 Louis Misch, 45 John Schlorff, 46 Fred Frook, 47 Geo. Oatman, 48 Henry Widdow, 49 John E. Routledge, 50 George Farr, 51 John Strader, 52 Geo. Craig, 53 Wm. Rody, 54 John Ahrens, 55 Archie Young, 56 Patrick McGarrity, 57 John Lambertus, 58 James A. Rae, 59 W. F. Lamont, 60 Henry Ahrens, 61 John Wilkin, 62 Henry Zettler, 63 Wm. Alexander, 64 John Kerry, 65 Wm. C. Leifso, 66 Chas. Dickman, 67 Alfred Rody, 68 Josiah Dierstien, 69 John Driscoll, 70 John Butchart, 71 Wm. Frook, 72 Geo. Fiddis, 73 Geo. Jacklin, 74 Henry Helberg, 75 Louis Leifso, 76 George Spong, 77 Thos. Pryor, 78 Vincent Hanmore, 79 J. V. Rielly, 80 Wm. T. Dandy, 81 Dave Jacklin, 82 John Sinclair, 83 Wm. Bluhm, 84 John Fraser, 85 Wm. Smart, 86 Jos. Reilly, 87 Wm. Elliott.

List B—Pound-keepers—John C. Richardson, John Rapp, Fred Glintz, Fred Price, Henry Logie, Thos. O'Neill, Angus Murray, H. J. Ernest, Chris Pegelo, Wm. Alexander, Isreal Abell, Wm. Lambertus, Peter Fischer, Louis Lambertus, Wm. Long, Duncan Smith, Martin Monk, Martin Hanmore, Wm T. Hopper, Wm. Craig, John Whitehead, Eli Miehlhausen, Alex. Gallinger, Jas. Rae, John Burrel, John Monk.

List C—Fence-viewers—Jas. Maxwell, jr., John Hanmore, jr., Henry Logie, Abram Rowand, Hugh Traynor, Jas. T. Crawford, John Muschl, Jas. L. Tolton, Norman Brockelbank, Chas. Glauser, Hugh Ferguson, Aaron Jacklin, Isreal Abell, Jas. Metcalf, W. H. McLean, Geo. Fiddis, And. O'Neill, Ben. Stansel, Henry Ahrens, J. D. Little.

List D—Engineers to operate road graders—Chris. Pegelo for North Division, Harry Threndyle for South Division.

List E—Sheep Valuators—George Sires Brant Twp. west of the Saugeen River, Thos. H. Wilson Brant Twp. South of 7th con. and east of river, Jos. Monk, Brant Twp. north of 6th con. and east of river.

Findlay—Monto—That By-law No. 70, A.D., 1915, a by-law confirming the appointment of Pathmasters, Pound-keepers, Fence-viewers, Sheep Valuators, and engineers, be now read the usual number of times and finally passed.—Carried.

Rowand—Willoughby—That lot No. 1, con. B, be changed from road Division No. 8 to Div. No. 32, and that Div. No. 32 be extended 20 rods farther to the North.—Carried.

Willoughby—Rowand—That John Rodgers, Wm. Atkinson, jr., and Jos. Whitehead be refunded $1.00 each dog tax, having been wrongfully assessed for a dog.—Carried.

Findlay—Monto—That this council endorse and support the resolution forwarded from the council of Albemarle Tp., asking the Provincial Legislature to distribute to the different municipalities according to their respective mileage of roads, the full amount now collected by the Province for automobile licenses or any increase thereof. Also that our Member of the Legislature be asked to co-operate and that the clerk notify Mr. Cargill of this resolution.—Carried.

Willoughby—Monte—That the Reeve and Councillor Rowand communicate with different firms and corporations with regard to the prices of road graders and road drags and report at April meeting.—Carried.

Findlay—Willoughby—That the clerk be authorized to prepare a By-law to amend By-law No. [illegible], A.D. 1915, thereby making it legal to transfer the current account from the Bank of Commerce at Walkerton to the Royal Bank at Elmwood.—Carried.

Willoughby—Monto—That By-law No. 69, A.D. 1915, be now read the usual number of times and finally passed.

Willoughby—Findlay—That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council.—Carried.

Accounts passed as follows:

Norman Robertson, Treas. Co. Bruce, refund re expense at Cargill bridge	$23 08
Walkerton Telescope, book of order forms	10 50
Agnes Powers, rent of room for B.O.H. meeting	1 00
Municipal World, 7 copies for council, Treas. and clerk	5 75
M. A. McCallum, postage and telephoning	1 87
John Maxwell, hardware account	1 95
Otto E. Klein, bal. account re McCurdy bridge	65 00
R. S. Nesbitt council meeting	2 70
D. Willoughby, " "	3 30
W. A. Rowand, " "	2 85
Mano Monto, " "	2 85
J. W. Findlay, " "	2 65
Jas. Coulter, postage, telephoning and stationery	1 60
Louis Lambertus, refund taxes	2 10
George Flack " "	1 05
John Rodgers, refund of dog tax	1 00
Wm. Atkinson, " "	1 00
Jos. Whitehead, " "	1 00

Monto—Findlay—That this council do now adjourn to meet on the 5th of April for transaction of general business.—Carried.

M. A. McCallum, Clerk.

Special Optical Sale.

For one day only, on Monday Mar. 22nd at R. L. Gibson, Jewellery Store, Walkerton, we will again sell genuine gold filled rimmed spectacles and eyeglasses for $1.00 same as are sold regularly from $3.50 to $5.00. These special sales have been conducted at our store several times during the past year by Messrs Hughson & Baker graduate opticians, of Toronto, who who have never failed to give entire satisfaction and we are very fortunate in again securing their services to conduct this sale. Eyes tested free and best possible vision guaranteed. Lowest prices for double vision and special ground lenses. This is your opportunity to economize during the present money stringency. NOTICE—Come early and avoid crowding during afternoon and evening.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

(a) Rank……………………
(b) Name……………………
(c) Regimental Number……………
(d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit……………
(e) Battalion……………………
(f) Brigade……………………
(g) First (or Second) Canadian Contingent……………
(h) British Expeditionary Force……

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Silk Suitings in Faille, Poplin, Paillette and Duckers Weaves—All the new shades Sea Gull, Grey, Putty, Sand, Sunset Yellow, Pink, Ivory at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.**

Spring Serges, Worsteds, Tipperary Tweeds, Gabardines Poplins, Coverts, Shepherd Checks and Broad Cloths. Colors—Navy, Belgian Blue, Green, Brown, Battleship Grey, Pansy Purple and Black and White—We will be glad to have you view the display. Prices from **50c to $3.00 yd.**

Flounces, Edgings, Insertions, All-over Laces and Embroideries in exquisite weaves and patterns from narrow up to flouncing widths.

New Crepes, Mulls, Muslins, Organdies, Lawns Zephyrs and Ginghams—Beautiful fresh goods for Spring and Summer wear at exceptional prices.

Our new Spring Waists and Dresses just in the prettiest and daintiest assortment we have ever shown. **Prices 50c to $3.00.**

It will be worth your while to see this display in all it's freshness and completeness

McBurney & Co.

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Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,[illegible]

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM JOHN BILDSTEIN OF TOWN OF WALKERTON IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, BLACKSMITH INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has this day made an assignment to me under R. SO Cap 134 of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The said Creditors are notified to meet at my office on the corner of Durham and Victoria street in the said town of Walkerton on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1915 at one o'clock in the afternoon to receive a statement of affairs to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee before the date of said meeting.

Notice is hereby given that after the twenty fourth day of March 1915, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Insolvent among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given to him.

And the Assignee will not be liable for any part of the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have had notice.

S. A. Rife,
Assignee

Dated at Walkerton, Feb. 27th. 1915.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to……	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	"……	55
Wheat	"	"	1.20	to……	1 20
Barley	"	"	60	to……	65
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"……	50
Butter	"	lb.	25	"……	26
Eggs	"	doz.	21	"……	22
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"……	14
Ducks	"	"	10	"……	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	"……	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

For Sale By

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted Phone 53

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV- No 11 WALKERTON. ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 18th 1915 - 8 PAGES

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Laxative Blood Alterative

Cleanses the system and renews your strength.

ONE DOLLAR.

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Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

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A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to attend our

SPRING MILLINERY OPENINGS

March 19th and 20th

Or at any time most suited to your convenience.

THE ELITE

High Class Millinery Millinery Novelties

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"NYAL'S"

Spring Tonic

Blood Purifier

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Up-To-Date MEN'S FURNISHINGS

If you are particular about your collars, neckwear, shirts and other accessories that complete the success of a man's apparel, you should come in and make selections here.

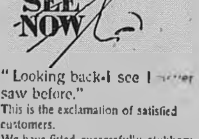
Our Successful Tailoring satisfies the most particular people. We can please you too, why don't you let us take your measure today?

Ladies' Suits tailored to order.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton. - Ont.



"Looking back-I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Chesley, organizer for the Canadian Order of Foresters, spent the past week in Milverton and vicinity in connection with the advancement of the work of the order. He has been instrumental in securing a number of candidates for initiation.—Milverton Sun.

C. P. R. ticket office at Hunter's.

Easter neckwear at J. H. Appel's

New Eastern caps.—Stephan Bros.

The Helena shirt waists at J. H. Appel's.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Read Mrs. Gardiner's millinery ad on page 8.

Dr. Houston of Paisley was a visitor here on Monday.

New Embroideries, laces, & curtain nets.—Stephan Bros.

New spring styles in "Re[illegible]" at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Special in embroideries and muslin flouncings at J. H. Appel's.

Miss Bertha Schnurr is learning the millinery at Mrs. Gardner's.

New spring styles in women's fine shoes.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Furnished rooms to let apply to C. Patrick at the Telescope Office.

Suits ordered from Hobberlin traveller will be delivered for Easter.

Messrs Scottie Leslie and Mac Gibson spent Sunday in Clifford.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mrs. Jas. Whitehead and Miss Helene are visiting friends in Toronto.

Mrs. Pearson of Toronto is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Todd.

Get the boy's Easter suit at Stephan Bros.—New Norfolk styles just in.

Mr. Gilleland of Oakville spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Ralph Terry

Mrs. A. J. Wesley and Miss B. Wesley returned on Tuesday from Toronto.

The young people of town held an enjoyable dance in the town hall last night.

Mrs. Jno. Rowland and Miss Florence were visitors in Toronto last week.

Miss Marjorie Kilmer, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of Mr. N. Crawford.

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 tan shoes clearing at $2.19.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Miss Lucy Kunneman, of Toronto, is visiting at her sister Mrs. Tillie Lumley.

Miss Florence Campbell has taken a position on the staff of Mrs. Gardner, milliner.

Miss Martha Cousins is the new apprentice at Miss Beattie's millinery parlours.

Miss Emma Latchford has joined the staff of Mrs. Gardiner, our new milliner.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Miller have returned to town after a months visit in Greenock.

Pte. Wm Weidner of the third contingent at Guelph was a visitor here this week.

Misses Violet Krampp and Selena Addley have joined the staff of Mrs. Gardiner.

Mrs. Golder, of Toronto, was the guest of her friend Miss Crawford on Friday last.

Our Men's navy serge suit at $15.00 is the best ever offered at the price.—Stephan Bros.

Miss Mathers, of New York, has taken the position of head milliner at Mrs. Gardiner's

Pte. W. C. Winters of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Winters.

Miss Sadie Fraser entertained a few of her young lady friends last Wednesday evening.

Mr. S. D. Croft formerly G. T. R. depot agent, was a business visitor here on Sunday.

Mrs. Cummer of Toronto is visiting her daughter, Miss M. Cummer of the High School staff.

Mr. David Best has returned to Regina, after a three month's visit to relatives in town.

No tired, aching feet if you wear Dr. Reed's cushion shoes—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Hobberlin's traveller will be here with spring suitings next Monday, Mar. 22nd. Stephan Bros.

Privates. Norman Huck and Wilbur Tolton of the second contingent at London spent Sunday here.

The High School boys have been practicing baseball on the green this week. Spring is surely here!

The German cruiser Dresden which has been preying upon British shipping in the southern Pacific, was sunk off the coast of South America on Sunday March 14.

Mr. Jim Best and Miss Agnes G. Smith attended the Best - Gillespie nuptials in Seaforth last week.

Miss McEwen who has spent the past two weeks at Miss Weir's, returned to her home in Mount Forest on Monday.

Mr. Smith who has been caretaker of Judge Barrett's property left on Tuesday for Guelph where he will visit his son.

Mr. N. C. McKay has rented Mr. John Korman's house on Victoria st., recently vacated by Mr. Carswell, and will move there shortly.

Miss Stead of the public school staff was on the sick list on Monday, which necessitated the closing of her room and gave her pupils a holiday

The "Telescope" has just heard from R. J. Latimer of Velva, N. D. and he says the the winter has been lovely, it being very mild and no snow. Mr. Latimer has been away for seventeen years and is doing well in the saddlery business.

Don't forget the special sale of glasses at R. L. Gibson's jewellery store, Walkerton, on Monday March 22. Regular $3 50 to $5.00 gold filled, rimmed spectacles and eye glasses will be sold for $1.00. We firmly advise those requiring glasses to secure them at this exceptionally low price.

A number of letters are being mailed at the post office with three cents worth of stamps attached, no doubt, the parties posting them are of the opinion that the war tax of one cent each on letters and post cards is now in force. Of course, the extra stamps in no way hinders the transmission of the letter, but the senders is just that much out of pocket.

Found!
Key-ring and two keys. Owner can have same on applying at this office and paying for this ad.

Wanted.
One or two girls wanted to set type, or boys to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Telescope office or at the house.

Wanted
All kinds of cast scrap iron at The Walkerton General Casting Foundry" station road. The highest prices will be paid. S. Ellinghausen.

Daughters Of The Empire
The regular meeting of the Walkerton Chapter, I. O. D. E. will be held in the armory on Saturday of this week at 3.30 o'clock.

A Dry Day.
Good Friday as a holiday, is this year on the "dry" list an act having been passed on April 24th, 1914, making the sale of liquor on that day illegal, and calling for the closing of all bars.

Attended Funeral.
Among those whose attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Plewes which took place from the residence of Mr. S. W. Vogan on Wednesday, were:—Miss F. Plewes of Oakville, Mr. McGregor of Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs D. F. Ahrens of Hanover.

Star Theatre Sold.
The Red Star moving picture theatre has changed hands, Mr. Harvey Daum who has run the show for some years, disposed of the business to Mr. Dave Karges, formerly proprietor of the east end bakery. The new proprietor will take possession on Monday.

Meeting on April the 22nd.
The annual meeting of the South Bruce License Commissioners for the granting of licenses for the ensuing year will be held at the Queen's Hotel on April 22nd. The Commissioners are considering the cancelling of at least one license in this division, but whether they will take any action in this regard remains to be seen.

No More Ice Skating
Saturday night closed the ice-skating season in Walkerton, Mr. Clark removing the ice from the floor of the rink Monday. The floor is in good condition and will be put in shape for roller-skating at once. Mr. Clark has purchased a sander with which he purposes keeping the floor in perfect shape for the rollers.

Wiarton Defeated
The Wiarton hockey team lost the final round in the O. H. A. series to Orillia by a margin of two goals. The first game in Orillia was 5-1 against them and in the return game in Wiarton on Wednesday they won by a score of 3-1. Wiarton, however, are still in the Northern league and are confident of winning the silverware.

Defeated Cargill.
The sudden death hockey match between the Walkerton Printers team and Cargill, played in Mildmay on Friday evening resulted in a win for the Printers by a score of 5-3. The half-time score was 2-1 in favor of Cargill, but in the second period the Printers had it all their own way scoring four goals to their opponents one.

Purchased Swamp Land
Mr. Dan Krampp has purchased forty acres of the large Foster swamp, in Brant township and will remove the timber from it during this spring and summer.

Elmira in Finals.
By defeating Seaforth in Stratford on Monday evening, the Elmira hockey team qualified to meet Wiarton in the finals for the Northern League championship. "Bunny" Heimbecker of Mildmay's 1914 team is playing in the nets for Elmira. Although the Elmira team is a fast aggregation, Wiarton is expected to land the silverware.

Died in Brant.
An old and respected resident of Brant township passed away on Monday of this week in the person of Miss Jane Johnston whose death occurred at the home of her brother, Mr. Wm E. Johnston, on concession 1, after but a short illness. The deceased was in her 70th year. The funeral took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, Rev. Thos. Wilson, officiating.

Playing Good Hockey
Mr. Roy Oberle of the Walkerton hockey team is playing with the All-Star junior Northern League team in Owen Sound to-night. Roy has made a great name for himself in hockey circles. He was considered the star of five teams at the Teeswater hockey tournament, when he performed for the Teeswater team. The latter team won the tourney and each man was presented with a signet ring.

Shipment Of Implements
Mr. [illegible], the local agent made his annual delivery of implements on Wednesday. The delivery which was made to farmers within a radius of fifteen miles, included binders, mowers, seed drills, harrows, and almost every piece of machinery required in up-to date tilling of the soil. This year's shipment from the Massey-Harris company comprised two and a half car loads and was valued at about $6000.

Boys Took The Sap
Mr. Jas. O'Connor of the east ward has laid informations against four small boys on a charge of stealing sap from pails which were hanging on trees, on his property which he had tapped. The trivial offence was committed on Sunday afternoon when the youngsters, spying the pails were caught in the act of taking a drink by Mr. O'Connor and a neighbor. If not previously settled the case will be heard on Saturday afternoon.

Died In Oakville
Mrs S. W. Vogan received word on Sunday of the death of her sister, Miss Charlotte Plewes which occured in Oakville early that morning after a lengthy illness from Bright's disease. The deceased who was about 65 years of age was at one time a resident of Walkerton and was fairly well known here. The remains were brought here on Tuesday night. The funeral taking place to the Walkerton cemetery from the residence of Mr. S. W. Vogan on Wednesday afternoon

Not Urban Schmidt
In last week's issue we stated that Mr Schmidt' a cattle buyer of Mildmay had been charged with indecent assault. As there is more than one Mr. Schmidt in this business in our neighboring burgh, this was rather vague, and perhaps misleading. Mr. Urban Schmidt has complained to us in this regard and in justice to him we wish to state that he was not the man who was summoned to answer the charge.

Started Thirteenth Year
On Sunday next, Rev. Thos Wilson will commence his thirteenth year as pastor of Knox church. Rev. Wilson came to Walkerton on March 10th, 1903 and was inducted on March 19th, His twelve years pastorate has been a most successful one every department of the church having shown a marked advancement, and his congregation and other friends hope to see his work blessed to even a greater extent, if that is possible in the future.

Killed In California.
Mr Dougald McLeod of Brant received word last week of the accidental death of his brother John, which occured in Pomona, California on Friday. The late Mr. McLeod was driving across a railroad track, when in some manner, he was thrown out of the wagon his head striking the rail, death resulting almost instantly. The deceased had planned a trip to Ontario during the coming summer to renew acquaintances and visit his brother.

MARRIED

YAECK-OBRIGHT — In Hanover, on Friday, February 26th, Mr. Andrew Yaeck to Miss Laura Obright, both of Walkerton.

CURTIS — ROETHER — On Saturday March 13th, 1915, at 108 Whitley Ave., Joliet, Ill., by the Rev. Dr. Laing, Anna N. Roether formerly of Walkerton, Ont., to Dr. Watson H. Curtis of Wilmington, Ill.

Moved to Greenock.
Mr. Jno. Halliday who has been operating Mr. Frank Rennie's farm in Brant during the past year, has rented a farm in Greenock, near the village of Teeswater and moved with his family to his new home this week.

Drowned In Well
The body of Miss Sarah Wrightson, daughter of Mr. John Wrightson of Port Elgin was on Monday found in a well on the farm of Mr. Westman of Saugeen township with whom she was employed. An inquest is being held to ascertain if possible, how she came to her death. The deceased was 35 years of age.

No Flood This Spring
Unless an unprecedented fall of rain occurs during the coming few weeks there will be no flood of the Saugeen this year. The snow has now all but disappeared even from the valleys, and all vehicles have returned to the wheels once more. Very little ice is left on the river which will give a free course for the water to the lake and remove any possibility of the usual spring freshet which has been annually the cause of a great deal of worry to the residents in the low-lying sections of the town.

Muzzling the Press.
The usual procedure of any Walkertonian who finds himself in an unpleasant position, which is liable to secure for him unwelcome publicity, is to beat it to the newspaper office and apply the muzzle to the press. This is decidedly aggravating to the local editor, particularly when news is scarce, and although the Telescope scribe has had compassion on his fellow being in trouble in the past, and is even this week withholding items which would make good reading for public, we will refuse to be muzzled in the future. If you don't want your name in print, stay out of trouble.

The Ford Films.
You are cordially invited to the Red Star Theatre, Walkerton on Monday and Tuesday evenings, March 22nd and 23rd, to see the famous Ford Films. It will be well worth your while to see these pictures, which illustrate the interior operation of the immense Ford Automobile Factory. All the different departments of this great institution are shown on the films. One of the most interesting features is the staff of one hundred men assembling a complete Ford Car from a great mass of parts, in twenty minutes Many other interesting mechanical feats are illustrated, of which only the Ford is capable of performing. Come and bring your neighbor with you. — Liesemer & Kalbfleisch.

Moving To St. Catherines.
Mr. R. J. Hawthorne, general agent for the Manufacturer's Life Insurance Company, has decided to leave Walkerton and will move with his family to St. Catherines. Mr. Hawthorne has been agent for this company for the past seventeen years and has a very successful record behind him, but as this field has recently been overdone in the life insurance business, the officials recommended the St. Catherines district as a better field for his labors and he has decided to accept the company's proposition. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne have resided in Walkerton for the past twelve years and their many friends and acquaintances will regret to learn of their proposed departure from their midst. They will be greatly missed in the Knox church of which they were valued members. The best wishes of their many friends will go with them to their new home.

"Chosen Seven" Champions.
The remainder of the games in the town league series were played since our last publication, the Chosen Seven winning the final game from the Printers on Thursday evening of last week by a score of 6-2, and thus secured the championship honors. On Wednesday afternoon the Chosen Seven defeated the High School by 4-2 and on Wednesday night, or more properly Thursday morning (the game being played between 11.30 and 12.35) the Printers put the Bankers out of the running by defeating the Financiers by 5-3. This left the Printers and the Chosen Seven to decide the championship and the game was called for Thursday evening and after an hour's struggle for supremacy the Chosen Seven were declared champions, the score standing 6-2 in their favor. The type-slingers were by no means disgraced, for despite the score the game was very even and had it not been for the phenomenal work of McCartney in goal for the champions, there would no doubt have been a different story to tell. H. Runstadtler made a very impartial referee. The teams lined up —

Printers		Chosen Seven
N Hibbert	goal	A McCartney
H Henderson	r d	H Rife
R Wesley	l d	G Henderson
F Eidt	rover	M Welch
A Schnurr	centre	W Russell
V Eidt	r w	S Truax
E Bauman	l w	W McKay

In the Printers line-up Henderson substituted for La France who was suffering from an injured knee.

A Special Treat.
A [illegible] Ladies' Aid Tea Room on Wednesday, March 24th, from 3 p.m. Hot pancakes and maple syrup will be served with tea or coffee for 10c. There will also be a demonstration of pan cake making in aluminum utensils by a representative of the Wear-ever Aluminum Co., of Toronto. All are cordially invited.

Old Walkerton Boy Weds.
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gillespie was the scene of an interesting event at high noon, Tuesday, March 2nd, when their daughter, Della Maud and Mr. Harold H. Best of Regina, Sask., formerly of Seaforth, and an old Walkerton boy, were united in marriage. The nuptial knot being tied by Rev. F. H. Larkin, in the presence of the immediate family relatives. The bride, who was given away by her father, was exquisitely gowned in silk embroidered voile, over point de sprit, trimmed with bebe Irish lace, also a girdle of Duchess satin. She carried in her hand a bouquet of cream roses and wore at her neck a pearl necklace of rare design, the gift of the groom. The parlour of ceremony was tastefully decorated with pink and white carnations. Costly and most useful were the gifts from friends to the fair bride. The going away suit was of blue military gabardine and a black straw hat with floating veil, trimmed with pink rose buds. The young couple are held in high esteem in this community and many were assembled at the depot to express their good wishes and furnished the confetti in abundance, as they boarded the 3 p. m. train for their honeymoon trip throughout Chicago and Minneapolis, enroute to their home in Regina, where Mr. Best holds a lucrative and responsible position in one of the largest mercantile emporiums in Saskatchewan. We extend to Mr. Best our most hearty congratulations in his choice of one of Seaforth's most popular young ladies and to the bride in her acceptance of one of Walkerton's most popular young men.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT.

The result of the last nine weekly examinations, with exception of result in spelling and writing, are given below. The names are in order of merit, and the number after each name denotes percentage on group of subjects examined. In form IV. the percentage on each subject is given.

FORM I.

Seven Subjects.

A. Weiler and M. Forsythe 70, B. McCool 69, R. Weinert and N. Wilton 67, E. Glave 65, C. Cargill 62, G. Pfohl 61, E. Mielhausen and V. Tovell 60, T. Queen 57, V. Eidt 54, M. Chisholm 51, W. Ramsey 49, J. Coumans and N. Pinkerton 48, S. Brockelbank 47, W. Lettner 43, M. Bryce 40.

Six Subjects.

E. Coulter 79, G. Young and R. Garner 64, M. Kenny and E. Stevens 61, E. Lindsay 59, E. Bandhaur 58, M. Hyslop 58, F. Garner and F. Moore 54, E. Kramp 54, L. Batte 51, L. Bilger 50, F. Sherrer 50, H. Lewis 49, H. South 41, W. Rae 40.

Five Subjects.

D. Frost 61, W. Patterson 54.

Commercials—6 Subjects

M. Weiler 57, L. Yack 53, M. Ernest 53, M. Leech 61 on 4 subjects.

FORM II.

8 Subjects.

S. Bush 64, A. Garland 50, G. Lewis 40.

7 Subjects.

(W. Wilson 66, E. Bilger 66), A. Schewhr 64, L. McConnel 62, M. Weiler 61, M. Baechler 55, E. Hyslop 54, I. Gowanlock 46, C. Tovell 43, I. Reichenback 31.

6 Subjects.

G. Wanless 63, (G. Rogers 62, A. Pinkney 62), J. Rennie 55, E. Petteplace 48, C. Petteplace 47, W. MacFarlane 46, J. Alexander 40.

5 Subjects.

C. Fortune 60, M. Taggart 50, R. Glave 43.

4 Subjects.

J. Rowland 40.

Commercials.

C. Wallace 50, W. Polfus 48.

FORM III.

8 Subjects.

J. Hickling 67, J. Wells 59, I. Everett 59, F. Cunningham 59, J. Frame 56, V. McKecknie 56, O. Schwindt 48, C. Skelton 43.

7 Subjects.

M. Coumans 68, A. Pinkerton 67, G. Pinkerton 67, H. Chisholm 45, A. Scanlon 40.

6 Subjects.

G. VanHorne 76, C. Weinert 68, G. Sperian 65, H. Long 61, C. Hugill 53, M. Coulter 51, G. Seigner 50.

4 Subjects.

S. Little 70, A. Lambertus 48, M. Wilson 54 on three subjects.

FORM IV.

Subjects — Chemistry, Mineralogy, Latin, History, Zoology, Chemistry (2nd paper), Botany.

Names not in order of merit.

W. Borho, 68, 65, 63, 96, 65, 62, 80
R. Hermeston 64, 92, 29, 79, 68, 75, 80
W. Tanner, 61, 81, 51, 77, 76, 75, 78
H. Tranter, 31, 80, 60, 80, 71, 69, 86
H. Harkley, 77, 89, 80, 85 on 1st, and last 3 of above subjects.

TRUE TO HIS RACE

CHAPTER XXXV.

Meanwhile Lord Wellrose went down to the drawing room to welcome his parents. But he had to wait a few moments for the duke and duchess, who had gone to their dressing rooms to change their travelling suits.

At length they both entered together. And after an affectionate greeting, they sat down, and the duchess said:

"Your letter surprised us very much, Wellrose."

"We set off at once, to know what was the matter," added the duke.

"Heavens, Wellrose! how your face changes! What can have happened?"

"Out with your bad news at once! It will not improve by keeping," said the duke, uneasily.

"There is no bad news, father, although there is something to tell that will startle you very much."

"Tell it, then."

"First, let me offer my mother a glass of wine and a biscuit," said the earl. And he rang and gave the order.

After the refreshments had been brought and tasted, the duchess said:

"For mercy's sake, my son, do not keep us longer in suspense."

"No, do not," added the duke.

"Then read this document, my father, and see if you recognize this little relic, my mother," said the earl, as he drew a small parcel from his bosom, and placed Dr. Seton's confession in the duke's hand, and the little embroidered sock on the duchess' lap.

The duke unfolded the paper and began to read.

The duchess picked up the little sock, looked at it, and, with a half-suppressed cry, turned her eyes on Wellrose.

Her color came and went; she trembled much; she could scarcely articulate the question:

"Where did you find it?"

"Folded in the document that my father is reading," replied the earl, in a low tone.

She rose, pale and trembling, and stood behind the duke's sofa, and leaned over his shoulder to look at the document. His face was as pale as hers. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets, as they followed the lines of that written confession. But, conscious of his wife's approach, without taking his eyes from the paper, he put out his hand and drew her to a seat by his side, wound his arm protectingly around her, and let her read as he did.

Their faces paled and paled as they read. Sometimes her head dropped upon his shoulder, and a great, heaving sob convulsed her bosom. And then his arm closed tight around her; but his eyes never left following the lines of that paper until he had read it to its close. Then he turned toward his wife, and their eyes met in grief and horror.

The duchess found her voice first:

"Oh, my son! my son! my first-born! my best beloved! Oh, my innocent! my heirless! what has become of you? What has been your fate?" she cried, wringing her hands in an anguish too deep for tears.

The Earl of Wellrose, who had been standing pale and silent before them, now dropped on one knee beside her, saying:

"Dear mother, be comforted. Your son, my brother, lives."

"Lives!" echoed the parents, in a breath.

"Yes, lives! Be assured of it, for I know it."

"Lives!" said the duke again. "Ay, but his life may be worse than death."

"Not so," said the earl, hastily. "He has won honor in the service of his country. He was foremost in the glorious charge at Inkerman. His hand placed his regimental colors on the walls of Sebastopol. And though he has returned wounded and ill, he will yet do well."

They listened to him with breathless interest. Suddenly the duchess caught his arm, strained her eyes into his and murmured hoarsely:

"He is—he is—he is——"

"Yes, dear mother; he is the Captain Douglas, of whom you heard me speak so often, and whom I went to Southampton to meet, though at that time I neither knew nor suspected his near relationship to us."

"Thank Heaven, the boy will do us no discredit," exclaimed the duke, in happy ignorance of his poor son's miserable childhood and youth.

"Amen! Ay, thank Heaven!" murmured the duchess. Then, turning to the earl, she hastily inquired:

"But where is he? Tell me! Let us go to him at once! Ah! I have been away from him long enough—his whole lifetime! Let me see him at once! Sick and wounded, too! Let me go to him at once!"

And the duchess arose and drew her shawl around her.

"Dear mother, be patient. He is not far off. You shall see him very soon. He is in the neighborhood," said the earl, diplomatically.

"Why did you not bring him to this house?" inquired the duchess. But before the earl could answer the question the duke put another one:

"How did you make this discovery, Wellrose?"

The earl, addressing both his parents, related the history of Dr. Christopher Kinlock's accidental discovery of the documents hidden away in the secret drawer of Dr. Seton's secretary.

"So Kinlock knows all about it?" said the duke.

"Yes; but he is discretion itself," replied Lord Wellrose.

"Does—your brother also know the secret of his birth?"

"No, my father. Dr. Kinlock and myself thought it due to you and my mother that you should be told of it first. So I wrote, requesting you to meet me here."

"You are right. But I might repeat your mother's question, and inquire why you did not bring your brother here?"

"My father, he is here. I left his sofa's side when I came down here to see you," replied the earl.

The duchess arose with a slight cry.

"Take me to him at once," she said.

"Dear mother, be patient for a few moments, for his sake. He knows nothing of this secret yet. And in his weakened condition it will be necessary to break it to him gradually. My father, if you will trust to me, I think I shall perform it more judiciously than another could," said the earl.

"You counsel wisely, Wellrose. It shall be as you say. But when will you do this?"

"My dear mother, when he wakes, refreshed from [illegible] may be he will be in [illegible] condition to bear [illegible] revelation."

"And how soon will that be?" inquired the duchess anxiously.

"In about two hours, mother, dear," replied the earl.

Then, after a little while, the question of the confused inheritance naturally arose.

"Heaven knows how glad I am of the restoration of our eldest son. But without doubt it will complicate the question of property very much," said the duke, uneasily.

"Oh, do not think of property at such a time," pleaded the duchess.

"I am sorry for you, Wellrose. This may deprive you of your heirship," continued the duke.

"Do you think of me, dear father. My brother must have justice, and he can have it. I see clearly enough how all this may be arranged," said the earl, earnestly.

"You were always unselfish, Wellrose. But let us examine this question in a legal point of view for a moment. You may not be so great a loser as at first sight it would appear," said the duke, reflectively.

Eglantine and her son both looked up inquiringly.

"Our first youthful marriage, secretly solemnized in England, and afterward openly acknowledged in Scotland was certainly legal in the last-mentioned country, though not in the first. The son of that first marriage would certainly be the lawful heir of all his father's and his mother's estates in Scotland."

"Most assuredly," put in Lord Wellrose.

"But not in England," continued the duke. "And, although he is even now master of Seton, and will be, after his mother, Baron of Linlithgow, he cannot possibly become, after me, the Duke of Cheviot. This title, with all its appendences, in England, will be the inheritance of yourself, Wellrose, as the sole son of the second marriage, which was legal everywhere," said the duke.

"And yet, father, in strict justice, if not in law, my elder brother should have been heir to all."

"In strict justice, yes," admitted the duke.

"Then, I repeat, my brother shall have strict justice. It can be managed. A petition to the House of Lords would surely get a decree constituting that first marriage legal in England, as it is in Scotland, and making my elder brother the heir to all your titles and estates in both countries. Such decrees, under such justifiable circumstances, have been granted heretofore, and will be hereafter," urged the earl.

"I am, of course, aware of that, Wellrose. But you, my son—you who have been brought up to consider yourself the heir?" said the duke with tears in his eyes.

"I repeat that I must not be thought of in this matter. I have held my brother's birthright long enough. I must hold it no longer. Besides, I can make my own place in the world, dear father."

"Heaven bless you, my boy; you have a noble heart," said the duke.

"Kinlock is here, father. Would you like to see him?"

"Yes, I should. I should like to hear from his own lips further details of this discovery."

"Then I will send him here to talk with you, while I go up to my brother's room and break the news to him."

And the earl kissed his mother's hand and left the room.

He found Dr. Kinlock pacing up and down the hall.

"Have you seen my brother lately?" Lord Wellrose.

"I have just left him," answered the doctor.

"He is awake, then?"

"Oh, yes, awake and much refreshed."

"Then I will go to him. The hour for the revelation has come. Go you, dear doctor, to my parents. They are in the blue drawing room waiting for you," said the earl, as he bowed and passed up the stairs.

He found Benjamin still reclining on his sofa, but looking brighter and stronger from his sleep.

The earl sat down beside the invalid, took his hand in his own, and, while he held it, said:

"My father and mother are here for a few days. They wish to see you, Benjamin, as soon as you are strong enough to see them."

"It is very kind of their graces. I thank them very much. I hope they are well," replied Benny.

"They are very well. They both take a great interest in you, Douglas. They feel sure that you must be a near relative of the family."

Benny lifted his eyes enquiringly to the face of the earl. He seemed to think that there was something to be told.

"And I, Douglas, have told you often, that I feel convinced you are very nearly related to us."

"Indeed I hope it may be so. I would like to be your cousin, Lord Wellrose."

"You may be even nearer kin to me than that. Very singular, your exact resemblance to myself and your earliest garments marked with the crest of my mother's family."

"It was," admitted Benny, still looking enquiringly into the face of his brother.

"Would it surprise you much to find out for a certainty that you are very nearly related to us indeed?" enquired the earl, looking wistfully into the clear eyes that were upturned to his.

Benny's color came and went; he breathed fast, but faltered forth the words.

"No; I do not think it would."

"Then, my dear Douglas, read this paper," said the earl, placing in his hand the written confession of Dr. Seton, watching him closely.

As Benny read, his wan face paled and flushed alternately. And when he finished he let the paper slip from his hold, and he lifted his hand, and [illegible]

"Douglas! Douglas! my brother!" murmured the earl, [illegible]

"My brother!" [illegible] tone of infinite [illegible] of the earl and pressed it to his heart. [illegible] Benjamin [illegible]

"Yes, yes, and so it should [illegible] my heart told me the truth long ago, long ago! [illegible] Brunswick terrace, Mr. [illegible] I kneeled at her feet to offer her the crown of [illegible] and burst into tears. I [illegible] and that day in the Middlesex Hospital, when her [illegible]-ging face, and I tried to wake in vain, my heart told me the truth. But I did not understand its language," said Benny in strong emotion.

"But now you do. And now you know you have a father, and, above all, a mother, and a brother, and [illegible] fair sisters. Your mother, our mother, longs to see you, Benjamin, just as soon as you are strong enough to receive her."

"Oh! now! now! let me look upon her lovely and gracious face again! It has never left my memory since that bright day at Brunswick terrace," he said, as again his color came and went in quick successions of flush and pallor.

The earl pressed the invalid's hand, and arose to leave the room; but, at a strange gurgling sound from the direction of the sofa, he turned.

Then he uttered an exclamation of horror unspeakable.

Benny had fallen back, white as death, and his bosom and pillow were crimsoned with his life blood.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Lord Wellrose had great presence of mind. He laid the fainting form flat upon the sofa, and then went and rang for the bell.

To the footman who answered it, he said:

"Go and request Dr. Kinlock to come here immediately, and quietly."

The man went about to do his errand, and the surgeon quickly made his appearance.

The earl pointed in silence to the form lying on the sofa.

"I thought so," said the doctor, going up to his patient and feeling his pulse. "But you need not be alarmed, my lord. This is not much of a hemorrhage. A very little blood makes a great show. And so, it has quite ceased to flow," he added, as he went to the washstand and wetted a towel to wipe the face of his patient.

Then he administered restoratives. And finally as Benny breathed again, he settled him more comfortably on the sofa and enjoined the strictest quiet.

He even recommended Lord Wellrose to withdraw from the room and leave him alone to attend to his patient; adding, that if he should need assistance in the duty he would ring for Mrs. Bruce.

As Lord Wellrose went out he beckoned Dr. Kinlock to follow him into the hall, and there inquired:

"What shall I say to my mother? She expects to see him this afternoon."

"Tell her that he has had as much excitement as he can bear for one day. He must rest quietly until to-morrow morning, when, if he should be better, it will be safe for her to see him."

Lord Wellrose went below stairs with this intelligence.

He found his mother alone in the drawing room.

He said nothing of the hemorrhage, but spoke only of the patient's weakness and fatigue and of the doctor's orders.

"And you told him all?" inquired Eglantine.

"I told him all," replied her son.

"And how did he take it? How did he take it?"

"With very great emotion, and yet with less than I expected. He said that his heart had told him the truth long ago and he should have known it, had he understood the language of his heart."

"But what, then, did the poor boy mean? His heart had told him the truth? How could his heart tell him anything, since he never saw his mother's face?"

"Dear mother, he had seen you often. You have touched him and spoken to him more than once."

"Heaven of heavens! When and where?" she asked in profound agitation.

Then Lord Wellrose told much of the story of his hapless brother's life, suppressing only such parts of it as would have overwhelmed his hearer with shame, as well as with pain.

Then the duchess learned, for the first time, that the pale infant in the beggar's arms whom she had pitied and succored at the church door, on the morning of her second bridal; the starving street boy, whom the kind-hearted children had called in from the sidewalk one bitter winter night at Brunswick terrace, and had treated with a portion of their Twelfth-day cake; the poor, dying child she had wept over in the Middlesex Hospital; and the fair, refined-looking young man she had met in the bookseller's shop in the Strand, were one and the same, and her son!

Oh! how she wept to hear even this much! How much more bitterly she must have wept had she heard all!

"And my heart also spoke; but, ah! I, too, misunderstood its language!" she said, weeping vehemently.

At that moment the duke came in. And she hastily dried her tears, and smiled.

"You have missed hearing our boy's story, Willie, but I will tell it to you to-night."

"Yes, dear, you shall do so. I shall feel deeply interested in hearing it. Take comfort, my dear Eglantine. Surely all is well now. We have two sons instead of one."

"And now, dear Wellrose, tell me how he came by the name of Douglas, since no one could have known his right to bear it until the surgeon's discovery?" she inquired.

"I gave it to him," answered the earl.

"Ah! you did not misunderstand the language of your heart when it claimed him as a brother," said Eglantine, with emotion.

(To be Continued.)

Brazil's Name.

Long before the Portuguese colonized the coast of Brazil adventurous Bristol merchants had equipped expeditions in a vain search for the supposed island of Brazyle. Who gave Brazil her present name is unknown to fame. The early Portuguese called it Terra da Vera Cruz, but whoever baptized the country took the name from the East Indies. For many years before the discovery of Brazil merchants had brought from the east for the use of dyers a wood which yielded a beautiful red color, brasill or brazil. The West Indies have trees of the same sort, but Brazil contains them in more abundance than any other country. So that Brazil wood is [illegible] the country. The [illegible] so because of its [illegible].—London Chronicle.

* * *

When a patrol wagon full of policemen [illegible] a North Side corner, Chicago, in answer to a riot call, they found Mrs. [illegible] Clements, a police [illegible] revolver in her hand, [illegible] a man under arrest. [illegible] from a street car saw [illegible] in the street. She [illegible] them to a patrol box.

Was Personally Attended by Dr. A. W. Chase

Before He Became Famous as the Author of Dr. Chase's Receipt Book.

Here is a letter from an aged gentleman who consulted Dr. Chase, long before his Receipt Book attained a world - wide circulation or his family medicines became known to the ends of the earth.

Like most people of advanced years his kidneys were the first organs to break down and when doctors failed to help him he remembered the physician who cured him of pleurisy in his younger days.

MR. O. D. BARNES.

Mr. O. D. Barnes, R.F.D. 1, Byron, Mich., writes:—"About fifty years ago, when living in Ann Arbor, Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, was called on to treat me for pleurisy. Ever since that I have used and recommended Dr. Chase's Medicines, and have two of his Receipt Books in the house.

"Some time ago a cold settled in the kidneys, causing backache, frequent urination, dizziness, and affected the eyesight. My appetite failed and I could not sleep nights. Two doctors failed to do me any lasting good, so I started using Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. The results have been highly satisfactory to me. Appetite improved, I gained in weight, sleep and rest well, and feel strong and well. My kidneys resumed their natural functions, and I believe that my cure was due to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. I am 78 years old, superintend work on my farm, and can turn in and do some work myself."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WILL STRENTHEN UNIONS.

(Rochester Herald)

There are not lacking indications that there is a growing feeling in the membership of many trades unions that some of the past practices of men in authority might be abandoned with profit to the organization. It is an awakening of the civic spirit, and a realization of the fact that some of the things with which they are [illegible] are indefensible in [illegible] and have no permanent value to the [illegible] as a whole, even when they result in temporary advantage. We incline to the view that this new attitude will greatly strengthen them with the public.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Meadow Larks.

In many localities the meadow lark is shot for game. From the farmer's point of view this is a mistake since its value as an insect eater is far greater than any sport it can furnish. The boll weevil and the alfalfa weevil are among the beetles it habitually eats, 25 per cent. of its diet being this class of food. It also eats large quantities of caterpillars, cutworms, grasshoppers and army worms.

Prove it Yourself!

I will send you absolutely FREE a

"1900" GRAVITY WASHER for 30 days FREE TRIAL

You don't pay a cent—I even pay the freight.

Everybody who has used this Washer says it is the "best ever."

Write me today personally for booklet and particulars.

A. B. MORRIS, Manager, "1900" Washer Co.
357 Yonge Street
Toronto, Canada
Factory: 79-81 Portland Street

If you have electric light ask me about our "1900" Power Washer and Wringer.

Be Good to Your Feet.

Be as kind [illegible] with your feet.

Your feet are your faithful supporters; how do you treat them?

Many fine-appearing persons are actually deformed.

An exhibit of the feet would tell a sad story of abuse.

Few feet are given a fair chance to do and be their best.

The shoe is the instrument of torture that leads to many ills.

Calluses, corns, bunions, knock-ankles, broken arches, ingrowing nails are caused.

There are instances [illegible] toes lying over others or under them, twisted, squeezed and useless.

All this is because shoes are too short, or too narrow, or too tight, twisted or too stiff or too thin-soled, etc.

TEETHING TIME TROUBLES

Baby's teething time is a period of anxiety for mothers unless baby's stomach is kept sweet and his bowels regular. No other medicine has been found so valuable during teething time as has Baby's Own Tablets. They make teething painless and by their use baby gets his teeth so easily that the mother scarcely knows they are coming. Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. F. Goldsmith, Nelson, B. C., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are a mother's greatest help during the teething period." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROUGE AND ITS USES.

(New York Sun)

The authority on [illegible] who said that a woman might be allowed to use rouge so long as she did not attract attention showed but little knowledge of the apparent purpose of such cosmetics to-day. So far as one can observe the display of rouge is in many cases the beginning and end of its use.

* * *

Lower California is to be explored by Prof. Heinrich, of Lucerne.

Household Helps.

In preparing dates for dessert wash and drain them; they will be much juicier and more palatable.

For cleaning tinware there is nothing better than dry flour applied with newspaper.

For cleaning cream pitchers that have small mouths a clean mucilage brush, used for this purpose only, will be found useful.

Eggs baked in tomato sauce make a savory dish.

An ounce of flour equals four level tablespoonfuls.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from ill-fitting shoes can be cured by PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR in 24 hours. PUTNAM'S soothes away that draw, the pain eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S" today.

PEACE SONG.

We are longing for the dawning of the day when war shall cease,
When all over the earth's surface there shall reign the Prince of Peace;
Then tyranny and greed for gain shall suffering souls release.
Let Peace go marching on!

Let those who war would favor heed the mothers' moans and tears,
Let them think of orphaned children, whose young lives are spent in fears,
Of waste and ruin war has wrought through long and bitter years.
Let Peace go marching on!

Send home the absent warriors, their vacant places [illegible],
Return unto the foundries the guns and armor plate,
And use the men and money to build up home and state.
Let Peace go marching on!

May friendly mediation settle all disputes and strife;
May the rulers of each nation seek to save each subject's life,
And receive the adoration of each mother, child and wife.
Let Peace go marching on!

—Luana Clark [illegible] in Our Dumb Animals.

Encouraging.

Young Man—So Miss Ethel is your eldest sister. Who comes after her?

Small Brother—Nobody ain't come yet, but pa says the first fellow that comes can have her.

PILES

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—Zam-Buk.

Zam-Buk

All Through the Night.

When looking into two blue eyes
Which gaze straight back at you,
When watching red lips curve and pout,
What else could mere man do?
Her golden hair lay on my breast,
My arm embraced her waist,
Her little hand within my grasp,
In confidence was placed,
And I, fresh from the teacher's art
In tango and maxixe,
Tred all the very latest steps
With skill the tyro seeks.
I lame ducked first with whirl and dip,
Then when I saw a tear
Upon my darling's cheek I changed
And waltzed the little dear.
The clock [illegible] the clock struck two,
My strength was almost spent,
Still through the mazes of the dance
Unflinchingly I went,
Until, at last, into her face
I took a [illegible] peep
And found, oh, joy, my little babe
At last had gone to sleep.

—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A Person to Be Avoided.

"Palanquin is certainly a man to avoid. People have told me a great many stories about him which are not edifying."

"Really? You do well to tell me, for I need not now give him back the money he loaned me."—Paris Figaro.

Free Lots At Lakeside

To advertise this Montreal Summer Resort in the heart of the fish and game section of the Laurentian Mountains, we are giving away absolutely free a limited number of 25 x 100 lots, without taxes. To secure this lot all that is necessary is the small fee for the transfer of the title of deed to you and solve the following puzzle. All lots are guaranteed high and dry. Fill in the missing letters.

L-K-S-D- A L-U-E-TI-N M-U-TA-N R-S-R
A F-W H-U-S O- C.P.R. F-O- M-N-R-A-
SEND REPLY TO DEPT. C. P. O. BOX 345, MONTREAL.

Apple Charlotte.

The literature of the kitchen sometimes sheds a light on the traits of historical personages. For example, it is not uninteresting to read in a book of recollections of the origin of that rather agreeable dish of bread-crumbs, fruit and spices known as "apple charlotte." It appears that the thrifty wife of George III. invented the pudding in order to use up the weekly palace crusts.

Iceland Brides.

In Iceland, where various interesting and fantastic superstitions abound there is an ancient custom that every bride must invite all her friends to a dinner in her home and every article of food must be prepared by the table herself. If she succeeds in pleasing her critical guests she achieves not only praise for her own skill, but she helps along her own younger sisters, who are then assumed to be equally well instructed in the intricacies of the culinary art and consequently have their chances of marriage more than doubled.

Puts a Stop to All **DISTEMPER**

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having disease no matter how exposed. Absolutely safe for all ages of horses. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, GOSHEN, IND.

TAKE A LOOK.

(Niagara Falls, N. Y. Gazette)

Have you ever taken the trouble to analyze your troubles—or more properly, catalog the causes of them?

As a rule people don't.

They come to regard trouble and themselves as a good deal like Daniel Webster's ideas of liberty and union—one and inseparable. And they go through life [illegible].

There is much to justify the belief that Nature intends a certain amount of disappointment for every one. The commonplace experiences of life prove that neither wealth nor rank afford immunity.

But the notion that there can be no divorce from trouble is wrong ninety-nine times out of the hundred.

Usually the worth of one's troubles are of one's own making—is at any rate of one's own permitting. The man defies the laws of Nature or common sense—or both—and pays the penalty. Or he sits supinely by adversity ties him up, with the exception of his tongue. This he works overtime to tell of his misfortunes.

The overruling Power is beneficient. Man is meant to be healthy, prosperous and happy. But in the sweat of his brow he must make not merely his living, but his life.

SPECIALIZE.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

The most successful worker is he who singles out from the vast number of possible employments some specialty and sticks to it. Most men can do several things passably well. The man who knows one good thing thoroughly, knows enough; he is a master among men. The specialist does not have to look for a job. Jobs are looking for him.

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

Lavelle Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

HOURS FOR HOME WORKERS.

(Brantford Expositor)

In California an eight-hour day for domestic servants has been enacted, and it has been held valid by the courts. In most countries the law now seeks to restrict the number of hours in which female labor may be employed in shops and factories. Why should not equal concern be taken for the welfare of the household help? When such concern is manifested, the "servant girl problem" will have been advanced a long step toward solution.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Unanswered.

She came to me, and in her hands she held
A fading rose; within her childish eyes
The grieving spirit, bare of all disguise,
More clearly asked than lips the question spelled:
"Why must it die?" Quick from my heart there welled
The answer old as fancy, satisfies
Of death that comes that other life may rise;
But vain each thought to heart where love has dwelled.

"Why must it die?" It seems as if its cry
Comes down the ages echoing afar,
Unanswered still. The seer above his chart
Speaks but to change his last reply;
And we who love like children are
Grown weary of dark night and truth in part!

—Arthur Wallace Peach, in the New York Times.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

His Preference.

Tobacco is a filthy weed;
I touch it not. I don't indeed.
But cigarettes are my delight,
I smoke them morning, noon and night.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

EXPERTS ALREADY.

(Erie Dispatch)

Fifteen women voters recently registered from one house in Chicago which had only six occupants. Trust the ladies to get on to all the advantages of their newly acquired opportunities.

THE BOTANISTS AND FARMING.

To be sure, we can farm without being botanists, but we can not farm so well. Through the ages agricultural man has stumbled on many important facts and principles that the botanist has later on explained, thus making more scientific farming possible. Witness the enrichment of land by growing leguminous crops—a fact mentioned by Pliny, and explained by modern botany, and as a result utilized with vastly increased success by the present-day agriculturist. Witness, too, the history of our knowledge of the wheat rust, or the recently discovered hereditary symbiosis of bacteria and seed plants—phenomena seen by agriculturists as in a glass, but very, very darkly until the theoretical botanist explained them.

In spite of these instances and a hundred more, the practical man is coming increasingly to look with scorn upon the theoretical botanists. What matters it, say we? Alas, it matters much, unless we happen individually to be endowed. For botanical positions, like other things in life, are controlled by the law of supply and demand. In more than one institution that I know the tenure of position of the botanist depends upon his success in attracting students. The student, needing bread and butter, will not be attracted in lines in which he cannot earn it, and, as Mr. Dooley says: "There ye are." In several state universities the clash has already come, and in every case of which I am cognizant, the more practical botany of the agricultural department has won as against the more theoretical botany of the academic department. Even in our private institutions we commonly have practical trustees who sooner or later may see the trend of the time and act accordingly.—Prof. C. Cowles in Science.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES GARDEN and fruit farm. Box 72, St. George, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK AND Grain Farm in Oxford County; [illegible] acres, clay, brick house; basement barns 36 x 48; cement silo and hog pens; near towns, villages, depots, schools, churches, creameries, condensers (Borden's); hydro power, telephone and rural mail installed. Write for printed description, and price. J. J. McNally, Otterville, Ont. R.R. No. 1.

DOES $1.50 WHEAT MAKE SASKATCHEWAN farm lands look good to you? If so, inquire about our limited number of improved farms acquired from loan companies at prices away below their actual value, money loaned on improved farms, first mortgage security, good rates of interest; references, Quebec Bank. J. W. Cadwell & Co., Box 130, Saskatchewan.

IMPROVED HALF-SECTION IN South Central Alberta. Over half under plow, most of balance tillable, good frame house, other buildings, fenced and cross fenced, splendid well and abundance of spring water. Only part cash necessary. H. Schwartz, 30 Clemmer, Dayton, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL quarters, half, and full sections, of good farm land, close up to Railway Stations, in the Vermilion-Mannville District, in Central Alberta; one dollar per acre, cash required; interest only November first next, balance on easy terms 6 per cent; best district in Alberta for mixed grain and stock raising. Wilder Smith & Phelps, 11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—204 ACRES, 9-ROOM house, other buildings, fruit and some timber; 4 miles of station. Price $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash. Two farms adjoining; [illegible] acres, with buildings, fine land, nicely located; 4 to 5 miles of station, few minutes walk of Canning Factory and Store. Price for both $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash. Fine climate, mild, short winters. Catalogue free. J. R. McGonigal & Son, Dover, Del.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAWBERRIES, 30 varieties; Raspberries, 15 varieties; Seed Potatoes, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue.
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM
H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

For No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties matured and cured for seed purposes on cob or shelled. Apply to EDWARD P. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

KITCHEN SINKS

They Are Low Yet Because They Had to Be Low Originally.

In a recent issue of the Survey the question why kitchen sinks have been made so low was discussed. No one seemed able to explain. Finally a certain maker discovered that the original sinks were made when the washing of dishes and other sink work was done in wooden tubs with high sides. Such a tub when used in a high sink came up too far, so the sink was made low. Furthermore, as running water and fixed faucets had not long been made, the tub had to be lifted out of the sink and the lower the sink the lighter the lift.

Through improvements in faucets, dishpans and other accessories of kitchen sinks have been made no one has seemed to realize that the sink could be improved by raising. So women [illegible] and are compelled to endure discomfort when doing their ordinary household work.

"There may be a certain percentage of inconvenience to be reached before the human mind grasps the fact that something must be altered," remarks the Journal of the American Medical Association.

"The wise inventor attains a reputation for brilliancy by making his invention before the need becomes obvious to others."

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

On the Trees of Belgium

About 800,000 starving Belgians have taken refuge in Holland, four times as many have come to England, and a number equal to one-quarter the entire population of Holland. If these poor people could have fled to families their sufferings would be less. But this is not the case. A correspondent of The London Globe writes of seeing the refugees standing gazing at trees on the roadside. When he went near he found that on the tree slips of paper were nailed, which read as follows: "Pierre—— your wife passed this way; she will wait for you at Rosendaal"; a mile farther on another tree. So the refugees wander of their loved ones. This writer saw a father carrying an infant and leading two children, all crying, and hurrying from tree to tree in hopes of good news.

DISFIGURING ECZEMA ITCHED AWFULLY

Rash in Patches. Came on Like Blisters. Could Hardly Sleep or Keep from Scratching. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Germania, O.—"My eczema broke out with a rash just in patches about an inch long. It came out like little blisters with water in them and got a little larger and then they broke and the water-like mass ran out. The eczema was red and like a running sore, then formed a thick scab. It caused disfigurement for the time being. The sores itched awfully and even pained down to my throat. I could hardly sleep or keep from scratching them. When the scab came off it left a scar.

"I used some salve but it didn't do much good. Then two more sores broke out in the same way and I at once started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I applied the Ointment to the sores and washed them with the Cuticura Soap and hot water. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me in two weeks without leaving any disfigurement." (Signed) Miss Tena Grab, Jan. 2, '14.

Samples Free by Mail

Retain your good looks, keep your skin clear, scalp clean and free from dandruff, and hands soft and white. Cuticura Soap, with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment, will promote and maintain these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. Besides in purity, delicacy, medication, convenience and economy, they meet with the approval of the most discriminating. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1915

ONTARIO LIQUOR LICENSES.

Provincial Secretary Hanna has just issued a report as to the operation of the Liquor License Acts of Ontario for the year 1914. From it we learn that the total number of tavern and shop licenses for the license year ending 30th April, 1914, has been reduced by 99, as compared with the previous year, and for the current license year of 1914-1915, up to date, there have been issued only 1,281 tavern and 212 shop licenses, which represent a further reduction of 95. The total amount paid to the municipalities for the license year 1913-14 was $331,467.55. The revenue the Province received for retail licenses, transfers and fines amounted to $473,963.84, and in local option municipalities the fines collected amounted to $14,874. The expenditure of the Government for the year amounted to $39,956.45. The number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the year shows an increase of 485 over the previous year. The average yearly commitments for 1876 to 1880 inclusive was 3,812; from 1906 to 1910, 4,974. In 1914 the Province received in all from license branches the sum of $860,210.14.

THE BRITISH MOTHER.

Canadians may not be fully cognizant of all that is going on in the old country in connection with the social uplift of the people. We imagine that we are quite progressive here. But according to Mrs. Mabel Potter Daggett, who writes in the March number of the Pictorial Review, we have much to learn along that line. She tells what the British Government is doing to improve conditions in the birth and raising of babies. A group of medical men went out after the statistics. Thirty per cent. of the deaths of children under one year of age, they reported, were to be traced to that one cause of maternal exhaustion. Then the way to begin with the babies was to begin with the mothers. And the Government took immediate steps, as was announced in the House of Parliament, "for the improvement of the conditions of pregnancy and childbirth and infant rearing throughout the whole country."

The thirty shillings bonus insures that there shall always be money in the house at the critical juncture to pay for some sort of care for mother and child, to be paid on the birth of a baby to every family with an income of less than one hundred and sixty pounds a year. This is but one feature of the great campaign inaugurated for the conservation of the child. It is looked upon by the Englishwomen of the working classes as a great luxury to be able to "lie up in bed" for a week, while another woman comes in to attend to your household and wait on you while you fold your hands and get strong. And if you shouldn't get strong, the Government may not want you so much as even to wash your dishes. There is a pregnancy sickness benefit, by which you may receive, if your doctor certifies to your need for it, a sum of seven shillings and sixpence per week for a period of twenty-six weeks, while you are not supposed to lift a finger to any household labor. That's the way the new maternity is appreciated. And the birth of a baby now in England is important enough that the Government takes note of it. By the Notification of Births Act, the new arrival must be reported within thirty-six hours at the health department of your borough. About a week later a "Lady Health Visitor" is sent by the department to inquire if you're all right and how you're getting on. Out of her hand-bag she passes you a pamphlet of instructions on "How to Bring Up a Baby," the first paragraph of which says: "Keep your own health good. The health of your baby depends on your own." She tells you that any time you want her advice, about the baby, she'll be glad to come, but that really to learn how, you should go to the School for Mothers. And she directs you to the nearest one.

What the Schools for Mothers are primarily aiming at is, of course, the conservation of the child. They brought to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the mortality statistics for the year 1914, and he found that these had declined from a former average of one hundred and fifty-five deaths per thousand babies born, to the much lower average of ninety per thousand. The way to keep babies alive and rising in weight, it is clear, is to get families rising in the standard of living. The housewifery that helps can't come too early. Brides' classes, to which the bridegrooms are also invited, are being organized in some of the schools, and the Swansea school in Wales has summoned school girls of from twelve to fourteen to a class for apprentice mothers." When one wo[illegible] registered at "The Welcome" in [illegible] she was listed on the books in [illegible] A—Family in poverty," by [illegible] is indicated that they were [illegible] the necessaries for physical [illegible]. In 1913 they wrote her on [illegible] books of Class A into "Class B—[illegible]mally above poverty line." Babies belonging to Class A, it is interesting to note, average in weight at twelve months seventeen pounds fifteen and one-half ounces as compared with eighteen pounds thirteen and three-quarters ounces recorded as the average for babies from families of Class B. Bobbie Gordon last summer tipped the scales at twenty-two pounds, which was five pounds more than any previous Gordon one-year-old. That's how skilled motherhood counts. Now what may not the baby weigh when father, too, gets all the training that's coming to him?

The whole field of social betterment is lying almost fallow in this province. Some great upheaval is needed to make our legislators grasp the necessity for advancement in the moral and material well-being of the people. If the old country can legislate for the working people in this way, there is no reason why Canada or Ontario cannot do as well.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Germany is in "splendid isolation."

Spain is also walking up to the bread line.

The Sultan must now be beginning to feel his neck.

The Sultan must be a pretty sick man by this time.

The Young Turk is not now so sure about the Kaiser.

The Declaration of London is not law. It is merely an opinion.

Paper soled boots were hardly the style to wear in the trenches.

Britain might as well call it a blockade if that will stop the criticism.

President Wilson is quite right to see that the Ship of State keeps out of the war zone.

President Wilson should see that the German Embassy was not mixed up in those passport frauds.

Germany has lost seven submarines since the paper blockade was begun. Rather costly for the Kaiser.

With false passports and false bills of lading, the United States are hardly in a position to protest very loudly.

Premier Asquith says Great Britain is "quite prepared to submit to the arbitration of neutral opinion." This leaves the door open for negotiation.

With the Germans bombarding the cathedral at Rheims and Anarchists bombarding St. Patrick's in New York, one could imagine that this was a religious war.

Complaint is being made that while Italians are starving in Montreal, Austrian reservists are being fed and pampered by the Government in comfortable concentration camps.

The acquittal of the men charged with shooting the Buffalo duck hunters won't make it any the less necessary to be careful with the use of firearms even when they may be used in a legal way.

Cecil Chesterton, who came to the States to talk up the British side of the war, has returned home. His mission was a mistake and a failure. The British Embassy at Washington gave him the cold shoulder.

With the completion of the scheme of defences at the [Panama] canal, it is probable that the waterway will be more secure than the Dardanelles, and perhaps as impregnable as Heligoland, with which the British fleet, with all its big guns, dares not engage.—Washington Post.

The British fleet has no reason to engage Heligoland, for the simple reason that it would be useless unless a British fleet was kept perpetually at its base.

"Hand over to, say, 2,000,000 people the sum of $600,000,000 in one year, and that people is bound to be prosperous. Well, that is the amount which the people of the Northwest will have this fall—if weather conditions prove favorable—of course, approximately, you know." This is the conviction of Mr. A. C. Shaw, the C. P. R. general passenger agent in the west, with headquarters in Winnipeg and a jurisdiction which extends from Port Arthur to Field, in British Columbia. This statement was made to the Montreal Gazette. Are we down-hearted? No!

A Deceived Man.

Bix—That lawyer you recommended is not a man of his word. Dix—Why not? Bix—He told me I could talk freely to him and look at the bill he's sent me!—Spokane Spokesman Review.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

The Symptoms and The Cure.

THE CAUSE.

Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.

THE SYMPTOMS.

Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

THE CURE.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. E. Williamson, Wheeler, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could scarcely eat anything. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am entirely cured. I have not been troubled since I took it, and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A Public Idol

And then her innate respect for another's individuality, her shrinking from what might prove to be the tyranny of a dying wish interposed, and she checked herself. "No, don't promise; I have no right—no one has any right. I can only tell you my feeling—my deep sense that there is hope—that there is nothing against you. Men—good men—are so often over-timid when courage would be best. Be bold, Eustace; respect your own love; do not be too proud to show it—to offer it!"

Her voice died away into silence, only Eustace still felt the caressing touch of the thin fingers clasped around his. It seemed to him as if the life still left in her were one pure flame of love, undimmed by any thought of self, undisturbed by any breath of pain. Oh, this victory of the spirit over the flesh, of soul over body, which humanity achieves and renews from day to day and from age to age, in all those nobler and finer personalities upon whom the moral life of the world depends! How it burns its testimony into the heart of the spectator! How it makes him thrill with the apprehension which lies at the root of all religion—the apprehension of an ideal order—the divine suspicion

"That we are greater than we know!" How it impresses itself upon us as the only miracle which will bear our leaning upon, and stand the strain of human questioning! It was borne in upon Eustace, as he sat bowed beside his dying sister, that through this fragile body and this failing breath the Eternal Mind was speaking, and that in Marie's love the Eternal Love was taking voice. He said so to her brokenly, and her sweet eyes smiled back upon him a divine answer of peace and faith.

Then she called faintly, "Paul!" The distant figure came back; and she laid her head upon her husband's breast, while Eustace was gently drawn away by the nurse. Presently, he found himself mechanically taking food and mechanically listening to the low-voiced talk of the kindly white-capped woman who was attending to him. Every fact, every impression, was misery—these details so unexpected, so irrevocable, so charged with terrible meaning, which the nurse was pouring out upon him—that presence in the neighboring room of which his every nerve was conscious—and in front of him, like a frowning barrier shutting off the view of the future, the advancing horror of death! Yesterday, at the same time, he had been walking along the sandy Surrey roads, delighting in the last autumn harmonies of color, and conscious of the dawn of a period of rest after a period of conflict, of the growth within him of a temper of quiet and rational resignation of the conditions of life and of his own individual lot, over the development of which the mere fact of his sister's existence had exercised a strong and steadying influence. Life, he had persuaded himself, was for him more than tolerable, even without love and marriage. The world of thought was warm and hospitable to him; he moved at ease within its [illegible] familiar limits; and in the world of personal relations, one heart was safely his, the sympathy and trust and tenderness of one human soul would never fail him at his need. And now this last tender bond was to be broken with a rough, incredible suddenness. The woman he loved with passion would never be his; for not even now, fresh from contact with his sister's dying hope, could he raise himself to any flattering vision of the future; and the woman he loved, with that intimate tenacity of affection which is the poetry of kinship, was to be taken from him by this cruel wastefulness of premature death. Could any man be more alone than he would be? And then suddenly a consciousness fell upon him which made him ashamed. In the neighboring room his ear was caught now and then by an almost imperceptible murmur of voices. What was his loss, his agony, compared to theirs?

When he softly returned into the room he found Marie lying as though asleep upon her husband's arm. It seemed to him that since he had left her there had been a change. The face was more drawn, the look of exhaustion more defined. Paul sat beside her, his eyes riveted upon her. He scarcely seemed to notice his brother-in-law's entrance; it was as though he were rapidly losing consciousness of every fact but one; and never had Kendal seen any countenance so grief-stricken, so pinched with longing. But Marie heard the familiar step. She made a faint movement with her hand toward him, and he resumed his old place, his head bowed upon the bed. And so they sat through the morning, hardly moving, interchanging at long intervals a few words—those sad sacred words which well from us in the supreme moments of existence—words which, in the case of such natures as Marie de Chateauvieux, represent the intimate truths and fundamental ideas of the life that has gone before. There was nothing to hide, nothing to regret. A few kindly messages, a few womanly commissions, and every now and then a few words to her husband, as simple as the rest, but pregnant with the deepest thoughts and touching the vastest problems of humanity—this was all. Marie was dying as she had lived—bravely, tenderly, simply.

Presently they roused her to take some nourishment, which she swallowed with difficulty. It gave her a momentary strength. Kendal heard himself called, and looked up. She had opened the hand lying on the bed, and he saw in it a small miniature case, which she moved toward him.

"Take it," she said—oh, how faintly!—"to her. It is the only memento I can think of. She has been ill, Eustace; did I tell you? I forget. I should have gone but for this. It is too much for her—that life. It will break her down. You can save her and cherish her—you will. It seems as if I saw you together!"

Then her eyes fell and she seemed to sleep gently wandering now and then, and mentioning in her dying dream names and places which made the reality before them more and more terrible to the two hushed listeners, so different were the associations they called up. Was this white nerveless form, from which mind and breath were gently ebbing away, all that fate had grudgingly left to them, for a few more agonized moments, of the brilliant, high-bred woman who had been but yesterday the centre of an almost European network of friendships and interests! Love, loss, death—oh, how unalterable is this essential content of life, embroider it and adorn it as we may!

Kendal had been startled by her words about Isabel Bretherton. He had not heard of any illness; it could hardly be serious, for he suddenly remembered that in the newspapers he had tried to read on the journey his eye had caught the familiar advertisement of the Calliope. It must have happened while he was in Surrey. He vaguely speculated about it now and then as he sat watching through the afternoon. But nothing seemed to matter very much to him—nothing but Marie and the slow on-coming of death.

At last when the wintry light was fading, when the lamps were being lit outside, and the bustle of the street seemed to penetrate in little intermittent waves of sound into the deep quiet of the room, Marie raised herself and, with a fluttering sigh, withdrew her hand softly from her brother, and laid her arm round her husband's neck. He stooped to her kissed the sweet lips and the face on which the lines of middle age had hardly settled caught a wild alarm from her utter silence, called the nurse and Kendal, and all was over.

CHAPTER IX.

The morning of Marie's funeral was sunny but bitterly cold; it was one of those days when autumn finally passes into winter, and the last memory of the summer warmth vanishes from the air. It had been the saddest, dreariest laying to rest. The widowed sister, of whom Marie had spoken in her last hours, had been unable to come, and the two men had gone through it all alone, helped only by the tearful, impulsive sympathy and the practical energy of the maid who had been with Marie ever since her marriage, and was as yet hardly capable of realizing her mistress' death.

It was she who, while they were away, had done her best to throw a little air of comfort over the forsaken salon. She had kindled the fire, watered the plants, and thrown open the windows to the sunshine, finding in her toil and movement some little relief from her own heartache and oppression. When Paul came back, and with numb, trembling fingers had stripped himself of his scarf and his great coat, he stepped over the threshold into the salon and it seemed to him as though the sunlight and the open windows and the crackling blaze of the fire dealt him a sudden blow. He walked up to the windows, and, shuddering, drew them down and closed the blinds, Felicie watching him anxiously from the landing through the half open door. Then he had thrown himself into a chair; and Kendal, coming softly upstairs after him, had gently closed the door from the outside, said a kind word to Felicie, and himself slipped noiselessly down again and out into the Champs Elysees. There he had paced up and down for an hour or more under the trees, from which a few frosty leaves were still hanging in the December air.

He himself had been so stunned and bewildered by the loss which had fallen upon him that, when he found himself alone and out of doors again, he was for a long while scarcely able to think consecutively about it. He walked along conscious for some time of nothing but a sort of dumb physical congeniality in the sunshine, in the clear blue and white of the sky, in the cheerful distinctness and sharpness of every outline. And then, little by little, the crushed grief reasserted itself, and numbed senses woke into painful life, and he fell into broken musings on the past, or into a blurred wonder over the precarious tenure by which men hold those good things whereon so long as they are still their own, they are so quick to rear an edifice of optimistic philosophy. A week before, his sister's affection had been to him the one sufficient screen between his own consciousness and the desolate threatening immensities of thought and of existence. The screen had fallen, and the darkness seemed to be rushing in upon him. And still, life had to be lived, work was to be gone through, duties to be faced. How is it done? he kept vaguely wondering. How is it that men live on to old age and see bond after bond broken, and possession after possession swept away, and still find the years tolerable and the sun pleasant, still cherish in themselves that inexhaustible faith in an ideal something which supplies from century to century the invincible motor power of the race?

Presently by virtue of long critical and philosophical habit his mind brought itself to bear more and more steadily upon his own position; he stepped back, as it were, from himself and became his own spectator. The introspective temper was not common with him; his mind was naturally turned outward—toward other people, toward books, toward intellectual interests. But self-study had had its charm for him of late, and, amongst other things, it was now plain to him that up to the moment of his first meeting with Isabel Bretherton his life had been mostly that of an onlooker, a bystander. Society, old and new, men and women of the past and of the present, the speculative achievements of other times and of his own—these had constituted a sort of vast drama before his eyes, which he had watched and studied with an ever-living curiosity. But his interest in his particular role had been comparatively weak, and in analyzing other individualities he had run some risk of losing his own.

Then love came by, and the half-dormant personality within him had been seized upon and roused, little by little, into a glowing, although a repressed and hidden, energy. He had learned in his own person what it means to crave, to thirst, to wait. And now, grief had followed and had plunged him more closely than ever to his special little part in the human spectacle. The old lethargy, the old placidity of mood, were gone. He had loved, and lost, and despaired. Beside these great experiences how trivial and evanescent seemed all the interests of the life that went before them! He looked back over his intercourse with Isabel Bretherton, and the points upon which it had turned seemed so remote from him, so insignificant, that for the moment he could hardly realize them. The artistic and aesthetic questions which had seemed to him so vital six months before had faded almost out of view in the fierce neighborhood of sorrow and passion. His first relation to her had been that of one who knows to one who is ignorant; but that puny link had snapped, and he was going to meet her now, fresh from the presence of [illegible], loving her as a man loves a woman, and claiming from her nothing but pity for his grief, balm for his wound, the answer of human tenderness to human need.

[illegible] and [illegible] that she could be still in ignorance of his loss and hers! In the early morning after Marie's death, when he woke up from a few heavy hours of sleep his mind had been full of her. How was the news to be broken to her? He himself did not feel that he could leave his brother-in-law. There was a strong regard and sympathy between them; and his presence in the house of mourning would undoubtedly be useful to Paul for a little; besides, there were Marie's words: "Will you stay with him a few days after—?"—which were binding on him. He must write, then; but it was only to be hoped that no newspaper would bring her the news before his letter could reach.

However, as the day wore on, Paul came noiselessly out of the quiet room where the white shrouded form seemed still to spread a tender presence round it, and said to Eustace with dry, piteous lips:

"I have remembered Miss Bretherton; you must go to her to-morrow, after—the funeral."

"I can't bear the thought of leaving you," said Kendal, laying a brotherly hand on his shoulder. "Let me write today."

Paul shook his head. "She has been ill. Any way it will be a great shock but if you go it will be better."

Kendal resisted a little more, but it seemed as if Marie's motherly carefulness over the bright creature who had charmed her had passed into Paul. He was saying what Marie would have said, taking thought as she would have taken it for one she loved, and it was settled as he wished.

When his long pacing in the Champs Elysees was over Kendal went back to find Paul busy with his wife's letters and trinkets, turning them over with a look of shivering forlornness, as though the thought of the unaccompanied lifetime to come were already closing upon him like some deadly chill in the air. Beside him lay two miniature cases open, one of them was the case which Eustace had received from his sister's hand on the afternoon before her death, and both of them contained identical portraits of Marie in her first brilliant womanhood.

"Do you remember them?" Paul said in his husky voice, pointing them out to him. "They were done when you were at college and she was twenty-three. Your mother had two taken—one for herself and one for very old Aunt Marthe. Your mother left hers when she died, and your aunt's copy of it came back to us last year. Tell Miss Bretherton its history. She will prize it. It is the best picture still."

Kendal made a sign of assent and took the case. Paul rose and stood his hands to the fire.

"To-morrow, as soon as you are gone, I shall go off to Italy. There are some little places in the south near Naples that she was very fond of. I shall stay about there for a little while. As soon as I feel I can, I shall come back to the Senate and my work—it is the only thing left me—she was so keen about it." His voice sunk into a whisper, and a long silence fell upon them. Women in moments of sorrow have the relief of tears and caresses; men's great refuge is silence; but this silence may be charged with sympathy and the comfort of a shared grief. It was so in this case.

The afternoon light was fading, and Kendal was about to rise and make some necessary preparations for the journey, when Paul detained him, looking up at him with sunken eyes which seemed to carry in them all the history of the two nights just past.

"Will you ever ask her what Marie wished?" The tone was the even and passionless tone of one who for the moment feels none of the ordinary embarrassments of intercourse; Kendal met it with the same directness.

"Some day I shall ask her, or at least I shall let her know; but it will be no use."

Paul shook his head, but whether in protest or agreement Kendal could hardly tell. Then he went back to his task of sorting the letters, and let the matter drop. It seemed as if he were scarcely capable of taking an interest in it for its own sake, but simply as a wish, a charge of Marie's.

Kendal parted from him in the evening with an aching heart, and was haunted for hours by the memory of the desolate figure returning slowly into the empty house, and by a sharp prevision of all the lonely nights and the uncomforted morrows which lay before the stricken man.

(To be continued.)

Crystal Jewelry a Novelty.

There is a novelty in jewelry so very new that it has scarcely been put upon the market, so exquisite that every woman who has seen it desires to possess a piece of it, so costly that few are able to purchase any of it, so different from anything heretofore shown that it promises to become a [illegible].

This is the rock crystal jewelry which is trimmed with pearls and diamonds. The rock crystal is cut in thin, flat forms and then etched in such a manner that it is at once a suggestion of the star sapphire and the moonstone. A mounting of platinum is then added and white diamonds only, or diamonds and pearls, as one shall choose. The completed ornament is so distinctly bride-like that it will be most popular among items for wedding gifts for the approaching season, though it is one of the rare fashions that is as suitable for the girl of 17 and the matron as for the bride.

One of the best designs in which it [illegible] is the bar brooch. This is not to be confused with the out of mode bar shirtwaist pin. The former is one of the ornaments most in vogue at present. There are, however, to be [illegible] of this rock crystal loveliness [illegible] in every jeweled thing that is at present in favor. It can be had only of the best of Fifth avenue jewelers. [illegible] this fact that, for it [illegible] to the demand of the mode for glitter, but [illegible] the woman of good taste in that it rejects every hint of garishness.

The latest in rings is so constructed that the flesh is displayed between interstices of the mounting. The mountings themselves are still of fairy workmanship, so wonderfully wrought are they.

A [illegible] bell at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Paris is tolled by electricity. A choir boy operates the mechanism.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII.

March 21, 1915—Jonathan and His Armor-bearer.—I Samuel 14: 1-46. Print 14: 1-13.

Commentary.—I. A bold attack (vs. 1-12.) 1. The young man that bare his armor—He was Jonathan's trusted attendant, who proved himself both brave and strong on this occasion. Let us go over to the Philistines' garrison—The Philistines had come to the very centre of Israel's country with a great army, and were encamped on the opposite side of the valley from where Saul's small force was abiding. Jonathan's suggestion to his attendant was a bold one. Told not his father—It was not in keeping with military tactics for such a movement as this to be undertaken. Saul would not be likely to approve of the project. 2. Uttermost part of Gibeah—Saul, with his six hundred men and Samuel and Ahiah, the priest, was entrenched on one of the many hills of the extreme northern part of Gibeah. Migron—The name means precipice. Six hundred men—His army that he had had was reduced to this small company. 3. Ahiah—A great grandson of Eli. He was the high priest. Wearing an ephod—The Ephod "consisted of two parts, of which one covered the back, and the other the front, that is, the breast and upper part of the body. These were clasped together on the shoulder with two large onyx stones, each having engraved on it six of the names of the tribes of Israel. It was further united by a 'curious girdle' of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twisted linen round the waist." It was worn by the high priest of Israel.

4. Between the passages—From the description of the place it is evident there was a valley leading down to the main valley from where Saul was encamped, and one leading up on the other side to where the Philistines were. Between these, in the valley were the steep rocks of hills mentioned, called Bozez (shining) and Seneh (thorn). 5. Over against Michmash—One crag was to the north in front of Michmash and the other south of it in front of Gibeah. Michmash and Gibeah were on opposite sides of a valley that extended nearly east and west about seven miles north of Jerusalem. The facts stated in verses 2-5 are thrown in as parenthetical to give details as to the conditions under which the assault about to be described was made. 6. These uncircumcised—Circumcision was a rite by which the Israelites were set apart as God's peculiar people. The Philistines were designated as uncircumcised, since they were not the Lord's people. By this term the Israelites expressed their abhorrence of the Philistines. It may be that the Lord will work for us—This expression, did not imply a doubt; it signifies simply that the object he aimed at was not in his own power, but it depended upon God, and that he expected success neither from his own strength nor his own merit.—L. P. & B. To save by many or by few—The expression just before this indicates that Jonathan believed in God's ability to give success and that His power might be exercised on this occasion. He expressed his faith clearly. He had a conviction that God would give the victory that moved him to go forward trusting in him. 7. I am with thee—Jonathan's armor bearer had confidence in his master and also in God. He did not hesitate to go with him, nor did he attempt to turn him from his purpose.

8. We will discover ourselves unto them—They would go to the garrison of the Philistines and would make themselves known to them. 9. If they say thus unto us—Jonathan had no doubt prayed before for guidance, and now he proposed a test by which it would be clearly indicated what course he should pursue in the matter. 10. The Lord hath delivered them into our hand—This statement shows how implicitly Jonathan depended upon the Lord's direction and aid. A sign unto us—Our action will depend upon the words received from the Philistines. They will be the unconscious bearers of a message from God. 11. The Hebrews come forth—The Philistines understood the weakness of Israel at that time, and believed they were hiding in the numerous caverns of the locality. They could not have known for what purpose Jonathan and his armor-bearer had come forth. 12. Answered—The two had not addressed the Philistines, but their presence called for words from them. Come up to us—With this invitation came the knowledge of what Jonathan and his armor-bearer should do and what the Lord would do for them. We will show you a thing—These words may have been spoken in contempt or derision. Dr. Clarke thinks the Philistines desired to show them the strength of their defences.

II. A great victory (vs. 13-23). 13. Climbed up—Immediately to the east of the village of Michmash exists a natural fortress, still called the fort by the peasantry. It is a ridge rising in three rounded knolls above a perpendicular crag, ending in a narrow tongue to the east with cliffs below.—Conder. An advance guard of the Philistines may have held this position, and this crag may have been the one Jonathan and his armor-bearer ascended. They fell before Jonathan—Twenty men fell before Jonathan and his armor-bearer in a space equal to one-half of a square containing an acre. 14, 15. Great fear fell upon the Philistines because of this successful attack and the terror was increased by the quaking of the earth. 16-23. Saul was within sight of the camp of the Philistines and saw what was being done there. He caused his camp to be searched to determine who of his men were missing. His little army joined in the battle, and those who were hiding in Ephraim came out also to help their brethren. There were Hebrews in the camp of the Philistines who probably were slaves. These turned against their masters and the victory was great.

III. Saul's unwise demand (vs. 24-46). Saul was much moved by the victory which was being gained over the Philistines, and rashly decreed that no man should taste food that day. He did not consider that his men would be better fitted to pursue the enemy if they should be strengthened by taking food. There was woodland then in that country and many wild bees. Honey was produced in large quantities. Jonathan was ignorant of his father's decree and ate some honey. It was learned later what Jonathan had done and Saul was determined to have him slain in accordance with his decree, but the people interfered and saved Jonathan from death.

As The Result

Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted

SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

[illegible] Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup [illegible]

[illegible] I neglected to attend to [illegible]. However, it [illegible] cold, [illegible] improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local doctor who informed me that I had severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting [illegible] discouraged by then, but [illegible] a friend happened to be in to [illegible] I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained good results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and [illegible] several bottles from my druggist. After taking it according to directions for about two days, I noticed a [illegible] improvement, and from that on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I can [illegible] and can highly recommend it to [illegible]. I shall always [illegible] whenever the [illegible]."

[illegible] Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup [illegible] druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Questions—What was the condition of the Israelites in their relation to Philistines at this time? Where were the two armies? What did Jonathan propose to his armor-bearer that they should do? What test did Jonathan make to learn what he should do? Describe the victory gained by Israel over the Philistines. What mistake did Saul make? How was his unwise purpose changed?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Inspired leadership.

I. Revealed God's power to Israel.

II. Revealed Saul's true character.

I. Revealed God's power to Israel. This lesson shows what great results may attend individual effort. In Israel's extremity, under a most noble inspiration, help came through the courageous enterprise of Jonathan, who with his body-guard opened a campaign which overcame the enemies of Israel. The approach to the Philistine garrison would have been pronounced impossible by a less decisive and less courageous mind. Jonathan believed that it was the height of wisdom to give God the opportunity to reveal His mighty arm. His thought was of the promises and purposes of God concerning Israel. It was not his own project that was to be carried out, but the advancement of God's cause. There was a profoundly religious spirit controlling the impulse which led Jonathan to act. He believed that God's help was not dependent on the extent or the degree of the means by which it is realized, and that His power is absolute. The inspiration of faith vindicated itself and the noble self-devotion that had plunged into this otherwise desperate enterprise, led to a triumph more speedy and complete than even Jonathan may have contemplated. He was the hero of the scene. Saul had no thought of making an attack on the Philistines at that time. His recent transgression was now bearing some bitter fruit in his comparative inactivity and helplessness. When the Israelites, who had hidden in caves, saw that the army of the Philistines had met disaster, they helped on the victory. The faith of Jonathan had a glorious reward.

II. Revealed Saul's true character. It was a tacit understanding with Saul on the settlement of the kingdom that he might rely on the guidance of God. Samuel's exhortations and instructions emphasized the same, but Saul began to disregard God's will in his public acts and was now beginning to reap the penalty. Fear of the threatening dangers had seized on his heart; then impatience prevented him from waiting the time appointed by Samuel for sacrifice; then doubt of the trustworthiness of the divine promise came in. All this drove Saul to the purpose of helping himself, which dissipated more and more his trust in God. It was the root of unbelief from which all this sprang. Here began the unsteadiness and passionate character of Saul's inner life. He was indeed fulfilling Samuel's predictions. In accordance with his pretext that he must seek the Lord's face before going to battle, Saul sought to set forth proofs of his piety and godliness, such as calling for the ark of God, showing a great zeal against those who transgressed the law, in the building of an altar to the Lord, in asking God concerning further military undertakings and in swearing by the Lord to punish the concealed sin of the people in asking him to decide where the sin was. Saul censured and checked the people, but not himself. It was his selfish motive that determined such conduct. He appeared more deeply affected by the neglect of some outward and formal duty than by the indulgence within himself of a wrong and impious mind. In the exercise of that self-will he imposed on the people an obligation, with a penalty attached, a most presumptuous thing when no direct command of God would be infringed if the people failed to conform to his edict. If anything could have brought Saul to a sense of his error, it would have been the discovery that his rash decree and oath had imperiled his own son, and made him consider Jonathan's case on its merits regardless of his own reputation. The power put upon Jonathan in his victory against the Philistines was evident to all but the obstinate king [illegible]. A temporary revolution saved Jonathan. The people, [illegible] their king, rescued the self-devoted Jonathan. What Saul deemed a capital offense, reason and justice declared an unconscious transgression of an unwise decree. The remonstrance of the people was just, heroic, resolute, successful. T. R. A.

Making Sure of Her Sleep.

"I knew you were coming tonight to call on my sister," said little Jimmy.

"How did you know?" inquired Mr. Nervous.

"Because she's been asleep all the afternoon."

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OF COMMERCE
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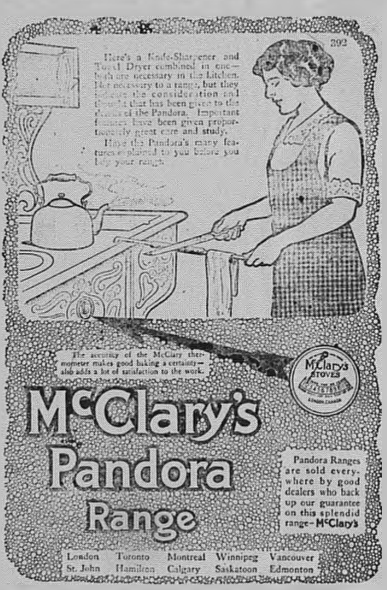
Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK
Telescope Office Walkerton


392
Here's a Knife-Sharpener and Towel Dryer combined in one—both are necessary in the kitchen. Not necessary to a range, but they indicate the consideration and thought that has been given to the details of the Pandora. Important features have been given proportionately great care and study.

Have the Pandora's many features explained to you before you buy your range.

The accuracy of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.

McClary's Pandora Range

Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

[illegible]

"I would urge [illegible] the people of Great Britain [illegible]"
HON. [illegible] Minister of Agriculture.

The Empire Needs Many Foods

In the past Great Britain has imported [illegible] of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and [illegible] as shown by the following:—

Average Imports
Years 1910-1913
Wheat [illegible] bush.
Oats [illegible]
Barley [illegible]
Corn [illegible]
Peas [illegible]
Beans [illegible]
Potatoes [illegible]
[illegible]

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under [illegible] cultivation [illegible] not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they suggest that great possibilities of increased production. The greater care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average would be raised by at least [illegible]. That in itself would add at least $150,000,000 to the annual income of Canada from the farms. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

Increase Your Live Stock

[illegible] Canada's most valuable asset. The one [illegible] farming is that there will soon be [illegible] your breeding stock. Plan [illegible] Europe and the United States, as well as Canada [illegible] for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very [illegible] now. Remember that live stock is [illegible] agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

For [illegible] write to
Canadian Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Canada
115

WALKERTON TELESCOPE
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THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF FINANCE

One of the most notable developments of this session has been the unusual attention given to the question of finance and the unfavorable financial statement presented by the Government. One of the effects of the war, in all departments of life, has been a more careful scrutiny of expenditures and a greater determination towards economy

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Ontario Government quite apart from political considerations, should be in a most unpopular position to-day owing to their extravagance. If there had been no war and if times had been good the day of reckoning would have been deferred but as it is that day has now arrived for the Ontario Government and already it is feeling the bad effects arising from its unfavorable financial statement.

Mr. Rowell, among his other gifts is a veritable genius for picking out the salient and important points in a financial statement, and his review of the Government's position, on the occasion of the Budget Debate, was one of the most effective and [illegible] reviews which the Ontario Government has received for a long time.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that [illegible] 1905 [illegible] debt of the Province was only $11,000,000 it is now $40,000,000, an increase of 245 per cent under Conservative [illegible] comparing the years 1910 and 1914, both under the Conservative Government, the increase in the public debt has been 83 per cent.

The Government this year admits a deficit on the year's business of $700,000 although their contributions to the war during the same period were less than $300,000, but Mr. Rowell showed that if the accounts had been properly presented they would show that the actual deficit is $4,200,000.

If the Government had exercised even reasonable care in the public expenditure, the public debt would not have been so increased, the present deficit would not have occurred and Ontario would have been able to make generous gifts to Great Britain and the Allies without having to levy a special direct tax of one mill on the dollar on all taxable property in Ontario.

In other words—it is the extravagance of the Ontario Government which has led to the necessity of the imposition of this tax.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE PALACE OF FOLLY

"It would be better to scrap the whole building even now," said Mr. Rowell in the Legislature this week. "We would be ahead in the long run. The maintenance cost of this monument of folly will be enormous."

Cost estimated by Government 1912, $400,000.
Already spent, $723,000.
Additional amount voted this week (in spite of Liberal protest,) $200,000
Minimum total cost, $923,000.

In other words a building which only three years ago the Government said would cost $400,000 is already costing nearly $1,000,000 and may go over that figure. No wonder the Government has to levy a special tax on the people.

The Liberals in the House this week moved that the most recent vote for the Government House, $200,000 be struck out altogether.

The Government voted down the motion.

Mr. Rowell showed that the Government, in spending such an enormous amount foolishly on Government house had not only acted unwisely, but had broken the law. Mr. Rowell read a statute of 1897, declaring that from the proceeds of the sale of old Government house the new house shall be built and maintained. As a matter of fact more money than that had been spent on the building alone and the cost of maintenance had not been provided from this source. After they had already broken the law, the Government in 1913 unnoticed by anyone, unsuspected by anyone, slipped in a clause in the Statute Revision Act repealing the old safeguard clause of 1897.

[illegible] the Government House this year $303,000, than they spent in the last fiscal year in contributions to Great Britain and Belgium, $270,000.

NOTES

Undoubtedly, owing to the uncompromising hostility of the liquor interests, who would be adversely affected in local option contests, the Government is again opposing the Liberal Bill to grant the Municipal Franchise to married women with property qualifications, although 24 municipalities voted in its favor this January and ninety three petitions already this year have been sent in addition to seventy-four last year.

Damase Racine, Liberal member for Russell, favors giving the municipalities a proportion of the fee collected from automobile licences. He was supported by a number of Liberal members. The Provincial Secretary pointed out some difficulties in the way.

An annuity of $2,000 has been unanimously voted to Lady Whitney.

Herbert Lennox, M. P. P. for North York, is the now chairman of the Public accounts committee, succeeding Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.

Mr N. C. McKay, District Representative of the Department of Agriculture at Walkerton visited the various schools of the township this week with a view to having them enter a seed competition which the government is inaugurating. Printed copies of the rules and regulations of this contest will be forwarded to each school and it is expected that the competition will be of very great educational value to the young generation now attending school.

The March to the Battlefields.

The above is the title given a picture that will for many years to come be a highly prized treasure. It is a photographic reproduction showing the 32,000 men of Canada's first contingent breaking camp and on the march to join the Continental forces. It shows miles and miles of the white tents and the marching men. It is a most inspiring sight. The size is 20 x 40 inches, all ready for framing. This picture is sure to be a popular souvenir of the war as far as Canada is concerned, and will be in great demand. It is owned by The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, and a copy is being presented to all subscribers to that great national weekly newspaper. The Family Herald, Montreal, whose subscription of one dollar a year is received from this date for a limited period.

High School Entrance examinations will begin this year on June 21st.

Mr. L. Doran, of Walkerton, was a visitor in town on Sunday.—Mildmay Gazette

Miss Vera Dippel of Walkerton was the guest of Miss Zeta Hamer this week.—Mildmay Gazette

Mr. and Mrs. John Kuntz, accompanied by their daughters, Misses Irene, Melinda and Jessie, of Walkerton, spent Sunday with Mr. Jos. Schell.—Mildmay Gazette.

Sold Two Ford Cars.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch have disposed of two more Ford touring cars since our last issue. Mr. Chas. Buhlman, of the Commercial hotel, was one of the purchasers so the farmers along Mail Route No. 2 may expect a very rapid delivery of their mail this summer. The other buyer was Mr. George W. Scott of the 12th concession of Carrick. Both cars will be delivered as soon as spring opens up.—Mildmay Gazette.

Are You Going West This Spring?

If so, take advantage of the low one-way second-class Settler's rates to certain points in Saskatchewan and Alberta; or if round-trip tickets be desired, the low rate Homeseeker's Excursions in effect each Tuesday until Oct. 26th, should appeal to you. Bear in mind that the Canadian Pacific Railway offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service. The route is one of the most scenic in the world. Line the only line operating through standard and tourist sleepers also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. By travelling C. P. R. you avoid the necessity of changing depots. All equipment is owned and operated by the C.P.R., affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration, apply to any C. P.R. Agent for full particulars, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Renew your Subscription now.

Presented With Clock.

Last Friday evening quite a number of the residents of the 10th concession assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs Peter Reuber, to bid them a formal adieu, before their removal to Mildmay. They presented Mr. and Mrs. Reuber with an ornamental clock as an evidence of their esteem. The evening was most enjoyably spent with games, music and social intercourse.—Mildmay Gazette.

AFRAID SHE WAS DYING

Suffered Terribly Until She Took "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. JEAN DE MATHA, JAN. 27th. 1914.

"After suffering for a long time with Dyspepsia, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". I suffered so much that I would not eat for I was afraid of dying. Five years ago, I received samples of "Fruit-a-tives". I did not wish to try them for I had little confidence in them but, seeing my husband's anxiety, I decided to do so and at once I felt relief. Then I sent for three boxes and I kept improving until I was cured. While sick, I lost several pounds, but after taking "Fruit-a-tives", I quickly regained what I had lost. Now I eat, sleep and digest well—in a word, I am completely cured, thanks to "Fruit-a-tives".

MADAM M. CHARBONNEAU

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest stomach tonic in the world and will always cure Indigestion, Sour Stomach, "Heartburn", Dyspepsia and other Stomach Troubles.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

British Navy Biscuits
(REGISTERED)

Good as Tipperary!
44

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

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Saturday Globe	1.9
Family Herald	1.9
Toronto World	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.90
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
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London Advertiser	3.90

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W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S., Dentist Successor to Dr. Coleman. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of post office. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

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MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 8 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley streets

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

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Expert instructors produce the very best results.
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If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." Non better. Also a ful line of Heating Sto at
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The War Does not Affect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county. [illegible] applications should be sent at once. [illegible] through the winter [illegible] delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
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Business in Canada will hum. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well, free catalogue. Write for instructions
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PRINCIPAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Easy rests the head that wears
"King Hat"
King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.
ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50
T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON · · ONTARIO

Mrs. Anthony Comio, of Walkerton, was here this week visiting her mother, Mrs. B[illegible], who is on the sick list.—Mildmay Gazette.

St. Andrews by the Sea.

Nature has done much for St. Andrews. No prettier place can be visited by the tourist of the summer vacation. It is the most popular of Canadian Seaside Resorts and it is now chosen by large numbers of summer visitors from New York and Boston who desire to get away from the overcrowded resorts of the United States. There are excellent sea bathing facilities at half a dozen places in the neighborhood. The Canadian Pacific has rebuilt the large Algonquin Hotel, while the "Inn" affords accommodation for those who desire the quietness of cottage life.

To the Panama Pacific Exposition via the Canadian Rockies.

At the present time a great many are planning their annual tour. Considerable numbers visit the popular California Resorts, while many prefer the unsurpassed Resorts, Palatial Hotel and magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies. This year why not combine the two by a visit to the Panama Pacific Exposition?

Numerous people in comfortable circumstances, well able to afford a trip have the mistaken idea that a journey of this nature is most expensive. This is not so: thanks to modern railway facilities, an expensive trip, both interesting and educational, can be made with speed and comfort at a comparatively small cost. Why not investigate?

Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any C.P.R. Agent: or write M.G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

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Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

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HANOVER · · ONTARIO

Culross Council

Town Hall, Teeswater, Mar. 10th.

Council met today as per motion of adjournment of last meeting.

The members all present, The Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Case—Donaldson—That by-laws No. 2 and 3 for 1915 being by-laws appointing a Board of Health and the several paid officers of the Township having received the necessary readings. That they be now finally passed signed and sealed.—Carried.

McPherson — Donaldson — That the clerk advertise for tenders for an operator for the road grader at the rate of $2.25 per day, tenders to be in by the first day of April.—Carried.

Case—Donaldson—That we appoint the Reeve and Medical Health Officer to investigate into the condition of a family living on lot 15 con 1 as we have been informed that their health is not in good condition. And the family in destitute circumstances. They to take such steps as they think necessary. And to carry out the Public Health Act as required by statute. And to report to Council at next meeting.—Carried.

Armstrong -- Case -- That as an agetation is on hand at the present time to build Hydro Electric Railways through the Country. That we join the Hydro Electric Commission and pay the fee of $2.00 And keep in touch with the movement and that the Reeve be appointed to act on behalf of the Corporation.

A vote on the Motion being called for it was voted on as follows:

For the motion Armstrong Case and Kuntz, against the motion Donaldson—McPherson —Motion Carried.

Report of Reeve re Hydro Electric R.Y. since our last meeting I received a communication from the clerk re Hydro Electric Railways, and a convention was called for the 24th ult. at Toronto which I did attend in company with Mr. Jno S. Armstrong. At this meeting the benifits of Radial lines were thoroughly discussed by such able speakers as the Hon. Adam Beck, Chairman of the Hydro Electric Commission, Pres. Lyons of Guelph, Mayor Church of Toronto and others all of whom expressed themselves that Radial lines would be the greatest benidit to rural municipalities. Some of the speakers maintained that land values would increase nearly double their present value. It was pointed out that the Dominion Government had made grants to its railways in subsides to the extent of $250,000,000. And the Hon. Adam Beck says the same Government should make substantial grants to these roads, and it is his proposal that a monster deligation should go to Ottawa during this session and interview the Government on these lines in which every municipality should be represented. It appears that this municipality should work unceasingly to have the lines run through this locality and reap the benifit derived therefrom.

It would therefore recommend that this council should join in with the other Municipalities and pray that the Hydro Electric Commission will run a line through this Municipality.

Your humble Servant,
E. G. Glintz.

Report re Mud River.

When I was in Toronto attending the Hydro Electric convention I interviewed the Hon, the Minister of Public work through the courtesy of W. D. Cargill M. P. regarding the Teeswater river, I found the Hon. Gentleman interested in the scheme and promised to send an engineer from his Department to look over the ground early in the spring. I explained to him the so called Lippert and Thompson Bar which is one of the principal obstructions. And asked him to grant sufficient money to have it removed which he promised his utmost consideration and further said the request was reasonable. But hinted that under the present struggle it is almost impossible to undertake any such work as dredging the whole of the river. But might undertake to remove the bar. I would recommend that the matter be kept before them and ultimate results will be sure to follow.

Yours E. G. Kuntz

Finance Report.

Jas. Day, insp. sheep killed by dogs	$1 00
Jas. Day, cutting ice at bridge	2 00
Wingham Advance, balance on printing	20 00
J. C. Little, printing nomination bills	1 75
Alex Donaldson, fixing ditcholes	75
Jas Armstrong, " "	75
N. Melvin, ploughing gravelroad in winter	4 50
Wm Case, 100 lbs. flour for Indigents	3 00

Case—Armstrong—That the finance report as now read be adopted and orders issued on the Treasurer for payment of the accounts.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on April 7th, or at the call of the Reeve.

Chas Button,
Clerk.

Richard's
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

Review Of The Season

The season's past
We're glad at last
No more we'll have to tussle.
The winter's gone;
Our skates we'll pawn
And to our studies hustle.

The teams we met
Are limping yet,
Their runners sorely bended.
Some slats we broke
With one quick stroke.
And now they're getting mended.

The games were fair
We played quite square
Although we must acknowledge
A clout or two
And trip a few
Of that there "Business College".

That "Bankers" team
Was sure "some scream",
They think they're fast and speedy.
We had a bunch
We'd beat that bunch:
We made them look quite seedy.

In Chesley's rink,
We let them think
That they could trim us neatly.
But when we got
Them in our lot.
We showed them up completely.

One game we played.
We're not dismayed
To say the "Printers" took it.
They're quite a team
Although 'twould seem
The part, they don't quite look it

The "Sons of Rest"
We played the best
The score was eight or eleven.
We liked the way
We played that day
With Mac McCartney's seven.

We showed up nice
On Mildmay's ice,
Those guys we went right after.
We had to laugh
Their team was half
Made up of men like Schefter.

Hanover thought
That we were not
A team to cause them worry.
We played a game,
'Twas just the same,
We parted in a hurry.

But now we're through
Our husky crew
No more these rubes we'll hammer.
The blue and white
Are just all right
And now we'll turn to grammar.

—Dec Jay Kay.

—Walkerton High School Record.

Read the Telescope.

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state for 1915 they are prepared to distribute into every township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with grain, fodder crops, roots, grasses, clovers and alfalfas, as follows:—

No.	Experiments	Plots
1	—Two varieties of Oats	2
1a	—O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and Emmer	2
2b	—Two varieties of Two-rowed Barley	2
3	—Two varieties Hulless Barley	2
4	—Two varieties of spring wheat	2
5	—Two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6	— " " " Field Peas	2
7	— " " " Spring Rye	2
8	— " " " Soy, Soja, or Japanese beans	2
9	—Three varieties of Husking corn	3
10	— " " " Mangels	3
11	—Two " " sugar beets for feeding purposes	2
12	—Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13	—Two varieties of Fall Turnips	2
14	— " " " Carrots	2
15	—Three " " Fodder and Silage Corn	3
16	—Three varieties of Millet	3
17	—Two " " Sorghum	2
18	—Grass, Peas and two varieties of Vetches	3
19	—Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage	3
20	—Three varieties of Clover	3
21	—Two " " Alfalfa	2
22	—Four " " Grasses	4
23	—Three " " Field Beans	3
24	—Two " " Sweet Corn	2
29	—Three grain mixtures for grain production	3
30	—Three grain mixtures for fodder production	3

Any person in Ontario may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1915 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before application is received. Material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the County in which he lives.

C. A. Zavitz.
Director.
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, March, 1915.

The Lenten Season.

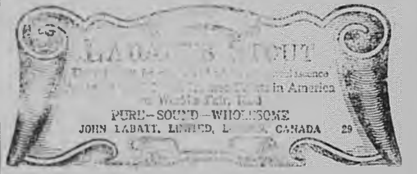
Lent, the annual season of fasting as preparation for the great spring festival of Easter, is observed by an increasing number of people because of the many beautiful sentiments associated with it. Its approach marks the lengthening of the days—from which fact, indeed, it derives its name: and it extends over the forty days preceding the great festival which terminates it—Easter, the festival which, in the Christian Church, commemorates the Resurrection of Christ, and had its prototype in Jewish and pagan religions. The word itself is the same as the name of the goddess of spring, Easter, worshipped by our ancestors, in whose honor a feast was held in April (a word too, which refers to the opening of the buds in spring), and is derived from the word "east" signifying the rising sun. Though thus connected with the sun the date of the festival was controlled by the moon, being arbitrarily fixed to be observed on the first Sunday after the full moon that falls on or next after the 21st of March. If the full moon falls on the Sunday following that date Easter is celebrated one week later, and is then said to be far out. Religiously, it has many deep meaning significances to the Church being regarded as a period of penitence, anticipating the Resurrection. As a mere interval it has its uses. It marks a period wherein there is a cessation of all those social activities that may have been rather more than strenuous during the preceding season; and it is well that the human machine should have this easing up opportunity. It may be looked on also as a testing period prior to the absorbing round of activities of the busy season, especially by those who lead the simple life. The common saying, "As the days lengthen the cold strengthens," seems to be quite true. At this period one feels the cold more; the blood has cooled off from the warming received during the heat of the previous summer that carries one so comfortably along until the days begin to "break" earlier and earlier. To the lovers of the garden and of the fields, of flocks, and of herds and of broods Lent and Easter have special joys. It is indeed a benefit of [illegible] to all who have the human instinct and love of their fellow creatures at heart; it brings all closer in the bonds of the same fraternity; and gives not only promise, but blessed assurance of that immortality which is the trust of humanity, and without which consolation man would be as a mere [illegible] driven upon a shoreless chartless ocean.

How's This ?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, Price 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Hurting Saloon Business.

The persistent influence of the moving picture show has been a matter of frequent [illegible], but, what with [illegible] construction of theatres and the class of entertainment provided, a much larger patronage for the latter is recorded. The latest thing is to find the movies helping the cause of temperance. [illegible] dealers in a number of places in the United States are finding that the establishment of a moving picture show near a saloon seriously hurts the trade of the saloon, and cases are cited where saloons have been pushed right out of business in this way. As a result, the liquor people are organizing to fight the picture show, and signs are not wanting in Canada, too, that the saloon keeper is becoming really afraid of the show. Some of the films shown at the theatres have had great influence in hurting the liquor business so much that the company circulating Jack London's powerful story of the evils of intemperance, "John Barleycorn" was offered $25,000 by liquor dealers to have it suppressed in one State. This particular film has not yet come to Canada and it can be safely concluded that the saloon people do not want it to come. Any energies directed to seeing that it did come would be well spent in these times when temperance forces in Canada are concentrating to take local advantage of the world-wide change of sentiment towards the alcohol question.—Canadian Pictorial.



LABATT'S STOUT
[illegible] in America
[illegible] World's Fair, [illegible]
PURE—SOUND—WHOLESOME
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED, LONDON, CANADA 29

The History of the
County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50
This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for
$1.75

Special Prices This Week!

Now is the time for Bargains. Grasp this Opportunity. It certainly will pay you to give this price list your most careful consideration.

Dry Goods Snaps
Large assortment of new Wrapperettes, reg 12½c a yd., for 9c
English & Canadian Prints, fast colors, reg. 12½c, for 9c yard
Ginghams and Chambrays, new colors, 15c yd quality, now 11c

Plain and Floral Cotton Crepes, fine quality .... 23c yard
Red Cotton Crepe, regular 15c yard now.............10c yard
Fine Voille in latest shades and patterns..............26c yard
Finest quality white Pique per yard.........................25c

Indian Head Suiting, regular 25c, for ....19c yard
Ladies Fancy Embroidered lawn and voille Waists, regular $1.50 for......................89c
Shephard's Plaid Dress Goods, reg. 15c now......10c a yard

Grocery Snaps
Finest Roasted Coffee, lb 20c
Black, Mixed or Japan Tea, 40c quality, now.....................29c
Corn Flakes, fresh, per pkg. 8c
6 lbs good Rice..................25c
Bulk Laundry Starch per lb 8c
6 bars Comfort Soap 25c

Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, and Beans, per tin........................8c
2 tins choice pink Salmon for.......................................25c
25 lb pail Clover Honey...70c
Best Corn Starch per pkg. 7c
Potatoes, good cooker, per bag, ...50c (delivered.

Seed Onions, Dutch Setts per lb.,...................................10c
Multipliers, per lb..........10c
Good quality Corn Brooms, reg. 40c, now.......................25c
5 gal. best American Oil 75c
500 lbs fresh Qualla Salmon, reg. 15c lb, at per lb 10c
300 lbs Finnan Haddie, lb 10c

Men's heavy Laced Kip Boots, 12 inch top, regular $4.50. Extra special at $3.25. Only a limited quantity of these.

C. Reaney PHONE 8 HIGHEST PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE **J. Pleskey**

Old Country News

GLORIOUS WELSH FUSILIERS.

The first battalion of the famous Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the original personnel of which practically has been wiped out, has been specially mentioned by the general commanding the division to which it is attached.

"I must add my sincere appreciation of the splendid behavior of the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers," says the general. "On all occasions the battalion has nobly maintained the glorious traditions of the regiment, and has added to the honors gained in previous campaigns.

"All ranks have always responded to the call made on them under severe conditions. I am proud to have had the battalion in the brigade. The heavy loss, both in officers and men, bears witness to the efforts made by them on behalf of the honor of the army and the Empire."

KING HONORED RESCUERS.

Captain Pillar, of the Providence, of Brixham, and his crew of three, who saved 71 men of H. M. S. Formidable, were decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace on Saturday week with the silver medal of the Board of Trade.

The King pinned the medal on the breast of each and handed to each a voucher for the money reward which the Admiralty has bestowed. Captain William Pillar is to have £250; William George Edwin Carter and John James Clarke, second and third hand, £100 each; and Daniel Taylor, apprentice, £50. The gallant four returned home to Brixham on Sunday, proud and full of their great time in London.

SOLDIERS FOR 150 YEARS.

The family of Sergeant Hopper, who after twenty-one years' service in the 2nd Battalion, The Highland Light Infantry, has rejoined the colors and is with the 10th (Service) Battalion at Bordon Camp, Hants, holds what is no doubt a record of service in the British army.

A Hopper enlisted in the old 74th Regiment of Foot (now the H. L. I.) when that unit was first raised over 150 years ago, and ever since the family has been represented, sometimes a father and son serving at the same time. At the present Sergeant Hopper's brothers and six nephews are all serving in the Highland Light Infantry.

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

According to Stubbs' Weekly Gazette," the failures in the United Kingdom, including registered deeds of arrangement, for week ended Feb. 6th, 1915, were 107 (England and Wales 92, Ireland 5, Scotland 10) against 155 (England and Wales 137, Ireland 8, Scotland 10) for corresponding week last year, decrease 48. Total for five weeks to date 575 (England and Wales 483, Ireland 28, Scotland 64), against 661 (England and Wales 567, Ireland 31, Scotland 63), for the corresponding period of last year, decrease 86.

DRAUGHTLESS HUTS.

A new type of hut for soldiers which, it is claimed, will allow of a saving of at least 5 per cent. on present expenditure, was exhibited at the College of Ambulance, Vere-street, W.

The hut is pyramidal in shape and designed to secure a maximum of fresh air with an absence of draughts no matter what the direction of the wind.

Seventeen huts of this type, known as the Pritchard principle, will accommodate, its inventors claim, a battalion in greater comfort than they are now securing in thirty-four huts.

GIFT OF A GERMAN EAGLE.

The Grimsby Public Library Committee has received from Mr. A. Jacobs, of Capetown, a German flag captured at Luderitzbucht, South west Africa, and a helmet worn by the German chief of police when handing over the keys of the town to Colonel Beves. Mr. Jacobs also presented an armorial plate with a German eagle taken from the door of the burgomaster's house at Luderitzbucht.

NOTES.

In about eight weeks 44,700 free tramway tickets have been issued to soldiers in Sheffield.

Dr. Stanley Riseley, one of the leading ophthalmic surgeons of Sheffield and district has died, at the age of 47.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest in Sheffield on Sarah Scott (86), of Berkley road. The evidence showed that on January 30 she accidentally upset the candle on the table and her clothing caught fire. She sustained severe burns, and died in Firvale Hospital.

Elizabeth Kaye (49), widow, of Sarah Ann street, Barnsley, who was severely burnt in her home, died at the Beckett Hospital.

Lord Nunburnholme, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding has been asked by the Army Council to raise a divisional ammunition column, in addition to the forces already contributed by East Yorkshire.

Tom Oates, the Leeds fly weight boxer, has enlisted in the First Reserve West Riding Brigade Royal Field Artillery. He holds the fly weight championship of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and hopes to continue boxing while in training.

The whole of the members of the Burbage Prize Band, Buxton, twenty-six in number, have joined the Glossop detachment of the 6th Reserve Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

Private Harris and Pullman, Territorial cyclists, who were under arrest for causing the deaths of Lieutenant Hart, R.N., and Lieutenant Simpson, A.S.C., by shooting them while on patrol duty, were discharged at Torquay.

"I want to see the night clubs done away with. They are disgraceful places, into which men are trapped when they should be preparing for war," said the Bishop of London, preaching at All Saints', Child's Hill.

The Archbishop of York has appointed the Rev. Henry Comber Holmes, rector of Kirkby and rural dean of Northallerton, to the prebendal stall of Langtoft in York Cathedral, vacant by the death of Canon Wilson.

The Upper House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, at Westminster, decided that it was not desirable at present to seek to introduce into the Prayer Book any of the changes suggested in the report of the Joint Committee on Letters of Business.

Snow fell heavily in North Wales on Monday week, and the Rivers Severn, Wye and Dee were in flood.

Mother of three soldiers at the front, Mrs. Challoran, a widow, has just been buried with military honors at Kildysart, County Clare.

Owing to her umbrella filling with wind a young woman named Clark, of Tollcross, Glasgow, was carried off the pier and drowned.

A police cyclist patrol at Carlisle has exceeded all expectations, says the chief constable, in reducing the amount of petty crime in the city.

The Bangor (North Wales) War Distress Committee has decided to give each Belgian refugee staying in the city one shilling each week pocket money.

The London County Council have just refused applications for the renumbering of three places numbered 13, the suggested alterations being 11a or 12a.

The care of the graves of British soldiers who have fallen in action is being undertaken by a special department of the British Red Cross Society.

Robert Richardson (13) has died at Longbenton, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, from injuries caused by being caught by a corn-grinding machine which he was watching.

Mr. James Lowe, of Stutton Grange, Tadcaster, late of the 18th Hussars, has eight sons serving with the colors. A ninth son has tried on two occasions to enter the army, but is medically unfit.

At the annual meeting of the Durham College of Medicine it was reported that sixty students have joined the colors. Most of the clinical teachers are attached to the First Northern General Hospital, and several teachers are with the colors.

Sir William Goulding, chairman of the Great Southern Railway of Ireland, at the shareholders' meeting stated that in a fortnight from August 5 the railway carried 60,000 soldiers, 10,000 horses, 200 wagons of baggage, and 1,100 wagons of guns, etc., and that the work of the company and staff had been pronounced entirely satisfactory.

A new writ was issued for Mid-Antrim, vacant by the death of the Hon. Arthur O'Neill.

Lieutenant Edward Hilton Young (Liberal), who is serving in Sir John Jellicoe's flagship, has been returned unopposed as M. P. for Norwich and Mr. T. J. Williams for Swansea District.

The death took place at Richmond, Yorkshire, of Major John Smurthwaite, of Temple Lodge, at the age of [illegible] years.

Mr. Frank Brazier, a well-known horticulturist, of Caterham, died on Sunday week from blood-poisoning, following a scratch on the finger received while working in his garden a few days ago. His wife died in hospital on previous Friday.

A number of children were playing on the beach at Aberystwyth on Saturday week, watching the huge waves breaking on the shore. A boy named John Wilson, aged seven, was knocked down by the waves and carried out to sea in full view of a number of people on the promenade. Lieut. E. S. Pryce, of the Welsh Army Service Corps, was standing there with a number of the men of the corps, and they made an effort to get at the boy. The officer narrowly escaped drowning. He was rescued in an exhausted state. The body of the boy was carried out of view.

Mr. F. C. Arkwright, deputy-Lieutenant for Derbyshire, announced that he intends to give a permanent memorial to the Derbyshire village which has the highest percentage of its male population with the colors.

Fining two defendants £1 each in an egg case at Dublin, the magistrate said it was proved that an egg ceased to be a new-laid egg after nine days, yet the defendants sold as new laid eggs what were proved to be eggs from three to eight months old.

Two women, one aged eighty-four, were burnt to death in a lonely cottage at Coseley, near Dudley, Worcestershire. When the police arrived the cottage was a mass of flames. The bedroom floor collapsed before the fire brigade reached the house, and revealed two bodies, believed to be those of Ann Newill, aged eighty-four, and her daughter Mary, a single woman, aged fifty-five.

It was stated at a Hartlepool inquest that a young married woman named Lily Elizabeth Moore, who was found hanged, had had her mind unhinged by the bombardment, and a verdict was returned accordingly. A child named Martha Wood, who was injured during the bombardment, has died, making the Hartlepool death roll 118.

At Hereford Assizes when a woman was sentenced for the manslaughter of her infant child, Mrs. Davis, wife of a Hereford clergyman, rose and exclaimed: "I call this most unfair! If the father of the child were here—" Uproar followed, and Mr. Justice Avory ordered the interrupter to be turned out. Upon being informed who the lady was, his lordship remarked, "I am sorry for the vicar."

The Admiralty have invited the Macclesfield silk manufacturers to tend for 200,000 black silk squares (presumably for the men's full-dress scarves) for the Navy. This is the largest order issued. Two Macclesfield firms are now busy on the order issued a few weeks ago for 100,000 squares for the Navy.

There were only five prisoners for trial at the Middlesex Sessions on Saturday week. Mr. Montagu Sharpe, the chairman, said that in eighteen years he had never known so few trials.

Another section of the embankment of the Little Ouse, in Norfolk, has collapsed near the original Hockwold breach of January last, and it is feared that from 7,000 to 10,000 acres more will be flooded. The original gap is still unclosed. Cottages and other buildings continue to collapse.

A new roll of honor is to be prepared for Nottingham, containing the names of employers who will give a written pledge to reinstate any of their employees who enlist. The mayor has ordered the roll to be hung up at the Exchange, Nottingham.

On the grounds that its provisions had neither reason nor public sentiment in their favor the eccentric will by Miss Catherine MacCaig, of Oban, was overturned in the Court of Session, Edinburgh. By her directions eleven bronze statues of her father, mother, brothers, and sisters were to be erected at Oban Hill at a cost of £1,000 each.

Mr. John Pares, J. P., a well-known Portsmouth man, died at Southsea on Tuesday week. He was the father of Professor Bernard Pares, the official British representative with the Russian Headquarters.

Mr. Joshua Rowntree, a prominent Scarborough man, died at Scalby on Wednesday week. He was 71 years old. He was keenly interested in politics and paid a fine of £50 on relinquishing the mayoralty of Scarborough to contest the parliamentary seat. He was Liberal member for Scarborough from 1886-92.

Canon and Sub-Dean Charles Marcus Church, who celebrated his ninety-third birthday last month, has died at his residence, Liberty Wells. Born in Florence in 1823, Canon Church could remember when a boy at a school near Bath seeing the glare of the Bristol fires caused by the celebrated riots in 1831. He was the vice-principal and later the principal of Wells Theological College. He was appointed Sub-Dean in 1861, and in 1879 was made a residentiary canon. Canon Church was a great authority on the history of the Catholic Church.

Brigadier-General Barnardiston, commander of the British forces at the siege of Tsing-tau, had a cordial greeting at Sudbury on Monday week on his way to the residence of his father, Colonel Barnardiston, at the village of Henny. The brigadier-general was met at the station by the mayor and corporation and was loudly cheered by crowds as he passed through the decorated streets. An address of welcome was presented to him in which reference was made to the honorable part played by his ancestors, some of whom had fought under Cromwell.

Worth Park, the seat of Sir Francis Montefiore, situate close to Three Bridges, is to be offered by auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It is one of the most beautiful properties in the south of England, some 500 acres forming part of the ancient Worth Forest. The mansion, in the Italian style, cost £125,000. Worth is an ancient village, and its church is said to be the only perfect ground plan of a Saxon church extant in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGregor, of Arden Cottage, Arden, Loch Lomondside, celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of their wedding.

The death rate in the ninety-six great towns of England and Wales last week averaged 18.9 per 1,000.

John William Bowman, 28, filler, 19 Lloyd street, Parkgate, was killed whilst working at the new coke ovens in the township of Greasbro'.

The whole of northeast Yorkshire was covered with snow on Monday week, the result of a storm during the previous night.

The "pancake bell" was rung at Chesterfield and Exam on Tuesday morning before Easter.

The Rev. F. C. Carver, curate of Duffield Parish Church, has accepted the curacy of Christ Church, High Barnet.

For the first time for about fifteen years there was not a single case at Banff police court on Tuesday week.

The Rev. William Bracewell, M. A., vicar of St. Luke's Sale Memorial Church, Sheffield, has been appointed vicar of St. James', Doncaster, in the place of the Rev. George Fredericks Richardson, M. A., who has been appointed vicar of St. Paul's, Holgate, York.

Among railwaymen in the London area, it is stated, general satisfaction is expressed at the terms and the war bonus which have been conceded to them.

It was stated at the London County Council meeting that 441 motormen and 439 conductors had joined the colors.

Michael Curtin, whose death is announced at his home, near Macroom, County Cork, was 112 years old. He was an agricultural laborer.

The South Wales coalowners raised the price of coal by two shillings a ton at pit mouth, and best house coal is now from 21s to 23s a ton.

Six men were killed and several injured by the collapse of the concrete roof of an unoccupied new building at Bridge Hall Paper Mills, Bury.

King's Lynn annual mart will not be held this year. The mart has been held uninterruptedly for seven centuries, and this is its first abandonment.

At a meeting of the Cheshire County Education authority at Crewe, it was reported that fifty-nine elementary school teachers had joined the forces, and that the extra cost to the authority was rather less than £1,000 a year.

The Volunteer Club, Enfield Wash, has been struck off the register, the police stating that the whole of the officials and members had joined His Majesty's forces and that the place had been closed for some months.

A Dublin telegram says that Lieut. De Courcy O'Grady, of the 10th Cycling Corps, Royal Barracks, Dublin, has been found dead at his quarters with a bullet wound in his head. On a table close by was a loaded revolver with a chamber discharged.

Private Sir Herbert Raphael, M. P. (South Derbyshire), who has enlisted in the Second Sportsman's Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, has intimated to his platoon commander, Sergt. [illegible] Gadd, ex-middleweight Midlands boxing champion, of Burton-on-Trent, that he will pay for all boxing gloves required for the battalion when it moves into camp shortly.

Harry Rich, one of the two comedians known as Rich and Rich, has died at his home in South London, after a short illness.

The death in hospital is reported, after a few days' illness from pneumonia, of Major H. H., second in command of the 3rd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at West Hartlepool.

The death has occurred at Torquay of Mr. Carl Ferdinand Henry Bolckow, one of the original directors of the famous iron and steel firm of Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Middlesbro'. He was 79 years of age.

The death has occurred in Dublin of Prof. Charles Haines Keene, brother of the Bishop of Meath, and a noted classical scholar.

Women conductors are likely to collect the fares in Edinburgh tramway cars shortly. This scheme, put forward by the Edinburgh Tramway Company, is accepted as an excellent way of meeting the shortage of male labor. Many women of independent positions have offered to become conductors and to hand over their earnings to the wives of those tramway conductors who have enlisted and are now at the front.

Sir Stephen Penfold, Mayor of Folkestone, was presented with a silver tea and coffee service, an illuminated album and address, and a cheque for £100 in recognition of his services as eight times mayor and to commemorate the knighthood conferred upon him in the New Year.

Mr. Watson, assistant master at the Grammar School, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, was drowned on Monday while attempting to rescue a girl who had fallen from her bicycle into the River Ouse at St. Ives.

At the request of the War Office, accommodation is to be made in Leicester for wounded soldiers. The hospital will be established in the De Montfort Hall, Leicester's largest public hall, and in a number of schools.

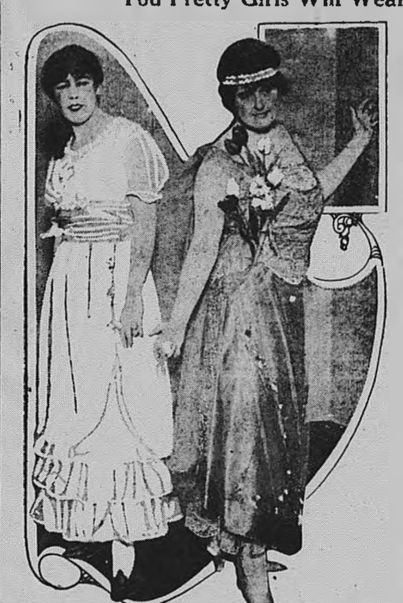
While witnessing the marriage of her daughter at Christ Church, Swansea, Mrs. [illegible] Smith fainted suddenly and was removed from her seat. It was thought that she had suffered only a momentary collapse, and the Rev. F. Griffith proceeded with the service. As she did not recover immediately steps were taken for her removal to the hospital, but she died before reaching the institution.

At the inquest held at Yarmouth on the body of Mrs. Jane Woolston, who fell downstairs in the early morning, sustaining an injury to her brain, her husband said she told him she was awakened by a light flashing on the windows, and thought the Germans were coming again. She rushed to the stairs, and then fell down. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Fifty-seven scholars of the Faversham Wesleyan Sunday School have agreed to forego their prizes in order that their value might go to the Queen's Work for Women Fund. The amount subscribed by this self-sacrifice is £2 4s. 9d. The fifty-seven patriotic scholars have received the Queen's Certificate issued by the Fund.

Four Leeds firemen had a dangerous experience at a fire at Messrs. Maden and Ireland's shoe factory, Leeds. The floor of an upper storey gave way, crashing through to the next floor, carrying the men with it and covering them in smouldering debris. They were quickly rescued and taken to an infirmary, where their injuries were pronounced not serious.

These Pretty Party Frocks You Pretty Girls Will Wear



"Springtime" is the name of the gown shown at the right. It's designed for the easter season and the colors of spring are reproduced in the orchid satin and floral trimmings, as well as in the corsage of orchids.

Tiny pink rose buds are used to outline the double triangular design at the right front, and the left front of the slightly draped skirt. The low cut bodice is an artistic arrangement of gold-threaded lace brought into a fan-shaped drapery at the right. From this drapery falls a broad strand of brocaded lace finished with a fringe of cut steel and jet.

At the left is shown a charming frock for "party" wear made of white taffeta with an odd little overskirt made in double apron effect topping a satin underskirt ruffled with white chiffon and the ruffles give the skirt the flare effect which every skirt must have this spring. The bodice is of satin with scallops ruffled just below the bust line and a wide girdle of chiffon. The shoulder sleeves are also of chiffon.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are, a feeling of fright when in crowded [illegible], a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of anything [illegible] from [illegible] at travelling on railroad trains, [illegible] and restless, [illegible] often troubled with [illegible].

Mr. George La[illegible], Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes: "I am writing to tell you of the experience I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work, [illegible]. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me tremble all over. I took three boxes of your pills, and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EXCELLENT SUPPLIES.

British Army at Front Better Equipped Than Any Other.

An officer in the London Rifle Brigade writes to a friend at Haywards Heath in warm terms of praise of the completeness of the supply service. He says:—

"To one who went through the Boer War and knew very often he was served short rations, a ration which even in its entirety did not approach what is issued here unfailingly, the quantity and quality of the food given are simply astonishing. A big job it must be indeed, but it is splendidly performed. As to clothing, it never fell to us in South Africa to draw underclothing, nor did we receive sheepskin coats, whilst boots were often completely worn through before they could be replaced. That is not so now. Of course, you are not to suppose that each man gets every garment or a pair of new boots immediately he is in need; but I think that very few men have to wait any considerable length of time for items really badly wanted. Apropos of boots, you cannot impress too strongly on anybody coming out here how necessary he will find it to have those only of the very best quality; they receive such a severe testing that only very stout boots made of really good leather will be satisfactory under the treatment they are subjected to in this campaign. He would be well advised to slip a supplementary pair of stout soles into his pack. The local shoemakers still left in the villages could affix them when necessary. The boots ought to be fully large, fastened with porpoisehide laces, and studded with thick-headed nails, the latter to withstand the pave when marching is to be done.

Our preconceived idea of the training required and the sort of warfare carried on here have been disturbed in some directions by actual experience. Were I to find myself back at home entirely in charge of the preparation of men for this war some branches of training to which I should pay particular attention would be, amongst others: First, physical fitness—only those who are entirely fit can hope to stand the stress and exposure they will be subjected to. Second, a thorough knowledge of the rifle. Not only should a man be able to shoot straight, but he must also shoot quickly, and this he cannot do without getting a complete mastery over the loading and the bolt. Many of our men had by no means sufficiently appreciated this before coming out. Third, field work—how to entrench quickly in darkness and with the least possible noise. Smartness on parade is a very good thing of course, but it scarcely wins battles after all."

The Principles of a Successful Life

I. I will do the next thing.
II. I will keep stimulants of every kind out of my body.
III. I will never speak unkindly of any person who is not present.
IV. I will cultivate my thought life.
V. I will cultivate the habit of decision.
VI. I will live my own life, not in a selfish, egotistical way.
VII. I will let others live their own lives. I will not try to impose my convictions upon them.
VIII. I will practice instant obedience to my convictions.
IX. I will develop personal habits that are pleasing to other people.
X. I will save money.
XI. I will keep my face to the future.
XII. I will adjust myself to events.
XIII. I will school myself not to be afraid of old age and death.—Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for February.

Auction sales originated in ancient Rome, and were introduced to enable soldiers to dispose of spoils of war.

Don't Allow Your Bowels To Become Constipated.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and make you think that "life is worth living."

Mrs. Hans McKitrick, Wakefield, Que. writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness and did not get relief until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them two weeks when my trouble was quite gone, and I will recommend them to all suffering as I did."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all drug stores or dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINE SWEEPERS OF THE NORTH SEA

This is the yarn extracted from Skipper Bob Twenty's young fellow by Skipper Lucky Jack in a dusky corner of a quayside tavern, over a discreet quantity of exceeding luscious port wine, which any ordinary seafaring man will assure you is a teetotal drink. Outside in the early darkness sleet was falling slantingly. The lamps would remain unlighted. Hoots and bellows and wails came from the shrouded water; a cart rattled; a motor-lorry panted and rumbled over the cobles; now and then the narrow, slopy pavement responded dully to hurried footfalls. These sounds may have given the tavern a sense of comfort which it did not naturally possess. Grudgingly, as it seemed, the man behind the bar turned up a couple of gas jets. It was early for much custom, and nowadays custom generally was not what it used to be. After a lack-lustre, uninterested look at the two men in the corner, he relighted a half-smoked cigarette and retired to an inner room, where there was, perhaps, a fire.

The features of the young fellow, who was really about 30, though undistinguished individually, combined to form an attractive countenance, clean shaven and blessed with a frank and ready smile. Something about him—possibly the white cloth knotted about his neck—suggested the engine room. As a matter of fact he had been a stoker, was now owner of a second engineers' ticket, and was looking forward to obtaining a first's—when the war came. His ship being laid up, he found work on a mine-sweeper as an ordinary seaman. "My fingers didn't like the deck work at first," was apparently his only objection to the change.

He accepted one of Lucky Jack's cigarettes, spat neatly into the sawdust, nodded, took a mouthful of port, and said:—

"I know a man as could tell ye 'bout the Sunburst—only he's in hospital. Ye see, he was on board when she went up."

"Guess your yarn'll suit me well enough, seein' ye saw it happen. Ye did really see it?"

"Sure! But I'm no hand at tellin' what I've seen. Never know where to begin. Besides, there's things I don't ought to tell—and shan't."

"Ho! I understand all that. Ye wasn't on Bob Twenty's trawler at the time, was ye?" said Lucky Jack, fumbling for a leading question.

"No, 'Twas the Balaclava o'—. She went ashore in a gale, month ago, and I got shifted."

"Well?"

"She was a wench, the Balaclava. When she rolled sorter heavy she'd scoop in the water over her lee something shockin'. Maybe ye know her skipper—Dancin' Billy. He——"

"Yes, yes. But tell me, now, when was it the Sunburst went up?"

"Couple o' months ago. 'Twas in the afternoon—gettin' darkish. But I see it all clear enough."

"What did ye see?"

"Her goin' up, bunkers and all."

With an effort Lucky Jack curbed his impatience and said softly: "S'pose ye tell me all what happened that day, except, of course, what it wouldn't be right to tell."

The young fellow pushed his cap back and scratched his head, thoughtfully.

"Well," he said at last, "we got up anchor in the first minute o' the dawn——"

"Anchored, was ye?"

"Always lays inshore o' nights. No use lookin' in the dark for things ye can't see in the daylight."

"Right! Go ahead!"

"Well, we followed the A ship, a destroyer, to the place where we had discovered mines previous day. 'Twas a fine mornin', wi' a fresh breeze. A little bit o' sea on, but nothin' to speak o'. The place being marked, we picked it up quick and easy."

He paused so long that Lucky Jack's lips were shaping to utter a "Well?" Then, abruptly, he resumed, every now and then switching his telling into the present tense.

"So A ship drops her anchor, and us trawlers get in touch wi' our chums, takes our positions accordin' to orders, and prepares our tackle. There was just enough sea for to make the fixin' o' the sweep a ticklish job. Our end bein' fast to the kite, we floats a buoy wi' a line to our chum, and so, at last, after some cussin' our chum gets his end o' the sweep. I'm no good at explainin', and ye'll just ha' to make the most of it. . . . Well, then, we starts ahead, the three pair o' us. This time 'twas a case o' bustin' up a whole field, which was in an extra bad place for navigation. Couldn't tell yet its exact size, but seemed to me 'twas some miles long, but not so broad. So there we was steamin' along wi' our lookouts hurtin' their eyes, though, to be sure, there was small chance o' spottin' anything, unless, maybe, a mine what had been badly moored—and even so, 'twould ha' shown—little o' itself in that sea, till too late. However, 'tis best to obey instructions, every word; saves havin' to cuss yerself later on." The speaker finished his port and took a packet of cigarettes from the lining of his cap.

"'Nother drop?" Lucky Jack hospitably inquired.

"You ha' one wi' me—and then no more. That stuff makes me too—thirsty. Used to drink anything, but there's the wife and two kiddies, and so on. Them kiddies. . . ."

At the end of three minutes Lucky Jack gently but firmly interposed.

"Was it long afore ye come upon the mines?"

"Oh, the mines! . . . Why, we was most curious unlucky that day. We sweep and we sweep for hours and hours, and gets nothin at all. And in the same time the old Sunburst and her chum gets seventeen!"

"By God!" murmured Lucky Jack.

"'Twas good enough sweepin'. Two of 'em went off under water, and one just as he was coming to top. 'Twas a spouter!"

"And ye would ha' to shoot the rest?"

"Every darn one. Good fun, too. Some goes down bubblin', others goes up in fire and smoke, wi' the noise o' big guns. One of the sweepers got rather near, and she hadn't a whole glass left in the wheel-house, and her skipper fell flat. Only the concussion, ye understand. Powerfulish things they are. Well, as I was tellin' ye, we was most curious unlucky. In the afternoon, 'bout 4 o'clock, we did sweep up one o' the mines, and a good rifle shot from the mate hits him fair on a horn and send him to glory. We all says the luck has turned, but next minute or so we somehow fouls our propeller wi' the hawser, and has to lay to. . . . So there we was, workin' like blazes to get the jammed thing clear, and wonderin' how soon we'd drift on to a mine. And we felt like blushin' fools, too, at gettin' put out o' action in such a softlike way. However, A ship orders our chum to give us a tow out o' the danger zone, and we was makin' ready for that—when the thing happened." Here the narrator halted to relight his cigarette, and, having done so, seemed to forget the matter in hand.

"Go ahead, mate."

"Oh, well, then—well, ye've got to understand that the Sunburst and her chum was 'bout a mile away to the west'ard. They'd got no more mines fer an hour or so. They was coming towards us, and I remember we was all feelin' sorter jealous, for they'd broke the records at that time, anyway. But I can't tell ye what made me look up from the line I was gettin' ready . . . But I looks up, and there's the old Sunburst a-spewin' up her inside wi' fire and reek, and in the smoke, high up, I sees black things fallin'—fallin' machinery and coals and maybe worse. Then the bang comes, and everybody looks; and then there's never a sound for a longish time. . . . The mine had exploded 'gainst her starboard side, just below the winches. 'Tis likely her bows had missed it by a foot or so, and she had slid past till one o' its horns touched her, then——well, that's all."

"But," said Lucky Jack, after a moment, "what did ye do? What did the other sweepers do?"

"Why, of course, they all started top-speed for the Sunburst. But A ship hoots for 'em to stop. S'pose she was right, fearin' they'd go slap 'into other mines. But what the hell did anybody care for mines then? Well, 'twas boats then. Ours was in the water 'bout as soon as the skipper give the word; and volunteers wasn't half out o' his mouth when the boat was manned. Dunno exactly how I got there. Didn't drop nor jump—just tumbled, I s'pose—and next I know, I had an oar in me hand. Don't think none o' us ever pulled so hard in our lives, and when someone in another boat, losin' his head, yells 'Mine ahead!' we just keeps on. 'Twas no mine, after all; just something blowed out o' the poor old Sunburst. And there she was heelin' over, half her side tore away, and her inside still smokin' and I thinks I hear the sea roarin' into her. She lasted but a few minutes. Went down wi' small fuss."

"And the chaps on board her?"

"Our boat took three from the water, and another boat took one, badly hurt. The rest we never saw no signs o'. We saved the skipper. His leg was smashed something cruel. Some o' us felt sickish. Doctors is still tryin' to save it for him; but they makes no promises."

"If 'twas saved, think he'd go back to the sweepin'?"

"Couldn't say. There was a skipper from —— got blowed up, but not sore hurt, and as soon as he was fit he offered hisself again, and they took him. But once he was 'mong the mines again he found his nerve was all broke, so he had to give up. 'Tis a curious job, the mine sweepin'. Well, now,"—the young fellow rose—"must say so long, wishin' ye best o' luck."

"Goin' back to the sweeper now?"

"Got to go to the shops. Christmas, ye know; and then kiddies 'll be startin' to look for the postman."

"Not seen 'em for awhile, I s'pose?"

"Five weeks to-morrow."

Lucky Jack opened the door. "We'll be lyin' here over Christmas day. Where are ye eatin' yer Christmas dinner?"

The young fellow smiled. "I doubt 'twill be 'mong the mines," he said. "So long."—London Chronicle.

War Possibilities.

Here are some of the things the naval and military authorities of England may do under the defense of the Realm Act, recently passed by parliament:

Take possession of any land, buildings, gas, electric or waterworks, or sources of supply, horses, automobiles or any other means of transportation.

Cause any buildings, statues, or any property to be moved or destroyed and order the inhabitants to leave any given area necessary to use for military or naval purposes.

Close saloons entirely or during specified hours.

Arrest or order the arrest of, without warrant, any suspected person.

The following are some of the things set out in the act, which a Briton may not do:

Loiter near a railroad bridge.

Give or sell liquor to a soldier or sailor on duty.

Spread reports by word of mouth or writing, near a defended area, likely to create alarm among the troops or civilian population.

Light fires or display lights of any description on hill tops or other high ground or buildings without permission.

Tamper with or loiter near any telegraph or telephone lines.

The act provides that civilians ignoring a military demand to "halt" may be shot down without a second challenge, and courtmartial shall deal with offenses against the military laws, the tribunal having power to inflict sentences of imprisonment for life.—Exchange.

Warned Against Coffee.

Once upon a time people wanted state wide prohibition of coffee. In his book, "London in English Literature," Percy H. Boyton says of the old coffee houses:

"As the number of them increased broadsides appeared against them. One was entitled "The Woman's Petition Against Coffee," and it asserted that coffee drinking encouraged idling and talkativeness and let men to trifle away their time, scald their chops and spend their money, all for a little base, black, thick, nasty, bitter, nauseous puddle water!"

The Sihlwald, or city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues $7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised through taxation by more than $12,000.

"Catarrhozone" Prevents Bad Colds Strengthens Weak Irritable Throats

Employs Nature's Own Methods and is Invariably Successful

Few will escape a cold this winter, but, alas! many colds run into Catarrh.

Neglected Catarrh is the straight gateway to consumption.

Catarrhozone is a germ-killer—destroys microbes that cause Catarrh.

It heals and soothes, relieves the cough, gives throat and lungs a chance, cleanses the nostrils, clears out the phlegm.

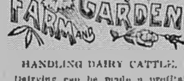
You feel better in an hour.

In a day you're greatly relieved, and on goes the curing of Catarrhozone till you're well.

No treatment so direct. Catarrhozone goes right to the spot—acts quickly, cures thoroughly catarrh, bronchitis and all throat affections.

"Nothing could kill a cold so fast as Catarrhozone," writes Amey E. Snelling, from St. Johns. "Last month I had a frightful cold in the head, suffered from itching nose, running eyes and torturing headache. Ten minutes with "Catarrhozone" inhaler gave relief and in one hour I was well of my cold. Catarrhozone I consider a marvel."

Carry "Catarrhozone" inhaler in your pocket or purse—take it to church, to the theatre—to work—use it in bed. It prevents and cures all manner of nose and throat ills. Complete outfit, guaranteed $1.00; small size 50c.; sample size, 25c.; at dealers everywhere.



HANDLING DAIRY CATTLE.

Dairying can be made a profitable industry, and it can be the source of failure. We need dairying to conserve our soil, to better utilize our labor throughout the year, to turn into profit our low-priced forage crops, and to provide a sure and steady cash income.

Success in dairying depends not only on the cost of feed and the price received for the product, but also on the individuality of the man and of the cows. To be profitable the cow should produce as a daily average for ten months 2½ to three gallons of milk, testing 4 to 5 per cent. fat. Three gallons of 4 per cent. milk means one pound of butter fat per day. This should bring an average price throughout the year of 28 cents, or $84 for 300 days. In addition to this she will produce skim-milk worth about a third as much as the butter fat, for feeding to calves, pigs and chickens. There is also the value of the manure, and the calf, which should total $25 or more per year.

The most profitable ration to feed such a cow would consist of pasture, silage, alfalfa and a carving amount of mixed grain, consisting of bran, cottonseed meal, and corn, milo or kaffir. Silage is a very valuable feed when pasture is short. In fact, many dairymen consider it indispensable. If it is not available, its place will have to be taken by green soiling crops, supplemented in the winter by some such feed as dried beet pulp. Such feeding will mean a total cost of $60 per year, divided about equally between grain and roughage. Thus it will be seen that, if $5 per month is to be paid on the purchase price of the cow, what is left of the cream check will scarcely pay for the feed that must be bought, and the farmer must look to the profit from the skim-milk to get some measure of pay for his labor. The above estimates are for a good cow. A poor cow might do little or no better than the make her own payments, and such a cow would never become profitable. A really profitable herd can only be built up by keeping an accurate check on the production of each cow and discarding the poor ones. Many a dairy herd would yield a larger net profit if a third, or in some cases, a half, were sold for butcher stock.

Aside from cows, the necessary material equipment will consist of a separator, if the cream is to be sold or churned, the ordinary utensils for handling the milk, and a shelter for the cows, a good roof with three sides enclosed, is sufficient in our climate. A silo and a good sanitary floor in the milking stable are also essential to the best results.

Cows do not, as a general thing, eat more food than they can properly digest. The more food consumed the more milk produced. The greater the amount of protein in the ration, the larger the milk flow. The great secret of high dairy production is the cow with an enormous capacity for assimilating food.

The body of the cow is warmed by the food it consumes. If through exposure to cold or rain, the temperature of the body is reduced, more food will be needed to keep up the inside warmth. If this demand is very great, there will be little or none left for milk production.

Cottonseed meal fed to dairy cows produces hard butterfat. Linseed meal and gluten produce soft butterfat.

Carrots have a feeding value far beyond the nutriment they contain. They aid digestion.

Experiments made some years ago show that when whole corn was fed to cows, 22 per cent. was unmasticated; when fed to heifers, 10 per cent., and when fed to calves, 6 per cent. Chemical analysis showed no change in composition of the unmasticated parts, consequently it is safe to assume that the animal receives no benefit from grain that passes through the digestive tract unaltered.

According to feeding trials with dairy cows, alfalfa can be made to take the place of at least one-half of the grain usually fed. As the nutrients can be produced much more cheaply with alfalfa than with grain, the cost of milk may be considerably reduced by its use.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

A good supply of salt and ashes for hogs should not be neglected. If wood ashes are available, the hogs should have all they will eat. When not convenient to feed ashes, charcoal is a good substitute, and even soft coal will be eaten for want of something better. Hogs are never injured by eating all the ashes they want, but it is not safe to give large quantities of salt to animals not accustomed to it. The salt and ashes mixture should be kept in a low box under cover, where it will be protected from rain, and it should consist of about two quarts salt for each bushel ashes. Many feeders add a few ounces of copperas to this mixture. Free access to such a mixture will preserve the health of the hogs, and sows which have had an abundance of such food rarely eat their young.

Salt is about as necessary to the system of sheep as food. Sheep are best judges of how much salt they need, hence it should be placed where they can reach it at all times. The old-time way of regularly salting them is all right, but it is better to give them access to it at will. Where sheep are not salted regularly they are liable to partake of too much of it at a time, and sometimes dropsical conditions are the result.

Not infrequently valuable trees are killed or seriously injured by using them for anchors, for guy wires, or for clothesline posts. If a tree is to be used for this purpose only temporarily, several blocks of inch board two inches wide should be placed around the trees, over which the wire may pass. This method is not safe for more than two or three years. A better way is to screw a large screw hook into the side of the tree, to which the wire may be attached, or for heavy anchorage a bolt with a hook at one end may be put through the tree—wire attached to this.

By selecting a good beef bull, of some particular breed and giving careful attention to the raising of calves, one can start with common-grade cattle and in a few years' time build up a good herd of either beef or dairy type, whichever is aimed at.

If one horse will pull and the other will not, it is advised to hitch the balky horse's inside trace to the tongue to the inner end of the other horse's single-tree, then hitch the puller's inside trace across tongue to inner end of balker's single-tree. The balky horse will be forced to pull.

It has been asserted by some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows will improve the flavor of milk. To ascertain the correctness of this theory a series of experiments was made by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture at the experimental dairy farm at Beltsville. Six cows were used in the experiment; three were fed a grain ration of cornmeal, bran and cottonseed meal; the other three were fed a grain mixture of five parts crushed oats and one part cottonseed meal. A number of samples of milk from the cows fed these rations were submitted to various persons in the dairy division and they were asked to indicate their preference. In all 50 opinions were passed on various samples. Of these 16 showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, 25 preferred that from the bran and corn rations, while 9 expressed no choice. The results show that in these rations not only was there no marked difference in favor of the crushed oats as a feed to improve flavor, but, if anything, the ration containing bran and corn was more successful in producing a fine-flavored milk.

EVER FEEL "DOPY" AFTER MEALS?

At times we all feel dull and heavy. Just one thing to do—relax the bowels and cleanse the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Unclean matter is flushed out, the liver is toned, blood is purified and at once you feel better. Good health and jovial spirits are quickly found in this celebrated medicine. Enormous benefits follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills in every case; they are very mild, very prompt and guaranteed by the makers. Insist on getting Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box everywhere.

A Home Industry.

An ear of sweet corn on the average dining-car and hotel a la carte bill costs 25 cents. Considering this, canning corn on the cob for the market might prove a very profitable investment for a thrifty housekeeper and bring to her considerable pin money.

One advantage of sweet corn canned on the cob over other canned corn is that all the best food values are kept with the cob. In cutting corn off, the germ quality of the kernel, which keeps up its standard, is usually lost. This germ quality is the part of the corn that is sought by rats and mice when they look for food in the corn bin, and is the most vital part. Much of the corn is also lost [illegible] when it is cut from the cob.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts: therefore, guard accordingly.—Marcus Aurelius.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Write us today. Mention this paper. [illegible]

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA ONTARIO

The Housekeeper

To remove the unpleasant odor of onion from your hands, try rubbing them with freshly-cut potato.

To remove paint stain, soak in turpentine till soft then rub with alcohol.

A great comfort to a housewife is a white oilcloth apron. Get the wide kind and cut out an apron that goes over the shoulders and well around the body and then bind the edge all around with white tape. When doing dirty work this apron is a wonderful protection, is sanitary, and may be easily cleaned. Try one.

To make silver polish, take one pound of whiting, pour over it a pint of boiling water, and when cold add one ounce of ammonia. This will keep bottled or in a glass for a long time.

To make a lotion for chapped hands, mix together one-half ounce of glycerine, two ounces of rose water and one-half dram of benzoin.

Glycerine applied to the glass stoppers of bottle will prevent them sticking.

Heat a lemon thoroughly before squeezing it and you will obtain twice as much juice.

Paint may be removed from windows by applying hot vinegar.

Onions will fry more readily if dipped in milk after slicing.

At the seashore it is often a question of how to save bedding from rusting. Try painting the springs with the same aluminum paint used for the radiators.

Apples pared, cored and set into a dish with sugar and water, to bake until tender, but not broken, are delicious served with custard poured over them.

Paint may be removed from windows with hot vinegar.

Half a pound each of soft soap, sand and whiting, simmered gently in a pint of water for half an hour and kept in a jar, is handy for scrubbing boards and pans.

When boiling beans do not put in salt till beans are nearly cooked, otherwise they will split and crack.

By taking a lemon and cutting it in two and squeezing the juice into the dish water, no soap is needed. The lemon will cut all grease and in a few days' time the silver, such as knives, forks and spoons, will become bright as new. All dark spots will also disappear from pitchers and cups. Use the lemon over and over again.

Finding Relief She Tells Others

MRS. W. J. MALONEY TOOK DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR BACKACHE.

She Had Tried Numerous Other Medicines, But Found No Relief Till She Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Barachois W[illegible] March [illegible] Maloney, a well known resident of this place, is recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills to [illegible] Kidney Trouble. In an interview Mrs. Maloney says:

"After suffering for [illegible] years with backache and trying many remedies without obtaining relief, I read about Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them.

"After using two boxes I was greatly benefitted, and I recommend them to other sufferers. [illegible] for my little girl [illegible]"

Mrs. Maloney [illegible] backache [illegible] Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her Kidney trouble and that was the cause of her backache. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure diseased Kidneys. Cured Kidneys do their work and strain all the impurities out of the blood. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure so many diseases that are caused by impure blood.

As to Mistakes.

The people who make mistakes lead the world.

The perfect people work for them—running errands and counting columns of figures.

Only trifles are always true. Every great and serious truth has an obverse side which is also true.

Professor William James was the greatest psychologist of our time, but the best he could do in defining truth was this:

"The truth is simply what will work."

Whatever is may not necessarily be right, in spite of Pope, but whatever is is. That is the main point. And it is every man's job to accept the laness and get down to business.

Most men have the wrong location, have taken up the wrong profession, have failed to improve the opportunities for education they had in youth, have not married the woman ideally suited to them, have not the money, influence and position they need to show what's in them.

And they are of two classes. One class sits around the loafing places and tells its woes and whistles and pities itself. The other plucks up, forgets it, takes the situation as it is and makes the best of things.

The genius is not the man who never made mistakes, who had his chance thrust on him who was endowed and all that; he is the man who had no chance and was not gifted but who took the raw material of life and fate as he found it and made something fine out of it.

The only perfect person you will ever meet is the perfect fool.

The faultless, they are the biggest frauds of us all.—Rockford (Ill.) Register Gazette.

CIVIC INDIFFERENCE.

(Rochester Herald)

A city that has a bad set of municipal officials may owe them to a bad charter that confuses and obscures official responsibilities. But it is more likely to owe them to the civic indifference of the members of the community. When this is the fact, every form of government will be bad government for the city. There is no cure that does not begin with the citizen himself.

HONEST, AT LEAST.

(Detroit Free Press)

One point must be counted to our Canadian neighbor for righteousness. The verdict at Toronto was "Justifiable homicide." That is honest, at least. It doesn't dodge behind subterfuges like brainstorms and convenient insanity. If a man deserves death for assailing a woman, why should he or she who inflicts the just punishment be called crazy?

Although it is strong in taste and odor, whale meat is being extensively made use of in Japan, both canned and fresh.

HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM

The Disease is Always Rooted in the Blood, Which Must Be Made Rich and Pure.

There are still many people who imagine that rheumatism can be cured by liniments and rubbing, overlooking the medical fact that the trouble is rooted in the blood. Rheumatism can only be cured by cleansing and enriching the blood, thus driving out of the system the poisonous acids which cause the rheumatic pains. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of rheumatism because they go straight to the root of the trouble in the blood. Every dose helps to make rich, red blood and this new blood expels the poisonous acid bringing health and comfort to the tortured victim. Do not waste time and money in liniments and outward applications. Give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and thus drive the disease out of your system. Here is proof of what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do in cases of this kind. Mr. Richard Palmer, Wroxeter, Ont., says: "For months my life was made miserable through a combined attack of rheumatism and sciatica. The rheumatism seemed to settle in all my joints and the sciatica pains were so great that I could scarcely hobble about. I am a farmer and as you can understand that in my condition I was unable to do my ordinary work. Neither doctors nor various remedies I took did me any good. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for this I have much to be thankful for, as after taking a few boxes the pains began to decrease and by the time I had taken nine boxes every twinge of both the rheumatism and the sciatica had disappeared and I was able to work as well as usual, and have not lost a day through illness since. I am thoroughly grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and hope my experience will benefit some other sufferer."

It is the curing of just such cases as these that has given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills their world-wide popularity. You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Too Much for the Cabs.

[illegible]

The Bank Graveyard.

In the heart of the City, just behind the Bank of England, [illegible] a graveyard [illegible] in 1780, [illegible] was attacked by a mob, called attention to the need [illegible] the defences [illegible] church, having the peculiar name of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, was in a military sense a source of danger, and an act of Parliament was passed to enable the directors to purchase the church and its appurtenance. This, now tastefully laid out, is called the "bank garden." In it is the largest lime tree in London.—London Standard.

CARDINAL FACTS

Everybody can do a little.

Every man should do what he can.

Every woman should do what she can.

Improved production means increased production.

Two people [illegible] be an improvement on those of one.

Canada's future depends upon our actions of to-day.

In serving the Empire we are serving ourselves.

Markets are not created, won and held in a day.

Now is the time to prove ourselves the granary of the Empire.

We have the soil, we have the resources, we must have the energy to use them to the greatest advantage.

As we acquit ourselves at this crisis, so will be our prosperity and place in the years to come.

With more than half of productive Europe engaged in war the large sections decimated, other countries, and especially those forming the British Empire, will have to make up large deficiencies, both in foodstuffs and raw material.

Great Britain imported 71,7[illegible]6,962 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She imported 86,016,820 bushels from the United States. She also imported 12,789,969 bushels from Russia and Central Europe.

Great Britain imported [illegible] bushels of barley in 1913 from Russia, Roumania, Turkey, Germany and Austria. From Canada she took 5,977,533 bushels, or less than a fourth.

Great Britain took 22,454,681 bushels of oats from Germany, Russia and Roumania in 1913, of which one-half was from her bitterest and most savage enemy of to-day.

Great Britain imported 185,120,000 bushels of wheat from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Russia exported 163,-267,000 bushels and Roumania 46,643,-600 bushels in the same time. How far is Canada going to help to make up the deficiency?

Great Britain imported from August 1, 1912 to July 31, 1914, 64,307,000 bushels of oats. Russia exported 34,160,000 bushels, Germany 25,077,000, and Roumania 17,198,069 bushels. Who is going to make up this deficiency of 77,000,000 bushels?

THE POULTRY WORLD

INCUBATOR EQUALS THE HEN.

A few years ago but few raising small flocks could be induced to resort to artificial hatching and rearing. Incubation meant a deep mystery far from being solved. Failures to secure big hatches, except by expert operators, was common. Machines in those days were far from being perfect. Even to-day there is still much to be learned from incubation, and machines can still be improved but the foundation has been laid, and the standard incubators on the market this year are dependable hatchers in the hands of even the beginner who will faithfully follow the directions that come with each make of incubator. All machines are not alike, although the principle of heat and air must be nearly alike. The hot air incubator has its followers, as well as the hot water machine, and both have made successful hatchers.

While the improvements in incubators have been rapid within the past few years, the beginner must not think that they are self-regulating. One does not have to sit up all night to watch the heat, as in the old days, but from time to time regulation is necessary. There are moisture machines and non-moisture, and both give results, especially when conditions are right, but larger and better hatches can be obtained when needed. At times conditions are such that moisture is needed in or around the machine. The moisture question is still unsolved, and the beginner must use his judgment in the matter, taking into consideration the conditions where the machine is run.

Incubators can be run in almost any place and fair results obtained, but the better the hatching conditions are, such as a clear, well ventilated cellar, with little change in the temperature, the better the results will be. A safe rule with beginners is 103 degrees of heat for the 21 days, especially during the early spring. Too much heat or too little are errors to be avoided, especially should the heat be uniform the first ten days. Many weak chicks are hatched, because the operator has allowed the machine to run high for a time, and then low.

Once regulated in a well-ventilated cellar the high-grade machine will run at an even temperature, especially up to the [illegible] will cause the temperature to gradually go up. [illegible] regulated, and the even 103 degrees kept for the 21 days. Cooling the eggs once a day can begin on the tenth day and gradually increased according to the temperature of the cellar. In winter and early spring [illegible]

[illegible]

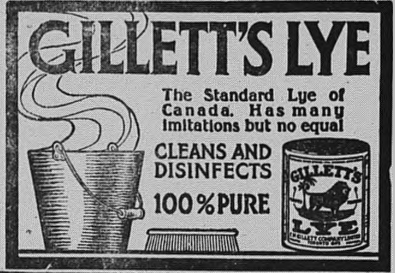
[illegible]

[illegible]

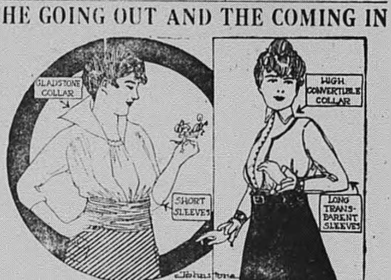
[illegible]

[illegible] for its [illegible] a combination [illegible] table qualities.

[illegible] should not [illegible] Very cheap stock cannot [illegible] as good as that of a higher [illegible]


GILLETT'S LYE
The Standard Lye of Canada. Has many imitations but no equal
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
100% PURE
GILLETT'S LYE

THE GOING OUT AND THE COMING IN



THIS BLOUSE GIVES WAY TO— THIS ONE.

ACHING BONES AND SORE JOINTS CURED! ALL RHEUMATIC TENDENCIES DESTROYED!

Away Go the Crutches, Every Sufferer Made Well Quickly.

Old [illegible] is usually afflicted with rheumatism. Very few [illegible] escape its torture.

[illegible] the [illegible] of others it marks the effects [illegible] knuckle [illegible] it does this quickly and [illegible]

"Nerviline" [illegible] externally [illegible] ing through the tissues, you feel it drawing out the congestion, feel it sink in deeper and deeper till at last it touches the core of the joint or the heart of the muscle affected.

You won't stay in pain with Nerviline—no one ever does. Just try it—you will be amazed at its magical power over pain, a power it gets from the extracts and juices of certain rare herbs and roots it contains. It's harmless—any child can use Nerviline, can rub it on for a sore throat, for a bad cold, or stiff neck, or earache. No family remedy half so useful.

The large 50 cent bottle is the most economical; trial size 25 cents. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston.

Forgetting the Wrong.

Caesar was so ready to forgive that even Cicero, who was by no means a constant friend to him, relates, as a singular proof of his noble heart, that he never used to forget anything except the wrong done to him. Indeed, to pardon is a most beautiful revenge; but to forget is still more beautiful.—Petrarch.

GET AT THE CAUSE.

(Guelph Mercury.)

Ohio has a bill before its legislature to compensate families of drunkards from funds collected from the liquor interests. Very nice, but it would be much better to cut off the supply of drunkards. The best form of compensation for any family is a sober husband.

THE WAY OF THE FAIR ONES.

(Ohio State Journal)

Even after the styles permit a woman to have a couple of pockets, she still lugs around her handbag for fear she may bulge out a little where she doesn't want to.

A Seaforth, Ont., Home, painted with Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint

LIFE INSURANCE FOR YOUR HOUSE

Unpainted wood means decay. Not to paint your house, means a constant expense for repairs. Paint protects against wear and weather. When you take out our "100% Pure Policy", your house is insured against decay. Such paint protection resists the destructive effects of climate and temperature, besides giving beauty and distinction to the home and value to your whole property.

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

means life insurance for your home. The genuine White Lead, Oxide of Zinc, Pure Colors and Linseed Oil—ground to extreme fineness by powerful machinery—form a combination that protects against decay.

"100% Pure" Paint makes protection sure. It spreads easy, covers completely and is the cheapest in the end because it covers most space per gallon. In all colors for spring painting.

Write for a copy of our amusing book, "The House That Jack Built". It's full of pictures, rhymes and reason, that you will enjoy as well as the children. We'll also give you the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED
655 Drolet Street, Montreal.

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT & VARNISHES

MARTIN-SENOUR SPIC SPAN FINISHES

For the Floors and Windows

OF YOUR HOME

With house-cleaning time near we want to emphasize the importance of our stock of Home Furnishings.

The fact that we import direct from Great Britain gives us a tremendous advantage in variety, in new designs and particularly in values.

Let us show you our stock of Linoleums, Floor Oilcloths, Floor Rugs, Lace Curtains and Curtain Net.

Handsome Floor Rugs

This Spring we have gathered together a splendid lot of imported Scotch Floor Rugs in Wiltons and Velvets, English Brussels and Tapestry Rugs. The designs are very pretty. The colors rich and the prices moderate when you take into consideration the qualities we offer.

Sizes 2½ yards by 3 yards to 3½ x4½ **at $6.50 to $22 50.**

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

A special big assortment of these sanitary and durable floor coverings. Attractive new patterns. Linoleums 4 yards wide **at $1.75, $2.00 & $2.25** a running yard.

Tile patterns in linoleum for bath rooms, 2 yard wide **at $1.00.**

Canadian Oilcloths for floor, for stairs and for rug borders, in oak, floral and block patterns.

Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets and Draperies.

New imported curtains in ivory, cream, ecru and white in fine English Nets with insertion borders or floral designs—2½x3 and 3½ yards long **at 50c, 75c, $1.00 to $6.00 a pair.**

A splendid line of [illegible] nets in deep cream and ivory in the newest designs **at 15c, 20c, 25c to 60c a yard.**

Easter Furnishings for Men

Men's Suits, Young Men's Suits and Boy's Suits—without question the choicest collection of clothing we have ever shown and while we specialize on Navy Serges and fine Worsteds our lines of low and medium priced suits are of a very special kind, substantial, good looking clothes and well-lined and tailored.

Something Special in Navy Blue Serge Suits.

The cloth is a special soft finished serge of splendid weight in a Vienna finish which will not rub smooth and shiny. Coat and vest in up-to-date cut and trousers fitted for belt. The best lining and tailoring. We will match this suit against any $18.00 or $20.00 outfit. **Our special leader at $15.00.**

Easter Ties

Bought specially for Easter trade—Newest colorings and shapes **at 50c.**

Spring Shirts.

Cluett's Arrow shirts in new Spring patterns.—**$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.**

Men's Spring Hats

In new hard and soft shapes—**$1.25 $1.50, $2.00 & $2.25.**

Cretonnes & Art Sateens

Cretonnes and Art Sateens in very pretty patterns at **12½c, 15c & 25c a yard.**

STEPHAN BROS.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day **SOUP** 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES

BREAD AND BUTTER

PIE

WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

SPRING

Millinery Opening

Thursday and Friday

Mar. 25 & 26 and Following Days

You are cordially invited to inspect our Paris styles in Spring Millinery. Our milliner, Miss Mathers, has filled some of the best positions on the continent, and we are prepared to give you the very latest in up-to-date millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

CHEPSTOW

On the 13 inst, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Long was filled with some of their numerous neighbors, friends and well wishers when the following address was read and presented.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lang.

Dear friends and neighbors.

In view of the fact that you and part of your family are now soon to leave us for your new home in the village of Chepstow we a few of your friends and neighbors have assembled here tonight to bid you farewell and to assure you of our sincere at your departure from here, you having resided amongst us for at least forty-eight years, and during that period you and your mistress have showen yourself as good and loving neighbors always ever ready to give a kind word and do others a kind favor and offering a helping hand when such services were required. We wish you Almighty God's Blessing and that you may enjoy every happiness in your new home for many years to come. Although you are leaving our neighborhood where you were an ideal and successful farmer for so many years, we are pleased that you will not be very distant from us, we are also pleased that you have received the appointment as an agent for the Formosa Fire Insurance Company in this district, we assure you that we shall always be pleased to have you call on us when passing through our vicinity on business or otherwise we certainly shall be pleased to receive you with an glad hand and wish you every success.

As a slight evidence of our esteem and love for you we humbly beg that you will accept this writing desk and silver tea pot as a small token of our esteem. We hope that you will accept this, not for its intrinsic value but as a token of love and esteem.

Dated this 13th day of March 1915, and signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors by:—

Ferdinand Graf, Alois Ernewein.

After the address being read, Mrs. Lang made a very appropriate reply and thanked his numerous friends and neighbors for the costly present given to him and Mrs Lang and assured his many friends that they appreciated it very much and that it would be a kind remembrance for them during their life time.

Mr. Wendal Wittman purchased Mr. Peter Graf's beautiful residence in the east end of the burg. Mr. Graf and daughter Mary intend leaving for Battleford, Sask.

Messrs Frank, Alex and Philip Ernewein left for Young Sask.

Miss Lizzie Herziger of the Power house, Cargill, spent Sunday at here.

Maple Syrup making is in full swing in this locality.

Mr. Duncan McKinnon returned to Detroit, Mich., today after spending a couple of weeks with relatives here

As John the telephone lineman who has been snow-shoeing all along, but as there is no snow now, he intends taking another course in school. A new beginner generally has to take the lower room.

FORMOSA

Charles Waechter sold his apple trees near the mill to A. Oppenger and A. Zimmer and they spit them up into firewood, the orchard was about 60 years old.

David Kuntz of Vancouver is visiting his relatives here, he is a son of the late Peter Kuntz.

Jos. Strausse came back from Waterloo county last week.

J M Fischer's auction sale last week Thursday, was a success in high prices

Mr. Andrew was here on business last Friday.

The Ice is moving now for the fresh fish.

Mrs. John Hundt who was visiting her daughter in Perth came home last week,

Jos. Beingessner who has been here for a long time left last week for Guelph.

Mr. Jos Bitter of Walkerton was here on business on Wednesday of last week.

The sleighs and cutters gave it up, the wagons and buggies are going now.

Newspaper agents were in town, very often this winter, they came from the cities.

SCHOOL REPORT

Form IV—Doris Schwartz, Alfred Hehn, Justine Weiler, Henry Hauck, Florence Montag, Cecelia Weiss, Loretta Montag, Rita Waechter, Joseph Obermeyer, Elizabeth Zimmer, Clara Weishn, Magdalena Schmuck.

Form III—Leo Kramer, Eugene Fischer, Stanislaus Hoffman, Helen Fedy, Clara Schmorn, Hildegarde Kuntz Rosalia Weiss, John Kramer.

Form II—Marie Schmuck, Joseph Waechter, Olivia Kramer, Clarence Hauck, Nicholas Weiler, Clara Zimmer, Alice Weiler, Johanna Fedy, William Waechter, Rupert Weistar, Richard Kuntz, Edgar Lehmann, Joseph Aultmann, Georgina Kuntz, Marie Hentinger, Alvina Doerr, Clara Oberle Magdalene Duerrer, Mary Weiss, Anthony Brick.

Form I—Edwin Hauck, Henrietta Zettel, Gertrude Zimmer, William Fahrer, Laura Beninger, Matrona Brick, William Massel, Elvira Montag, Judith Weiler, Margaret Kramer Clarence Benninger, Christian Rich, Lidivina Kuntz,

PINKERTON

Mr. Robt. Gale and Mr. Lowe of Alma are visiting the former's parents at the manse.

Miss Margaret Garvey visited her cousin Mary Donnelly on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Murdock Thompson and Miss, Susie, of Glamis visited at Mr. Cecil Garland's on Saturday.

Mr. Russel Fiddis of Elmwood is visiting his brother Mr. Alf Fiddis.

A number of the young people attended the Patriotic carnival in Paisley last Friday evening.

Our genial rink manager closed the skating season here on Saturday evening by holding a fancy dress carnival which was fairly well attended. Quite a number of skaters dressed for the occasion, the ladies costumes being especially pleasing. Something of a panic was created when the fun was at its height by the appearance of a ghost, as it was thought by some to be shades of a devoted patron of the rink who was known to be under the weather and therefore unable to be present in the flesh. Happily, this rumor proved untrue as next day the supposed owner of the ghost made his usual appearance on the street

MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton to call and inspect the new and fashionable Spring Millinery creations now on display.

Mrs. Porteous

Next Door to Hehn's Bakery

Application o Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $11 000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $11.000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows: and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

Former consolidated debt	$ [illegible] 73
Sewers	4007 14
Waterworks	13798 18
General improvement	7510 28
Bonus loans	1096 38
Public Library	1642 10
Floating debt	1821 59
	$11000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 11th day of February A. D. 1915

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia, Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects; — Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Suitings, Coatings & Dress Fabrics

See our superb showing of the Weaves and Colorings prescribed by Fashion for, Suits, Dresses and Coats.

Silk Suitings in Faille, oplin, illette and Duckers eaves—All the new shades Sea Gu Grey, Putty, Sand, unset Yellow, Pink, Ivory at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.**

Spring Serges, Worsteds, Tipper ry Tweeds, Gabardines Poplins, overts, Shepherd Che and Broad Cloths. olors—Navy, Belgian Blue, Greer own, Battleship Grey, Pansy Purple and Black and hite— e will be glad to have you view the display. Prices from **c to $3.00 yd.**

Flounci Edgings, Insertions, A Laces and Embroideries in exquisite weaves and patterns from narrow up to flouncing widths.

New Crepes, Mulls, Muslins, Organdies, Lawns Zephyrs and Ginghams—Beautiful fresh goods for Spring and Summer wear at exceptional prices.

Our new Spring ts and Dresses just in the prettiest and daintiest assortment we have ever shown. **Prices 50c t $3.00.**

It will be worth your while to see this display in all it's freshness and completeness

McBurney & Co.

[illegible]

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM JOHN BILDSTEIN OF TOWN OF WALKERTON IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, BLACKSMITH INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has this day made an assignment to me under R. SO Cap 134 of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The said Creditors are notified to meet at my office on the corner of Durham and Victoria street in the said town of Walkerton on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1915 at one o'clock in the afternoon to receive a statement of affairs to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee before the date of said meeting.

Notice is hereby given that after the twenty fourth day of March 1915, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Insolvent among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given to him.

And the Assignee will not be liable for any part of the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have had notice.

S. A. Rife,
Assignee

Dated at Walkerton, Feb. 27th. 1915.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	".......	65
Wheat	"	"	1,20	to......	1 20
Barley	"	"	00	to.......	05
Potatoes	"	bag	50	".......	50
Butter	"	lb.	28	".......	30
Eggs	"	doz.	18	".......	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	".......	14
Ducks	"	"	10	".......	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	".......	18

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

First Glimpse of Spring

Every day new home things are popping into view. In the peoples store house cleaning time is just ahead, new rugs draperis are needed This big home store is fairly bulging with interesting and attractive things ready for you for comfort giving, beautifying the home. No store shows more satisfying stocks and none price things more fairly. Special selling events are in evidence every day here during the spring house cleaning season.

RUGS

We have special good values in large size rugs in tapestry axminister.

NEW FLOOR OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS

Extra heavy Scotch printed in new block patterns.

Pure groceries alway fresh.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

V[illegible] No 12

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 25th 1915—8 PAGES

IT IS TIME TO TAKE
BLOOD PURIFIER

Penslar

Laxative Blood Alterative

Cleanses the system and renews
your strength.

ONE DOLLAR.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to attend our

SPRING
MILLINERY
OPENINGS
March 19th and 20th

Or at any time most suited to your convenience.

THE ELITE

High Class Millinery
Durham St.

Millinery Novelties
Walkerton

Ask for the
"REXALL"
Remedies for any ailment.
Some Rexa' lers.
"93" Hair Tonic, 50c & $1.00
Dyspepsia Tablets, 25c 50 $1
Excema Ointment 50 & $1.00
Orderlies, 10c 25 & 50c.

SIEVERIGHT'S
DRUGS—KODAKS

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

Up-To-Date
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS

If you are particular about your collars, neckwear, shirts and other accessories that complete the success of a man's apparel, you should come in and make selections here.

Our Successful Tailoring satisfies the most particular people. We can please you too, why don't you let us take your measure today?

Ladies' Suits tailored to order.

G. T. ROURKE
Quality Tailor and
Men's Wear Store
Walkerton, - Ont.

"Looking back-I see I never saw before."
This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.
We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that oth s have failed in.
Satisfaction g aranteed.
Consultation e.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optici

The man who can sit complacently in a barber's chair, on a Saturday night and have his hair cut while a score of fellow mortals are waiting to be shaved has no need of a nerve tonic.

Easter Egg Dyes 5c. at Hunter's.

Easter egg dyes at Sieveright's.

C. P. R. ticket office at Hunter's.

Fine Easter Shirts and Ties—Stephan Bros.

Films and kodaks for Easter at Sieveright's

The "Rexall" store,—Sieveright's Drug Store.

"Rexall" baby cough syrup, 25c. at Sieveright's.

Wear an Eastern Cap— Sold by Stephan Bros.

"Rexall" tooth paste and powder at Sieveright's.

Mr. W. D. Cargill M.P.P. was a visitor here on Saturday.

Mr. R. E. Truax M. P., spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. R. W. Leslie spent Sunday in Toronto and Hamilton.

Mr. Harrison, of Mildmay, left on Monday for Saskatoon.

Reduced rates for Easter—C. P. R. Ticket Office at Hunter's.

"Rexall" shaving sticks, cream and powder 25c at Sieverights.

The first auto of the season appeared on the streets on Monday.

Boy's Suits for Easter—All new Spring styles—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Jno. Anstett of Cargill renewed acquaintances here last week.

Mr. Walter Booth of Port Elgin, was a visitor here on Thursday.

Miss Henry of Port Elgin is a guest at the home of Mrs. O. E. Klein.

See the men's best Navy Blue Suits ever offered at $15.00—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Arthur Lee of Tara was here this week serving on the grand jury.

See our splendid stock of Imported Linoleums and Floor Rugs—Stephan Bros.

Who brought down the price of meat. — McIlwain. — Schnurr's old stand.

Ladies' Spring Coats—The Season's best styles $6, $8 and $10—Stephan Bros.

Pte. Bert Cartwright of the second Contingent at London, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Mr. P. J. Moloney of the Walkerton Business College was in Peterboro on business, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Leslie left on Thursday for a month's visit to Perth Galt and Hamilton.

Prayers for peace were offered in all Roman Catholic churches the world over on Sunday last.

Mrs. W. H. Adams, of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Truax.

Miss Mattie Swanson and Miss Bera Pinkney have been added to "The Elite" staff this week.

Mrs. J. H. Watts and Miss Watts returned last week from Ottawa where they have spent the past two months.

Give me a trial order and I will do my best to please you at reasonable price.—McIlwain, butcher —Schnurr's old stand.

Mr. M. Hudson and Miss J. Hudson returned on Thursday last from Beamsville, where they spent the past three months.

Miss Fannie Ostrander, graduate nurse of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her father, Mr J. W. South at Otter Creek.

Rev. Thos Wilson gave his lime-light lecture on the war in Durham Presbyterian church Tuesday, and in Normanby Knox church on Thursday.

We try to please you in choice cuts at a reasonable figure and prompt delivery, as well as cheaper cuts at lower prices,—McIlwain butcher, - Schnurr's old stand.

Rev. D. Walker, pastor of the Methodist church, occupied the pulpit of the Hanover church on Sunday last. He spoke in the interests of the educational work of the church.

Mr. Lou Michael who was visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Michael, for the past three weeks left on Saturday for Quesnel, B. Columbia, where he has accepted a position in a hardware store.

Mr. Jno. Logie a former resident of Brant, died very suddenly at his home in Hanover on Thursday last. The deceased who was about 60 years of age and was a cousin of Messrs Chris. Chas and J. H. Ernest of Walkerton.

Remember we sell everything in the meat line at the lowest possible price, we do not cut off a shoulder steak and make you think that is the regular price of choice steak, by putting it in the window marked at a low price. —McIlwain, butcher,—Schnurr's old stand.

Mr. Jas. Whitehead has taken over the agencies of the several Fire Insurance Companies which were formerly held by Mr. R. J. Hawthorne, who is moving to St. Catherines.

The many friends of Mrs. Guggisberg a former residents of Walkerton, will be sorry to hear of her serious illness in Hamilton where the family have been residing since leaving town.

Mr. S. C. Cooper, editor and proprietor of the Bruce Peninsula News, gave the Telescope a call on Tuesday. Mr. Cooper was here giving evidence in the Parsons vs Hiltedge libel suit at the Spring Assizes.

Congratulations are extended to Ed. S. Hudson who has been successful in purchasing the King College in Brantford and has already taken possession, Ed., for the past year has owned the Hudson College in Peterboro which he disposed of recently for this larger one in Brantford.

Wanted.
Apprentices wanted.—Apply at "The Elite."

Attended Funeral.
Mrs. R. D. Ferguson attended the funeral of her niece, Mrs. Cameron, which took place in Wingham on Tuesday.

Wanted.
One or two girls wanted to set type, or boys to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Telescope office or at the house.

For Sale Or Exchange.
100 acre western farm, Saskatchewan for sale or exchange, 2½ miles from Colegate.—Apply Pleskey's general store, Walkerton.

Wanted
All kinds of cast scrap iron at The Walkerton General Casting Foundry station road. The highest prices will be paid. S. Ellinghausen.

Election in Lucknow.
Two men who are well known in town, John Joynt and J. G. Anderson ex M. P. P., are contesting the reeveship of Lucknow in the election to be held next Monday. This was made necessary by the death of Reeve Murdock a few weeks ago.

Fell on Nail.
Arthur, the ten-year-old son of Mr. A. Everett was the victim of a nasty accident on Thursday last. While playing about the yard, the youngster slipped and fell, alighting on a nail, badly cutting his leg. Six stitches were required to close the gash.

Moving to England.
Mr. and Mrs. Bothel and two daughters who have been residents of Walkerton during the past two years have decided to return to England and will sail for the Old Country about May 1st Their many friends will regret to learn of Mr. and Mrs. Bethel's intended departure

Vagrant Arrested.
Jno. H. Booth, a knight of the road, hailing from nowhere, going nowhere, not looking for work, was taken in tow by Chief Ferguson on Wednesday last and placed in the lock-up. He was later taken before Magistrate Tolton and was sentenced to thirty days in gaol.

Death of Dr. Crowe.
Walkerton business men well learn with regret of the very sudden death of one of Chesleys' most prominent citizens in the person of Dr. Crowe, which occurred on Tuesday morning. The late doctor who was about fifty-five years of age suffered an attack of quinsy, on Monday, which affected his heart with fatal results. He was at one time warden of Bruce county and his demise is throughout the county.

Death of George Farr.
Mr. George Farr a prominent Brant farmer, died at the Bruce County Hospital on Tuesday after but a very short illness from paralysis of the stomach. The deceased who was fifty-years of age is survived by one daughter, Miss Edith, his wife having predeceased him some two years ago. Mr. Jas. Farr of the Durham Road, Brant, is a brother of the deceased. The funeral will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at three o'clock, from Myles' Undertaking Parlors to the C. P. R. station, interment to be made at the Cobourg cemetery.

Wind-up At Ottawa
The end of the session of Parliament is now in sight. Morning and Saturday sittings commenced this week, and so far as the business of the house is concerned, there is nothing to hold the members in the capital after Easter. Ten days more should see the reports of the Boot and Public Accounts Committees tabled. Rapid progress is being made with the estimates and there will be nothing in the supplementaries to justify a halt. The War Revenue Bill will not take long and in this connection it is expected that the date for the collection of the war taxes will be fixed at April 1, the first day of the new fiscal year

For Sale.
Pure bred white wyandottes for sale all laying. Call or write.—Fred Brisian.

Daughters Of The Empire.
At the regular meeting of the Walkerton Chapter I. O. D. E., the treasurer reported the receipt of $50 from the Soldier's Aid Tea Room, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged. The Patriotic service committee reported a shipment of comforts to Red Cross headquarters, among them, being several pairs of socks made by the pupils of Miss Hogg's school. The chapter has sent, in addition to other articles about 500 socks. It was decided to vote an additional $25 to purchase material to be made into hospital supplies, and the committee of nurses who are in charge of this work would be glad if the members especially those who do not knit would come to the work meeting with scissors and tape measure. There will be no meeting on Good Friday.

Boys were A Nuisance.
Mr. Jas O'Connor who recently prosecuted several small boys for trespassing, wishes to have it understood by the public that he did not take this action merely because the youngsters had taken a drink of sap. The location of Mr. O'Connor's property makes it a veritable bonanza to the hungry boys in the fruit season and also in the sap season, and judging from the owner's frame of mind, they have apparently been taking advantage of it. They were so persistent in their special attention to Mr. O'Connor since he moved to town that from an ordinary nuisance, they became a plague and did so much damage that he decided to make an example of some of them by prosecuting them. He however, laid the information against the wrong boys for there is no doubt but that the youngsters who paid the fine were guilty, of no more serious crime than trepassing. His action however, will probably have the desired effect and the youngsters will doubtless remain strictly on the proper side of the fence.

Stole Harness.
John Routledge and John Thyne, two young men of Morris tp., Huron County were brought to Walkerton by Provincial constable Jose Armstrong on Wednesday of last week and lodged in gaol, on a charge of stealing harness from Mr. Anthony Schnurr hotelkeeper of Formosa. The theft was committed on February 19th and suspicion fell upon the two youths who had their horse in the hotel stable that day, and armed with two warrants to arrest and a search warrant, Constable Armstrong on Wednesday paid a visit to their homes where he recovered the stolen harness and arrested the guilty parties. They appeared before Magistrate Tolton for trial on Thursday afternoon and on pleading guilty, as they had a clear record and had good recommendations from their neighbors and friends, the magistrate let them off on suspended sentence, provided they paid all cost or on their failure to do so forwith would be sentenced to three month's imprisonment. As the costs amounted to $50.77, the boys had not the necessary money, but at the opportune moment, the father of young Thyne arrived and paid the shot. Routledg and Thyne felt their position keenly and departed from the courtroom poorer but wiser youths.

The Two By-laws.
This week, we are publishing two by-laws, which the ratepayers of the town will be asked to vote upon, on the 15th day of April. Both are money by-laws, the first to raise the sum of $1500, by the issue of debentures to pay the town's share of the cost of the construction of the one-hundred foot span to the west end bridge, and the second to raise the sum of $5000 by issuing debentures to improve and extend the water works system. It is imperative that both these measures should be approved of by the ratepayers. Should the first by-law not carry it means that the bridge must be paid for from this year's revenue, which would mean a very heavy tax-rate, while by raising the money by debentures and extending the payments over twenty years, it gives the town an easy way of paying for these improvements in these times of financial stringency. The passing of the second by-law is just as important as the first if not more so, as the proposed improvements to be made to the waterworks system will be of benefit to the townspeople in general. When the new wells are drilled, the town will have a better water supply and with the extension of the main in the west ward to Durham st., besides giving the water service to a large number of householders in that ward, we will have a more adequate fire protection, as under present circumstances, should a break occur in the one main, the citizens would be left without any source of supply for domestic purposes and their property would also be left at the mercy of the fire fiend should a fire occur unless the emergency pump, which fills the mains with river water is put in operation. Read both by-laws over carefully and vote for them on April 15th.

War Tax April 1st.
The War Tax Bill is now being considered by the Government and will be passed this week. The date for the commencement of the collection of these extra taxes will probably be set for April 1st., the first day of the new fiscal year.

Six for a Dollar.
A record for law fines was established in the Walkerton police court on Saturday afternoon when Magistrate Tolton imposed a fine of one dollar on the six boys who appeared before him on a charge laid by Mr. Jas O'Connor, each boy being ordered to pay his share of the dollar and the costs of the court. The youngsters were charged with trespassing, being disorderly and destroying property on Mr. O'Connor's premises, but when the case came up for a hearing it was proven that these boys did no damage and were not disorderly, and therefore the last two charges were withdrawn. According to the boys' stories on passing Mr O'Connor's property on Sunday 14th inst. they saw some trees tapped, climbed the fence, took a drink and walked away. In doing so, however, they had trespassed and on pleading guilty were fined as above. Mr. O. E. Klein appeared in behalf of the boys while Mr. A. E. McNab prosecuted.

Death of Rev. Garner.
On Sunday, March 21st., Rev. John Garner passed peacefully away at the home of his son, Mr. E.W. Garner, at the advanced age of 91 years 6 months and 10 days. Although he enjoyed his usual health until the day previous to his death, a coming attack of la grippe proved too much for him to withstand. He was born in 1823 in Patrington, Yorkshire, England His father was the late Rev. John Garner, first missionary Secretary of the Primitive Methodist Church, London, England, whose brothers, William and James were well-known theological authors. His mother, Mary Garner, was an educated lady of mental and moral power. He was educated in Lincoln boarding school, converted at sixteen and at once began to preach. He entered the regular ministry of the Primitive Church in 1841. He was stationed at London, (twice) Isle of Wight, St. Albans and Saffron Walden. He came to Canada in 1848. He has been pastor at Walsingham, Guelph, Reach (twice) Bowmanville, Etobicoke (twice), Markham, Scarboro Laskay, Bolton and Rosemount, superannuating in 1881. As a successful pastor, he was honored with the highest offices in his church, which he filled with dignity and ability. Firmness moderation and charity characterized his utterances. He was a man of striking originality of firm convictions and was a forcible speaker. After his superannuation from the ministry he resided on a farm at Lamlash for a number of years, then moved to Hanover where he spent sixteen years and the remaining five years was spent at the home of his son where he died. Interment took place at Hanover yesterday.

SPRING ASSIZES.

The spring assizes: Mr. Justice Lennox of Toronto presiding, commenced on Tuesday afternoon and are still in progress at the court house. There are five cases on the docket,

Parsons vs. Hiltidge.

This, which was the first case to come up for a hearing was a suit for $1000.00 damages for alleged libel brought by Mr. Parsons a farmer of Eastnor township, near Lions' Head, against his neighbor Mr. Hiltidge. The controversy between these two men leading up to and resulting in this case, dated back to January 1914, when a school teacher in their section was charged with indecently assaulting several of his pupils, including a daughter of Mr. Hiltidge. Parsons and Hiltidge aired their views of the case in the columns of the Bruce Peninsula News, published at Lions Head, and one of the letters written by Hiltidge, the plaintiff alleged, was of a libelous nature and he entered action for damage. The case took up all of Tuesday afternoon and evening, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant stating that there was no libel, and also ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of the court. The judge, however, withdrew this order on the part of the jury and this saved the plaintiff a considerable sum.

The second case on the docket was adjourned to the next sitting of the court. This was a case in which Chas Yeo of Hepworth was charged with seducing a girl under fourteen years of age. The grand jury brought in a true bill against him, but it was found necessary by the court to adjourn the case until the next sitting.

David Robertson, a bachelor farmer of Kincardine tp., who has been out on bail for the past two months, having been up for trial on a charge of attempted rape committed on January 15th, upon Ethel Gulliver, was to have appeared before the assize court this week, but the grand jury brought in a verdict of no bill and Robertson was freed. It has been stated the action against Robertson was the outcome of hard feelings among his neighbors.

Won Championship.
[illegible] on Northern League hockey team won the senior championship on Friday, last by defeating the Elmira team 12 8. As Wiarton won the former game by 6-4, this gave them the round by 18-12.

Sold Hotel.
Mr. Alex Yneck has given up the Commercial hotel and he and Mrs. Yneck and babe left last Monday for a visit with relatives at Durham and Walkerton, after which they expect to go to Sault St. Marie. Alex was a good hotel-keeper and a good sport, and we will miss him from our town. Mr. R. H. Manning of Toronto has taken over the hotel and is in charge. —Southampton Beacon.

The Old Story.
It's the old story over again. The town papers of Walkerton have been advocating the trade-at-home idea, and recently an item for publication was sent in on stationery printed out of town. This was a grand climax to the efforts of the local publishers whose ardor was damped by the disloyalty of citizens they were trying to help. It requires gall for the business men to expect the support of the news papers, and at the same time send their printing orders out of town. We have them here, but we hope they are few.—Durham Chronicle.

BY-LAW NO.

A by-law to raise the sum of $5000 by the issue of debentures of the town of Walkerton to improve and extend the water works system in said town.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Walkerton deem it advisable to provide an increased supply of water for the waterworks system of said Town and to secure additional fire protection by drilling a deep well at or near its pumping station and extending the water main from its present terminus at Elgin Street to connect with the main at Durham Street in said town and from the branch at Ridout Street to connect with the main crossing Ridout Street.

AND WHEREAS the cost of such drilling and extension will amount to the sum of $5000 and owing to the other requirements of the said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915, and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of the said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $5000 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $325.20 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of thirty years, the currency of the Debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $5000 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857,317.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $40250.22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $21028.40 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.63, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrears.

Therefore The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton Enacts as Follows

1 It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton, and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town the said sum of $5000 for the purpose aforesaid. and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $5000 in sums of not less than $100 each, payable in the manner, for the amounts, and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2 The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the Corporate seal thereof which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed of affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the tenth day of August 1915, and shall be payable within thirty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said Town of Walkerton.

3 The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said

(Continued on page 6)

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"I felt sure, by his close resemblance to the family, connected with other circumstances he communicated to me, that he was our kinsman. How near a kinsman I never guessed. So when he told me the name he bore was not his own, and not a very desirable one, either, and that he had no name, and had never even been baptized—well, by a sudden impulse, or inspiration, I offered him mine. I told him how I could make it his own—if not directly by law, yet by Christianity. And so took him to Christ's Church, and got him baptized by the name of Benjamin Seton Douglas. Under that name I got him his commission as ensign in a regiment of foot. Under that name he has distinguished himself in the Crimean war."

"Under that name he may hereafter claim the Barony of Seton-Linlithgow," said the duchess.

"And the Dukedom of Cheviot, mother," added Lord Wellrose.

The duchess looked up inquiringly.

"It is his right, dear mother. I have pointed out to my father how this right may be secured to him. And whatever it may cost to you, to me, or to any other, he should have it."

"And you, Wellrose?"

"I? Oh, I shall be the founder of another line of nobles from the ancient house of Douglas," said the earl jestingly.

"After all, I think more of the hour when I shall press the poor boy to my heart than of anything else. It is hard to have to wait until to-morrow. Ah I see what you are thinking of, Willie," she said, as she noticed her husband's grave smile. "You are thinking that if I have managed to wait all these years for my first-born, I can wait these few hours. Yes, but I did not know he was on earth all that time; now that I know he is here, in this very house, hours seem ages till I see him."

"'Time and the hour weareth away the weariest day,'" said the duke, with a kindly smile.

So the day and the night passed, and the morning came.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the autocrat of the sick room, Dr. Christopher Kinlock, came downstairs and notified the duke and duchess that they had his professional authority for visiting his patient.

The duke arose and drew the duchess' arm within his own. Her heart was beating fast; her color went and came; she panted with emotion.

"Come with us, Wellrose," she faltered.

And the young earl arose to attend them.

He went upstairs before them, and led the way to his brother's room.

He opened the door, and the three entered together.

They found Benny lying on the sofa, propped up with pillows, his fair wan face turned toward them in eager expectation, his golden hair flowing loose.

"How beautiful he is!" thought the duchess; and as she met the full gaze of those clear, gentle, blue eyes, and caught the smile of the delicate features, she felt as if her heart must break at that moment. A rush of tenderness, pity, love, filled her bosom, and almost overwhelmed her.

She left her husband's arm and tottered toward him and sank beside his sofa and dropped her head upon his heart, sobbing:

"My son, my son! Oh, my poor, poor, wronged boy!"

He would have risen and knelt at her feet, but for his great weakness. But he put his wasted arms around neck and murmured:

"Mother, mother!" sweetest name on earth."

Then both were silent, looking into each other's eyes for a while, she sobbing at intervals; he with his pale hand caressing her hair.

But soon she discovered that there was another present waiting to welcome their son. And she arose from her posture and said in a low tone:

"Your father, my dear."

And the duke came and knelt, and silently embraced his fading boy. For at first he could find no words to speak. Then, after some inarticulate murmurs of affection, he said with much emotion:

"You know how it was that we lost you so long, my poor boy? You know, I hope, that neither I"—his voice faltered—"nor your dear mother"—he chocked—" could have been so heartless, so cruel——" Here he broke down altogether.

Benjamin took his hand and kissed it.

"I know all, dear father," he said. "It was no one's fault; it was my misfortune. It was kismet."

"Kismet! Ah, you have been in the East. A Turk is killed in battle. He falls, crying 'Kismet,' and dies contentedly," said the duke, with that strange mingling of irrelevant matter with the most solemn business on hand, that we sometimes meet in the most awful crises in life.

"Yet I am indeed no fatalist, dear mother," said Benny, turning to the duchess, who seemed longing for a glance or a word from her new-found son.

"No; for I am sure you are too good a Christian to be that, my boy," she said.

"I have heard of your gallant conduct in the Crimea, my son; of your heroism as Balaklava, at Inkerman, at Sebastopol. You did honor to the name you bore there," said the duke, proudly.

"I did but my duty," murmured Benny.

"And where got you the wound with which you are suffering now, my brave and modest boy? At the taking of Sebastopol, if I have heard aright—in planting the colors of your regiment on the walls, in the face of a murderous fire. Was every man a hero that day also?"

"I do not know," said Benny, smiling; "but I do know that I never should have had the chance of doing what I did if it had not been for ——"

He paused and looked all around the room until his eyes lighted on the form of the Earl of Wellrose, standing apart, and then his face grew radiant, and he held out both his hands. For more than princely father or beautiful mother, Benny loved this dear brother.

The earl came to him, smiling.

"If it had not been for him, my father, Heaven knows where I should have been now!" said Benny, clasping his brother's hands.

"We know all that he was to you, my boy, even before he suspected you to be his brother. And now that he knows your position he is ready to unite with us in restoring you to all your rights."

"What rights?" asked Benny, simply, looking from one to the other.

For he had not given so much as a thought to the worldly advantages he would gain from the establishment of his birthright. He had thought only of the rich inheritance of love he would receive.

"What rights?" he asked again, seeing that they only looked at him in surprise.

"Your rights as our eldest son and heir—your rights to the inheritance of all my titles and estates," said the Duke of Cheviot, gravely and firmly.

Benny turned paler than ever before, and looked from his father's face to his dear brother's.

"Does your grace wish me to understand, then, that I shall displace, disinherit—him?"

"Yes, my boy, lawfully, naturally, inevitably. You are the eldest son, and must take the rank that he has so long and erroneously held," replied the duke, as one speaking from authority.

"Then I'll die first," said "the elder brother."

"Benjamin!" exclaimed father, mother and brother, in one breath.

"I will go down to the grave first! I shall die if I do not try hard to live, and I will not try to live; I will try to die, rather than displace, disinherit him," repeated Benny. And, oh! the ineffable tenderness he threw into that little monosyllable "him."

They gazed at him in amazement. Such love, such disinterestedness even they had never known.

"My dear brother," said the young earl, "your love, your magnanimity touches me deeply. But you may not made this sacrifice; for if you cannot think of yourself, you must think of her—Suzy."

"I love Suzy. I have proved how I love her. And I know—I know that she also would never wish to dispossess you. Had she been born with a nature so selfish, I could never have loved her."

"You hope to marry Suzy some day?" quietly said the earl.

"If I live, which is doubtful."

"Then, for your posterity you should take your rights."

"Posterity! shadows! dreams! Leave all that to time and Providence. That does not exist now. But what I see visibly before me—what I touch tangibly—is my brother, my dear brother," he said, with infinite tenderness in his tone and look, as he took the hand of the earl and pressed it to his heart, while he gazed in his face with unutterable love.

And then the cough seized and shook him.

His mother begged him to be calm, and not to excite himself.

But just as soon as he had recovered from the paroxysm he, still gazing in his loved brother's face, murmured softly:

"My brother, my dear, dear brother, you were more than a brother to me in my bitterest need—more than a brother to me when you did not even suspect our brotherhood. I could not even live, knowing that I had dispossessed you."

Again the cruel cough seized and shook him, as if it would have shaken him to dissolution.

They implored him not to talk.

The warning came too late. The new excitement had brought on a hemorrhage again. Blood gushed in torrents from his lips, and he fell back in syncope.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

In a moment all was grief, terror and confusion. The surgeon, the only self-possessed person about the bed, cleared the room of everyone except himself and the old nurse, Mrs. Bruce.

"No, your grace, he is not dead nor dying; but his life depends upon quiet," he said in answer to the questions of the agonized mother, as he led her out into the hall.

"Then heaven bless you for the words," she said.

And he went back to his patient. And she paced up and down the hall, wringing her hands and moaning:

"Oh, my son! my son! Oh, my poor, poor boy! To find you, only to lose you! to see you die! Not to be able to make your future atone for your bitter past!"

"Dear Eglantine, do not weep so bitterly," pleaded the duke, coming to her side.

"Ah, if he had had a happy life, I could have better borne to see him die! But he has had such a miserable, most miserable, life, and now he must die without even ever enjoying happiness!"

"Dear mother, it is not certain that he will die. He may recover," said the young earl, coming up to her other side.

"Oh, Wellrose, no one ever lost so much blood and lived. His poor face is white as snow! Oh, my child! my child! Oh, my poor, wronged, dying child!" she moaned, weeping and wringing her hands.

At this moment the surgeon came out of the room, whispered to Lord Wellrose, and immediately returned.

"What did the doctor say? How is my boy?" anxiously inquired the mother.

"He is just the same. And the doctor wishes me to telegraph to Glasgow for Dr. Ker, who is one of the most eminent surgeons of the day," answered the young earl.

"Oh, do so at once! Lose not an instant of time," urged the anxious mother.

And the brother hurried away to dispatch a servant with a message to the nearest telegraph station.

Meanwhile the duchess continued to pace up and down the hall, occasionally stopping to listen at the door of the sick room.

The daily routine went on. Luncheon was announced at the usual time. And the family sat down at table; but no one ate.

Early in the afternoon a telegram came from the Glasgow surgeon, in answer to the one that had been sent him. He would come down, he said, by the night train, and be at Seton early the next morning.

This was promising news.

Later in the day the doctor brought a report from the sick room. "The hemorrhage had entirely ceased, and the patient had recovered from his syncope, but was as weak as he could possibly be to live."

"Is there any hope?" almost breathlessly inquired the duchess.

"There is always hope, your grace," said the doctor to the mother.

"Do let me see him. I will be very calm. Do let me see him," pleaded the duchess.

"Not to-day, your grace. The most absolute quiet is vitally necessary to him," said the doctor resolutely.

The duke took his arm and walked him off to the oriel window at the end of the hall and inquired:

"Now how much hope is there really?"

"Not the faintest shadow of a hope, your grace," answered the doctor.

"Even so I feared. But in this case why may not his poor mother be permitted to see him?"

"Because, your grace, although we may not hope to save his life, we must not therefore hasten his death. And any such agitation as a visit from his mother under present circumstances would cause, might be instantly fatal to him. He could not survive another hemorrhage five minutes."

The duke sighed deeply, and went downstairs to give orders that a boat should be sent down the loch, to Seton, to meet the Glasgow surgeon on his arrival.

And the duchess returned to her chamber and passed the night in praying as only a mother can pray for her child.

Early in the morning the Glasgow surgeon arrived.

After a short interview with the duke and duchess, he was shown to the chamber of his patient.

After a very careful examination of the case, and a very close consultation with Dr. Kinlock, he entirely coincided with the army surgeon's opinion, and approved of his treatment. The patient, he declared, could not possibly be in better hands than in those of the country doctor.

He remained at Seton Court twenty-four hours, and then went back to Glasgow, promising to revisit the patient at the end of the week, or sooner, if called upon.

And the next morning, being the third from the day of the last terrible hemorrhage, the duchess was permitted to see her son.

She had schooled her soul to calmness; had promised herself and others that she would preserve a perfect composure, and neither do, nor say, nor look anything that might disturb the sufferer.

He was propped in bed, and the light from the bay window fell upon him.

She went up to his side. She could control her words and actions, but not her looks; so when her eyes fell upon his colorless and fleshless face, and met the gaze of his hollow eyes, her own face expressed all the deep anguish of her soul.

He held out both his pale hands toward her. Evidently he thought he was dying, and thought that she knew he was dying; for his first words were:

"Sweet mother, it seems very hard for you, very, very hard for you, to lose your boy almost as soon as you have found him."

She could scarcely restrain her tears as she pressed his thin hands to her lips and bosom, and then stooped and pressed her lips to his in a passionate kiss.

"But, dear mother, it is so much better for me to die. See how my life would compromise you all and complicate the question of inheritance, and above all, how it would injure my dear brother," he whispered, speaking faintly and with difficulty, and caressing her hair with his poor hand.

She lost all her self-control, and forgot all her promises. She fell sobbing on his neck, exclaiming:

"Oh, my son! my son! Oh, my poor, poor wronged boy! Live! live!—live—oh, try to live, for my miserable sake! Oh, do not die and leave me to a life-long remorse. Oh live! live! that I may make your future life so bright and happy that you may forget your past!"

"Sweet mother!" he murmured, still with his pale hand caressing her beautiful hair—"sweet mother, you have faith, I know. Have, then a radiant faith. Believe that, in the better world, your poor son's life will be brighter and happier far than even your dear love could ever make it here. Have a glad, radiant faith."

"Oh, my child! my child! If you had had a happy life, like all your brothers and sisters, I think I could better bear to let you go!" she sobbed, weeping bitterly. "Oh, oh, if I could—could roll back the years, dear love!—undo your dreadful past, and make that happy, I could—I think I could bear to let you go."

"Dear mother, can any but Heaven do that? Sweet mother, if you sorrow so bitterly over my miserable past, let that sorrow teach you to pity and succor the thousands and thousands of poor, neglected, innocent little ones, such as I was once, who every day perish of want, or live—oh, mother, to grow up in ignorance, vice and misery, to fill the prisons or to freight the gallows. Sweet mother! you are very rich and powerful; save the children, for my sake, and I shall not have suffered and died in vain!" he said, and his brow grew radiant as the face of an angel.

The doctor came quietly to lead the lady away. The interview, he whispered, had been too long already.

She stooped and kissed her boy's bright brow again and again, and then she went away.

The doctor came back to the bedside of his patient.

(To be Continued.)

"Hoist With His Own Petard."

The one sort of metaphor that ought not to get mixed in a history of the war is a military metaphor. However, when histories of the war begin to appear a fortnight after the war begins either the writer or the printer has to set down much in haste. That no doubt explains why we read in one of these headlong histories that Germany at a certain point of her diplomatic career, "found herself hoisted on her own petard." The writer (or printer) must have thought that a petard was a sort of elevator. Shakespeare, who coined the immortal phrase, was amused by the idea of the military engineer, "hoist with his own petard"—that is, blown up with his own bomb. A petard was a sort of bomb used for such work as blowing in gates or doors.

* * *

At Boston, five thousand unemployed men and women stormed the stage entrance of a theatre in answer to advertisements calling for 100 men and a few women to act as "supers." During the rush two of the men fainted from exhaustion. Coats were torn, hats were broken under foot and the police had to be called to stop the confusion when the stage door was opened. The hundred or more women had kept apart from the men and were not in the rush.

Justice of Peace Praises Dr. Chase's Ointment

After Nine Years of Agony He Escaped an Operation by Using This Great Healing Agent.

As a means of healing sores and wounds that defy ordinary treatment Dr. Chase's Ointment has long stood supreme. It is known far and wide as a positive cure for eczema and piles. Whatever uncertainty there may be about the results obtained by the use of medicines taken internally there can be no question of the healing of the skin when Dr. Chase's Ointment is applied.

MR. HEATH.

You can actually see with your own eyes just what takes place. The sore parts are cleansed, and gradually the new skin is formed and the sore becomes smaller and smaller, until it finally disappears. It is often wonderful the results which are accomplished in a single night by the use of this great healing ointment.

Mr. N. A. Heath, J.P., Fitch Bay, Que., writes:—"Nine years ago I was taken with an abcess, and cannot begin to describe what I have suffered as a result. I was examined by two doctors, both of whom said I would have to undergo an operation to be cured. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment, it has rendered an operation unnecessary, and has completely cured me. I cannot say enough in praise of this wonderful ointment which cured me after nine years of agony."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

TOUCHES THE STATES.

(Buffalo News.)

When President Wilson says "Let us go our usual way; the war does not touch us," he confesses astigmatism.

The war is touching us.

There is scarce a way which we may turn that does not reflect a sinister reminder of what is going on beyond seas.

Perhaps it is because President Wilson does not mingle like the ordinary citizen with the people of every day. He would then see the countless abrasions war is making on our social body.

Scanning the bulletin board in front of the News building, almost any hour of almost any day, may be seen a man who wears the Victoria Cross, pinned on his breast years ago by his beloved Kitchener. The vision of three sons in the trenches gives the bulletin a strange fascination for him.

The front window of a Main street cafeteria is "Tipperary" for some sturdy chap at the far-off front. After the hurry of the noon hour an Irish girl looks out over the skyline and speeds her hopes off yonder—somewhere—with the same uncertainty he raises his rifle and sends a bullet over the treetops—somewhere.

Down in the Italian section the reservists gather nightly, to discuss the prospects of being called and pledge their king, patriots all of them.

In the clubs the manufacturers gather and compare "war orders" and speculate on the end of the conflict that has brought ruin or fortune to them.

Among the Germans the postman goes, leaving good tidings here and saddened hearts yonder. There is sorrow for a spell, an old photograph of the youngest brother is brought from the treasure chest, there is a dwelling with old memories and an offering to the Motherland, and things go on not quite as they were before.

Yes, Mr. Wilson, the war does come close to us. It touches every side of our many-sided lives, every day.

Avoid Harsh Pills! Doctors Condemn Them

Most Pills unfortunately are harsh and drastic; they cause inflammation and great discomfort. Rather like nature is the way a pill should act, mildly, but effectively. Science has established nothing more satisfactory as a family pill than the old reliable pills of Dr. Hamilton, which for forty years have had a premier place in America. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are very mild and can be effectively used by the aged, by children, and indeed by men and women of all ages. No stomach or bowel medicine is more reliable. No remedy for indigestion, headache or biliousness is so effective, so mild, so certain to quickly cure as a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

The Rosses of Cocos Island.

In 1910 the Cocos Islands contained nearly 1,000 inhabitants, representing a wide variety of races—Malays, Chinese, Negroes, Hindus, East Indians and Papuans. Each successive ruler of the islands has married a Malay wife, so Sydney Ross, the present King, is only one-quarter white. Like his predecessors, however, he is a staunch Presbyterian, and in spite of the fact that most of his subjects are Moslems, the Ross influence has been so great that polygamy is unknown among them.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

KEEP BUSY!

(Brantford Expositor)

The present is a time for exercising optimism and a spirit of mutual helpfulness in order to keep as many men employed as possible. It is a far better that the helping hand over the present industrial stringency should come in this form than in that of charity, and that citizens generally should pursue, in a reasonable way, a policy of liberality rather than of retrenchment at this time.

TYPHOID SERUM'S WORK.

(Buffalo News.)

Not so many years ago typhoid fever was the great foe of the U. S. medical corps. It penned the saddest chapter of the Spanish American war. The years of peace that followed averaged from 500 to 1,000 cases of typhoid through the army numbered less than 65,000 men.

For the past three years typhoid has literally been wiped from the list of possible diseases. Last year, in the entire army, there was but one case of typhoid, that of a recruit who, beyond question, contracted typhoid before entering the service. Nothing remains to be learned of the serum except the length of time it establishes immunity.

In view of this remarkable record it is singular that any person should oppose its use or be indifferent to its benefits.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine in the world for little ones. They are absolutely safe and never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. D. S. Bernhardt, Port Dalhousie, Ont., writes: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

USES OF THE LEMON.

A little lemon juice added to the pastry crust will make it much lighter.

* * * *

To clean brass that is very discolored, rub well with lemon; then clean with metal polish. This applies especially to gas brackets that are burnt.

* * * *

An excellent health rule for bright eyes and a clear skin is to take the juice of a lemon in a glass of water, with a dash of salt added. This gets directly on the liver, which has more to do with good looks than most of us imagine.

What Bobwhite Eats.

Fifteen per cent of the food of the bobwhite is composed of insects, including several of the most serious pests of agriculture. Half of its food consists of weed seeds, one-fourth of grain, and about one-sixteenth of wild fruits. Taken in all the bobwhite is very useful to the farmer, and while it may not be necessary to remove it from the list of game birds every farmer should see that his own farm is not depleted by sportsmen.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR makes the corns go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-day.

The Source.

"From where do cows get their milk?"
The little girl wished to learn.
"From where do you get your tears,
my dear?"
Her mother asked in turn.
And then with widely opened eyes,
Lifting her childish brows,
"Oh, mother," she asked in quick surprise,
"Do they have to spank the cows?"
—Harvard Lampoon.

Beautiful Walls For Your Home Sanitary, Fire-Proof, Inexpensive

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials. 9

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED
Manufacturers
King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO 797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

Wills Soul to Creator.

Like the late J. Pierpont Morgan, when Calvin W. Hunnicutt, a wealthy Atlanta citizen, came to draw his will he recognized in the preamble the merit of the atonement of Christ. Mr. Hunnicutt died recently at the age of 82 and his will was offered for probate recently. The preamble says:

"I, Calvin W. Hunnicutt, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby declaring my trust in the merit of the atoning blood of the Lord Jesus Christ for the salvation of my soul, which I commit to the God who gave it."

The Hunnicutt estate, valued at a million or more, will be shared equally by five heirs.

CHEESE SAUCE ON TOAST.

2 level tablespoons butter.
2 level tablespoons flour.
⅓ level teaspoon salt.
Speck pepper.
1 cup milk.
1-3 cup grated cheese.

Melt butter, add flour, stir until perfectly smooth, stir in the milk, and cook stirring constantly until it boils, add salt, pepper and cheese, stir until cheese melts; serve on pieces of toast or wafers.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK

INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists. Goshen, Ind. U.S.A.

POTATOES AS FOOD.

At First Only the Seed of the Tubers Was Thought Fit to Eat.

When potatoes were first used for food it was the "seed" or "apple" that was used, and it was some time before the tuber was found to be the most delicious food. Up to the end of the seventeenth century the potato was out of the reach of people with modern incomes. It is recorded that in 1662 potatoes were sold at one shilling (25 cents) a pound in London markets, but the sale was small because so many people believed that the potato caused leprosy and fever. Others declared that they were endangering their souls if they ate the potato, since the tuber was not mentioned in the Bible.

The late Duke of Argyle in history of Scotland says that little or nothing was known of the potato in Scotland until long past the middle of the eighteenth century. The Duchess of Buccleuch, in her "Household Book" for the year 1701, speaks of the potato as "an esculent of great rarity."

Hugh Miller in his "Schools and Schoolmasters," says that his maternal grandfather about the year 1740 used to bring home in his pocket some three or four potatoes as great rarities grown by the gentry, for he was a friend of the head gardener at Balnagown castle. Thomas Carlyle tells us that his father got possession of four potatoes and knew so little about them that he hid them away for a possible time of want and the potatoes were saved to be eaten Hallowe'en. There is no doubt that the Irish were the first people to recognize the value of the potato as a staple article of food.—Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly,
J. B. LIVESQUE,
St. Joseph, P. O., 18th Aug., 1900.

SLUMS AND THEIR EVILS.

(Montreal Star.)

As the years go by students of municipal economy are devoting greater thought to the problem of improving housing conditions. It is very clearly realized now that a man's dwelling exerts a marked influence on his life and character; more especially is this true in the case of women and children.

Bad housing conditions affect health, lower vitality, and slowly undermine hopes and ambitions for better things. An unsanitary house is a standing invitation to disease. Scientists have demonstrated that a germ of pulmonary tuberculosis can live for years in an ill-ventilated, dark and noxious room. The bacillus of typhoid may not only be conveyed through the water or the milk but it may also be carried by flies and vermin, from the filth from which it is deposited to the food of adjacent tenements. The tenement houses with their halls, stairs and closets, shared by many families, become a fruitful source of contagious diseases.

Prove it Yourself!

I will send you absolutely FREE a "1900" GRAVITY WASHER for 30 days FREE TRIAL

You don't pay a cent—I even pay the freight.

Everybody who has used this Washer says it is the "best ever."

Write me to-day personally for booklet and particulars.

A. B. MORRIS, MANAGER, '1900' WASHER CO.
357 YONGE STREET
TORONTO, CANADA
FACTORY: 79-81 PORTLAND STREET

If you have electric light, ask me about my "1900" Electric Washer and Wringer outfit.

CANADIAN SILVER COINS.

(Detroit Free Press)

The trouble with this Canadian silver is twofold. It is often worn and defaced, so that it is difficult to pass along and becomes a genuine nuisance to its unlucky possessor. And even new coins from the Dominion are practically valueless if they are carried 50 miles or more away from the boundary, because people will not take them at all except in the territory near their place of origin.

There is nothing derogatory to Canada in the effort to keep its money out of circulation on this side of the international line. If each country would trade off with the other the alien money, bills and coins that its people are passing from hand to hand, the resulting total of currency would probably be unaffected on both sides and everybody would be better satisfied. We can each take our own and have enough for all purposes.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Wellington's Reticence.

Wellington's reticence once drew a protest from Lord Uxbridge, the brilliant cavalry leader, who lost a leg at Waterloo and became Marquis of Anglesey. On the eve of the great battle Uxbridge, although next to Wellington in command, knew nothing of his chief's plans for the morrow's battle. With trepidations he approached the Duke. If Wellington were killed Uxbridge would become commander-in-chief. What was the plan? The duke listened patiently. "Tell me, Uxbridge, who will attack the first to-morrow—I or Bonaparte?" "Undoubtedly Bonaparte." "Well, Bonaparte hasn't given me any idea of his projects, and as my plans depend upon his plans, how can you expect me to tell you mine?" Uxbridge bowed, and was about to retire, when the duke added in the friendliest way: "There's one thing certain, Uxbridge, whatever happens, you and I will do our duty."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Alleged Scottish Kings.

Jests innumerable have been showered upon the hundred portraits of alleged Scottish kings, with a strong family likeness, especially about the nose, which adorn Holyrood—kings, as Scott says, "who, if they ever flourished at all, lived several hundred years before the invention of painting in oil colors." The late Mr. W. C. Hazlitt, recalls the London Chronicle, had a story of a visitor who gravely inquired of the old woman who showed him over the palace, "Did you do these?" She shook her head as gravely, and he added, "You might have done better."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

"CRIMINALS IN THE MAKING."

(Chicago Tribune)

The capture and confession of the boy "auto bandits," whose sensational exploits the other day amazed the city, furnish another illustration—if one be needed—of the tragic truth that, in the words quoted in these columns not long since from a report by Prof. Gault of the Northwestern university, juvenile delinquents and street idlers and loafers are "criminals in the making." What a simple and familiar story, after all! Poolroom talk, vicious surroundings, a chance remark by a professional offender, ungratified instinct for sport and excitement, misdirected animal spirits, and a bunch of boys became a clique of bandits.

ISSUE NO. 12, 1915.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAND IN PARCELS from one to twenty acres, located near Hamilton along the Bay and Lake Shores on Toronto to Hamilton permanent highway. This is selected land, delightfully located, being very desirable for gentlemen who desire a country residence along with garden and fruit culture. W. D. Flatt, Room 15, Federal Life Building, Hamilton.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES GARDEN and fruit farm. Box 75, St. George, Ont.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK AND Grain Farm in Oxford County; 233 acres; clay; brick house; basement barns 96 x 40; cement silo and hog pens; near towns, villages, depots, schools, churches, creameries, condensers (Borden's); hydro power, telephone and rural mail installed. Write for printed description, and price. J. J. McNally, Otterville, Ont., R.R. No. 1.

DOES $1.50 WHEAT MAKE SASKATCHEWAN farm lands look good to you? If so, inquire about our limited number of improved farms acquired from loan companies at prices away below their actual value; money loaned on improved farms, first mortgage security, good rates of interest; references, Quebec Bank. J. W. Cadwell & Co., Box 1217, Saskatchewan.

IMPROVED HALF-SECTION IN South Central Alberta. Over half under plow, most of balance tillable, good frame house, other buildings, fenced and cross fenced, splendid well and abundance of spring water. Only part cash necessary. El. Schwartz, 266 Clemmer, Dayton, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL quarters, half, and full sections, of good farm land, close up to Railway Stations, in the Vermilion-Mannville District, in Central Alberta; one dollar per acre, cash required; interest only November first next, balance on easy terms 6 per cent; best district in Alberta for mixed grain and stock raising. Wilder Smith & Phelps, 11 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—201 ACRES, 9-ROOM house other buildings; fruit and some timber; 4 miles of station. Price $6,000; $2,000 cash. Two farms adjoining; 200 acres, with buildings, fine land, nicely located; 4 to 5 miles of station; few minutes' walk of Canning Factory and Store. Price for both $10,000; $4,000 cash. Fine climate, mild, short winters. Catalogue free. J. R. McGonigal & Son, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—157 ACRES GOOD GRAIN and stock farm; 120 acres under cultivation; 13 acres in fall wheat; 40 acres fall plowing done, balance in meadow and pasture; also good sugar bush. This farm has never been rented. For price and terms, C. J. Martin & Co., Federal Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS from one to twenty-five acres. Lake Shore properties near Burlington and Hamilton, with Hamilton market, the best in America. These locations are convenient to schools, churches, near proposed Toronto-Hamilton concrete highway; are exceptionally good and worth investigation. R. M. Hoose, 2 1-2 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—FARM, ANY SIZE, FROM 50 acres up, near Thorold, Merritton and St. Catharines. Fruit farms with fruit for $400 per acre. See my farms before buying elsewhere. J. D. Hilts, Merritton, Ont. Box 152. Phone 657 L.

FOR SALE—37 1-2 acres near Niagara on main road and close to Trolley and Canning factory, choice sandy fruit land. A bargain at $7,500 for quick sale. $3,550 down will purchase this excellent property. For particulars write Melvin Gayman, Limited, Investment Brokers, St. Catharines, Ont.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARM, 415 ACRES, half intervale, hay, 40 tons. Bearing orchard, good house, 3 barns, railway station 5 1-2 miles, other conveniences near. $1,650, $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue. 150 other farms. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAWBERRIES, 50 varieties; Raspberries, 15 varieties; Seed Potatoes, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue.
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM
H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

For No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties, matured and cured for seed purposes on cob or shelled. Apply, to EDWARD P. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

SEED CORN

Prize-winning Wisconsin No. 7; the best for the silo. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 2.

MURDERERS IN COMFORT.

(Buffalo News.)

There are few things that tend more to exasperate citizens struggling hard to make a living, than to see an array of murderers supported for life in warmth and comfort, deprived, it is true, of their liberty though that may be regarded as precious to the honest and the industrious citizen, it counts for little with the hardened soul that takes the life of another while in the pursuit of crime, especially as it means only a few years of restraint as a rule.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Function of Literature.

"A book," said Dr. Johnson, "should show one either how to enjoy life or to endure it." Was ever function of literature expressed more pungently or justly? Any man who enjoys or endures has a right to speak if he can. If he can't help others to enjoy or endure he has a right to speak, if he doubts as to his part in life, while if he cannot ecstatically enjoy he can at least good humoredly endure.—A. C. Benson in Century Magazine.

FACTORY CLEARANCE SALE

ROOFING

For Repairs or New Roofs.

85c Per Roll 108 Sq. Feet Complete with nails and cement. Freight Paid.

ASPHALT FELT ROOFING
100 per cent. Saturation.
Contains no Tar or Paper
Lowest price for Pure Asphalt Roofing ever offered in Canada.
Send for Free Sample

The Halliday Company, Ltd.
Factory Distributors.
HAMILTON, CANADA.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1915.

AN ELECTION COMING.

All signs point to a Dominion election some time this year. Tory candidates are in the field in most of the constituencies. Tory campaign literature is being "franked" through the post office all over the country, arrangements are talked of whereby the men at the front can record their votes, and it is now said that the coming British Columbia elections are being held as a feeler as to the feeling in the country. Perhaps a strong reason for the holding of an election this year is the fear that the longer it is put off the more dissatisfied the people will become with the "frightfulness" of the Government in regard to the public expenditure. When the people begin to realize that the increased taxes are not to be used for paying the war expenses, rather to pay for a "dead horse," and when they know that all this huge expense of war is to be hung up as a debt [illegible] heads they will not feel so [illegible] to the Government. [illegible] have still fond recollec[illegible] good times they had un[illegible] Wilfrid Laurier, and they, no [illegible] sigh for their return.

◆

ANOTHER GERMAN PLOT.

The joint resolution passed by both Houses of Congress enlarging the powers of President Wilson to deal with vessels suspected of violating United States neutrality by making the ports of the United States bases of naval operations, authorizes the refusal of clearance except under heavy bonds to American ships suspected of loading men or supplies for belligerent warships, and for the internment of foreign merchantmen engaging in such traffic, and would impose heavy penalties for violations. The need for this new law would not have been apparent had it not been for disclosures made before a grand jury in New York in regard to supplying German cruisers by means of vessels that sailed from United States ports. It is now believed that the German squadron defeated by Admiral Sturdee was kept supplied with necessaries by vessels from United States ports. Since then the false passport exposures has led to the discovery that German officers now in the States are fitting out the faster German merchant vessels now interned in New York harbor, with the purpose of turning them into armed vessels and then dashing out of New York some favorable night. The story goes that these vessels will prey upon British shipping. The new power given the President will enable him to put a stop to this sinister plot of the Germans.

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SECOURS NATIONAL.

The claims of Belgium upon the sympathy and help of the Canadian people have been made well known all over the Dominion, and much help has been extended that unhappy country. Less has been heard about the plight of northern France, which the Germans have devastated, depopulated their towns, cities and factories, and overrun the country, ravishing their women and murdering innocent people. But the cry of distress has at last reached Canada, and something is being done in the way of helping them. The Ontario Branch of the "Secours National" has been organized [illegible] Toronto, under the patronage of the Duke of Connaught, the honorary president being His Honor Lieut.-Governor John S. Hendrie. An appeal has been sent out, in which it is stated that

It must be remembered that a territory in France more than double that of the whole area of Belgium has been devastated. There are today eleven million refugees in France, composed of those who have fled from the devastated districts of France and Belgium, to which must be added many thousands from Alsace and Lorraine.

What does this mean? It means that a population greater by half as much again as that of the whole of Canada is in sore need. Practically every able-bodied man is under arms. What does this mean? It means that her industries and agricultural pursuits are paralyzed.

It must also be borne in mind that the northern part of France is a densely populated region, and that this section is largely in ruins. When we pause to consider this appalling condition of affairs, and remember that added to this heavy burden is the strain of having huge armies on her territory, with the consequent derangement of trade conditions, we should be moved to immediate action.

Belgium was really Britain's first line of defence; France is her second.

The object of this organization is to give immediate relief to those who need food, clothing, money or shelter, and to furnish hospital supplies where needed. Money and clothing are given to those who have fled from the devastated districts. Agents visit the war zone to prevent black misery for those who have been unable to escape from the scene of conflict, and are forced to remain near their ruined homes. No request has come for aid from the French people. The organization is entirely voluntary and aims to be a tangible expression of Canadian appreciation for the heroic conduct of our great ally. Through the courtesy of Mr. Stephen Haas and the directors of the Union Bank, the committee of the Secours National have [illegible]tained quarters at 51 King street [illegible]t, Toronto, and will [illegible] receive any [illegible] be sent. The following articles are most urgently in demand. Blankets, woollen yarn, materials of all kinds, cloth, serge, flannel, cotton, underclothing, hosiery, shoes for men, women, children and babies, clothing of all kinds for men, women, boys, girls and babies. Worn articles, in good condition, are as acceptable as new ones. Donations of money may be sent to the honorary treasurer, Mr. W. R. Johnston, corner Front and York streets. Contributions or donations of money should be clearly marked "For the Secours National." All correspondence should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. John M. Lyle, 51 King street west, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The Austrian "Red Book" is well named.

◆

Then the Kaiser can't signal to the Sultan, "Hold the forts, for I am coming."

◆

Neutral nations will please take notice that there is no peace party in Canada.

◆

Some of the boots made for the first contingent were so bad that they were burned. That was one way of getting rid of the evidence.

◆

In increasing the British preference Canada is fighting the old country commercially while it is fighting the Germans in the trenches.

◆

German spies will be pleased to learn that Carl Ruerode, indicted in connection with the German passport frauds, got three years in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

◆

Sam Hughes threatened to have shot those responsible for giving our soldiers shoddy boots. We would not go as far as that, but somebody should go to jail.

◆

The German reservists who tried to get home from the States on forged passports and were fined $200 each should come over here and join one of our concentration camps.

◆

The Liberals are with much unanimity denouncing the decrease in the British preference. Borrowing money from Britain and at the same time stabbing her in the back is not regarded with favor by the Liberal party.

◆

Lloyd-George says that the war is being won in the workshops of Britain as well as in the trenches. He has therefore, as it were, mobilized all the British machine shops and put them under the control of the Government. No loafing allowed.

◆

Germany probably regrets that General Von Hindenburg isn't twins.—Detroit Free Press.

Gen. Von Hindenburg is no nearer Warsaw than he was at the beginning of the war. His successes have been followed by retreats. He has sacrificed thousands of men's lives and has nothing to show for the loss.

◆

The annual report of the New York compensation commission shows that the average award paid to workmen during the first year under the new law was about [illegible]. The high cost of insurance is said to be the most discouraging feature in the working of the new law. The results of the Ontario law will be looked forward to with interest.

◆

There is little or nothing to which exception can reasonably be taken in all that and "there can be no quarrel with its (Germany's) statement that enemy merchant vessels should not be armed and should abstain from resisting search, alike because the law of nations prohibits such conduct and because armed resistance would render it impracticable for submarines to proceed as international law requires.—Philadelphia Record.

But "enemy" merchant ships were not armed and did not resist arrest until Germany began to sink them and drown their crews without warning.

◆

There has been much activity of late in the open spaces around London where military motor squadrons have been practising manoeuvres. Each squadron is complete in itself, and consists of a large armored car having a Maxim quick-firing gun mounted in a revolving turret. A second car carries a 1 or 2 pound gun. For these there are two supply cars; and the squadron also includes a red cross car. These combinations are so complete and mobile that they have been found extremely valuable, especially in the skirmishes that so frequently take place in villages. A few of these would be very handy at the front just now.

◆

The Ash on the Cigar.

Young men, very young men, in their earlier smoking days like to keep the ash on a cigar as long as it will stay. Somebody has told them that it is a mark of a good cigar for it to have an ash that does not crumble and fall off; it is at least true that a long ash marks a cigar as one with a long filler.

As he grows older the young man comes to be a smoker of another sort. He flicks the ashes off his cigar jauntily. Then as he grows older still he may come to be so engrossed with other things as he smokes that he lets the ashes accumulate, to drop maybe on his garments and cover them with ashes.

Still later in life the grown, mature man is likely to knock the ash off his cigar at frequent intervals, to keep it down short. He smokes in a business way, he doesn't want the ashes scattered over him. But as he grows older yet, when he comes to be an oldish man, he may come again as he smokes to keep the ash on a cigar as long as he can.

You may see an old man smoking a cigar thus, holding it carefully and smoking slowly and contemplatively, looking at the ash occasionally and clearly interested in seeing it grow, just as he did when he was young. Why he does so now is uncertain, but perhaps it is because it brings back memories of his youth.

A Public Idol

But, as Paris receded further and further behind him, and the sea drew nearer, and the shores of the country which held Isabel Bretherton, it was but natural that even the grip upon him of this terrible and startling calamity should relax a little, and that he should realize himself as a man seeking the adored woman, his veins still beating with the currents of youth, and the great unguessed future still before him. He had left Marie in the grave, and his life would bear the scar of that loss forever. But Isabel Bretherton was still among the living, the warm, the beautiful, and every mile brought him nearer to the electric joy of her presence. He took a sad strange pleasure in making the contrast between the one picture and the other as vivid as possible. Death and silence on the one side—oh how true and how irreparable! But on the other, he forced on his imagination till it grew for him an image of youth and beauty so glowing that it almost charmed the sting out of his grief. The English paper which he succeeded in getting at Calais contained the announcement: "Miss Bretherton has, we are glad to say, completely recovered from the effects of the fainting fit which so much alarmed the audience at the Calliope last week. She was able to play 'Elvira' as usual last night, and was greeted by a large and sympathetic house." He read it, and turned the page hastily, as if what the paragraph suggested was wholly distasteful to him. He refused altogether to think of her as weak or suffering; he shrunk from his own past misgivings, his own prophecies about her. The world would be a mere dark prison-house if her bright beauty were over-clouded! She was not made for death, and she should stand to him as the image of all that escapes and resists and defies that tyrant of our years, and pain, his instrument and herald.

He reached London, in the midst of a rainy fog. The endless lines of streets stretched before him in the dreary December morning like so many roads into the nether regions, the gas lamps scattered an unreasonable light through the rain and fog. It was the quintessence of murky, cheerless winter.

He reached his own rooms, and found his man up and waiting for him, and a meal ready. It was but three days since he had been last there, the open telegram was still lying on the table. One of his first actions was to put it hastily out of sight. Over his breakfast he planned his embassy to Miss Bretherton. The best time to find her alone, he imagined, would be about midday, and in the interval he would put his books and papers to right. They lay scattered about—books, proofs, and manuscripts. As his orderly hands went to work upon them, he was conscious that he had never been so remote from all that they represented. But his nature was faithful and tenacious, and under the outward sense of detachment there was an inward promise of return. "I will come back to you," seemed to be the cry of his thought. "You shall be my only friends. But first I must see her and all my heart is hers."

The morning dragged away and at half-past eleven he went out, carrying the little case with him. As he stood outside the Bayswater house, in which she had settled for the winter, he realized that he had never yet been under her roof, never yet seen her at home. It was his own fault. She had asked him, in her gracious way, on the first night of "Elvira," to come and see her. But instead of doing so, he had buried himself in his Surrey lodging, striving to bring the sober and austere influences of the country to bear upon the feverish indecision of his mood. Perhaps his disappearance and silence had wounded her; after all, he knew that he had some place in her thoughts.

The servant who opened the door murmured in his request, to see Miss Bretherton: "The doctor says, sir, that at home she must keep quiet; she has not seen any visitors just lately." But Kendal persisted, and his card taken in, while he waited result. The servant hurried along the ground-floor passage, knocked at the door at the further end, went in for a moment and came out beckoning to him. He obeyed with a beating heart and she came toward the door for him.

Inside stood Isabel Bretherton with eager surprise and pleasure in her whole attitude. She had just risen from her chair, and was coming forward; a soft white cashmere shawl hung around her; her dress of some dark rich stuff, fell with its flowing stately lines, peculiar to it; her face was slightly flushed, and the brilliancy of her color, of her hair, of her exhaustion. His black eyes seemed to Kendal to take all the chill and gloom out of the winter air. She held some loose sheets of a new play in her hand, and the rest lay piled beside her on a little table.

"How kind of you, Mr. Kendal!" she said, advancing with her quick, impulsive step toward him. "I thought you had forgotten me, and I have been wanting your advice so badly! I have just been complaining of you a little in a letter to Madame de Chateauvieux! She——"

Then she suddenly stopped, checked and startled by his face. He was always colorless and thin, but the two nights he had just passed through had given him an expression of haggard exhaustion. His black eyes seemed to have lost the keenness which was so remarkable in them, and his prematurely gray hair gave him almost a look of age in spite of the lightness and pliancy of the figure.

He came forward and took her hand nervously and closely in his own.

"I have come to bring you sad news," he said gently, and seeking anxiously word by word how he might soften what, after all, could not be softened. "M. de Chateauvieux sent me to you at once, that you should not hear it in any other way. But it must be a shock to you—for you loved her."

"Oh!" she cried, interrupting him, speaking in short, gasping words, and answering not so much his words as his look. "She is ill—she is dead—something has happened?"

"I was summoned on Wednesday," said Kendal, helpless after all in the grip of the truth which would not be managed or controlled. "When I got there she had been two days ill, and there was no hope."

He paused: her eyes of agonized questioning implored him to go on. "I was with her six hours—after I came, she had no pain—it was quite peaceful, and—she died in the evening."

She had been watching him open-eyed, every vestige of color fading from cheek and lip. When he stopped, she gave a little cry. He let go her hand, and she sank into a chair near, so white and breathless that he was alarmed.

"Shall I get you water—shall I ring?" he asked, after a moment or two, bending over her.

"No," she whispered with difficulty; "let me alone—just for a minute."

He left her side, and stood leaning against the mantelpiece, waiting anxiously. She struggled against the physical oppression which had seized upon her, and fought it down bravely, but he noticed with a pang now that the flesh was gone, that she looked fragile and worn, and, as his thought went back for a moment to the Surrey Sundays and her young rounded beauty among the spring green, he could have cried out in useless rebellion against the unyielding physical conditions which press upon and imprison the flame of life.

At last the faintness passed off, and she sat up; her hands clasped round her knees, and the tears running fast over her cheeks. Her grief was like herself, frank, simple, expressive.

"Will you tell me more about it? Oh, I cannot believe it! Why, only last week when I was ill she talked of coming to me! I had just been writing to her—there is my letter. I feel as if I could not bear it; she was a mother to me in Paris. Oh, if I could have seen her!"

"You were one of the chief thoughts at the last," said Kendal, much moved. And he went on to tell her the story of Marie's dying hours, describing that gentle withdrawal from life with a manly tenderness of feeling and a quick memory for all that could soften the impression of it to the listener. And then he brought out the miniature and gave it to her, and she accepted it with a fresh burst of sorrow, putting it to her lips, studying it, and weeping over it, with an absolute abandonment and self-abandonment which was lovely because it was true.

"Oh, poor M. de Chateauvieux!" she cried, after a long pause, looking up to him. "How will he live without her? He will feel himself so forsaken!"

"Yes," said Kendal huskily, "he will be very lonely, but—one must learn to bear it."

She gazed at him with quick, startled sympathy, and all her womanly nature seemed to rise into her upturned face and yearning eyes. It was as though her attention had been specially recalled to him as though his particular loss and sorrow were brusquely brought home to her. And then she was struck by the strangeness and unexpectedness of such a meeting between them. He had been to her a judge, an authority, an embodied standard. His high-mindedness had won her confidence; his affection for his sister had touched and charmed her. But she had never been conscious of any intimacy with him. Still less had she ever dreamed of sharing a common grief with him, of weeping at his side. And the contrast between her old relation with him and this new solemn experience, rushing in upon her, filled her with emotion. The memory of the Nuneham day woke her nature and his, of her overwhelming sense of the intellectual difference between them, and then of the thrill which his verdict upon "Elvira" had stirred in her. The relation which she had regarded as a mere intellectual and friendly one but which had been far more real and important to her than even she herself had ever guessed, seemed to have transformed itself once he had entered the room into something close and personal. His last words had called up in her a glimpse, sudden, of the man's inmost nature as it was, beneath the polished scholarly surface. They had appealed to her on the simplest, commonest human ground; she felt them impulsively as a call from him to her, and her own heart overflowed.

She rose and went near to him, bending toward him like a spirit of healing, her whole soul in his eyes. "Oh, I am so sorry for you!" she exclaimed, and again the quick tears dropped. "I know it is no common loss to you. You were so much more to each other than brother and sister often are. It is terrible for you."

His whole man was stirred by her pity, by the eager, tremulousness of her sympathy.

"Say it again!" he murmured as their eyes met; "say it again. It is so sweet from you."

There was a long pause; she stood as if fascinated, her hands falling slowly beside her. Her gaze wavered till the eyelids fell, and she stood absolutely motionless, the tears still on her cheek. The strange intoxicating force of feeling, set in motion by sorrow and pity, and the unsuspected influence of his love was sweeping them out into deep waters. She could hardly breathe, but as he watched her all the manhood in him rose, and from the midst of grief put forward an imperious claim to the beloved and beautiful woman before him. He came forward, took the cold, unresisting hands.

"Your pity is heavenly," he said brokenly; "but give me more, give me more! I want your love!"

and, bending before her, pressed them to his lips, while her bewildered eyes looked down upon him.

She gave a little start and cry, and, drawing away her hands from him, sank back on her chair. Her thoughts went flying back to the past—to the stretches of Surrey common, to the Nuneham woods, and all she had ever seen or imagined of his feelings toward her, she had never, never suspected him of loving her. She had sent him her friendly messages from Venice in the simplest good faith; she had relished his sister's praises of him without a moment's self-consciousness. His approval of her play in "Elvira" had given her the same frank pleasure that a master's good word gives to a pupil—and all the time he had loved her—loved her! How strange! how incredible!

Kendal followed, bent over her, listened, but no word came. She was, indeed, too bewildered and overwhelmed to speak. The old bitter fear and certainty began to assert itself against the overmastering impulse which had led him on.

"I have startled you—shocked you!" he cried. "I ought not to have spoken—and at such a time. It was your pity overcame me—your sweet womanly kindness. I have loved you, I think, ever since the first evening after the 'White Lady.' At least, when I look back upon my feeling, I see that it was love; but I would not acknowledge it. I fought against it. It seemed to me that you would never forget that I had been harsh, that I had behaved rather like an enemy than a friend. But you did forget—you showed me how noble a woman could be, and every day after we parted in July I loved you more. I thought of you all the summer when I was buried in the country; my days and nights were full of you. Then when your great success came it was base of me, but all the time while I was sending my congratulations to you through my sister at Venice, I was really feeling that there was no more hope for me, and that some cruel force was carrying you away from me. Then came 'Elvira' and I seemed to give you up forever."

Her hands dropped from her face, and her great hazel eyes were fixed upon him with that intent look he remembered long ago when she had asked him for the "truth" about herself and her position. But there was no pain in it now; nothing but wonder and a sweet moved questioning.

"Why?" The word was just breathed through her parted lips.

Kendal heard it with a start—the little sound loosed his speech and made him eloquent.

"Why? Because I thought you must inevitably be absorbed, swallowed up by the great new future before you; because my own life looked so gray and dull beside yours. I felt it impossible you should stoop from your height to love me, to yield your bright self to me, to give me heart for heart. So I went away that I might not trouble you. And then" his voice sank lower still "came the summons to Paris and Marie on her death-bed tried to make me hope. And just now your pity drew the heart out of my lips. Let me hope you forgive me."

Every word had reached its mark. She had realized at last something of the depth, the tenacity, the rich illimitable promise of the passion which she had roused. The tenderness of Marie seemed to encompass them, and a sacred pathetic sense of death and loss drew them together. Her respect, her reverence, her interest had been yielded long ago; did this troubled yearning within mean something more, something infinitely greater?

She raised herself suddenly, and, as he knelt beside her, he felt her warm breath on his cheek and a tear dropped on to his hands, which her own were blindly and timidly seeking.

"Oh!" she whispered, or rather sobbed, "I never dreamed of it. I never thought of anything like this. But do not leave me again, I could not bear it."

Kendal bowed his head upon the hands nestling in his, and it seemed to him as if life and time were suspended, as if he and she were standing within the "wind-warm space" of love, while death and sorrow and parting—three grave and tender angels of benediction kept watch and ward without.

The End.

◆

FIRST PAPERMAKERS.

An Interesting Study of the Hornets and Their Habits.

A school teacher at Huntington, Pennsylvania, wrote to Professor H. A. Surface, State Zoologist, Harrisburg, and asked "What becomes of the hornets in the fall and how are they resurrected in the spring?" To this interesting enquiry Professor Surface replied in a manner that throws considerable light on the habits and value of these common insects. His reply was as follows:

"Hornets are unusually interesting insects. In the first place they were first and original paper makers. Over 50 years ago a prominent entomologist wrote that if we knew how to make paper out of wood, as the hornets do, it would be of great service to mankind. The process has been discovered and his prophecy fulfilled.

Perhaps few things contribute more to the welfare of mankind than wood paper which is now in general use. By examining nests of hornets carefully the amount of wood pulp that is chewed up and carried at one time to make a layer of paper can be observed, as it is taken from different kinds of wood and consequently is of different color in the nests.

"The life history of the hornets of which you make particular enquiry is as follows: In the fall of the year the workers die and the females, having mated, leave the old paper nests and fly to some protected place such as under loose dry bark of a log, and there remain during the winter.

"In the spring they come forth, fly around, feed on insects, and find a suitable place to start their nest. When they do so by making paper cells or combs of wood paper pulp surrounding them with paper as it is to be observed in the large nests, and placing the eggs in the cells, feeding the young on the chewed-up substance of insects and as soon as the young are able to fly, they in turn commence to capture insects for their own food, and also for the food of the young, which come from later eggs placed in the same and additional cells by the queen. The workers all take part in enlarging the nest and feeding the young and the queen can devote more of her attention to the laying of eggs and building up a strong colony.

"The so-called American or White Faced Hornet is especially an enemy of the house fly, and where its nest occurs near a building, it devotes a great deal of time to destroying these pests. For that reason alone it is worthy of protection and encouragement although it also destroys other [illegible] insects.

"I am aware that it is the custom of many persons to destroy the nests of hornets whenever they see them but this is a mistake. In the economy of nature these creatures are worthy of preservation. The hornet is really a wasp, and there are other species of wasps that are also important [illegible] spiders."

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OUR SYSTEM OF "REFORM."

(London Free Press)

A Toronto magistrate sent a young man to the penitentiary for two years for appropriating an automobile for a night "joy ride." The prisoner had done the thing before.

At long range the punishment does not seem to fit the crime. Two years in the penitentiary at Kingston! Two years in the association of criminals of every class! Two years in which the young man will be known by number and not by name, will see the sun through barred window, will be under the eye of armed guard, will suffer the indignity of close-cropped hair and striped suit.

Besides, doesn't the country take a long chance on the infliction of a sentence like that. Isn't there not a strong likelihood that instead of a sneaky, mischievous young man who goes into the penitentiary will we shall liberate two [illegible] criminal outcast?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. March 28, 1915.

God's Mercies to Disobedient Israel. Review. Nehemiah 9: 26-31.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: God's methods. Place: The land of Canaan. The people observed God's law during Joshua's lifetime and while those were alive who had been associated with him. Afterward they turned to idols. As a punishment for their disobedience the Lord permitted their enemies to gain the advantage over them and oppress them. The Lord heard them when they cried to him and raised up judges to deliver them.

II. Topic: Israel called to freedom. Place: Northern Canaan. Israel fell into sin repeatedly and was oppressed by the people of Mesopotamia, the Moabites and the Canaanites. Sisera and his hosts came against the Israelites in northern Canaan, and the Lord inspired Deborah to undertake the deliverance of her people. She called Barak, the captain of the army of Israel, to take the field. She went with him and defeated the enemy. Sisera was slain.

III. Topic: Oppression for Israel. Place: Plain of Jezreel. Israel had peace for many years after the victory of Deborah and Barak, but later the people sinned again and the host of Midian overran the land, robbing the inhabitants and inciting terror throughout the nation. The people cried to the Lord and he called Gideon to become their judge and deliverer. The Lord gave him unmistakable signs that he had called him.

IV. Topic: Divinely ordained tests. Place: Plain of Jezreel. Gideon was called Baal-fighter, because he tore down the altar of Baal. He called the tribes of Israel to battle, and thirty-two thousand responded. He was divinely directed to apply two tests, which resulted in reducing his army to three hundred men. These, armed with trumpets, pitchers and lamps, put the great Midian army to flight by blowing their trumpets, breaking their pitchers and shouting.

V. Topic: Parenthood. Place: Zorah, Samson's birthplace. The Philistines, who dwelt on the plain along the Mediterranean Sea, troubled Israel greatly after the Israelites again fell into idolatry. The Philistines made trouble especially in the southwestern part of Israel. The Lord promised Manoah and his wife that they should have a son and told them that he should be a Nazarite all his life. The wife of Manoah should refrain from wine or strong drink before the child was born. Samson became a judge in Israel.

VI. Topic: True consecration. Places: Moab; Bethlehem. Elimelech and Naomi and their two sons moved from Bethlehem to Moab on account of famine. The sons married Moabite women, Ruth and Orpah. During the ten years of residence there, Elimelech and the two sons died. Naomi returned to Canaan and tried to have Ruth and Orpah remain in Moab, but Ruth persisted in going with her. She chose God and his people for hers.

VII. Topic: Preparation for success. Place: Shiloh. The Lord promised Hannah, the wife of Elkanah, a son. She said that she would devote him from his early infancy to the Lord. At the age of three or four years she took him to the house of the Lord, there to remain and serve under Eli, the priest and judge. When he was about twelve years old the Lord called him one night and gave him a message for Eli.

Places: Ebenezer; Aphek; Shiloh. There was war between the Israelites and the Philistines. Israel was defeated, and it was decided to bring the ark of the covenant into the camp. This was done and the Philistines defeated Israel again and captured the ark. The sons of Eli were slain in the battle. Eli died when he heard the ark was taken. Though Eli failed in the proper government of his sons, he had a great interest in the welfare of the nation.

IX. Topic: Israel's return to God. Places: Ramah; Mizpeh; Ebenezer. The Philistines had oppressed Israel many times. Samuel had tried to bring about a reformation, and the people were turning toward the Lord. They confessed their sins, gave up their idols and vowed to serve God only. The people gathered at Mizpeh and were sacrificing to God when the Philistines came upon them. The Lord sent a great storm which threw the Philistines into confusion. There was a great victory for Israel. Samuel marked the victory by setting up a stone, calling it Ebenezer, which means, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

X. Topic: National revolution. Place: Ramah. The people of Israel desired a king so as to be like other nations. They were displeased with Samuel's sons whom he had employed to help him in judging Israel. The Lord directed Samuel to anoint Saul to be king of Israel. The Lord told Samuel that the people were turning against himself and not against Samuel in demanding a king. The Lord had a man in readiness on whom he could place the responsibility of kingship.

XI. Topic: Invasion of Israel. Places: Jabesh-Gilead; Gibeah; Bezek; Gilgal. Not all Israel received Saul as king at first. The Ammonites threatened Jabesh-Gilead, and all Israel. When Saul heard it he raised an army of three hundred and thirty thousand men and defeated the Ammonites. Thereupon all Israel was glad to recognize Saul as king. The kingdom was renewed at Gilgal.

XII. Topic: Inspired leadership. Places: Gibeah; Michmash. The Philistines were still troublesome and were encamped at Michmash. Saul had six hundred men at Gibeah. Jonathan, Saul's son, proposed to his armor-bearer that they two go to the stronghold of the Philistines. They scaled the height and slew the guard. The Philistines were put to confusion.

Topic.—Sin in Israel.

I. Caused internal disorganization.

II. Set at naught divine sovereignty.

I. Caused internal disorganization. Nothing is more certain than the fact that God takes into account the record of His people whether good or bad. His watchful care is unceasing. At the beginning of the quarter we have the record of Israel's faithfulness during [illegible]. Under Joshua God's plan for the conquest of Canaan and the peaceful settlement of his people was carefully carried out. The inhabitants of Canaan learned the object of the settlement of the Hebrews in their land. They were made to know that Jehovah was a God of power who fought for His people and against Him there could be no successful warfare. They learned also the weakness of Israel when they lapsed from strict observance of all that God commanded. It is in that weakened state spiritually and morally that we begin to follow their career. Israel was not at first charged with complete rejection of the religion of their father and the worship of Jehovah but of mingling with idolaters in their worship which amounted to the breaking of the first commandment. The various tribes of Israel were stationed in their allotted places in Canaan for the purpose of subduing it and driving out their enemies. As they ventured into forbidden relations with the inhabitants, they involved themselves accordingly and lost the favor of God correspondingly. This led to tribal differences where there was no solidarity in their religious life. When they reached their extremity they called upon God for relief, but with no deep sense of sin. The exceeding mercy and patience of God came to view in repeated seasons of uplift which He sent through the instrumentality of judges by whom he drew Israel into a revived state. In the days of Deborah Israel was woefully disorganized and indifferent to the commission God had given them. Under her ministry a revival began and the enemies of God's children were subdued. At the time when God called Gideon, the people were so far subjected to the heathen that they lived in constant dread of their oppressors. The same sin of idolatry prevailed with no manifest trust in God and no unity of the tribes. The power of God was again exercised to deliver Israel and some measure of reformation was begun. So vital is the connection of family life with national life, that God sent His angel to Manoah's wife directing her in the preparation of Israel's future judge, through whom Israel was to be taught what an irresistible nation they would be if faithful to their covenant with God and how powerless they would be without Him. Among the various ills that befell the disobedient Israelites was famine. In seeking to escape the chastisement of God Elimelech was not permitted to enjoy the plenty of a heathen land. Naomi's loyalty to God led her back to Canaan with a trophy from heathendom, a true convert to God. When not only the people but the priesthood were corrupt, the yearning heart of Hannah asked for a son whom she might devote to the service of God, and Samuel was given.

II. Set at naught divine sovereignty. So blinded were the people to the real cause of their distress and so set were they to pattern after other nations, that they rebelled against the prayer life of Samuel and the method of defeating their enemies by prayer. Samuel stood as the mouth-piece of God to Israel and warned the people that they were rejecting God and his claim upon them, crushing their spiritual life and depending upon human power rather than upon God. Though Israel was given a king and God through his prophet instructed him the days of seeming success were brief. Only one recorded instance is given where Saul moved under divine leadership. His departure from God resulted in much injustice to his son and the army of Israel.—T. R. A.

HAD A BAD COLD
WITH PROLONGED
COUGHING.

TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING
FINALLY
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURED HIM.

Mr. Wallace H. Graves, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "During a cold spell here about the middle of last October (1913), I caught a cold which got worse despite all treatments I could obtain, until about November 22nd, a friend said, 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' Really, I had no faith in it at the time as I had tried nearly every other remedy I had heard of, to no avail, but I thought I would give this last remedy a trial. I purchased a 25c. bottle, and in three days I was feeling a different man. My cold was so hard, and the coughing so prolonged, that vomiting occurred after a hard spell of coughing. I carried the bottle in my pocket, and every time I was seized with a coughing spell I would take a small dose. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone with a severe cold, as its powers are most marvelous, and I never intend being without it at all times."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Disapproval.

Greene—He doesn't look very cheerful. But you must give him credit for one thing. He doesn't quarrel.

Homer—Exactly. He's so ill natured that no one wants to get well enough acquainted even to quarrel with him.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

◆

Many a man burns his bridges behind him without taking the precaution of having them insured.

War News
Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at the seat of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep.

The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak heart.

Miss Hilda Dicaire, Martintown, Ont., writes: "In August, 1914, I was out of school for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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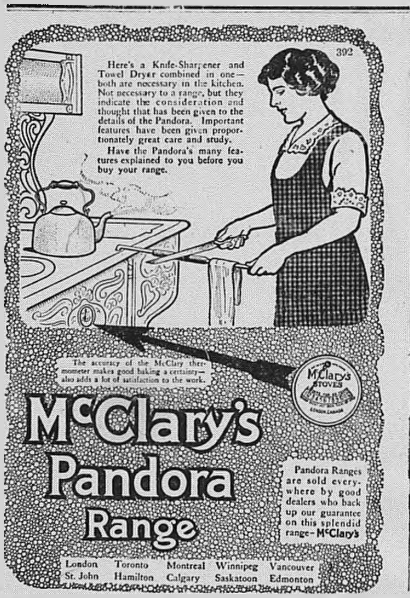
Telescope Office Walkerton



Here's a Knife-Sharpener and Towel Dryer combined in one—both are necessary in the kitchen. Not necessary to a range, but they indicate the consideration and thought that has been given to the details of the Pandora. Important features have been given proportionately great care and study.

Have the Pandora's many features explained to you before you buy your range.

The accuracy of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.

McClary's Pandora Range

Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION

"I would urge the farmers of Canada to do their share in preventing the people of Great Britain from suffering want or privation."

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

The Empire Needs Many Foods

In the past Great Britain has imported immense quantities of these staple foods from Russia, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria-Hungary as shown by the following:

Average Imports
Years 1910-1913

Wheat	26,439,60?	bush.
Oats	23,685,304	"
Barley	15,192,268	"
Corn	7,621,374	"
Peas	703,058	"
Beans	639,663	"
Potatoes	4,721,590	"
Onions	271,569	"
Meat	26,509,766	lbs.
Eggs	121,112,916	doz.
Butter and Cheese	61,765,233	lbs.

The above mentioned sources of supply of staple foods are now, in the main, cut off as a result of the war. Great Britain is looking to Canada to supply a large share of the shortage. Every individual farmer has a duty to perform.

Millions of bushels rather than millions of acres should be Canada's aim.

That there is abundant reason to expect larger returns from the same area is conclusively shown when we compare the average production of the present time with the possible production. Note the following brief table which shows the average in 1914 and possible production per acre.

	Average	Possible
Fall Wheat	20.??	62.
Spring Wheat	1?.??	23.
Barley	16.15	60.
Oats	35 30	91.
Corn, Grain	70.	200.
Corn Ensilage (Tons)	12.	19.
Peas	16 33	37.
Beans	16.79	60.
Potatoes	119.10	[illegible]
Turnips	421.81	1000.

By "possible" is meant the actual results which have been obtained by our Experimental Farms and by many farmers. These "possibles" have been obtained under intensive cultivation methods and [illegible] not altogether possible on the average farm, yet they indicate the great possibilities of increased production. By better care in the selection of seed, more thorough cultivation, fertilization, better drainage, the average could be raised by at least one-third. That increase would add [illegible] to the annual income of Canada from the farms. It would be a great service to the Empire, and this is the year in which to do it.

For information and bulletins write to

Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

Increase Your Live Stock

Breeding stock are to-day Canada's most valuable asset. The one outstanding feature of the world's farming is that there will soon be a great shortage of meat supplies. Keep your breeding stock. Plan to increase your live stock. Europe and the United States, as well as Canada, will pay higher prices for beef, mutton, and bacon in the very near future. Do not sacrifice now. Remember that live stock is the only basis for prosperous agriculture. You are farming, not speculating.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

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THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

SASKATCHEWAN'S EXAMPLE

Now that the Saskatchewan Government has announced that they are going to close all bars during the war and that a vote will be taken on a majority basis after the war as to whether these places will ever be re-opened or not, the temperance question has become acute again in Ontario.

Although some of the details are different, these main features of Saskatchewan's proposal correspond to Mr. Rowell's proposals here which are to close all bars during the war and then to submit to a majority vote of the electors the question as to whether they will ever be re-opened or not.

What will the Ontario Government do on the temperance question is thus again the live issue of the day.

The temperance people are none too confident owing to Hon. Mr. Hearst's avowed declaration that he prefers a zig-zag method. Saskatchewan has chosen a straight road.

NINE MILLION DOLLART SHORT

Estimated Ontario Expenditure and receipts, 1915.

Expenditures.

Main and supplementary estimates, $11,109,469 Further supplementary, $3,468,955. Statutory expenditures, (based on last two years,) $4,698,370. Total estimated expenditures, $19,276,794. Total estimated receipts, $10,003,788. Estimated deficit, $9,273,006.

These are not the deficit figures which have been mentioned during the last few weeks which were for the fiscal year of 1914. These are new figures based on the estimate of this year, the fiscal year of 1915 and it shows that the province is still running far behind.

Taking out $3,000,000 for the Hydro and $500,000 for the T. N. O. Railway, which may be revenue producing; it still leaves a net shortage of over $5,000,000.

When the Premier was asked how he intended to meet this big deficit he said that for one thing there would be a new borrowing bill.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR

It is to be noted that none of the estimated expenditures nor receipts for 1915 include war items. As a matter of fact the Government have now passed all their estimates for the fiscal year of 1915 and have not secured from the legislature a single dollar for war purposes. Any money they have spent this year has been obtained under special war: rant.

In view of the fact that the Dominion and Imperial Governments did secure big votes from their parliaments for war, it rather confirms an idea which is becoming prevalent that the Ontario Government does not intend to use all the proceeds of the war tax for war purposes.

In spite of the arguments of Mr. Rowell and his colleagues, the Government lead by Mr. Hearst, refused to pass the Leader of the Opposition's amendment to the war tax bill stating specifically that all the proceeds from this special tax should be applied for war purposes only. The Government did accept one or two Opposition proposals, among them their proposal that exemption of industrial concerns from taxation should not apply in this case. There will be no exemption except statutory ones such as schools churches and similar institutions.

NOTES

Mr. Gooderham's bill to grant reciprocity in automobile licenses with the American States, although introduced by a Conservative member, was opposed by Hon. Mr. Hanna and withdrawn.

The private bills Committee threw out the bill to encorporate a college of Chiropractic.

The Government is broadening the scope of the succession duties to provide more revenue from this source.

Hon. Messrs McGarry and Ferguson, new Ministers of the Crown, are in attendance at each meeting of the public accounts committee coaching Herbert Lennox, M. P. P. the new Chairman and showing him how to follow their example and shut off investigation. There has already been one stormy meeting on account of this.

John Grieve, now Liberal member for North Middlesex, is introducing a bill to provide registration for electors in rural districts as well as in the cities.

One hundred and seven men, exclusive of officers are now in training in the third contingent at Owen Sound. It is the intention to recruit a half company, 125 men

Maple syrup making is now the order of the day for those who have trees. No doubt the high price of sugar will be an inducement to make more syrup and sugar this spring.

Famine Imminent In Austria

A Rome despatch quotes the Vienna Weiner Journal as saying that famine is immient in Austria. The Vienna newspaper was quoted as saying that bread is now unbuyable in the Austrian capital.

It's Up To Ontario.

"It's up to Ontario." Such is the attitude of the temperance people of Ontario following the announcement that Saskatchewan would abolish the bar during war time. Premier Scott of that province has set the pace for the other provinces in temperance legislation, and his announcement at Oxbow of the Government's intention has aroused enthusiasm in Ontario.

95,000 Canadians in Service.

Approximately 95,000 Canadian soldiers are now on active service and under arms. This number comprises the men in the trenches in Flanders, reserves in England, men on guard duty in Canada, two regiments in Bermuda and the West Indies, two mounted brigades for services in Egypt twenty thousand men for the Second Contingent, and twenty thousand for the Third and future contingents, now enlisted and in training at various divisional centres in Canada. These are official figures, and they will come as a surprise to most Canadians, who have not realized how effectively the Government has been carrying out the policy of sending a continuous stream of fighting units to the aid of the Motherland. The disposition of the Canadian troops is as follows:—

First Contingent now at front with reserves in England, 34,000.

Princess Patricia Light Infantry and reinforcements, 1600.

Royal Canadian Regiment at Bermuda, 1200.

Regiment at St. Lucia, British West Indies, 500.

Thirteen regiments of mounted men 7100.

Second Contingent, including 4000 now in England, 20,000.

Twenty-six regiments of Third and Fourth Cotingents, 20,000.

Men on home defence duty and guarding alien camps, 10,092.

In addition to the forgoing there has been sent forward various hospital, veterinary and other detachments, which would make something like 1500 or 2000 men.

Mr. "Dutch" Yeck left on Tuesday for Walkerton and later expects to go to the Soo. Southampton Beacon.

The I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge will not meet this year, but instead will devote the amount, $9000, or thereabouts, to keeping the Odd Fellow soldier boys at the front in good standing in the Order. We hope the majority of the three-linkers will be able to return home in due course when peace is proclaimed in the fall.

To Be A Good Auctioneer.

To be a good auctioneer, a man should be brainy, brassy and breezy. He should be quick to observe the winks and nods of the bidders and have knowledge enough of the goods he handles to form a fair estimate of the value and to form that estimate quickly. A glib tongue and a proper amount of self conceit are essentials, but these are not the only essentials.

LOVAT

Mr. John Teple spent Sunday at home.

Mr. Peter McArthur lost his valuable stock horse, Bute Hiror.

Mr. John McKay is at present sawing. Seems like old times when we hear the whistle blowing.

Mr. James McArthur lost his fine driver last week.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Neil McLean on account of the recent death of her sister.

Mr. Hume Currie spent the week-end in Cargill.

Miss Annie Barrie visited her sister, Mrs. Colonel Thomas Hay.

Mr. Alex McLean is going to work in the burg this summer.

Mr and Mrs. Geo. Baker spent Sunday at Mr. James McKay's.

Nobody Here! Guess I'll help Myself!

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.90
Family Herald	1.
Toronto World	3.7
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.90
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
Saturday Night	3.50
London Advertiser	3.90

WHOLE FAMILY USES THEM

"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health

J. W. HAMMOND Esq.

SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th. 1913

"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no griping whatever, and are plenty for any ordinary person. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-tives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them".

J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. L. DS Dentist Successor to Dr. Cream. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 6 p. m.

W. A. HALL, B. A. M. D. C.M. Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. H. has opened office in Cargill [illegible] Hotel. Treatment of all do[illegible] by the most modern app[illegible] night and day attended.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

JAMES COULTER

(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company.—Phone 140, ring 2 & 1.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine, sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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Expert instructors produces the very best results.

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Our photographs are more than good phothgraphs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser

Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full ine of Heating Stov at

H A HAVILL

Walkerton - - On

The [illegible] Nursery Business

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Thos. W owman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEV E ONTARIO

AFTER THE WAR

Business in Canada will boom. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well. Free catalogue. Write for instructions.
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CENTRAL Business College
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Ontario's Best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments

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CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry.

New Train Service
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Ottawa
Via "Lake Ontario Shore Line"

Fast time to Oshawa, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, Trenton, etc.

Particulars from C. P. R. Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Tor-

Easy rests th head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

RUPTURE
(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)
COMING

NEW 1915 INVENTION
RETAINS RUPTURE WITHOUT KNIFE, HARNESS, DANGER OR PAIN. COSTS YOU NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

[illegible]

THIS FREE RUPTURE COUPON
Upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, specialist, 6 West King street, Toronto, who will visit the towns below, entitles bearer to free consultation and examination of samples. Ask at hotel office for room number. Note dates.

HANOVER—Reid Hotel, April 9th
WALKERTON — Hartley House, Saturday and Sunday, all day and night, 2 days only, April 10th and 11th
PAISLEY—B moral Hotel, April 12th.

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Yonge & McGill Sts. Toronto

TREES! TREES!!

Agents Wanted Everywhere.
Apply for terms.

J. H. WISMER
Nurseryman. Port Elgin, Ontario

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices.

M. M. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to raise the sum of $3500 by the issue of Debentures of the Town of Walkerton to pay the Town's share of the construction of an addition to the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town.

WHEREAS by an order of the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce dated the 14th day of December, A. D., 1911, it was ordered and declared that the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town of Walkerton was a County bridge to be maintained and kept in repair by the Corporation of the County of Bruce, and by said order it was further ordered and declared that one half of the cost of the maintenance and repair of such bridge was to be paid by the Town of Walkerton to the County of Bruce.

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Bruce have constructed an addition to the said bridge at a cost of $7000 and have made a demand on the Town of Walkerton for the sum of $3500 being one half the cost of the construction of said bridge.

AND WHEREAS owing to the other requirements of said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915 and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $3500 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $280 85 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of twenty years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $3500 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857,347.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $46250.22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $24028.46 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.68, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrear.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town, the said sum of $3500 for the purpose aforesaid and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $3500 in sums of not less than $100 each payable in the manner, for the amounts, and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2. The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the Tenth day of August, 1915, and shall be payable within twenty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said town of Walkerton.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof, the first payment of interest to be made on the Tenth day of August 1916, and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4. That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of twenty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5. The first one of such debentures shall be made payable the Tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each Tenth day of August till all of said debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Interest	Principal	Total Ann Amt.
1916	$ 175 00	$ 105 85	$ 280 85
1917	169 71	111 14	280 85
1918	164 15	116 70	280 85
1919	158 32	122 53	280 85
1920	152 19	128 66	280 85
1921	145 76	135 09	280 85
1922	139 00	141 85	280 85
1923	131 91	148 94	280 85
1924	124 47	156 38	280 85
1925	116 65	164 20	280 85
1926	108 43	172 42	280 85
1927	99 81	181 04	280 85
1928	90 76	190 09	280 85
1929	81 26	199 59	280 85
1930	71 28	209 57	280 85
1931	60 80	220 05	280 85
1932	49 80	231 05	280 85
1933	38 25	242 60	280 85
1934	26 12	254 73	280 85
1935	13 38	267 52	280 90
		$3500 00	

6. During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates, the sum of $280.85 for the payment of the said debt of $3500 and the interest thereon.

7. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A.D., 1915.

Clerk Mayor.

Notice.

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 16th day of April, A.D. 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—Smith & Henderson's Block.
Centre Polling Subdivision—Town Hall.
West Polling Subdivision — John Schnurr's house.
South Polling Subdivision—Joseph Yaech's house.

and that the 15th day of April A.D. 1915, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1915.

Take Notice further that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk.

Richard's
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

The Krupps has contributed $7,500,000 to the war fund, but how much have they contributed to the cemeteries in the way of human relics and how much to the corpse-strewn battlefields.

According to a prominent miller in Sarnia, the fall wheat crop will be 25 per cent larger than last year provided that the ensuing weather does not harm the seed, which so far is declared by the farmers to be in fine condition.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War between Italy and Austria is inevitable unless Emperor Franz Joseph returns to Italy all Austrian districts inhabited by Italians.

Thirty years ago to-day wheat was worth 75c a bushel, oats 26c, clover seed $1.50, potatoes 25c, butter 16c, eggs 18c and dressed hogs $5.50.

Entrance Examinations.

High School Entrance Examination according to the timetable just issued by the Department of Education will commence on June 23rd. The public school graduation examinations which when passed, entitle the student of a fifth form class in the country school to a certificate of graduation, will be given on June 10th and continue until June 23. The graduates of fifth form classes, which are taught only in country schools, often are admitted into the second and even third year forms in the collegiate institutes throughout the province. It is expected that the number writing on examinations this year will be fewer than usual. High School exams commence on June 9th and finish on the 30th.

British Navy Biscuits
REGISTERED
At your grocers
47

PATENTS
PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free.
MARION & MARION,
University St. Montreal.

The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps,
Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50
This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both
The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for
$1.75

Statement of Debentures on 31st December, 1914.

Title and Description of Debts	No. of By-Law	Original Amount of Debt	Date When Issued	No. of Deb.	Amount of Each Deb.	Rates of Interest	Amount of Principal 1914	Amount of Interest paid in 1914	Bal. of Prin. unpaid Dec. 31, 1914	Amt. due and unpaid Dec 31, 1914	Amt. of S. F. levied in 1914	S F on hd. as law, up to Dec. 31, 1914
Consolidated Debt Debentures	374	$ 24000 00	July [illegible]	30	$ [illegible]	5 per cent	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]	$	$	$
Waterworks Debentures	375	15000 00	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Waterworks Debentures, 2nd issue	413	[illegible]	Sept. 21, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Chair Factory Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"			[illegible]	[illegible]		
Waterworks and Sewers, 1st issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Town Hall Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Local Improvement, 1st issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
" " 2nd issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
" " 3rd issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 per cent		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterworks and Sewers 2nd issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Local Improvement, 4th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 5th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterworks, Sewers and Sundry Improve	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Local Improvement, 6th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
" " 7th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Hospital Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Improvement, 8th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitt Biscuit Factory Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 8, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Hosiery Factory Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 8, 1903	[illegible]	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Yonge St., Local Improvement, 1st issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible] 1904	1	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 2nd issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible] 1904	1	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterworks Extension Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible] 1905	18	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Local Improvement, 9th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	June [illegible] 1909	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 10th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 11th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]	1	[illegible]	"			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Improvement Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	—	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Local Improvement, 12th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 per cent		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 13th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec. 13, 1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 14th issue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Library Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 750 00	"		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Public School Debentures	[illegible]	[illegible]	May 21, [illegible]	10	[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Special Prices This Week!

Now is the time for Bargains. Grasp this Opportunity. It certainly will pay you to give this price list your most careful consideration.

Dry Goods Snaps

Large assortment of new Wrapperettes, reg 12½c a yd., for **9c**

English & Canadian Prints, fast colors, reg. 12½c, for **9c yard**

Ginghams and Chambrays, new colors, 15c yd quality, now **11c**

Plain and Floral Cotton Crepes, fine quality .... **23c yard**

Red Cotton Crepe, regular 15c yard now............**1c yard**

Fine Voille in latest shades and patterns..............**26c yard**

Finest quality white Pique per yard......................**25c**

Indian Head Suiting, regular 25c, for ....**19c yard**

Ladies Fancy Embroidered lawn and voille Waists, regular $1.50 for........................**89c**

Shephard's Plaid Dress Goods, reg. 15c now......**1c a yard**

Grocery Snaps

Finest Roasted Coffee, lb **20c**

Black, Mixed or Japan Tea, 40c quality, now...............**29c**

Corn Flakes, fresh, per pkg. **8c**

6 lbs good Rice...............**25c**

Bulk Laundry Starch per lb **8c**

6 bars Comfort Soap **25c**

Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, and Beans, per tin....................**8c**

Cheaper grade, per tin.........**7c**

2 tins choice pink Salmon for..................................**25c**

25 lb pail Clover Honey...**70c**

Potatoes, good cooker, per bag, ...**50c** (delivered.

Best Corn Starch per pkg. **7c**

Seed Onions, Dutch Setts per lb,............**10c, 3 lbs 25c**

Multipliers, per lb..........**10c**

Good quality Corn Brooms, reg. 40c, now.........................**25c**

5 gal. best American Oil **75c**

300 lbs Finnan Haddie, lb **10c**

Men's heavy Laced Kip Boots, 12 inch top, regular $4.50. Extra special at **$3.25**. Only a limited quantity of these.

C. Reaney
PHONE 8
HIGHEST PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE
J. Pleskey

CANADA SHOWN FROM SEA TO SEA

Far and Away the Best Exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition is the One Representing Our Country.

(By Herman Whitaker, author of "The Settler," "Cross-Trails," "The Probationer" and other Canadian Tales.)

"Would you care to write us an article about the Canadian building?"

Perhaps the exposition publicist didn't know that my grandfather pioneered in the deep maple woods of Western Ontario seventy years ago, that I once swung a broad-axe in a Nipissing tie-camp, pioneered for eight years in northwestern Manitoba, and have sung Canada, the "Lady of the Snows," in romance and story, taking my motifs from her rugged life, using for their setting her prairies, lakes and streams? Would I care? He soon found out.

While still unaware of its nationality, I had already seen the building and picked it for one of the finest of the eighty-four structures erected by American states and foreign nations. At the first glance one is struck by the combination of dignity and good taste in its appearance; for both in his composition and by the use of "travertine" stone effects for columns and outer walls the architect brought the building into harmony with the exposition architectural scheme. With its double rows of fine Corinthian pillars, broad facades, great bronze lions that lie couchant before the doors, its appearance may well cause any Canadian a thrill of pride. It has the additional advantage of facing toward the Golden Gate. Standing under its wide portico, one may see the coast liners from Vancouver and Puget Sound heave slowly in and out.

The big wide doors open into a spacious foyer and through a central arch one looks at once down a wide central aisle which is lined on both sides with large show windows that contain mineral products. Table cases down the centre hold others whose range seems to cover every known ore and mineral from salt to asbestos, iron and gold. Inspection fills the layman with astonishment at their variety and number, which is not altogether assuaged by the knowledge that in ores and minerals Canada is the richest country in the world. Above the cases, the length of the aisle, colored transparencies faithfully represent every feature of the processes by which the exhibits are converted into the finished articles of commerce; and between the wonderful pictures of farm life alternate with reproductions of the heraldic insignia of the provinces, all done in grains and seeds.

On each side of this central aisle, the nave one might call it, run parallel aisles, but before attempting their exploration, it will pay the visitor to step into a circular chamber at the east end of the foyer, where is displayed a panoramic map of the Dominion. For me it had a special interest, for my literary career dates back to an article on "Canada from Sea to Sea," published in an American magazine, planned and polished with all of the ardor and zeal of a beginner in letters. My soul went into it. But standing in front of this great colorful map which lifts one, as it were, a hundred miles in the air, and lays out the continental spread of Canada beneath, I realized the pen's narrow limitations. It may never compete with the eye. The Atlantic, icy spread of Labrador, mighty stream of the St. Lawrence leading inland to the network of great lakes, the boundless prairie, Hudson's Bay reaching far up to the Polar ice, the snow-crowned Rockies running on their western slopes into the vast blue of the Pacific. It was there to be taken in a sweeping glance that inspires something of the feeling inspired by days and nights of travel in the cars across its vast expanse. That feeling is not for the pen. It comes under the classification of that "incommunicable thrill of things" which Robert Louis Stevenson the master of prose, describes and laments. The thrill of it was strong upon me when I turned into the western aisle and saw in a wide deep recess something that caused me a sudden pang of home-sickness.

The lake in front of my old cabin was always black with waterfowl, and here, vividly recalling it, teal and mallards, wild geese, canvas backs and the humble mud-hen, the loon and the stately white cranes, a hundred kinds of water fowl were grouped about a reedy slough. Far off in the background a farm house that might have been mine, stood in the midst of golden wheat fields that came running down the painted canvas to real "stukes" that were being rapidly denuded of grain by a flock of prairie chicken. They were stuffed specimens, of course, but the realistic way in which one old cock looked at me over his shoulder, provoked a sudden impulse to let fly a stone at him. I knew very well what he would do—just dodge and keep on dodging like the fool bird he is till a stone found its mark. No doubt prairie chicken have become gun-shy since I stood in my tracks and shot twenty six out of one flock thirty years ago. It was murder, I admit it. But a pioneer settler has no conscience when meat is in question. My mouth still waters at the thought of those chicken-breasts, thick as young turkey, split and fried in fresh butter.

Further down the aisle the sight of a big elk and huge bull moose recalled my first winter in the north when their wild forbears used to come out of the forest and feed off my stacks of prairie hay. They were welcome, for the sight of a big moose shambling away over the snow was always sufficient pay for what he took, and once in a while they contributed a haunch of venison to my larder. Close to them, a black buffalo bull grazes at the edge of an imitation prairie. In fact, each variety of Canada's big game from the mountain goat to the rare wood bison of which there are said to be less than two score roaming at large—were still fully placed in a rugged setting of mountain, lake and woods. Alongside an enormous yellow pine, a giant female grizzly upreared eight full feet of threatening bulk. On one big paw sat her cub, a little thing not much larger than a three-months'-old kitten. It would have proved an easy prey for the lynx that peered down at it from the rocks above. The mountain lion in the background would have swallowed it at one gulp. From its cousins, the cinnamon, brown and black bears, it might receive mercy, but not from the deep-chested timber-wolves, fox and wolverine that sneaked in the foreground. Even the otter and mink, peering from among the rocks of a tumbling stream would have made short work of the little thing. It was comforting to know that it could roll and tumble in its native wilds at will under the protection of that mighty paw. There it was safe from all but the bullet that brought both it and its mighty protector here to San Francisco to delight the hearts of thousands upon thousands of little children.

Even more interesting is the beaver pool. In front of a painted background representing woods and lake, a beaver dam with domed houses sticking up above the water, crosses a running stream. Among the trees on the bank, stuffed beavers are to be seen, felling trees, cutting up sticks, dragging them to the water to haul to their fellows who are building new house. All this, of course, is merely dumb show for the benefit of human observers but it appears to be the real thing to the colony of live beavers that live in a pool below. Through the crevices of the dam they peer with great interest at their silent brethren, and were it not for the overhang of the concrete coping which defeats his persistent efforts, the old king beaver would soon crawl out and transmute his stuffed relatives into real "dead ones."

In default, he takes it out in bossing his own household. At any old hour, one or another of his devoted spouses may be seen rubbing through his fur on a still hunt for the water parasites that make life, for beavers, "one dam thing after another," and at four o'clock every afternoon, they form a silent audience while he performs a solemn function. Crawling out upon a rocky isle in the pool's centre, he appears on his short hind legs and looks around, selecting a tree for the colony to fell that night. There are some in the foreground, and the deep woods painted on the canvas behind, no doubt, appear to his beavership as the real thing. But he cannot reach them. One wishes that the directors would place one for his special benefit on the edge of the pool. But the fact that they won't makes no difference. He continues the performance each evening with the regularity of a vaudevillian in "the continuous."

Above these game exhibits, as in the tier aisles, colored transparencies set forth familiar Canadian scenes; stock farms of Quebec and Ontario with prize herds of Durham, Hereford and Polled-Angus cattle, golden wheatfields, orchards, gardens, saw mills and lumber camps, and the massed logs behind the boom in a "river-drive;" great lumber sheds, piled tier above tier with tens of logs, the sight smote one with the sudden chill of forest snows and filled my nostrils with the resinous odors of slaughtered pine woods. One cannot walk the length of the aisle without learning more of Canada than could be learned in a year of steady reading.

At its end one passes through groves of coal, finished lumber exhibits, cases of mineral ores, asbestos, etc., in all their forms from the crude ore to finished products along a [illegible] which ends in a wonderful [illegible] of the city and harbor of Vancouver. In the foreground stands the city, its principle building faithfully modelled, with its docks, shipping and lovely residential districts running back to a realistically painted canvas which carries the views on to snow-clad mountains in the distance. It is interesting in the extreme and very informative.

Walking on down the western aisle toward the foyer, one turns at right angles into an "L," the upstroke of which brings up to an apple orchard seen across the stretch of green turf. Apple picking is in full blast, and the large glass jars and show cases outside line both sides of the "L," displaying fruits fresh, canned and preserved, that would do honor to sunny California. It would be quite easy, indeed, for the visitor to imagine that he had made a mistake and wandered into the state exhibit of this land of fruits. Above the cases, in these recesses, are placed splendid oil portraits of Canada's rulers and leading statesmen. On one side King Edward the Seventh and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, respectively, flank the portraits of King George and Queen Mary. Opposite them, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Robert Borden and the late Sir John A. Macdonald appear, with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Toward the end of the western aisle, in the longest and deepest recess of all, I came on what, to me at least, was the star view of the exhibit—the prairie, from Winnipeg running west. The sight sent time whirling backward for thirty years to the morning that the Canadian Pacific express ran out of thick woods that stretch from Rat Portage to Selkirk, and I got my first view of the level plains. From the horizon, just as in this panoramic reproduction, they ran out in all directions, so vast, illimitable, that the fast train seemed to crawl like a [illegible] over the level distances. Later we ran into wheat. Wheat! miles of it! [illegible] of it! undulating in long golden billows that ran off and away before the wind over the horizon—again, just as it does in the panorama. In the foreground of the painting a [illegible] of red elevators such as one sees at Portage la Prairie or Brandon were discharging wheat into a toy freight train. As each car was filled, the train backed up with realistic jerks until the last came under the spout. Then, just as another train came puffing out from under a distant bridge, it [illegible] off on the long journey to Port Arthur or the coast. It was all so real one could have sworn that he was surveying the thing from a distance.

Specimens of the wheat, grains and other products of the Northwest form part of this exhibit. Others are to be seen in the aisles, sometimes in the form of pictures that reproduce the varied operations of western farm life. And there are other things to be seen, too numerous for recapitulation, the equal of anything here described. Taken in all, Canada's private exhibit is something for all Canadians to be proud of. I can sum it best in a remark made by a New York man to a Californian:

"Say! this makes the best of our state exhibits look like ten cents in a fog!"

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BACK.

When the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the diseased surface of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally.

Mrs. Chester Rowan, Fort Coulonge, Que., writes: "I had been troubled with sore back for over four years, and could get nothing to do me any good until I heard of your Doan's Kidney Pills. I got three boxes, and took them and now I am completely cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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BUYING FOWL.

Here Are Rules for the Guidance of Those Not Expert.

The selection of tender fowl requires a considerable amount of skill as well as practice. The highest market price may be paid, believing that the best young fowl is being procured, but the purchaser is to a great extent at the mercy of the vendor, unless the former possesses a knowledge of the various points to be observed in order to determine the age and the wholesomeness of the bird.

Those purchasing fowl should bear in mind and observe the following rules which will be found beneficial:

(a) The age of chickens. In very young domestic fowl the back portion of the breast bone can be easily bent outward, in young fowl it breaks [illegible] considerable force is applied.

An old rooster has a spur over 1 inch in length, which in the young is correspondingly smaller. Old hens have hard spurs and rough scales on the legs, the lower half of the bill cannot be bent at all with the fingers, as is the case with young hens.

(b) In turkeys, the age is determined by the spur, and also by the appearance of the first quill feathers.

(c) In ducks and geese, the windpipe at the entrance to the thorax can be easily indented in the young, while in the old it resists pressure.

After having ascertained the age of the bird, the next thought may be as to whether it is diseased or not. Poultry suffer from a great variety of diseases, some of which are: Chicken-pox, chicken cholera, chicken pest, diphtheria, fowl arthritis, roup, scaly feet, blackhead and tuberculosis.

Of all the diseases named, only tuberculosis is transmissable to human beings. However, the bird may be in an emaciated condition as a result of some of these disorders and, if so, is a spoiled food material.

The slaughter wound is first to be tested in dressed poultry. The skin should not be discolored (bluish or bluish-gray) faded or shriveled, and should not disclose "dead" spots. Turkeys are frequently rubbed with flour to give the skin a nice appearance.

The [illegible]. If the bird appears whitish-green, especially if a duck or goose. This discoloration may be due to the fowl having been in cold storage. The objective deterioration of the appearance [illegible] of a whitish-yellow to a whitish-green discoloration of the skin, which, after thawing out becomes oily, yellow, leather-like and tightly attached. The muscles of the cold storage geese are red violet or deep dark red, and when roasted appear dark brown to brownish-black and tough. The fat of a cold storage goose is oily, does not stiffen, and deposits a gray, gritty sediment; its taste is rancid or musty.

Due to these characteristics, cold storage geese are, under all conditions, of inferior quality, and, besides, they may be in a highly spoiled condition, and consequently unfit for consumption. There is an unfavorable influence, and even danger, in the storing of undrawn fowl in cold storage houses.

As most fowls sold in Canada are undrawn this duty must be performed in the preparation for the oven. Those who are accustomed to performing this task are invariably familiar with the normal appearance of the viscera, and hence are quick to observe any pathological condition. Let us suppose that you have noted some of these lesions. You are now perplexed to know whether it is fit to eat or not. Does the bird appear in what you call a poor condition? This "poor" condition is the result of either insufficient nourishment or disease "emaciation."

On the other hand, the bird may not be either poor or emaciated, but presents what you consider evidence of disease.

If You Wish to Be Well You Must Keep the Bowels Regular.

If the bowels do not move regularly they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill health than almost any other trouble.

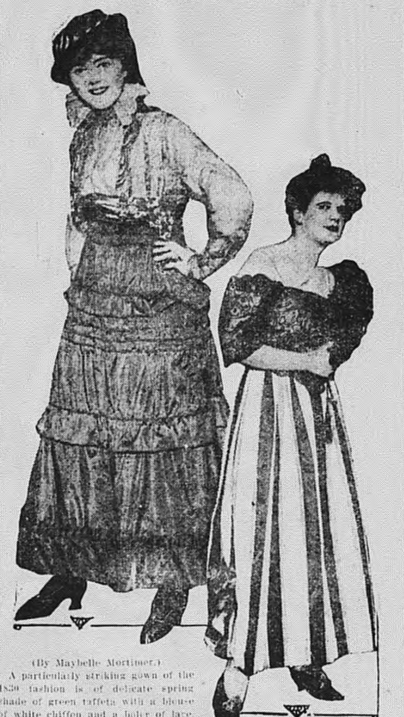
The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrh of the stomach will follow the wrong action of the liver, one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. Elijah A. Ayer, Fawcett Hill, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with constipation for many years, and about three years ago my husband wanted me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they had cured him. I got a vial and took them, and by the time I had taken three vials I was cured. I always keep them on hand, and when I need a mild laxative I take one."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"JOY GOWN" IS GOING TO BE POPULAR THIS COMING SUMMER



(By Maybelle Mortimer.)

A particularly striking gown of the 1830 fashion is of delicate spring shade of green taffeta with a blouse of white chiffon and a bolero of lace. The lapels of the little jacket are bound with green silk. The much-ruffled, shirred and piped skirt is quaint enough, but rather too heavy and clumsy to please the girl whose idea of style is trimness. The 1830 gown, shown at the left, was photographed at the recent Fashion Art League of America exposition.

The "joy gown" at the right, seen at the recent Fashion Art League of America exposition, proves the effectiveness of black and white for evening wear. Black and white striped satin, each stripe an inch wide, "dead rose" tints held the skirt up was used to make the skirt, and black lace was draped into a low-cut evening gown suspended over the shoulders with narrow straps of black velvet. A cluster of roses of in a graceful drapery at the right.

THE BUSINESS OF BEING A WIFE.

A woman has just told us of what she did the night her young husband found himself bankrupt. His factory was closed, he had lost all he owned—plus a good deal more—and, as he looked at it, life was about at an end. He reflected that he had taken his wife from a happy and charming home, and that he had brought disgrace and poverty on her. It occurred to him that a well-placed bullet might be the best all-round solution of his difficulties. His wife, at home, made a poignant surmise as to what he was thinking. Suddenly it occurred to her that here was a chance for team-work—an opportunity to show what being a wife really meant. She prepared a delicious little dinner, she made her home as inviting as she could, and she arrayed herself in her most becoming dress. Her husband returned, not to a disheveled and sobbing woman, to a neglected house and a drama of disaster, but to a home where everything spoke of resolution, of continuity, of expectation. The fire on his hearth, his simple, well-cooked dinner, the courageous eyes of his attractive wife, restored him to a true sense of values. He was able, amid all his confusion of purpose and torment of realization, to see his failure as only a retrievable episode in his life. He is now a successful manufacturer, his debts are paid, and he has a happy home with a son and daughter in it. He was saved from being a suicide by the fact that a woman was sportsmanlike at the right moment. Not a bad thing to think about in these days when unaccustomed poverty is bringing dismay to thousands.—Collier's.

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John Moersch, 98, of Brooklyn, N. Y., gives this longevity recipe: "Don't quarrel."

Royal Mexican Ghost.

The hot springs of Las Siervas, near Valle de Canizas, in a remote part of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, have been visited by few people from the outside world, but they are famous in the legends and history of the Indian tribes of that part of the republic.

According to the natives, the waters of the springs possess great medicinal properties. In ancient times the springs were the favorite bathing resort of the noble families of the Tepaneca, Alcolhua and other tribes that lived in that region.

On both sides of the chief spring there are huge rocks with hieroglyphics and in figures of women beautifully carved. Judging from the robes worn by the women, their stately appearance and the jewels around their necks, the figures must represent princesses or ladies of very high rank.

The spring is at the entrance to a grotto that has never been explored. From the grotto a rumbling sound resembling distant thunder is to be heard all the time. According to natives, the rumbling is caused by the ghost of King Excamina, who ruled over that part of the country three or four centuries before the Spaniards discovered America.

King Excamina, the tradition says, was as bad as man could be. He murdered people merely for the pleasure of seeing them die, and committed every crime. He had his palace constructed in another cave, which communicated with that of the spring by a tunnel. There Excamina, in company with some of his favorites, had orgies that lasted weeks and months.

When he died an earthquake destroyed his palace. Since that day his ghost has been haunting the cave near the spring, and none of the natives has ever dared go into the cave.

HOME-MADE BATTERY WITH A BIG KICK --YOU CAN MAKE IT THIS WAY, BOYS.

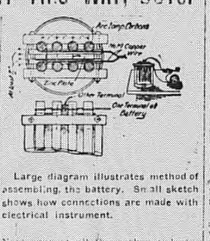
(By An Expert Electrician.)

Here's a simple electric battery, fellows. It's easy to make, but it's got the kick. It will run a small motor or light a two-volt lamp.

The material needed are: a glass jar 6 inches in diameter and 8 inches high; 2 feet of No. 14 bare copper wire (any electrical supply store will sell it for a few cents) two stove bolts 1-4 by 4 inches, to be had for 10 cents at hardware store; 1 pound of sodium bichromate, 20 cents; 1 pound of "commercial" sulphuric acid, and 5 cents worth of paraffine, all from the drug store.

You will need besides two pieces of wood, 7x1-2x1-2 inches, 2 pieces 7x1x1 inch, and a small piece of zinc 4x6 inches with a projection in the middle of one end. The hardware store will supply this, perhaps for nothing and you can buy for a few cents from a man who cleans the electric arc lamps, 8 light carbons, about 8 inches long. If the latter are copper-coated (shown by their having a bronze color) the copper on the lower 5 inches must be filed off.

Now refer to the drawing and having grooved the pieces of wood as shown, and drilled 1-4-inch holes with a bit and brace for the stove bolts in the position shown, put the carbons in the grooves and fasten the wooden holder together. Allow the carbon to stick up one inch above the frame. At the same time put the zinc plate in place, allowing the projection to come above the wooden frame so a wire may be attached.



Large diagram illustrates method of assembling the battery. Small sketch shows how connections are made with electrical instrument.

Next connect all the carbon rods together at the top with the No. 14 copper wire, and also attach a wire by tight wrapping about the top projection on the zinc. It is best to dip the wood portion now into boiling paraffine letting it drain off, or to pour melted paraffine on the wood.

The solution for the cell is made by dissolving the sodium bichromate in a gallon of boiling water. After the chromate has cooled add sulphuric acid and fill the jar to within three inches of the top.

Now lower the carbon rods and zinc into the liquid and connect wires to motor or lamp or other experimental apparatus, as shown in small diagram. When the battery is not in use, lift the plates out of the solution to save the zinc from being eaten away.

Some Aids to Health

A FLY'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

(Spring brings flies. Flies convey disease—kill human beings—especially babies. Kill the flies.)

"The first thing I remember is before I had any legs or wings and was wiggling and squirming in a nice warm bed of stable filth, where I spent my time eating and drinking the food about me.

"After a while I began to feel uncomfortable, and found that I had grown too big for my skin. Relief came soon and my skin came off; and I ate some manure and enjoyed it. In a few days more my skin again got too tight and off it came, and then I went to sleep for I don't know how long.

"When I awoke I was kicking and struggling out of a very dry, hard skin, and after freeing myself I found I was in the open air and had legs and wings and loked and felt very differently than when I went to sleep. I was thirsty, so tried my wings for the first time and flew to a puddle by the stable, and took a long drink, after which I felt much better.

"Up to this time I had eaten nothing but filth, but I soon found out that there were other things just as good. I saw a lot of other flies, big and little, around an outbuilding, not far from a pile, so I flew over and had a feast.

"It was fun to wade around in your food and find so much that you hardly know where to begin. I'm afraid I'm a glutton.

"I spent quite a while here and then flew out in the sunshine, where the white clothes were hanging on a line and walked over the napkins for a while. Wet things are very pleasant for a time, but my feet get covered with little pieces of food and things that wiggle around and tickle me, so I like to wipe the stuff on a nice white napkin or tablecloth, and then I get around better.

"While I was enjoying the sun I smelled the most delightful smell that has ever come to me. It came from an open window, so in I flew. Things were smoking on a stove and a woman was fixing up some white stuff on a table. There were a lot of other flies about, and one that was to busy eating to see his danger got rolled up in the dough and I never saw him again, so I was careful and flew in and out and got a mouthful each time. I get rid of some more filth there, too, for the dough was sticky and pulled it off my feet.

"Nearby there was a bowl of milk which smelled good, so I flew over and tok a drink. Here I nearly lost my life, and if I had not been young and active, I am sure I would never have escaped.

"Several of us were drinking when the woman suddenly put out her hand in our direction, and we all made a run.

"Two got hit and fell right in the middle. She hit me, to, but I landed near the edge and struggled out and flew away, but she caught the other two and pinched them and threw them on the floor, and went on mixing her dough, apparently without a thought that she had killed two of my companions."

— —

To avoid pneumonia

1. Do not drink alcoholic liquors.
2. Dress warmly, but not too thickly.
3. Do not have your rooms too hot and then go into the open air unprotected by wraps.
4. If exposed to extreme or rough weather and wet or numb, undress in a warm room, rub off with rough towels until the skin glows, then go to bed and stay there for several hours.
5. Avoid overeating and keep the bowels open.
6. A moderate amount of brisk exercise in the outdoor air daily.
7. Avoid dust and other irritating substances of the upper air passages.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FLY.

(Continued.)

I stayed in the kitchen a long time and then went into another room where there was not so much to eat, as I was not very hungry. Here I found a lot of other flies and a table set.

One poor fly had drowned in the ice water; it must have been awfully cold; and two or three had their feet so tangled up in the butter that they couldn't get away, and the number of little germs that they had wiped off was enormous!

They were swarming on the butter, but I had eaten enough that day, and before long it got dark and I was tired so I went to sleep on the edge of a glass, scraping off as much dough as I could.

The edge of a glass is a very nice thing to wipe your feet on.

In the morning the man and woman and a child came in to eat and the woman poured out a glassful of milk for the child—in the glass I slept on.

I guess people like germs and filth and things just as much as I do, for the baby drank all the milk.

Day after day went by; we spent part of our time in the house and often we would fly to the pile and the little building back of it and we lived on the fat of the land.

After some weeks of this life, I flew away up in the air one morning and went through a window I had not seen before and found the child asleep on a bed.

I went over and walked across his lips and it was warm and nice, and I wiped my feet and stretched my wings and almost went to sleep myself; but the child rolled over so I flew over to a glass of water on the table and drank some.

Presently the woman came in and a man I had never seen before. They went over and looked at the child and felt him and asked a lot of questions, and the woman seemed worried.

She asked him what the trouble was, and he looked at the child again and then out of the window toward the stable and around the room at us and then he said something that sounded very funny to me—"typhoid fever; too many flies."

In order to give the baby a really fair start on the road of life you must begin about 100 years before he is born!

TONSILS.

The subject of tonsils at this time of the year should concern every parent. The tonsils are two in number and their function is not exactly known. They vary in size and shape in each individual.

On their free surfaces are a number of depressions called crypts. The crypts become diseased.

As a rule the tonsils are relatively larger in childhood. They reach their maximum size in early adult life and afterward tend to atrophy and in old age may become almost entirely obliterated or converted into fibrous tissue.

We do know that they warm the air before it passes into the lungs, and that in a way they act as scavengers. Also they secrete a mucous which assists in lubricating the throat.

They are the seat of many diseases play an important role in what is termed "sore throat" should be always treated intelligently, by a well-equipped physician.

The sore throat may be a symptom only. There are many important structures in close proximity to the tonsils, and infection from them can so easily pass to the middle ear, and thus to the brain. Do not neglect or ignore your warnings!

This does not mean because you have a pair of tonsils in your throat they should be removed by a surgeon. There is much that can be done by careful treatment.

But keep the mouth and throat clean and your breath sweet and pure by being sure that the tonsillar crypts are not packed full of nasty, foul-smelling, cheesy mass, or deposit. This condition is responsible for more foul breaths than any other one condition.

It is not pleasant to think of the amount of this cheesy mass that unconsciously goes into our stomachs. Have your throats examined, and if there is a diseased condition of tonsils it will be corrected.

The cause of the various conditions coming under the head of rheumatism is as yet unknown. Every year more men of ability are joining those who believe that these conditions enter the body through tonsils, and, therefore, its removal is of prime importance. There are many patients in whom various conditions of joints and pains in muscles have disappeared after attention to the tonsils.

The tonsil must have some function early in life, which later is easily overcome, in many cases by the raids of bacteria on it.

In infancy it is rarely affected, but in early childhood it often causes trouble in a number of ways.

◆

PA WON AFTER ALL.

Pa Jenkins chuckled as he put his latchkey into the proper place in his front door and scraped his feet on the Jenkins doormat.

As the door opened a warm and spicy atmosphere greeted him, but ma didn't appear to be around.

Now, there may be here and there an elderly man who can come home and go upstairs and get ready for dinner without making any fuss if he doesn't see the wife first. But pa wasn't that kind. All machinery stopped, as far as he was concerned, until he located ma immediately upon his home coming. So pa raised his voice.

"Oh! Ma!"

Ma pushed open the swinging door from the kitchen. "Oh! is that you?" she said in a falsely cheerful voice.

"Sure!" boomed pa, as he ambled kitchenward. "My! but this house smells good! Been baking?"

"Yes."

"Er—anything happen to-day?"

"Nothing particular."

Pa winked at the pup, who considered this an invitation to hurl itself at pa and plant its forefeet on that gentleman's prosperous looking front.

"Er—did anything come?" queried pa. "Down! Mike!"

"Oh! Yes—that washing machine!" Ma's voice was not enthusiastic.

"Well—" And pa chortled. "How d'you like your Christmas present?"

Ma slammed the oven door.

"It's electric—just what you wanted," continued pa.

"Well"—ma's back was turned, so pa didn't see the two big tears that ran down her cheeks and dropped into the dish of apple dumplings—"if you think a wash machine is an appropriate Christmas gift for your wife, I have nothing to say."

"Ah, now, ma," began pa. "That thing cost me ninety dollars."

"I don't care if it cost a million," snapped ma. "Supper's ready."

It was a silent supper, though pa tried to make conversation, and two or three times choked into his napkin. They were well into the dessert when the doorbell rang. Pa jumped.

"You go, ma," he said.

Ma went.

"Something for Mrs. Jenkins," shrilled a boy's voice when she opened the door. And when the avalanche fell upon her ma had just a glimpse of her next-door neighbor's husband and small son as they scuttled away into the darkness.

There were short bundles and long bundles, flat ones and thick ones, some heavy and some light, and ma stood in their midst with a dazed look at pa, who was grinning until his ears laid flat against his head.

"Pa Jenkins, is this your doing?" she demanded.

"Come and finished your supper," he gurgled.

"Not till I find out what the joke is," she firmly responded, and sat herself down in the middle of the chaos, where pa promptly joined her.

Then these two big children untied and unwrapped until they were surrounded by the spread-out contents of the packages, most of them folderols, none really expensive, that ma had longed for from time to time and had thought she couldn't afford at the moment. But Pa had put them down in his note-book, and, taking the next-door neighbor into his confidence, had collected them for his Christmas "surprise."

When they'd sufficiently looked and exclaimed and laughed pa made ma dress up in the quilted Japanese kimono, put on the little lace cap with the wreath of rosebuds, and the new "comfy" slippers with ribbon rosettes on the toes. And when he had sufficiently turned her around and admired her he pulled her down on to his lap and told her how "durned pretty" she looked.

"But I'm getting so fat!" sighed ma. "Ain't I too heavy to hold?"

"Well, I couldn't stand it all day," quoth pa, with the frankness of a worried man. "Say—what d'you think of that wash machine now?"

"Pa," solemnly admonished ma, "don't you ever dare to give me anything really useful for Christmas. Now come and see your presents. They're under the sofa."

◆

Albumen Water for Illness.

To prepare it, mix the white of one egg with a pint of cold water (which has been boiled), a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of brandy may be added. [illegible] on ice. Albumen [illegible] in a variety of conditions attended by gastric irritability. Give it cold.

An Amazing Cure For Neuralgia Magical Relief For Headache

The Most Effective Remedy Known is "Nerviline."

The reason Nerviline is infallibly a remedy for neuralgia resides in two very remarkable properties Nerviline possesses.

The first is its wonderful power of penetrating deeply into the tissues, which enables it to reach the very source of congestion.

Nerviline possesses another and not less important action—it equalizes the circulation in the painful parts, and thus affords a sure carrier to the re-establishment of congestion.

Your see the relief you get from Nerviline is permanent.

It doesn't matter whether the cause is spasm or congestion, external or internal; if it is pain—equally with its curative action upon neuralgia—Nerviline will relieve and quickly cure rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, strains, swellings or enlarged joints, and all other muscular aches.

Nerviline is a guaranteed remedy. Get the larger 50 cent family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FARM AND GARDEN

SAND SPROUTED SEED POTATOES

Earliness is one of the most important factors in profitable market gardening. A difference of a few days or a week, in marketing, frequently makes the difference between profit and loss, and the prices secured for extra early crops have stimulated cultural experiments with every kind of fruit and vegetables.

Both the Kansas and the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Stations have reported some interesting results along this line with potatoes.

At the Kansas Station seed tubers of four different varieties of medium-sized potatoes were placed in shallow boxes with the seed ends up in February. They were packed in sand leaving the upper fourth of the tubers exposed, and the boxes were placed in a room with rather subdued light having a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Vigorous sprouts soon pushed from the exposed eyes. The whole potatoes were planted in furrows in March in the same position they occupied in the boxes. The same variety of potatoes taken from a storage cellar were planted in parallel rows. The sand-sprouted potatoes took the lead from the start in vigor and strength of top and produced potatoes the first of June a week earlier than the storage cellar potatoes. At the final digging they showed better potatoes and give a 10 per cent. larger total yield.

In another experiment part of the potatoes were treated the same as in the first test, except that the sand was kept moistened, and the other part was placed in open boxes and kept in a light room having a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The tubes placed in sand developed strong sprouts and nearly all rooted. When planted in the field they outstrapped both the tubes sprouted in open boxes and the storage cellar tubers in vigor of growth. The tubes started in the open boxes gave earlier yields than were obtained from the storage cellar tubers, but not as early as the tubers sprouted in moist sand produced table potatoes from 7 to 10 days earlier than the storage cellar seed.

At the Rhode Island Station medium sized whole potatoes sprouted on racks, in a fairly warm and light room, gave a 27 p.c. better yield at the first digging than potatoes kept in a cold cellar until planting time, and this was increased to 40 per cent. at the final digging. The percentage of large tubers was also greater at each digging with the sprouted tubers.

The results of these experiments are suggestive. The handling of seed potatoes in such manner as to secure strong, stocky sprouts before the tubers are planted out, is shown to be an important factor in increasing both the earliness and the total yield of the crop. By planting only well-sprouted seed, a full stand is assured.

One of the objections to this method of growing potatoes is the large amount of space required for exposing the tubers to the light for sprouting. This objection has been overcome in part by the use of tray and racks. At the Rhode Island Station the rack use held nine trays. Each tray was 3 3-4 feet long and 1 1-2 feet wide, and it would hold about one bushel of potatoes when spread out in a single layer for sprouting. The bottoms of the trays are made of pieces of lath placed about an inch apart. Nine trays were placed in a rack over each other, leaving about nine inches of space between each tray. This method of arrangement has the advantage of securing a very uniform distribution of the light, heat and air from all the trays. It greatly facilitates the handling of the potatoes and lessens the danger of breaking off the sprouts when transferring to the field of planting.

Another method of securing early potatoes in Rhode Island on a commercial scale is that of sprouting tubers in a cold-frame and planting out as soon as danger of frost is past. The tubers are cut into pieces not smaller than an English walnut, after rejecting the two or three eyes near the stem end, which have been found to start late. The pieces are placed side by side in the bed, skin side upward, and covered about four inches deep with fine, rich earth. Their growth can be controlled by proper regulation of the cold-frame sash. At planting time the tubers, the sprouts of which should be just breaking the surface of the soil, are carefully lifted with manure forks, separated by hand and placed in well fertilized rows and entirely covered with soil; or, if danger of frost is past, they are placed with the apex of the sprout just at the surface of the soil. About 21 square feet of cold frame is required to sprout sufficient potatoes to plant an acre in 30 to 32-inch rows, 12 inches apart.

Eight men can transplant an acre in a day.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

We are opposed to overwork. Our bodies are not built to stand the strain. There "rushers" overwork themselves; they are first to break down. The systematic man is like the horse with a regular trot. Such an animal covers a great many miles during the day. On the other hand, the excitable, nervous horse will spurt ahead for a mile or two, and then go on a slow walk. He is not able to compete with the other beast. The man with an easy, regular move accomplishes the most work.

The Kansas Experiment Station produced cheaper beef with silage and found that silage-fed steers sold for a higher price than steers fed on dry fodder. It was also found that corn silage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value. But not many feeders would keep it that long, as they would need it sooner.

It is estimated that a good crop of sweet clover when turned under will add as much humus as 15 tons of barnyard manure.

To train a colt to walk fast is not done in a day or a week; it is a matter of months. To make a slow walker, hitch the colt continually with a lazy old horse and spoil him. If you wish him to walk fast, start him that way. Put him in a place where he will have to walk fast, and then keep him at it.

Bulletin No. 98, of the Wyoming Station, reports that experiments with six horses fed during ten one-month periods on alfalfa hay showed a total gain of 203 pounds, while during an equal period on native hay there was a total loss of 84 pounds.

It was found at the Missouri station that corn silage compared with hay in feeding steers saved $1.07 for every 100 pounds of sheep produced. In Illinois corn silage was worth 31 per cent. more than cornfodder when all cost was considered.

The triple profits derived from the fleck—wool, lambs and mutton—come in at different seasons; and for this reason sheep are better suited to the farmer of small means than any other stock.

Good digestion is the result of feeding enough to sustain the animal and repair waste, but not enough to keep the stomach in an overloaded condition all the time. It will do the horses good to have sufficient appetite to relish a meal when it is given them.

'Donkey Ears' For Swell Dresses

"Donkey-ears" are not worn exclusively by—er—er—by four-footed creatures. Fashion has pinned a pair on the chappy-boy of 1915.

The chappy, owever, wears his "donkey-ears" on the lapels of his new single-breasted coat and they are no indication of his family connections. The "donkey-eared" coats are built upat the shoulders to give a military air to the wearer.

When Gas Was New.

There is a tradition to the effect that when domestic lighting by gas was still a novelty Sir Walter Scott introduced it into every room and staircase of the house that he was building at Abbotsford and did so without provision for any unexpected failure. His [illegible] inauguration was made the occasion for a house warming [illegible], and in the very middle of the festivities all the lights suddenly went out. The guests were left in absolute darkness until such time as mounted messengers could return from Melrose, whither they had been dispatched with instructions to collect all the tallow candles. And in [illegible] of candlesticks which the village could furnish.—London Times.

It is not the clock with the loudest tick that keeps the best time.

For You-a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage [illegible] surface [illegible] prevents drought and [illegible] and improves the quality of your crops?

[illegible] free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars [illegible] for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited

[illegible]

THE POULTRY WORLD

TWO OUNCES A DAY PER HEN.

The proper amount of feed for a hen is in the minds of many an all absorbing question. It is not always expedient to follow ironclad rules, because it is believed that hens' appetites vary, that they will eat more some days than others, depending perhaps upon the weather conditions, their physical welfare, their productiveness and other factors. Last year's records in the egg laying contest at Storrs, Conn., seem to indicate that each White Leghorn hen on an average ate close to 45 pounds of grain during the year. This means an average daily consumption of about 2 ounces per hen. This means that 12 or 13 pounds of grain per day ought to be sufficient for one hundred hens. If it be assumed that the average grain mixture weighs 1 1-2 pounds to the quart then 8 quarts or a trifle more would be sufficient for one hundred hens.

This compares closely with the rating made by the Maine Experiment Station, where 2 quarts of corn, 1 quart of wheat and 1 quart of oats are fed daily to 50 laying pullets. This suggestion regarding the amount of grain presupposes that the hens will have before them at all times a supply of dry mash to which they can help themselves freely.

The fifteenth week of the laying contest closed with a total production for all pens of 2,218 eggs which is 17 more than was produced in the preceding week but relatively 302 less than for the corresponding period last year. For the first fourteen weeks of the competition the hens regularly each week laid more eggs than for the corresponding period in the previous week, namely, the twelfth, the egg yield this year was more than double that of last year. Even though the hens did not quite come up to the scratch in the fifteenth week it is greatly to their credit that they so constantly outlaid last year's birds for fourteen consecutive weeks.

The White Wyandottes owned by Tom Barron of England won first place for the week with a yield of 49 eggs. The Rhode Island Reds belonging to Charles O. Polhemus of Newburgh, N. Y. and those belonging to Springdale Poultry Farm, Durham, Conn., tied for second place with a yield of 48 eggs. Third place was won by the sour milk White Wyandottes owned by the Storrs Station with 46 eggs to ther credit.

LICE ON HENS.

The estimated offspring from a single pair of lice in eight weeks is 125,000. lice are insects which inhabit the feathers of the bird, says J. A. Helmreich, Colorado Agricultural College. They have not a piercing mouth but one that is used for biting. The louse subsists on the production of the skin and fragments of feathers. It is not so much what they get as nourishment from the individual that hurts as the violent itching and pain they cause, especially if present in large numbers.

They also spread as rapidly as they breed. The lice from one individual acid and three parts of gasoline, add enough plaster of paris to take up the liquid; mix thoroughly. Spread out and may spread through the entire flock. Factors which favor their development, are, poorly ventilated quarters, insufficient food and weak stock. The bird that looks poor and sickly is one most likely to be infected.

Provide the flock with a dust bath, and apply the following home-made powder: To one part of crude carbolic let dry. If it is to dumpy, run through a sieve. Store away in tight cans. Work well into the feathers, especially in fluff under the wings. Repeat in ten days and make a thorough job of it.

NOTES.

Bad houses does not pay the right kind of dividends. More farmers should get in the habit of keeping a few geese. There's money in them taking into account the value of the feathers.

Sunflowers are one feed that can be fed fresh from the field and seem to have and excellent effect on moulting hens. Those who have learned the poultry business through a long apprenticeship never breed from hens undersize or from very late hatched pullets.

It does not pay to pick up fowls off the range and sell them. Put them in marketable condition by liberal feeding in the fattening pen before you let them go.

Dry sand is one of the best materials to use under the roots in the poultry houses. If the droppings cannot be removed every day, they should be kept well covered with sand. They will then be easy to remove and the manure, partly mixed, as it will be with the sand, will be in much better conditions for use when it is needed.

Poultry manure is rich in all fertilizing elements, particularly nitrogen but this it soon loses by fermentation if not properly mixed with absorbents.

Poultry droppings should not be put in the compost heap with other manures, but should be well mixed with sand or dry earth, and store in boxes or barrels in a dry place until ready for use. It is one of the most concentrated and valuable of manures.

They're Popular In Nova Scotia

WHY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ARE A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

People Have Learned From Long Experience that by Curing the Kidney Ills They Benefit the Entire Body.

Spry Harbor, Halifax Co., N. S., March 22nd—(Special).—"I have taken a couple of boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and have received great benefit from them. They are certainly a fine pill for anyone suffering from Kidney trouble." So says Mrs. Alex. E. Kilchey, and she speaks the sentiments of a large number of the women of Nova Scotia.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have so long been in general use that they are recognized as the standard remedy for Kidney troubles. They have become a family medicine in thousands of homes. People have learned from long experience that if they cure their minor Kidney ills with Dodd's Kidney Pills they need not fear those more terrible developments such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsey and Rheumatism. They have also learned that when the Kidneys are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills the whole body benefits. For cured Kidneys mean pure blood, and pure blood is the foundation of all health. That's Why Dodd's Kidney Pills are universally popular.

MACARONI AND CHEESE.

1¼ cups macaroni.
2 level tablespoons butter.
4 level tablespoons flour.
2 cups milk.
1 level teaspoon salt.
Pepper.
½ cup grated cheese.
1 cup buttered crumbs.

Break macaroni into inch pieces. Cook in a large amount of boiling salted water; when tender, pour into a colander and run cold water through. Mix flour with an equal measure of milk until perfectly smooth; put remaining milk on to heat in a saucepan; when hot stir in the flour and cook, stirring constantly, until it boils. Add butter, salt, pepper, cheese and macaroni.

Pour into a buttered baking dish, cover with crumbs and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

His Mite of Sense.

"Well, gentlemen," said Tompkins to a couple of his friends, "you can talk as much as you please about the inferiority of women, but there are lots of them that can discount most of us for brains. Take my wife, for instance. She's got twice as [illegible] as I have, and I ain't ashamed to acknowledge it, either."

"But don't you think," said one of his auditors, "that you put rather a low estimate on your wife's intellectual powers?"—Liverpool Mercury.

MOST PERFECT MADE

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The HouseKeeper

To remove vaseline stains, try turpentine. If that fails, sponge them with ether.

To remove paint from dress fabrics place a white blotter underneath the spot and rub with benzine.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowl or fish, will prevent slipping, and a little vinegar on the hands will prevent odor.

Crackers with grated cheese put in the oven and browned, are good served with a salad.

If eggs are placed in hot water a few minutes before breaking, the whites will separate from the yolks very easily. They should be cooled before starting to whip the whites.

To restore velvet spotted by rain or snow, steam the whole surface to make the shade even. Do not brush before steaming. The velvet will look darker at first, but it will become lighter in the open air.

To make a lotion for chapped hands, mix together one-half ounce of glycerine, two ounces of rose water and one-half dram of benzoin.

Wine stains which have dried on the tablecloth or napkin should be touched with a few drops of whiskey before the linen is sent to the laundry.

To remove paint from glass, dissolve some washing soda in very hot water and wash the windows with it, using soft flannel, or rub a dime briskly over the stain and then wash with turpentine.

To take tea and coffee stains of long standing out of a fabric apply a mixture composed of the yolk of an egg stirred in a cup of tepid water, to which a few drops of glycerine have been added. Rub the mixture well into the stain, then wash thoroughly with warm water.

To clean white leather belts rub powdered borax in, gently, with a piece of white flannel.

To remove lampblack stains wash with kerosene and wipe with a dry cloth; then wash in soap and water to remove the kerosene.

Castor oil applied to a wart two or three times a day for a week will cause it to disappear.

When putting the paper or oilcloth on pantry shelves, use thumb tacks instead of the ordinary tacks and you will make a better job of your work.

Nifty Outing Outfit For Outdoor Girl

A green velvet cap and a white serge skirt is Dame Fashion's idea of what a [illegible] should wear when summer comes.

The smartest of sport models is a [illegible] coat of this green velvet worn with a knee-length white serge skirt, a white canvas hat, with a green band.

Society Islands last year sent [illegible] worth of vanilla to the United States.

CATTLE RAISING IN WEST CANADA

The Buffalo Country Gives Wonderful Results.

Beef of the North Better and More of It.

The result in the continued shortage in cattle, the future price of beef, and the solution of the perplexing problem of feeding the world, are vital questions uppermost in the minds of many thinking people to-day. There is no doubt that the wide acres of Western Canada can, and will, be made to play an important part in bringing about a proper balance in supply and demand. In the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in Alberta along the Canadian Northern Railway are many thousands of acres of the richest pasture in the world, well watered and treated by the sunniest of climates. These rolling hills, for the greater part, are still unpeopled and untrodden by the hoofs of domestic animals.

The foot hills district of Alberta is traditionally a cattle country, a natural feeding ground where peculiar climatic conditions prevail which make it best suited to cattle on the range. Ranchers who know old Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming and the other ranching states, as well as Alberta, are at a loss to understand the superior qualities of vast sections of this province as a pasturing field for live stock. They will tell you that so far as the appearance of the grasses are concerned the pasturage is about the same here as it is in Texas or parts of Mexico. But they say also, "Take four yearling steers out of the same herd in Mexico and leave one in Mexico; place a second one a thousand miles north of Carolina; a third still farther north in Montana or Wyoming, and the fourth in Alberta, and it will be found that at the end of three years, when all four animals are ready for market, the Mexican product will weigh from 900 to 950 pounds; the Colorado steer will weigh from 1,000 to 1,050; those in Montana and Wyoming will weigh from 1,100 to 1,150; while the animal fed in Alberta will go to market weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds."

Why is it that these beef animals take on from 100 to 150 pounds extra weight with each progression northward between old Mexico and Alberta? The rancher cannot explain or answer the question, but cattlemen all over America know that such is the case.

At Vermilion Experimental farm an interesting investigation was conducted last winter in the feeding of beef cattle. One lot of steers were fed indoors, each animal being allowed to stand untied in a box stall while another herd of the same number was left to feed and fatten outside on the native grasses. The result at the end of the experimental period was that the animals which had enjoyed the outdoor life weighed more and were of better marketable quality than those cared for in stables.

SPRING IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all year round tonic, blood-builder and nerve restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these Pills helps to make new, rich, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give strength. In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, erysipelas, and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time when all nature takes on new life that the blood most seriously needs attention. Some people dose themselves with purgatives at this season, but these only further weaken themselves. A purgative merely gallops through the system, emptying the bowels, but it does not cure anything. On the other hand, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which reaches every nerve and organ in the body, bringing new strength, new health and vigor to weak, easily tired men, women and children. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills this spring—they will not disappoint you.

You can get these health renewing Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"MADE IN CANADA."

(Vancouver Sunset)

Did you ever stop to think that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds make the "Made in Canada" campaign possible, even though they suffer most keenly from outside competition?

Does it strike you as being fair that the publishers should bear the brunt of the battle, without the support of the public?

This is the case. The "Saturday Sunset" is "Made in Canada." It is "Made in B. C." published by Canadians for Canadians, an inveterate supporter of home industries, yet the general public calmly go ahead spending large sums to support foreign periodicals of all kinds.

Since we are supporting home industries, we feel we have a right to put in a word for ourselves, and for the other Canadian publications. We buy Canadian paper and Canadian ink. Our employees are Canadians and the money they receive is spend in Canada.

A USEFUL FASHION.

(Guelph Mercury)

The cup veil is the latest. It simply means that the veil a young lady wears is scooped out so she can drink a cup of tea. No doubt many an ambitious young man will see another good use for the scoop-out.

A. B. [illegible] of [illegible] is the largest man in the Massachusetts militia, standing 6 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing [illegible] pounds.

RASH ALL OVER HEAD AND FACE

Of Baby. Could Not Sleep. Fretful and Cross. Itched and Burned. Hair Came Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

Darnley, P. E. I.—"When my little girl was three days old a fine rash came out all over her head and face. At first I thought it was baby rash but after a week or two I found that it was very itching and she could not sleep. She was getting very fretful and cross and it made her sick. It itched and burned so much that she used to scratch it until it became one solid mass of sore eruption and it made nearly all her hair come out. It was getting worse all the time and it spoiled her looks.

"I was told she had eczema and I got some ointment to use on her but it did no good. By the time she was four months old the eczema was all over her face, head and neck. I then decided to send for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first application relieved her of the itching. I then bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and used it according to directions for eczema. I bathed her face and head with the Cuticura Soap and put the Cuticura Ointment on gently and by the time the box of Cuticura Ointment and two cakes of Cuticura Soap were gone there was not a sign of eczema and she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Philip Roach, May 12, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

To prevent falling hair, remove crusts and scales, and allay itching and irritation of the scalp, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A."

RADIUM AND LIGHTNING.

Radium has been discovered vastly to improve lightning rods in their protection of buildings during thunderstorms. Of course the enormous cost of radium prevents any practical use of the fact as yet. But there is a very fair possibility that the information gained inthis way will lead to a new form of lightning rod which will be more efficient or that further experiments will show that a tiny quantity of radium at a reasonable cost will improve the protection.

The purpose of lightni gnrods, of course is to catch the electrical currents in the air during a storm and lead them safely into the ground instead of allowing the lightning to pick its own course down through a house or church steeple, and their use is based on th eprinciple that a metal rod will give the electricity a smoother path of less resistance than ordinary building material.

The whole trouble with lightning rods now is that, though they can be made to do the trick of the electrical discharge is near them, there is no way to lead electricity through the air to the rod. Radium will do this part of the work, a shas been demonstrated by scientific experiments. Two milligrams of radium on the end of a rod made the air considerable distance away a vastly better conductor.

Thus any electrical discharge within several yards of the rod had a path open for it along the radium rays to the rod then down the rod to the earth.—Saturday Evening Post.

Sunday School Teacher—Can you tell me who dwelt in the garden of Eden?

Little May—Yes, ma'am; the 6Adamses.

"What is an amateur Bobby?" pueried his small sister.

"An amateur," replied Bobby, "is anything that isn't nature."

"Mama," puried little Myra, "do you think grandpa has really gone to heaven?"

"Yes, dear," was the reply.

"Well, continued Myra, "I'll bet he sneaks outside once in awhile to smoke his pipe."

In the lesson mention had been made of the canthook that is used for rolling logs.

"Can you tell me what a canthook is, Tommy?" asked th eteacher.

"Sure," replied Tommy. "It's a cow that hasn'e any horns."—Detroit Free Press.

DO NOT BOTHER THE EDITOR.

Every craft has its crosses. One of the sore afflictions of the newspaper business, says the Emporia Gazette, is found in the fact that people generally think it's not work to get out a paper. One of the hardest jobs every editor does, though generally the pleasantest, is to read his exchanges. But it is hard work and it must be done. For the editor who gets a day or two "back" in his exchanges never catches up. And the thing that makes him maddest, though he will look up and greet the stranger with a smile who does it, is for a man to come in saying, "Well, I saw you were sitting there doing nothing but reading, so I thought I'd just pass the time of day with you!"

Remember this, you who would have business with the editor: It's all right to come in when he's reading or writing, or editing copy, but don't get it into your head that when he's reading his exchanges you have come in the idle hour. How can an editor get any ideas if he doesn't read others' ideas? Do you think he sits down and thinks 'em out of his head? Well, he doesn't. He reads a score of papers every morning, and from one or two he gets a suggestion or two. Sometimes he finds an item that makes him mad; then he writes well. Sometimes a vagrant item, a pay local, a telegraphic head, an advertisement starts a rich train of suggestion. But the sure way to wreck the train and make your paper stupid and inane is to come bustling in when he's reading the exchanges. He is doing the best work of his day.

SEE CANADA FIRST.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

There is no doubt that for at least a season or two Canadian tourists could spend their money advantageously for both themselves and the country by confining themselves to journeys made in Canada. Whether it be the awe-inspiring grandeur of towering peak and yawning cataract, the imposing majesty of mighty rivers or the simple beauty of Rural landscapes that is sought, there is no need to go out of Canada. There is an abundance of all that could be desired to please the eye or stir the emotions. If the desire is for historic association there is plenty of opportunity for its gratification without ever crossing the Canadian boundary.

PATRIOTISM PRODUCTION

Patriotism without production is an empty sound. If ever there was a time when by deeds one should be known, it is now. Now, when the Empire is at war; now, when many of the regular channels of supply are closed; now, when men in millions have been summoned from the paths of industry to the inferno of destruction; now, when Britain is fighting for Belgium's right to live; now, when the world's liberties are at stake; now, when Germany seeks to prostrate Britain even as she has prostrated Belgium; now, when Germany threatens the forty million people of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales with starvation; now, when the enemy is bombarding peaceful towns and villages, slaughtering innocent and harmless women and children; now, when fertile fields and fruitful gardens of other lands are lying in waste and swollen with death; now, is the time when Canada is called upon to put forth her mightiest effort to help stem the tide of destruction, to aid the Empire and to profit herself.

In entering upon the campaign in which it is now engaged, the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion has entered upon a task that should do untold good. It is not that the farmers needed altogether to be prompted to benefit themselves but that perhaps some of them do not entirely recognize the seriousness of the present and the more than probable critical conditions of the future. If the war were to end to-morrow, there would still be need for every effort in productiveness, for many years must elapse before the devastation that has been caused can be remedied or repaired. Unhappily the probabilities are that the giant conflict will continue for many months yet, in which case the mind of man cannot fathom or foresee the damage that will have to be done to every form of industry, to agriculture in particular, by the waste of life, by the wrecking of property and by the spreading of desolation. It is in repairing the damage others cause that the farmers are called upon to aid. It is their mother country that cries to them.

The Agricultural Department is not alone holding conferences at many points in the country, but is engaged, as will be seen by the announcement elsewhere, in distributing large quantities of literature, telling how the farmer can best serve the interests of the Empire, display his grateful sense of patriotism and bring profit to himself. In brief and explicit language, that all who run may read and understand, is pointed out the needs of the situation and how those needs can be met. Above all, the advice is given to avoid waste. Everything can be utilized. Nothing need be thrown away as valueless. The economy of production is in saving.

The wisest can learn something by reading, and in the bulletins and reports prepared and written by experts and men of practical science farmers will find hints, suggestions and information of the greatest possible value at this season, and such as will advantage both their land and themselves for all time. They will also aid them in that duty to the Empire which is such passing and instant importance that to shirk it is to be criminal. Copies of the publications of the Department can be had upon addressing Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is required on the application.

PLAYS FAVORITES

The War Has Benefited Some and Hurt Others.

Not very many in Canada foresaw the war or laid any plans with it in view. Therefore, if it has helped business they are simply fortunate; if it has hurt they are unfortunate, but not to blame. Is it any more than fair, then, that those who have profited should take some thought for those who have not? Farmers are getting more for their crops; some manufacturers are selling more goods than they ever sold in times of peace, some busines and professional men are making more money than usual. On the other hand, thousands of workmen have had their hours shortened and their pay cut down, because the wave of economy has lessened the demand for the goods they make. The fortunate ones have it in their power to even up the scale, to spend their money for goods "Made in Canada." This will so increase the demand for Canadian products as to keep practically every Canadian factory working full time, and to give to all that prosperity now enjoyed only by the fortunate ones.

Uncorking a Bottle.

It often happens that in attempting to uncork a bottle the stopper is forced into the bottle instead, and it thus floats on the liquid. This would perhaps not be a drawback were it not that each time the bottle is to be emptied the cork come to the neck and causes an obstruction, preventing the flow of the liquid. This can be avoided very readily, and all that is needed is to bend a piece of stiff iron wire in a long U-shape, properly fitting it to the neck of the bottle so that the loop portion projects somewhat below the neck. Upon overturning the bottle, the wire loop prevents the cork from reaching the neck to obstruct it.

STOP THAT DISGUSTING SNIFFLE! SOOTHING "CATARRHOZONE"--A QUICK CURE

The Rich Healing Balsams of Catarrhozone Are Death to Colds, Bad Throat and Catarrh.

Simply a marvel—you get relief so quickly from Catarrhozone.

Try the inhaler and count ten—your throat and nose are cleared—you feel better at once.

Every breath you take is laden with the rich piney vapor of Catarrhozone—every breath is full of healing—full of soothing curative medicine that destroys sniffles and nose colds almost instantly.

Thousands are using Catarrhozone to-day who couldn't live without it.

Try it for your irritable throat, test it out for that bronchial cough, give it a chance to rid you of that chronic catarrhal condition.

Years of wonderful success and testimony from the best people of our land go to prove that nothing so far discovered is quicker, safer, surer, more pleasant than Catarrhozone. It is in its application purely scientific—is recommended only for certain ailments above mentioned, but those it does certainly cure.

Use the complete dollar outfit of Catarrhozone; it always does the work; small size 50c; sample trial size 25c; sold by dealers everywhere.

Fashionable Spring Coats for Misses and Women

Two of the most popular styles for Spring, tailored in covert cloth and tweed mixtures.

One a very swagger Military effect, full back, with belt, high convertible collar, pockets and fancy button trimmed, other style in covert cloth in Empire style, yoke back, flare skirt and flare back collar. Colors, sand and grey and fawn tweed mixtures. Price **$10.00.** Other styles, **$6, $8 & $8.50**

The Ladies' Spring Suits

These suits are certainly good styles, copied from imported models. Tailored in high-class, all wool materials. Serges, Poplins and Gaberdines.

Coats in smart Military and Eton styles. Flare and side pleated skirts. Beautifully trimmed and satin lined. 34 to 40 bust measure. Styles all different. Very moderately priced.

THE NEW SPRING WAISTS

Very many pretty styles in these new waists. Made in fine sheer Lawns, Organdy and Crepe. Have embroidered fronts, smart lay back and flare-up collars, edged with lace, front fastening, three quarter sleeves, beaded seams. All good, smart styles. Prices **$1.50 to $3.50.**

D. & A. CORSETS

New Models. In white Coutil, strong and well boned, medium bust and long skirt, four wide side steels, four garters. Deep lace and ribbon trimmed Rust proof. Sizes 18 to 26. Special values, **75c, $1., to $3.**

NEW EMBROIDERIES & FLOUNCINGS. FINE VAL. LACES & INSERTIONS

New Edgings, Insertions, Flouncings and Beadings—a consignment arrived from Switzerland within the last week. They're particularly fine of weave and delicately patterned. Small dainty effects in organdy, muslin, cambric and Nainsook.

BIG VALUES IN SILKS

SATIN PAILETTES. Yard wide. Soft lustrous finish. New spring shades. Regular $1.25 quality. Our special import value **$1.00**

DUCHESS MOUSSELINE. Yard wide. In Nile, Taupe, Battleship, Saxe, Belgian, Brown, Tan, Gold, Purple and Black. Regular $1 50; our price **$1.25**

FANCY SHOT SILKS. 36 in. wide In tones of green, wine, navy and royal blues. Special value per yard **$1.50**

NEW SUITING SERGES

Navy and Black. Splendid weight. Soft and pliable, gloss and dust resisting. In deep navy blue and black. Special values at **75c, $1, $1.25 and 1.50 per Yard.**

STEPHAN BROS.

BY-LAW NO.

Continued from page 1

Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment of interest to be made on the tenth day of August 1916) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4 That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of thirty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5 The first one of such Debenture shall be made payable on the tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each tenth day of August, till all of said Debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Int	Principal	Total Annual Amt
1916	250 00	75 26	325 26
1917	246 24	79 02	325 26
1918	242 20	82 97	325 26
1919	238 14	87 12	325 26
1920	233 78	91 48	325 26
1921	229 21	96 05	325 26
1922	224 41	100 85	325 26
1923	219 36	105 90	325 26
1924	214 07	111 19	325 26
1925	208 51	116 75	325 26
1926	202 67	122 59	325 26
1927	196 54	128 72	325 26
1928	190 11	135 15	325 26
1929	183 35	141 91	325 26
1930	176 26	149 00	325 26
1931	168 80	156 46	325 26
1932	160 98	164 28	325 26
1933	152 77	172 49	325 26
1934	144 14	181 12	325 26
1935	135 09	190 17	325 26
1936	125 58	199 68	325 26
1937	115 60	209 66	325 26
1938	105 11	220 15	325 26
1939	94 10	231 16	325 26
1940	82 55	242 71	325 26
1941	70 41	254 85	325 26
1942	57 67	267 59	325 26
1943	44 29	280 97	325 26
1944	30 24	295 02	325 28
1945	15 49	309 74	325 26
		$5000 00	

6 During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therfore on all rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates the sum of $325.26 for the payment of the said debt of $5000 and the interest thereon.

7 This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A. D. 1915.

Clerk Mayor

NOTICE

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 10th day of April A. D. 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—At Smith & Henderson's Block,

Centre Polling Subdivision—At the Town Hall,

West Polling Subdivision—At John Schnitzler's House,

South Polling Subdivision — At Joseph Yaeck's House.

And that the 15th day of August A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March A. D. 1915.

Take notice futher that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all Municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS, Clerk.

RIVERSDALE

Miss V. Houle of Port Huron is visiting at A. Dietrich's.

Mr. Stanley Hodgekinson intends leaving for the West on Tuesday next.

Miss Olela Schurter visited at Heidmiller's last week.

Miss Hapburn is visiting at Alex. Symon's.

Mr. George Symon has sold his farm to P. Valad, Jr.

Mr. A. Frieburger had his chopping mill badly damaged by fire on Tuesday last.

Mr. Jake Frieburger has hired with Mr. French this year

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Scharbeck, a daughter.

Rev. A. C. Stuart and family of North Mornington arrived at Riversdale on Wednesday.

PINKERTON

Mr. Robt. Gale who was visiting his parents at the manse, returned to his home in Alton on Friday.

Mr. Albert Pinkerton returned last week from a business trip to Toronto.

Our maple syrup men report a poor run so far this year.

Mr. Walter Clark and family are moving to Cargill this week. While we are glad that this arrangement is much more convenient for Mr. Clark we are sorry to lose the family from our midst.

Miss Alma Reid arrived home from Toronto on Monday evening to nurse her mother, Mrs. Adam Reid who is suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe.

Mr. Jas. Andrews was in Paisley on Saturday.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

THE SAVOY

CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES

BREAD AND BUTTER

PIE

WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

Application to Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the town of Walkerton to the Legislative Assembly of the province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof for an act to consolidate the outstanding debenture and other indebtedness of the said town at the rate of $11,000, and authorizing and empowering the Corporation to raise by way of loan the said sum of $11,000 on the credit of its debentures to be issued under the authority of the said act.

That the said debentures shall be payable within thirty years after the issue thereof and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum as the said council shall determine. The existing debenture debt of the said town of Walkerton is as follows: and no portion thereof is in arrears:—

Former consolidated debt	$ [illegible]75 72
Sewers	4907 14
Waterworks	13796 08
General improvement	7510 29
Bonus loans	1696 38
Public Library	1612 10
Floating debt	1821 30
	$11000 00

The reason for requiring the consolidation of the said debenture debt and for the issue of such debentures is to enable a reduction to be made in the sums to be raised annually for the repayment of the said debt and to enable the Corporation to pay off its floating indebtedness, which was incurred in executing works of a permanent and necessary character.

A. Collins,
Solicitor for Applicant

Dated at Walkerton,
the 10th day of February, A. D, 1915

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.

Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "

Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.

Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO Erdman's PHONE No. 190

SPRING

Millinery Opening

Thursday and Friday

Mar. 25 & 26 and Following Days

You are cordially invited to inspect our Paris styles in Spring Millinery. Our milliner, Miss Mathers, has filled some of the best positions on the continent, and we are prepared to give you the very latest in up-to-date millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton to call and inspect the new and fashionable Spring Millinery creations now on display.

Mrs. Porteous
Next Door to Hehn's Bakery

Easter Offerings

WE ARE NOW READY to show you a most complete selection of anything you desire in early Spring clothing or wearing apparel for Men, Women, Misses and Children.

Ladies' New Spring Blouses 50c, 1.00, 1.25 to $3.00.

Dainty Collars and Collar and Cuff Setts, 25c. to 2.00.

Ladies' Spring Suits $10, 12, 15, 18, 20 to $25.

Ladies' and Misses' Spring Coats and Waterproof Coats Prices $5.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and $20.00

Childrens', Misses and Ladies' Spring Wash Dresses—All prices up to 5.00 and 6.00

Silks and Dress Goods Coming in Every Day.

Boy's and Men's Furnishings

All the new styles in "Fitwell" Hats, stiff and soft felt $1.00 to $2.00 each.——Men's and Boy's Spring Caps 25c to $1.50

Easter Novelties in Ties just in.

Boy's and Youth's suits—Buster Brown, Norfolk, Single and Double Breasted Duck Suits, Polo Suits.—The most up-to date Boy's clothing ever shown in Walkerton—Prices 2.00 to 12.00 a suit.

Men's Ready to Wear and Made to Measure clothing—correctly tailored suits 8.00 to 30.00.

McBurney & Co.

[illegible]

Notice To Creditors

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM JOHN BILDSTEIN OF TOWN OF WALKERTON IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, BLACKSMITH INSOLVENT.

Notice is hereby given that the above named Insolvent has this day made an assignment to me under R. SO Cap 134 of all his estate for the benefit of his creditors.

The said Creditors are notified to meet at my office on the corner of Durham and Victoria street in the said town of Walkerton on Wednesday the 10th day of March 1915 at one o'clock in the afternoon to receive a statement of affairs to appoint inspectors and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the assignee before the date of said meeting.

Notice is hereby given that after the twenty fourth day of March 1915, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets of the Insolvent among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given to him.

And the Assignee will not be liable for any part of the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not have had notice.

S. A. Rife,
Assignee

Dated at Walkerton, Feb. 27th. 1915.

THE

Merchants Bank OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	" bsh.	50	".......	65
Wheat	" "	1.20	to......	1 20
Barley	" "	60	to.......	65
Potatoes	" bag	50	"......	60
Butter	" lb.	28	"......	30
Eggs	" doz.	18	"......	18
Chicken	" lb.	13	"......	14
Ducks	" "	10	"......	14
Turkeys	" "	15	"......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

First Glimpse of Spring

Every day new home things are popping into view. In the peoples store house cleaning time is just ahead, new rugs draperis are needed This big home store is fairly bulging with interesting and attractive things ready for you for comfort giving, beautifying the home. No store shows more satisfying stocks and none price things more fairly. Special selling events are in evidence every day here during the spring house cleaning season.

RUGS

We have special good values in large size rugs in tapestry axminister.

NEW FLOOR OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS

Extra heavy Scotch printed in new block patterns.

Pure groceries alway fresh.

J. H. Appel
Produce Wanted Phone 53

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV - No 12

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 1st 1915—8 PAGES

Fine Packaged Chocolates

You will find our packaged chocolates to be the finest products in that line and at same price as many poorly finished and packed kinds.

Every package of Willards Forkdipt Chocolates is guaranteed to please you or we are authorized to replace or refund your money.

In all price packages from 10c.

Our Chocolates are always fresh.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

MILLINERY

Easter Specials

For EASTER WEEK I am making a special effort to please you both in Quality and in Price, and would be pleased to have you call.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Ask for the

"REXALL"

Remedies for any ailment.

Some Rexall Sellers.

"93" HairTonic, 50c & $1.00

Dyspepsia Tablets, 25c 50 $1

Excema Ointment 50 & $1.00

Orderlies 10c 25 & 50c.

SEVERIGHT'

DRUGS—KODAKS

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - Walkerton

Up-To-Date

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

If you are particular about your collars, neckwear, shirts and other accessories that complete the success of a man's apparel, you should come in and make selections here.

Our Successful Tailoring satisfies the most particular people. We can please you too, why don't you let us take your measure today?

Ladies' Suits tailored to order.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Wanted.

Apprentices wanted.—Apply at "The Elite."

Wanted!

An industrious man who can earn $100 per month and expenses, selling our products to farmers. Must have some means for starting, expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

A Happy Easter to all.

To-day is April Fool's Day.

Pass Egg Dye, 5c at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood issuer of marriage licenses.

Eastman U. C. films, all sizes at Hunters.

Stylish Easter foot-wear at Ramsey's shoe store.

Get a "Fitwell" hat for Easter at McBurney's.

See McBurney's specially priced boy's suits for Easter.

Ladies' long kid gloves only $2 a pair —at McBurney's.

The new shapes in men's soft and derby hats—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Amos Pletsch returned from Calgary last week.

New spring styles in Regal shoes at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

The "Eastern" is the smart cap for young men.—Stephan Bros.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in—Ramsay, the Shoeman.

Boys new Norfolk bloomer suits, $3 to $8 at Stephan Bros.

Easter perfumes and toilet waters. All the popular odors at Hunters.

Mrs. Ralph Terry is visiting at the home of her parents in Oakville.

The very smartest styles in Ladies spring coats and suits.—Stephan Bros.

The Mildmay Football club are entering intermediate teams in the W. F. A.

Perrin&Fownes French kid & Suede gloves for men and women.—Stephan Bros.

The High School students are putting on a play in the town hall on April 20th.

Women's $3.50 and $4.00 tan shoes clearing at $2.19.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mr. Harry Wells of Sundridge is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wells.

Don't miss seeing our men's suits. The finest lot we've ever had.—Stephan Bros.

Regal, on your shoes means quality in them.—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mrs. (Judge) J. H. Scott, of Perth, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Miss Lydia Weber of Formosa, is learning the dress-making at Mrs Cooling's.

For tired aching feet try a pair of Reed's cushionshoes, sold at Ramsey's shoe store.

A list of the contributors to the Walkerton Red Cross Fund will be found on page 8.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Malcomson, of Kincardine, were visitors here on Thursday last.

Mrs. D. Robertson left on Saturday for a month's visit to her daughter. Mrs. Roy, in Kenora.

Captain G. H. D. Martyn of the Third Contingent, at Guelph, spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mr. Harry Wettlaufer of the Hydro Electric staff at Hamilton is spending Easter week at his home here.

Mr. Ted Crawford of Winnipeg and Mrs. Pierson of Toronto are visiting their father, Mr. N. Crawford.

Alex McGonis who has been serving thirty days on a charge of vagrancy released from the goal on Monday.

The Walkerton Dramatic Club are putting on a play in the town hall on Friday April 10th, in aid of the hospital.

Miss Elva Ingram of the Business College staff leaves on Thursday to spend Easter week at her home in Peterborough.

Mr. Andrew Lettner of Eye Brow, Sask who has been on the sick list for some time, arrived here on Saturday and will remain here for some time

Mr. Henry Spitzig left on Wednesday morning for Brantford to attend the funeral of his nephew, Lorenz Niechner, who died on Tuesday.

Mr. Arthur Crydeman who has spent the past three weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. W Crydeman, returned to Sarnia on Monday.

Mrs. Borden, mother of Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, died on Monday at her home in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia. She was 90 years of age.

Fertilizer for gardens and field crops, cheaper, more productive and more easily applied than manure. Large stock on hand. C. P. Nutting, Walkerton, phone 63.

The Bachelors and Benedicts are giving their annual Easter dance on Thursday April 8th. Kelley's orchestra of Owen Sound have been engaged to supply the music.

Claude Harefeld a former Walkerton boy, now of Stratford who joined the first Canadian Contingent has been invalided home after four months in the military hospitals in England.

Eat your supper of Boston Baked beans, white or brown bread, tea or coffee, pie, doughnuts and cake, at the Soldiers Aid Tea Room on Wednesday evening next from 5 to 8 o'clock.

For Sale.

Eggs for hatching and poultry for sale, white Wyandottes.—Apply to Fred Brislan.

Women's Institute.

The Women's Institue will meet at the home of Mrs. Andrew Oberle on Thursday, Apr. 1st.

Wanted.

Solicitor to get pupils for the Walkerton Business College. Apply at the College or Box 171 for terms. — P. J. Maloney.

Joynt is Reeve.

In the contest for the reeveship of Lucknow, John Joynt was elected on Monday, his majority over his opponent, Mr. J. G. Anderson, ex M. P. P. being 40.

Change of Business.

Mr. Geo Yaeck has taken over the Brush and Broom Business carried on by Mullin Bros., and takes possession at once.

Left For Galt.

Mrs Thos. Adamson, who has been a resident of Walkerton for a great many years, left on Monday for Galt where she will reside in the future.

Operated on.

Miss Nellie Beattie was taken to the hospital last week where she was operated on for throat trouble. The operation was successful, and Miss Beattie is rapidly recovering.

Brought to Goal.

Gustave Kupskey was brought to goal here on Tuesday, having been sent up for trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods. He will be tried before Judge Klein next week.

Matinees at the Red Star.

Matinees will be given at the Red Star theatre on Good Friday afternoon and also Saturday and every Saturday afternoon following until further notice. Admission 5c

Factory Accident.

While operating the rip-saw in R. E. Truax & Son's factory on Monday, Mr. Harry Buehlow had the misfortune to have his hand come in contact with the saw with the result that he had a finger badly lacerated. He will be off work for a few days

Small-pox Placard Removed.

The placard which has kept under quarantine a section of the poverty block for the past four weeks was removed on Wednesday, by chief Ferguson. Mrs. George Small who was suffering from the disease, having completely recovered. The building has been thoroughly fumigated and every precaution taken by the health officers to prevent a further outbreak of the dread malady. The type of the disease from which Mrs. Small was suffering from was very mild.

Improved the Theatre.

Since taking possession of the Red Star Theatre, Mr. Dave Karges has made many improvements. The theatre is now illuminated better, both in the interior and exterior and the proprietor is showing a better grade of films. No better place can be found for an entertainment any evening. Mr. Karges also purposes making other improvement including the enlarging of the theatre, which will be extended back some twenty feet, giving better seating capacity and accommodation for his patrons.

Advanced in Price $20.

A Walkerton stock buyer purchased a cow recently, shipped it to Toronto, sold it in the city for $72.00, and of course made some money in the transaction. This same bovine was reshipped to Walkerton and on being placed on auction at the marketsquare on Saturday brought $92.00. Just why this cow advanced so rapidly in price or whether someone paid a fabulous price for her, those who are ready to vouch for the authenticity of the incident, are not prepared to state.

Curling Notes.

The junior rink semi-finals were played on Monday night. Rourke defeated Severight and McBurney defeating Letson. Rourke and McBurney played the finals in a keenly contested game on Tuesday night winding up the season's schedule, McBurney winning by 3 shots.

The following were the players, and score:

Ralph Krueger	A Benninger
George Smith	A P. Johnston
F. W. Lippert	A Collins
W. H. McBurney	G. T Rourke
Skip 17	Skip 11

Not Leaving Town.

It is rumored that W. H. Brockelbank, our live auctioneer is leaving town and moving to Toronto. This is not correct, for although his family have moved to the city, Mr. Brockelbank will remain a citizen of Walkerton and will continue to conduct sales. Anyone intending to have a sale will do well to consult him. Word left at the Telescope office or with Mr. Brockelbank will receive his prompt attention.

Walked from Toronto to Glamis.

A travel-stained, mud-be-spattered man appeared on the streets of Walkerton one night last week and on being questioned by pedistrians, claimed to have walked from Toronto and was on his way to Glamis, where, he stated he had secured employment with a farmer. He inquired as to whether there were any more trains that night and having only 35c in his pocket, not enough for a night's lodging, he struck over the hills on the last lap of his long and tedious journey. This incident, of a man walking 130 miles for work will give some idea of the acuteness of the unemployed problem in Toronto and other cities.

Special Supper at Tea Room.

The young ladies who have been conducting the Soldiers, Aid Tea Room will close the season with a special supper on Wednesday evening of next week April 7th from 5 to 8 o'clock. The price will be 25c for a supper of Boston baked beans, brown or white bread, tea or coffee, pie, doughnuts and cake. The young ladies of the tea room are desirous of making their earnings reach the $500 mark and everyone who is in a position to do so should eat supper at the tea room on Wednesday next. Contributions of cake, etc., for this occasion from the ladies of the town will be gratefully received.

I. O. O. F. Lodge Of Instruction.

The annual Odd Fellows Lodge of Instruction of this district will be held at the local lodge rooms on Good Friday afternoon commencing at one o'clock. It is expected that there will be about eighty visiting "three-linkers from the towns of Southampton, Port Elgin, and Paisley. The Southampton lodge will put on the initiatory degree, Port Elgin the first degree Walkerton the second and Paisley the third. Dinner and supper will be served in the Methodist church. The members of lodge No 81 extend a cordial invitation to all visiting brethern who reside in-town and yet are not members of the local court, to spend the afternoon in the lodge rooms.

Death of Brant Pioneer.

Another of the old pioneers of Brant one of the few remaining who cleared away the Queens bush and made for themselves a home in the forest, passed away on Saturday last in the person of Mr. Samuel Cristy who died after but a short illness from a general break-down of the system due to old age. He was about 86 years of age and is survived by four sons and three daughters viz: Richard of Bruce tp. Leonard and Wm of Saskatchewan and Thos. who lives on the homestead and Mrs. H Young, Mrs. H. Napper and Mrs. Robinson all of Brant township. The funeral took place from his late residence, lot 8 con 8 Brant on Tuesday afternoon to the Walkerton cemetery and was largely attended.

Live Stock Men Organize.

A meeting of the Pure Bred Live Stock Breeders from Brant, Carrick and the neighboring townships was held in the Dept. of Agr. on Saturday. A Breeders Club was then organized with the following officers:—President, Thos. Jasper, Carlsruhe; Vice-President, W. A. Tolton, Walkerton, Secretary, N. C. MacKay, Walkerton. Directors—Jas. Thompson, Mildmay; W. T. Hopper, Paisly; Geo. B. Armstrong Formosa; J. Millar, Belmore; Herb Pletsch, Carlsruhe; Ab. Rowand, Henry Hossfeldt, Jas. Moore, Jas. L. Tolton and Jacob Dippel, Walkerton. The object is to promote the Live stock industry and they purpose holding an annual sale. The first will be held early in the spring of 1916.

Death of Joseph Reichenbach

It is our duty this week to chronicle the death of one of Walkerton's oldest and most respected citizens in the person of Mr. Joseph Reichenbach, who passed away at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. John Wingefelder, on Tuesday night at the ripe old age of eighty two years. The deceased was born in Baden, Germany, and came to Canada early in life, and lived for a time in Berlin and Elora, coming to Walkerton in the spring of 1870 when the town was in its babyhood. He has resided in Walkerton ever since and until late years conducted the butcher business now under the firm name of Wingefelder & Kreuger. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock to the R. C. church, thence to the Walkerton cemetery for interment.

BORN

SCHUETT—In Walkerton, on Tuesday, March 23, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Schuett, a son.

Wanted.

One or two girls wanted to set type or boys to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Telescope office or at the house.

Mr. Chas Addley has moved with his family to Miss McDonald's house in the east ward formerly occupied by Mr. Bandbauer. The house which Mr. Addly vacated has been purchased by Mr. A Fennell who will occupy one section, while Mrs. Griffen has rented the other half.

Crab Apples in March.

Mr. John Hodgson brought somewhat of a novelty into the Telescope Office on Friday last in the shape of a small basket of crab apples. Ordinarily this fruit keeps no longer than a month but those which Mr. Hodgson brought to this office were in excellent condition after the entire winter.

Walkerton Boy Promoted

Mr. Ed Schnurr, formerly of the local Bell Telephone staff who has for some time been local plant chief at Orangeville has been promoted by the Company to the position of local manager of the Orangeville exchange. Ed's many friends here will be pleased to learn of his advancement.

Confirmation Services.

Confirmation services were conducted at the Lutheran church on Sunday afternoon by the pastor Rev. Mosig. The following were those confirmed: Alma Fasel, Louisa Stade, Matilda Shaus, Elsie Bandhauer, Luella Ernest, John Hackle, Lincoln Schuler, George Hosfeld, Anson Misch, Chas Polfus, Henry Krueger, George Polfus, Edward Kraupp, Norman Misch.

Charged with Abduction.

William Pruder of Owen Sound was brought to the Walkerton jail on Wednesday to await his trial before the Judge on the charge of abducting his own son, who is a ward of the Bruce County Children's Aid Society. Pruder's wife being dead, the boy was handed over to the Children's Aid Society, who placed him in a home near Wiarton. The father heard of the boy's whereabouts and is said to have come and taken him away from the foster home and placed him in charge of another party.

Settled Out Of Court.

The case of the Hanover Portland Cement Company vs William Knechtel & Son also of Hanover which was being heard at the spring assizes last week was amicably settled after the suit had occupied the attention of the court for a full day. It appears that William Knechtel & Son, grist-millers contracted for a certain amount of water power from the Hanover Portland Cement Company years ago, and having renovated and installed additional machinery since then the Cement Company claimed of late years, they have been using a great deal more than their contract allowed, and it was for the payment of this additional power that the Company entered suit.

Red Cross Work In Walkerton.

In another column will be found a list of amounts donated by the people of Walkerton and immediate vicinity to this worthy cause. The present war is the most barbarous and at the same time the most merciful war ever waged. Although the casualities are much larger than in any previous clash of nations, the percentage of deaths from wounds is much smaller. Wounded soldiers recover more quickly and more rapidly than ever before. This is due to the wonderful stride made in surgery and to the increased efficiency of the Red Cross. Money is urgently required to continue this good work and a special appeal is made to those who have not already done so, to send in their donations now, when they can do the most good. K. M. Taylor, Sec—Treas.

Lacrosse Club Organized.

A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the council chamber of the town hall on Tuesday evening for the purpose of organizing a lacrosse club for the coming season. The following officers were elected:—

Hon. President	R. E. Truax, M. P.
Hon. Vice Pres.	J. H. Runstedtler
President	F. O. Edt
1st Vice Pres.	Mayor Lippert
2nd "	Reese McNab
Vice President	A. McCartney
Secretary	H. Oberle
Treasurer	J. P. Murray
Managing Committee:	J. Heffernan, Roy Wesley, W. Schnurr and H. Runstedtler.
Mascot	Frank Scherrer

As the younger generation are taking a great interest in Canada's National game, it was decided to enter a junior team in the O. A. L. A. and if sufficient material is available a juvenile team will also be entered. It was also decided to form a town league with the age limit at twenty and under. H. Runstedtler was chosen as manager of the east ward team, E. Reichenbach for the centre and O. Schefter for the south and west. Lacrosse is this year being boomed throughout western Ontario, and from the enthusiasm displayed by the boys, it is apparent that Walkerton is one of the towns in which the game will be revived this season.

Walkerton not Represented.

The annual meeting of the Western Football Association will be held in Stratford tomorrow (Friday). Walkerton will not be represented at the meeting this year and it has not yet been decided whether the local club will enter a team in either the junior or intermediate series, as there is still some feeling against the W.F.A. for their alleged mismanagement of affairs in the past. But here's hoping that the boys will be good sports, get together and organize, or at least hold a meeting and look into the possibity of having at least an intermediate team in the 1915 competition. If the local club does not enter a team the Mildmay Stars will probably secure the services of several local players.

On the Bridge at Midnight.

It was not midnight, but was nearing that hour, on a night last week, when a youthful high school student stood on the west-end bridge awaiting his lady-love. In whiling away the time he was leaning far over the railing, peering into the dark swirling waters beneath, and all oblivious to all else about him, probably thinking to himself that it was on such a night that Longfellow received the inspiration, and penned that poem:

I stood on the bridge at midnight,
As the clocks were striking the hour,
And the moon rose o'er the city
Behind the dark church tower.

I saw her bright reflection,
In the water under me,
Like a golden goblet falling
And sinking into the sea.—etc.

He was rudely awakened from his reverie, however, by an excited tap on the shoulder and turning about, looked into the terror-striken face of a young fellow of chance acquaintance who had apparently became possessed with the absurd idea that he was contemplating suicide, and regardless of the student's remonstrances and assurances to the contrary he refused to leave him and coaxed, implored and pleaded with him to come away from the bridge. After what seemed to be an interminable period, the delicate situation was relieved by the appearance of the H. S. boy's lady-friend. Naturally the young man then realized his mistake and quickly disappeared. What his feelings were at this time, we have not cared, or rather dared to ask. It really was a terrible mistake on his part, for who ever heard of an H. S. student committing suicide. This life is too easy and sweet for them to give it up for another.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

The following letter from which the personal paragraphs have been excluded, was received by Mr. Timothy Hanley of Chepstow from his son, William who is a member of the 23rd battalion of the second Canadian contingent, now in training in England.

Private Hanley, it will be remembered by many Walkertonian's, having learned the printing trade at the Telescope office. Failing health, forced him to forsake the art, however, and he has since lived in British Columbia, where he now owns a valuable homestead. He enlisted in the second contingent at Quebec and in giving his reasons for doing so, said:—"I joined the army. I will tell you why: Because the country needed me and many more, to sacrifice themselves for their country. One man has as much right as another to pick up his gun and defend his home land. If it was only for the sake of helping the poor Belgians get their rights back. I think I would be doing a great deal."

The following letter written since his arrival in England, was received by his father this week.

23rd. Battalion,
No. 23452, "C" Co. 11 Platoon,
Moore Barracks,
Shorncliffe,
Kent England.

Dear Father:—

The 23rd battalion is just after having an inspection from one of the high officers of England. We are getting along very well and feel quite contented with the surroundings.

When we arrived last Sunday it was snowing fairly heavily, but Tuesday the snow was all gone and the sun came out bright and the weather has since been magnificent. This town is about a mile away from the barracks, a town of about 30000 population, a summer resort, built along the side of the English Channel. It is a very pretty town only it is kept almost entirely in darkness. It is about twenty-one miles across to France so you can see that it will only take but a short time for us Canadians to go to that country, although it will be a few months yet before we are fit to go.

The trip from Halifax was a magnificent one. The ocean was calm and the accomodation on the boat was fairly good. The first land we saw after leaving Halifax was Queenston, Ireland. I don't wonder at the Irish being so found of their country for in looking from the boat, it was the prettiest land scenery I have ever seen. To my regret, staying two d in the Queenston Harbor and not

(Continued on page 8)

MARIETTA ABDICATES

"Old maids should be gently chloroformed into another and a better world."

Marietta sniffed and searched for her handkerchief, while Dan moved uneasily in his chair.

"I'm mighty sorry you are so opposed to it," he said, gently. "Still, I'm not your only brother. George has always said you would be welcome to live with him."

"I'll never live in the same house with George's wife," she flashed. "And, Dan, I can't for the life of me understand why you want to marry at all. We have a pleasant home together, you and I. What you see in that little Nora O'Hara passes my comprehension."

Dan sunk into silence. He couldn't put into everyday language his feelings for Nora. It dated far back to the time she was a little girl and lived next door. She used to say she would marry him when she grew up. Now she was battling bravely with adversity he wanted more than anything else in the world to ask her to redeem her promise. But what would become of Marietta was the problem. He cleared his throat. "I suppose it does look foolish and sentimental from your point of view, Marietta. I guess we'd better let the matter drop. I shan't do anything that will make you unhappy." Dan took up a magazine and became absorbed in its pages.

Marietta went on with her crocheting as she brooded over her grievances. Dan would renounce his plans for a wife if she disapproved, and it was right that he should. His salary wasn't enough to support both of them. Moreover, Dan had lived to be 40 and more pretty comfortably without a wife. Nobody ever thought of such a thing as she or Dan getting married. It was neither just nor right in Dan to ask her to go out in the world as a wage earner. Besides, there was nothing she could do. To be sure, she crocheted doilies, but that only brought in a little pin money. If she went to live with George, and his domineering wife it would mean giving up the home where she was mistress, her friends, her church, her clubs, and societies—all that constituted her life. Dan was mistaken if he thought it would make him happy to marry a girl like that outer Nora O'Hara.

They sat in comfortable silence until bedtime. Dan rose and put away his pipe, opened the front door for Tim, the little Scotch terrier, and deposited the milk bottles on the front steps. Marietta straightened the chairs in her prim fashion, laid the magazines on the table, locked the windows, laid away her work in a fancy bag, and turned off the reading lamp.

"Good-night, Dan," she called from the top of the stairs.

"Night," he answered, absently.

In the morning at the breakfast table Marietta chattered in her usual fashion. "I'm going for my walk this morning, Dan. I'm going to walk downtown and back. I think I've lost several pounds since I began to take regular exercise."

Dan smiled at his roly poly sister. Her superabundance of flesh was Marietta's cross. "I'll be late to dinner," he remarked. "Made an appointment with an oculist. My eyes bother me, guess I must need glasses."

Marrietta nodded. "All right," she said. "You aren't eating much breakfast, seems to me."

Dan made no answer. All day Marietta felt worried and uncomfortable. He had no better appetite for his dinner, although Marietta took pains to have things he liked. He threw himself wearily in his easy chair, put back his head and closed his eyes.

Marietta was alarmed. "Look here Dan," she said. "I met Mrs. Waite to-day. She had just been to see Nora. I'm going to ask you a question. Probably it will make you angry, but I think I have a right to know. Have you ever proposed to Nora?"

Startled at the blunt way of putting it, Dan opened his eyes and moved uneasily. As he perceived the troubled, affectionate expression of his sister's face, he repressed his irritable impulse to snap out an answer that would hurt her feelings, and replied in a kind tone: "Since you ask me, Marietta, I'll tell the truth. I have never asked Nora to marry me in so many words."

"Why haven't you, Dan?" she urged. "On account of my objections?"

"Not entirely, Marietta. Please don't distress yourself. I'm not going to marry her."

"Did you know she had been sick, and she's going abroad with her aunt?"

"Yes, I know it, Marietta, I've been trying to get up the courage to tell you something. That oculist says if I don't give up office work and live out doors I shall soon be blind."

"Oh, my poor boy!" Marietta dropped her crocheting, the tears started to her eyes. "What will you do?"

"I shall have to resign at once. We must look for a small place in the country and raise chickens and small fruits. For myself I shall rather like it, but it will be hard for you to give up the city and your friends."

Marietta sat as if stuned. "I wonder if Nora would like to live in the country?" she said at last.

"Oh, don't Marietta," Dan groaned. "Leave her out of this. It wouldn't be fair. She's too young. She'll find somebody else."

The more Marietta thought about it the more she regretted her opposition to Dan's marriage. In some way she must find out if Nora would not be willing to marry Dan. If she would, then Marietta herself would keep boarders. She knew she could make a success of it. She brooded over the problem of how to bring Nora and Dan together with no result. Mrs. Waite said Nora was going to New York on Sunday.

Sunday morning Marietta went to Sunday school, but came home without staying for church. As she opened the door she saw Nora standing in the hall. Dan, looking very stern, was evidently saying farewell.

"Oh, Miss Marietta," Nora exclaimed. "I just ran over to say [illegible]-by to you and Dan. I'm going [illegible] 3 o'clock this afternoon."

[illegible]rietta glanced from one to the [illegible]er. "Nora," she said, brusquely, [illegible] think Dan is letting you go [illegible] asking you to marry him because I've been so opposed to his getting married. I'm going to tell you plainly that you're mistaken."

"Stop that there, Marietta," Dan spoke sharply.

"I won't do it," Marietta answered. "I did make a fool of [illegible] at first, but I see it differently now. Dan's eyes have given out. He's got to resign and live in the country."

Nora turned white and then red as a rose. Dan fled into the adjoining room. "Then I'll never have him in the world!" Nora cried passionately. "The steamer can sail without me. I know the dearest little farm that can be bought for next to nothing, if Dan cares—"

But Marietta had gently pushed her through the opening between the curtains into Dan's outstretched arms. She turned away with a long drawn sigh of relief. Blinking away the tears she thought, "There seems to be some use for old maids after all."

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ISOLATED ISLANDS.

Lonely Tristan da Cunha Gets Outside News Once in Two Years.

Though scientific progress has made it possible to do a double journey between England and America in a fortnight, there remain many islands with which it takes years to communicate.

Off the Scottish coast are the groups of islands known as the Hebrides, Orkneys and Shetlands. Of these the most isolated island is St. Kilda, some three miles long and two miles broad. The inhabitants lead lives of great loneliness, for it takes a month to get to the next island, and the winter storms make any communication with St. Kilda impossible for months.

The group of eight Phoenix islands in the Pacific has a total population of only 158, while another little bit of the British Empire is Fanning Island. This is a landing place for the Pacific submarine cable, and usually there are about 100 people in the place.

The loneliest of all parts of British territory is the Island of Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic, which is also the smallest inhabited island in the empire. It is 1,500 miles from land, has a population of seventy-four Scottish Americans, and the inhabitants get news of the outer world usually once every two years.—London [illegible].

SHEPHERD PLAID FOR UP-TO-DATE GIRL

Whatever else the up-to-date girl provides for her Easter wardrobe she'll be sure to have a shepherd plaid suit for street wear. The smart little checks, no more than a pin head in size, have been revived by the fashion designers and black and white promises to reign supreme during the late spring.

The costume pictured is made with the new flare-skirted coat, and there is a decided flare at the bottom of the skirt. Buttons of jet and pearl, and collar and cuffs of black faille carry out the black and white scheme very effectively.

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ART TREASURES OF FRANCE.

Precautions That Guard Them at the Louvre, in Paris.

Those who visit the Louvre do not suspect the labor that is necessary in keeping the building in order. It must be protected at night against fire and burglars by watchmen, who, with revolvers at hip and dark lanterns in hand, make their rounds, accompanied by police dogs.

Upstairs and downstairs and along the corridors, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Sun, the distance they travel amounts to four miles, and in every room the watchmen must "punch" the clock that shows whether the rooms have been inspected and how often.

During the night the most valuable works of art are kept under lock and key. When the galleries are closed to the public a clever piece of mechanism is set in motion that carries the royal jewels, worth millions of dollars, into a special burglar proof chamber. The Venus de Milo, too, has her own special bedroom. An iron shutter rises from the ground in front of her and hides the marble features of the goddess.

In the early morning an army of custodians pours through the rooms, and the process of cleaning begins. A force of 150 men sets to work with brooms, dusters and floor polishers. The custodians exceed the strength of a company of soldiers on a war footing. There are one chief custodian, three underchiefs, twenty-seven superior and 148 inferior custodians. To these must be added the Louvre's artisans, for the great place has its own works department and almost its own factory.

OF SILVERCLOTH.

Metal effects are very much liked. A dance frock of silver cloth shows great simplicity in the making and beauty of material. The embroidery of silver in the decolletage is interwoven with gold thread. The [illegible] to the ankles on a very wide circular skirt.

Some Aids to Health

PNEUMONIA.

The germ which produces pneumonia is usually present at all times in the throats even of healthy persons. For this reason you must observe "keep well" rules that will keep these germs from developing to such an extent that an acute condition of the disease sets in. This usually is caused by one of two things: either when an additional supply of germs has been taken into the system or when the resisting power of the body's cells has fallen below the point at which the germs can be held in check.

It is by means of sputa (discharges from the lungs, throat, nose and mouth) that the germ that causes pneumonia is conveyed to another individual in its most dangerous form. For this reason a person suffering from the disease should be extremely careful about coughing or spitting. Unless great care is observed those who come in contact with the sick person are very liable to be stricken with the disease.

To be on the safe side the patient should cough into a moistened cloth and the cloth should be burned before it is allowed to dry.

This precaution should be taken not only during the patient's illness, but even after the case is recovered, for the germs that cause pneumonia may live for considerable time in the nose or mouth of the one who has had the disease.

More deaths are caused by pneumonia during the winter months than in any other season. For this reason one should be careful to keep the general condition of health up to normal. Otherwise the germs which are present in the throat will be able to overcome the weakened resistance of the body cells with the result that pneumonia sets in.

Don't let a cold develop, for nothing weakens the system as quickly.

If forced to be out in cold, sloppy weather don't neglect to change into warm dry clothing at the first opportunity. It may be a bother at the time, but it will often prevent a long siege of sickness.

Probably more ill-health can be attributed to carelessness than to any other single cause. It is carelessness that makes for the unsanitary factory, that permits the back yard to become filthy; that allows the sale of tainted food stuffs; that tends towards decay in household or office.

CORRECT DIET.

Eating the right things at the right time in moderation, according to the most reliable medical opinion will add 20 years to your life.

It isn't a secret that you will feel at 60 like a healthy man of 40. You will feel at 40 like a man of 25.

Most people overeat.

Many people eat unwisely. It is a question which is the most injurious practice. There are few records to show that the gourmet suffers unduly when his diet is consistent. But to make a "melting pot" of your stomach is contrary to all nature's laws and intentions.

Stuffed with more food than the system can conveniently and properly assimilate, the eliminating organs are unable to carry off poisons that generate rapidly in the stomach and intestinal tract.

It is an accepted theory that one should never eat unless there is desire.

Don't eat heavily when worried or unduly excited.

Eat only what nature tells you agrees with your digestive organs. All stomachs are not alike.

Proper mastication of food, in the mouth is the most important function of digestion.

It isn't how much you eat that does you the most good. It is what you eat and most important of all how well you assimilate it or in other words how capable your organs are of getting the proper nourishment out of it.

Eat slowly.

Those who live to old age depend upon the holding out of their digestive functions until the end. Most old people die of poor nutrition or disabled digestive organs.

Careful treatment of these organs through life will nearly always add on to the years of one's life.

If the slightest indications of sore throat are given prompt attention scarlet fever or diphtheria can be avoided.

RATS.

Rats are at the same time about the most expensive and the most unnecessary pest in civilization.

There's hardly any kind of creature we couldn't be better off without.

Rats consume yearly millions upon millions of dollars of grain and merchandise; many buildings are destroyed by fire on account of them; the number of rats in any community is limited only by the food supply and the nesting opportunities.

Dreadful diseases are due to rats. The bubonic plague is first and foremost a rat disease. Rats are subject to leprosy and cancer; and they harbor many parasites which they may convey to humankind.

Especially there is trichinosis—a parasitic disease very common among rats.

The rats become infected by eating scraps of pork, which they find around slaughter houses, butcher shops and in swill. Then swine become infected by eating rats.

And then human beings become infected by eating pork or sausage that has not been thoroughly cooked.

We don't have to endure rats.

We can get rid of them.

All we have to do is to separate them from their provender—their food supply.

Do you snore in your sleep? If you don't take the "midnight concert" as a joke—snoring is proof that there's something wrong with the nasal passageway. There may be some boney substance obstructing the air-passage, or you may have adenoids or diseased tonsils.

Try sleeping on your back so that the mouth will not drop open. If the snoring persists the trouble in the nasal airway should be corrected.

OUTDOOR EXERCISE.

During the cold, damp days of the late winter people are too apt to keep within doors. Since outdoor exercise is most essential to health, we should ignore the weather and get out of doors at least a part of each day.

The need of exercise in the fresh air is best indicated by contagious disease records, which invariably show an increase during the winter months.

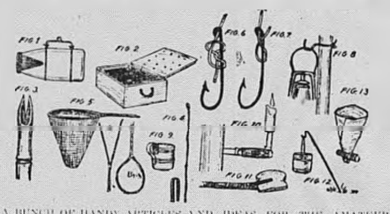
Even a walk in a cold rain will do one less harm than stay "cooped up" indoors and breathing stale air. The air in most homes is constantly contaminated. This contamination may be slight, but combined with low vitality is very likely to bring on serious sickness.

When the winter turns towards spring we do not need as much heat in our homes. We let the furnace run low or go out entirely, and then the chill that creeps into the house keeps us from opening windows and doors as much as we should. Thus the air in a great many homes becomes foul. That is no reason for urging outdoor exercise at this season.

Another reason is that after a siege of winter our physical stamina is at a low ebb. It is badly in need of recuperation, and this recuperation can best be obtained by getting out in the open. It doesn't need to be sunshiny or warm for even the cold, damp day outside affords a better physical return than a warm, dry house, the air in which is dead.

Many people, ignorant of the fact that the skin contains grease as well as sweat glands, foolishly use preparations to keep the skin dry. Secretions from the grease glands are of great benefit to the skin and should be protected, not hindered.

GET READY FOR FIRST NIBBLE, BOYS; TRY THESE NEW FISHING HUNCHES



A BUNCH OF HANDY ARTICLES AND IDEAS FOR THE AMATEUR IZAAK WALTON. FULL DESCRIPTION IN ACCOMPANYING TEXT.

(By John L. Dougheny. Printed by Special Arrangement with the American Boy Magazine.)

How are you fixed for fishing, fellows?

The season for the good old sport is approaching fast. Why not organize a fishing club and enjoy a little real adventure with hook and line, this spring?

Here are a dozen suggestions of handy things to have about your fishing camp. Some will be especially useful to you if you want to rough it for the night on the banks of a stream or lake; others you'll need if you're going to spend only an hour with hook and line some morning or evening.

The first (Fig. 1) shows a minnow trap made from a fruit jar and a piece of fly screen. Remove the jar cover and fit the screen funnel as shown. Cut the flat part of the jar away and use the threaded part to hold the lap over of the funnel in place.

The wire bail is useful to tie the jar to the dock and makes it easier to handle. Put some bread in the jar and sink it about a foot of water in an hour or so you will have all the minnows you can use all day.

Fig. 2 pictures a bait box in which you can keep enough angleworms to last two weeks. A wood box filled with moist but not sticky wet clay, with a lid for a top and a perforated cover [illegible] will serve your purpose well. The box is buried its own depth under the porch or in any shady place. Once in three days throw coffee pot rinsings to the angles and they will repay you by keeping fat and sleek. It is absolutely necessary to have clean, fresh well-preserved bait for still fishing, and I know by experience that this box has no equal in helping you to accomplish this purpose.

Fig. 3 shows the end of the cane pole which forms the handle of the landing net shown in Fig. The smaller sketches "A" and "B" show how the frame is made. Fig. 9 is a handy tin cup made from a vegetable can. The handle is a strip of tin lashed on with wire or fishline.

The small stick, Fig. 4, is for catching clams. The bud or knob on end is inserted in the opening of the clam shell which will close and permit the clam to be raised out of the water. Figs. 6 and 7 show how to make a safety hook knot. The next, Fig 8, is a wire clip fastened to the tent pole or mast of a boat for hanging the lantern on.

Fig. 10 is a novel idea for a candle holder if you spend a night in your camp.

Fig. 11 shows a split stick used for toasting bread or broiling meat at an open fire. Fig. 12 is a bent iron rod used for bailing water out of the lake or as a pot hanger over the open fire. The last is a drinking cup made of a piece of birch bark twisted cone shape the small end being closed by means of a split stick.

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A MARRIAGE MAKER.

Lucrative Calling Pursued in Jewish Quarter of London, England

There are scores of Jews who live comfortably in old London simply by contracting marriages between their co-religionists. These marriage-makers are known as "Shadchans." The custom which prevails among the Ghetto Jews of getting married through the agency of a marriage broker is imported from the continent, where Jews consider it immodest for young men to do their own courting without intervention of a "Shadchan."

The Jews who dwell east of Aldgate, have great respect for the "Shadchan," for they never know when they might have to utilize his services. The remuneration of the "Shadchan" usually consists of a fee from the bride and bridegroom, according to their means, and often he also claims a percentage of the dowry as his perquisite.

The business of the "Shadchan" is, apparently, in a very flourishing condition. One of the fraternity informed a writer that a Jewish marriage broker would consider it a bad year indeed, if he did not make $2,000. Only recently a "Shadchan" well known in the East End of London died, leaving more than $35,000 accumulated by fees for bringing couples together.

A "Shadchan" sometimes employs curious means of persuasion. He threatens the prospective bridegroom, whom he has introduced to one of his clients, with a breach of promise action should he refuse to marry her. Fortunately, the majority of the matches turn out well, and the most prominent individual under the "Chuppah" (wedding canopy) is the "Shadchan," who is held in high esteem by all assembled on he happy occasion.

The occupation of the "Shadchan" has been a highly respected one for over 1,000 years, and formerly, even great Rabbis did not think it beneath their dignity to engage in it as a means of subsistence.

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Do the Right Thing.

That which can be done with perfect convenience and without loss is not always the thing that most needs to be done, or which we are most imperatively required to do.—John Ruskin.

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The average man is more apt to have bouquets thrown at him after he is dead than when he is alive.

Nell—Would you say that Mr. Guzzler was well bred? Belle—Well, he generally has a little bun.

The House on the Hill

It lay a derelict house far up on the hills. For years it has been untenanted. At sunset fancy forms danced on the dust-begrimed panes of the windows.

Stanmuir got out at Lavering station and looked around. Little had changed in the ten years he had been away.

The whole scene came back. The crowded courthouse, the solicitor explaining how Abel Grant, the farmer had been murdered by a man who had come to steal his money. The decision the magistrates came to was that he, Charles Stanmuir, was the man who had been guilty of that awful crime. Three faces stood out. His father, grim and relentless, his mother weak and tearful, and another, calm and serene, the face of a woman who loved, and believed in him whom she loved. He was a fool to have taken his freedom, since it confirmed a guilt which was never his. He had often wondered who had instigated that rescue. At first he had thought it was Madge, the woman he loved, and who had promised to stand by him she would wait, forever if need be, and asking him what mad folly of a moment had prompted him to run away, instead of standing his trial and proving his innocence like a man.

A voice aroused him. Before him stood Simmons, the stationmaster, stouter, but little older.

"No," answer Stanmuir, "I shall walk. You can send my bag to the George hotel."

He had not gone far along the road when he realized it would have been wiser had he waited for the 'bus. Dark clouds, racing low, warned him. A sudden vivid flash, a whip-like crack, told him how near the storm was. Ahead, Saint Saire, sheltering the house he had known and the man whose crime he had been accounted guilty. He quickened his steps.

It was not until he was near the house upon the hill that the rain commenced to fall. At first large, heavy spots, then suddenly a drenching deluge.

In a few moments he was soaked, the water dripping off his hat, down his collar.

Level with him stood the house. Stanmuir smiled grimly as he thought of the reputation it bore. Ten years wandering, fighting the forces of nature, the cruel cunning of man had bereft him of fear. He walked towards it.

He pushed his way through the wet undergrowth which obliterated the path. The door had stood open for years. He entered a room, which had once been the dining-room, and looked around. It was his first visit to the house, and curiosity gave place to reverence.

A sense of peace stole over Stanmuir, the first peace he had known for ten years. It was as if the house held out a friendly hand to him.

He crossed to the window and looked out. The rain was still beating down so fiercely that the grass in the garden was beneath its force.

He stood gazing at the ruins when there came the sound of footsteps on the floor beneath. Another traveler had come to seek shelter from the rain.

Stanmuir walked downstairs. His fellow traveler had gone into the dining-rom. As Stanmuir entered, a look of incredulity spread over his features, then a smile of triumph.

He wondered if Scriven would remember.

The traveler looked at him keenly. "Good afternoon," he said, "a terrible day."

"Terrible," assented Stanmuir.

"I was crossing the hills to Lavering when I got caught. Otherwise, I should not have come here." He laughed nervously and glanced around as he spoke. The action and that which prompted it pleased Stanmuir, since it was fear.

"I have heard it bears a bad reputation," he said. "Folks say it is haunted, eh?"

"Old folk's tales," assented the traveler. He felt more brave in the presence of another. "Are you a stranger here?"

"Comparatively," answered Stanmuir. "I have been here before."

The traveler nodded. "We are in for a long spell." He nodded towards the window, against which the rain splashed.

"It wil spoil the 'crops,'" said Stanmuir.

The traveler nodded gloomily.

For an hour the rain poured down incessantly. It was still light as the two men faced one another across the table. They had seated themselves upon two of the least rickety chairs.

The other man was regarding Stanmuir closely. He was trying to place his. His face seemed dimly familiar. "You know Saint Saire well?" he said.

"I used to know it very well," replied Stanmuir. He paused. For an hour he had played with the other man, glorying in the idea that he had been at his mercy. They two were along in the house. "Do you remember the murder of Abel Grant ten years ago?"

The other man started and looked at him more closely. "Aye," he replied.

"I left Saint Saire about that time. That was a strange murder. They never caught the right man?"

"No, he was helped from gaol. Otherwise he would have been hanged."

"Would he? I often wonder who murdered poor old Grant. They caught the wrong man when they laid Stanmuir by the heels. That was the name, wasn't it?"

"Aye, that was the name. You remember it well?"

Stanmuir strove to be calm as he asked the next question. "He left a girl behind what became of her?"

"She waited. Some women are fools: they will believe in one man, and have nothing to do with others." The traveler started as a flash of lightning lit up the room. He paused for the crash.

Ah! there are some good women in the world. Then she's still single? I must tell Stanmuir."

"Tell Stanmuir—you know him?" The traveler started. His face changed color.

"Yes," answered Stanmuir. "I met him abroad. He's coming home soon."

The other man went livid. "Coming home," he said, in a louder voice. "He'll hang if he does. They'll have him."

Stanmuir's hand closed on the other man's. "Scriven," he said, "who murdered Abel Grant?"

"You know my name? Who are you?" The other man had risen. His face was not pleasant to look upon. Fear was writ large upon it.

"I am Stanmuir. Now, tell me who killed Abel Grant?"

"You did."

Stanmuir laughed. "You lie, and you know you lie. You are lying as you lied before the magistrate when you swore my life away. We are alone in this house, and before God you shall speak the truth now, if I have to wring it from you with my hands at your throat."

The two men were facing each other. They both had risen to their feet now. "Who killed Abel Grant?"

"How should I know? If I had known, I should hav spoken ten years ago."

"Don't lie," said Stanmuir, sternly. "You are nearer your end than you think. My hands have only to close on your flesh, so."

Scriven struggled and screamed. He looked into the other's face and saw no mercy there. He saw also that the other knew the truth. He screamed again as a flash lit up the room and the thunder echoed and re-echoed.

He heard the other's voice, sounding far away. "Who murdered Abel Grant?"

"I did," he screamed, "I did."

The grip on his throat relaxed. Stanmuir was putting paper and a fountain pen on the table before him. "Write down a confession," he said.

Scriven hesitated. His throat still hurt, and already he could feel the rope around it. He glanced at his tormentor. There was no mercy on his face. "Stanmuir," he said, "I'll give you money, any money you like. I'm a rich man."

"Do you think that would give me back the ten years of my life? Besides, I'm a rich man myself now. Write."

Still Scriven hesitated. The pen shook in his fingers. A sudden flash of lightning illuminated the faces of the two men, and it showed upon that of his adversary only the hard vengeance of a man who has waited ten years. "What shall I write?"

"Take it down," said Stanmuir. "I, George Scriven, being of sound and also contrite mind, confess that I murdered Abel Grant on September 18, 19[illegible] and allowed Charles Stanmuir to stand trial for my crime. Have you got it all down?"

"Yes," said Scriven. "Man alive, I'll swing for this."

"Now write your name and to-day's date."

Scriven's face was ashen white. His hand shook as he affixed his signature.

He flung down the pen, and hid his face on his hands.

Stanmuir picked up the paper. "That will do nicely," he said. He walked towards the door. On the threshhold he paused. Scriven still sat motionless. He came back and touched his slightly on the shoulder. He shook him gently at first, then with more force.

Scriven slid from the chair on to the floor. One glance at his face was sufficient. He had gone before his Maker for judgment [illegible].

DON'T GIVE
CONSUMPTION A CHANCE
To Get a Foothold on Your System.

Check the First Sign of a Cold By Using
DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A cold, if neglected, will sooner or later develop into some sort of lung trouble, so we would advise you that on the first sign of a cold or cough you get rid of it immediately. For this purpose we know of nothing better than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This preparation has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and those who have used it have nothing but words of praise for its efficacy.

Mrs. H. N. Gill, Truro, N.S., writes: "Last January, 1913, I developed an awful cold, and it hung on to me for so long I was afraid it would turn into consumption. I would go to bed nights, and could not get any sleep at all for the choking feeling in my throat and lungs, and sometimes I would cough till I would turn black in the face. A friend came to see me, and told me of your remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle of it, and after I had taken it I could see a great change for the better, so I got another, and when I had taken the two bottles my cough was all gone, and I have never had an attack of it since, and that is now a year ago."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; and price, 25c and 50c.

It is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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COLORED MOTION PICTURES.

They Are Made by Using Screens of Red and Green Glass.

There are colored motion pictures that are made so by hand, each little picture being painted separately. In making pictures "in natural colors" the film is the same as that of the ordinary motion picture, but in making it the speed is twice as fast, thirty-two pictures to the second.

"Colored" pictures are photographed through tints or screens of colored glass. Two primary colors are used, red and green, with a systematic touch of blue. When the machine that makes the photograph is started a device causes the red screen to pass before the lens as the first photograph is taken, and the green screen passes the same way as the following picture is made. They continue to do so alternately as the film continues to be exposed.

The negative is developed and a positive printed, and when run through the projecting machine the color screens are used in the same way as when the negative was made, red and green pictures being flashed on the screen alternately. Those colors that are in sympathy with the red are brought out and those that are in sympathy with the green are shown in the same way, and through the persistence of vision we do not notice the changes. Instead they blend harmoniously to our delight.—Charles M. Seay in American Boy.

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A Smart Bird.

In the house of the Consul in Bangkok is a bird that keeps up an incessant chatter that might almost be called conversation, so clever is it. The voice of this bird is much like a human voice, far more so than the parrot's. The bird is called the mineur or minor. It learns much more readily than the parrot and is as clever at imitating as the American mocking bird. It whistles in exact imitation of its master and sings whole songs through without making a mistake.

The master of this songster always summons his servant to him by calling "Boy." The mineur learned to do the same thing, with the result that the servant was sent on a fool's errand many times. None could tell whether the master called or the mineur. This greatly annoyed the servant, whose owner told him that he need not come unless he heard the call, "Boy, boy," repeated twice. In three days' time the mineur had learned his trick and was doing the same thing. Then it was arranged that the master should strike on the table or clap his hands, as they do in Turkey or Siam. This was too much for the mineur, who found that his fun was over.

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He Liked the Name.

"I suppose you would never be willing to live anywhere except in your beloved Boston?"

"Well, there is a town in Wisconsin which has a name that attracts me."

"What town is that?"

"Superior."—Pittsburgh Post.

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Vincennes, Ind., has leased from a private corporation the plant used in garbage reduction, paying $1,500 a year.

NERVES WERE BAD
Hands Would Tremble So She Could Not Hold Paper to Read.

When the nerves become shaky the whole system seems to become unstrung and a general feeling of collapse occurs, as the heart works in sympathy with the nerves.

Mrs. Wm. Weaver, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I doctored for a year, for my heart and nerves, with three different doctors, but they did not seem to know what was the matter with me. My nerves got so bad at last that I could not hold a paper in my hands to read, the way they trembled. I gave up doctoring thinking I could not get better. A lady living a few doors from me advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so to please her I did, and I am thankful to-day for doing so, for I am strong, and doing my own work without help."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RHEUMATISM, A SNEAKING DISEASE HAS AT LAST MET ITS CONQUEROR

Throbbing Muscles and Swollen Joints Made Well.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Old age knows no foe more subtle, more unrelenting than rheumatism.

At first only a grumbling pain is felt. But, alas, it settles in the joints and muscles, and finally tortures its victims.

To-day the disease may be in the muscles of the back, thigh, shoulder or neck—to-morrow in the joints of the hand, toes, arms or legs it may work with redoubled fury.

Whether the pain is constant or occasional, makes no difference to "Nerviline."

Because other remedies have failed, don't be discouraged. Nerviline has cured the worst of cases. It has brought health to those in the deepest despair, has ended years of awful suffering for those who never hoped to be well again.

There is a marvellous healing power in Nerviline, which it derives from the extracts of juices of certain rare herbs and roots. It allays almost magically the awful pain that only rheumatics can describe.

Congestion is drawn out of the muscles, stiffened joints are eased and limbered up, the old time feeling of depression is cast off, and once again Nerviline brings the sufferer to buoyant, vigorous lasting good health.

Every home needs good old Nerviline, needs it for earache, toothache, headache, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, stiff neck, chest colds and sore throat. Wherever there is pain, congestion or inflammation, Nerviline will cure it.

Large family size bottle, 50c; trial size, 25c, all dealers, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE SEED LAW.

With the opening of the 1915 seed trade, seedsmen, farmers and gardeners may wish to review the conditions under which sales may be made. The Seed Control Act provides that timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa seed must not be put on sale for the purpose of seeding without being plainly marked with the grade, namely: Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. Farmers may sell seed below No. 3 in quality only to dealers to be cleaned and brought up to grade. All other grass, clover and forage plant seeds and those of cereals and flax must be marked in a plain and indelible manner with the common name or names of any noxious weed seeds present.

Seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers, forage plants, field roots and garden vegetables must have a germination of two thirds of the percentage standard of vitality for good seed of the kind or be marked with the percentage that are capable of germinating. "Papered seeds" must be marked with the year in which the packet was filled.

Representative samples of seeds for purity and germination tests may be sent to the Seed Branch, Ottawa. Two ounces of grass seed, white or alsike clover; four ounces of red clover, alfalfa or seed of like size and one pound of cereals are desired. Samples under eight ozs. may be sent without postage and are tested free of charge up to twenty-five in number for each person or firm.

WEED SEEDS IN SOIL.

The presence of weed seeds in soils under different systems of culture and cropping should be suggestive to farmers. An investigation being conducted by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, shows a sod field which had been in hay or pasture for six years to contain 19,183 weed seeds in a surface square yard one inch deep, 8,912 in the same volume of soil at a depth from two to three inches, and 1,709 at a depth of five to six inches. Another field which had been under a good system of cultivation and rotation contained 4,981 weed seeds in the surface soil, and 2,620 in each of the other depths. The concentration of seeds in the surface layer of the sod field may be explained by weeds being allowed to reproduce themselves from year to year. Information as to the percentage vitality of weed seeds in the case of the sod field are vital. This investigation indicates the importance of short rotations, good cultivation and prevention of weeds going to seed. Other important methods of weed control are summer ploughing of sod lands, followed by frequent autumn cultivation to destroy growing weeds, thorough cultivation during the growing season of hoed crops and after harvest cultivation of cereal crops which have not been seeded down.

ECONOMICAL MACHINES.

Has it impressed itself on your mind, as a practical man, selling farm crops in the form of milk through the medium of cows' manufacturing apparatus, that possibly some of this animated machinery needs overhauling, and closely examining? A new machine, running more economically, may save a manufacturer its cost several times over in a very short while, so if your cows were regarded in this light, some might be found to be very economical producers, and possibly the less said about the capacity of others the better.

Some cow-testing figures given to the Dairy Division, Ottawa, by dairy farmers prove that some herds of cows produce milk at a feed cost of $1.15 per 100 pounds, while close by are other herds whose average feed cost of production is only eighty cents per hundred pounds of milk. Again, between two cows in the same herd the cost of feed per pound of butter-fat is frequently found to vary as much as from twenty-three to forty-nine cents.

What is of importance to the average dairyman is this fact, that cow testing helps to put each cow in the herd on a good paying basis very quickly. A simple plan of weighing and testing each individual cow's milk soon discovers if any unit machines in the milk-making factory are not in good economical running order. Then plans are laid for keeping the type of cow that makes twenty or thirty dollars or more clear profit above the cost of feed. Does each one of your cows do that? It will pay you to find out.

C.E.W.

NOTES.

The swine industry is profitable and affords a market for waste products and materials of little or no value in themselves. Swine fit perfectly into a diversified farm plan.

The silo is the best insurance a farmer can take out.

Lime does not need to be plowed under. It goes down naturally. It is better to broadcast it on the surface of plowed land and thoroughly harrow it in.

Acid phosphate has a tendency to cause the land to become sour with continued use, and especially on lands where lime is already beginning to be needed.

The determining factor in the yield of a good variety of corn is not the size of the ear, but rather the strength of the whole plant and the percentage of stand secured.

The first hundred pounds put on a pig costs less than the second, and the second less than the third, and every additional hundred costs more than the preceding.

There is, no doubt, a best time to apply lime. That time, says A. M. Bachtell, of the Ohio Agricultural College, is probably during the preparation of the seed bed for corn. The thorough cultivation of this corn mixes the lime with the upper soil. If the time clover is sown on that soil the lime has changed it from a sour to a sweet condition. This time, however, admits of wide variation. Usually a busy spring compels the farmer to bend all his energies in getting ready for a seasonable planting. Liming is neglected, but it can be performed at time of preparation of seed bed for wheat. The intelligent farmer will use his judgment in choosing a time which is convenient and good, if not the best. Lime should not be applied to the surface, and immediately plowed under, as this tends to place it too far from the surface, where it is needed. Neither should the caustic forms (hydrated and quicklime) be applied in connection with manure or fertilizers. It is better to plow the manure under and put the lime on top of the soil. In case the manure is desired for top-dressing, the lime should be worked into the soil at least two weeks prior to application of the manure. Likewise it is well to apply the lime some time previous to commercial fertilizers.

The cow gives us on an average five times its weight in milk, while the goat has demonstrated that she can give us ten to fifteen times her weight. This, in connection with the cheaper grades of feeding stuffs she is anxious and ready to consume, makes her of excellent value as a milk producer.

A western peach grower says that since he began using the lime and sulphur spray and covering the trunks clear down to the ground he has had no trouble with borers.

It doesn't make any difference whether your cows are scrubs or purebreds, fatten and sell every animal for beef that isn't earning a profit on the feed and care given her.

It has been demonstrated by the Ohio Experiment Station that 27 cents' worth of acid phosphate added to the stable manure will return $1.50 worth of crops. This is well worth testing on the farm.

◆

BACON AND HAMS

In 1912, Great Britain imported 5,410,387 hundredweight of bacon. Canada supplied 272,715 hundredweight. Russia, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands furnished 3,129,570, and the United States 2,018,774 hundredweight.

In 1912, Britain imported 957,695 hundredweight of hams, of which Canada supplied 100,532 hundredweight and the United States 851,635. In 1910 Canada only supplied 42,136 hundredweight.

There is some improvement in hams but a sad falling off in bacon. Britain took [illegible],704 hundredweight of the latter commodity from this country in 1911, but as previously stated, only 272,715 hundredweight in 1912, a decrease of 436,959 hundredweight in two years.

◆

France will build homes for people in devastated areas after the war is over.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage [illegible]—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

The HouseKeeper

Boil a new baking dish before using it, starting it in cold water and ending it in the same way and it will be much less likely to crack.

Grate an apple into your horseradish and you will give it a fine flavor.

Make a neat apron of table oilcloth and an old raincoat for washing dishes.

To facilitate the work of tieing comforts, or of embroidering, have several needles threaded at the same time and laid within a hand's reach.

If you do not have ice and wish to keep fresh meat over a day, place on an earthen dish and cover it with cloth wrung out of vinegar, covering with a pan to keep from drying out. Set in a cool place. This will not injure meat.

An attractive way of arranging fruit such as red apples is to fill a big brown basket and use it for a centrepiece for your dining table. Grapes arranged in a graceful long-handled basket and allowed to spill over the edges, piled high in the centre, make another attractive centrepiece.

To remove obstinate stains from hardwood floors, rub them with a cloth just moistened with turpentine.

Borax water for washing the hands may be made by simply dissolving the borax in warm water in a bottle, as much as the water will take up. A spoonful of the solution in a pint of water is about the right proportion for washing the hands. It is best used just before retiring, and will tend to keep the hands soft and smooth.

When basting velvet, always use sewing silk, then stitches will not show when bastings are removed.

For sore throat, beat the white of an egg stiff, with all the sugar it will hold, and the juice of one lemon.

After washing a wooden bowl, dry it at a distance from the stove, so that it may not warp or crack.

To cleanse enameled or porcelain bath-tubs use kerosene, which is better for the surface of the enamel than gritty powders or sand soap.

To remove paint from clothing, saturate the spots with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine and then wash out in soapsuds.

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves.

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve trouble are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

Would You Lose Flesh?

Then eat— [illegible]

[illegible]

Russia's 1911 imports were valued at [illegible]

RHUBARB.

Some Good Ways to Cook This Spring Dish.

Besides the usual stews and sauces there are many simple ways of serving rhubarb. Baked rhubarb is good and it's not hard to prepare.

This is the recipe: Cut the stalks in pieces 2 inches in length and pour boiling water over and allow to stand three minutes. Drain and measure; to each cup of rhubarb add 2-3 cup of sugar, mix sugar and fruit and turn into buttered baking pan and bake in slow oven half an hour.

Brown Betty—Wash enough rhubarb to make 3 cups when cut in small pieces, melt with 1 1-3 cupfuls of sugar; melt 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and add to it 1 1-2 cupfuls of bread crumbs, put layer of buttered crumbs on bottom of shallow pudding pan, then layer of rhubarb, then crumbs and alternate till all is used. Have top layer of crumbs. Cover and bake in slow oven over 30 minutes; remove cover and brown crumbs. Serve warm with cream and sugar.

Rhubarb and Ginger—Wash and cut rhubarb in 2-inch pieces. To each cup of fruit add 1-2 cup of sugar; boil 5 minutes and add 1 tablespoonful of candied ginger, boil 3 minutes longer. This is very nice used as a filling for any cake or pudding.

Rhubarb Meringue—Stew 1 pint of rhubarb until tender, add 1-2 cup of sugar and beat thoroughly. While very hot remove from fire and add 1 tablespoon of butter and a dash of vanilla.

Beat the yolks of 3 eggs very light and add slowly to the cooked rhubarb; whip the whites of the eggs to stiff dry froth, and fold into the first mixture. Turn into buttered pudding dish and set in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven 15 minutes. Serve with cream.

Rhubarb Fritters—Cut the rhubarb into 2-inch pieces. Make syrup of 1 cup of water and 1-2 cup of sugar, drop rhubarb into syrup and cook 8 minutes. Drain from syrup and cool. Make a fritter batter of 3 eggs beaten very light, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk and 1 cup of flour measured after sifting. Beat the batter for 3 minutes and add 1 cupful of the drained rhubarb.

Drop by small spoonfuls into deep hot grease, and fry to light brown. The syrup from the rhubarb may be thickened with corn starch and served over the fritters.

Rhubarb Pie—Cut rhubarb in very small pieces. Two cups of the fruit; 1 of sugar; 1 tablespoonful of corn starch, a pinch of salt; mix all together and turn into pie crust; dot top with bits of butter and put on top crust and bake in hot oven 25 minutes.

"Different" Way for Cabbage.

Cabbage dressed with rice and sausage meat is a substantial dish, and a very palatable one. Select a sound head of cabbage and pour over it boiling water, let stand fifteen minutes, drain, scald again and let stand thirty minutes. Drain and shake until dry. Make the stuffing as follows: Wash two heaping tablespoonfuls of rice in cold water, then mix it with half pound of sausage meat, add a tablespoonful of onion and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; mix all well together.

Open the cabbage carefully to the very centre; put in half teaspoonful of the mixture, fold over two or three of the leaves; now cover these with a layer of the mixture, fold over this the next layer of leaves, and so on until each layer is stuffed. Press all firmly together, tie in a piece of cheesecloth, put it into a kettle of salted boiling water, and boil two hours.

When done, carefully remove the cloth, stand the cabbage in a deep round dish, pour over it cream sauce, and serve very hot.

The United States government built more than two thousand miles of trail and three thousand miles of telephone line on the national forests in 1914.

Barns at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Painted with
MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT

FARMERS

You'll Find Just What You Want For Spring Painting, In

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

"MADE IN CANADA"

Your needs have been foreseen. Dealers in your neighborhood have been supplied with the Martin-Senour line. And you have only to name your Painting Wants, to have them promptly filled.

HOUSE PAINT—Why should you waste money on impure paint, or bother with mixing lead and oil, when you can get Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint for all outside and inside painting? Always the same in quality, color, fineness and purity.

BARN PAINT—Martin-Senour "RED SCHOOL HOUSE" is the paint for the barn. It spreads easily—covers more surface—and holds its fresh, bright color against wear and weather.

FLOOR PAINT—There's only one to be considered—the old reliable *SENOUR'S* Floor Paint—the kind that wears, and wears, and wears.

WAGON PAINT—Keep the machines, wagons and tools fresh and bright—and protect them against rust and weather—by giving them a coat or two of Martin-Senour "Wagon and Implement" Paint.

Write us today for "Farmer's Color Set" and name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
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LIMITED
655 Drolet Street, Montreal.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

74

A HIDDEN POCKET.

The Latest Wrinkle in Trousers for Thrifty Married Men.

A man who bought a new suit of clothes the other day at one of the establishments that sells a large quantity of ready-made clothing discovered that the trousers of the suit contained an extra pocket, which aroused his curiosity. It was small, about the size of a watch pocket, and opened on the inside of the right hand trousers pocket, making it invisible as far as outward appearance went. At the top of the little pocket there was still material which kept it closed, so that on putting one's hand in the large pocket the little one would not be found unless its presence was known.

"Something new, isn't it?" the customer asked the salesman.

"Yes; that's come into style since the war created a shortage of loose change," was the reply. "A person making a hurried search through the pockets for pin money has no luck at all when the owner of the suit uses this pocket—unless she hears something jingle. Best plan is to wrap your change up in a dollar bill."

The customer paid for the suit and left orders for the clothes to be delivered to him at a bachelor apartment house uptown.—New York Times.

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More Than He Needed.

"At the end of five and a half hours, if you are still in town," said the judge, "you will be arrested on the same charge."

"You may have five full hours of that time back," said the lawbreaker. "I can get along with the thirty minutes."—Philadelphia Ledger.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

Publicity is the strength of every movement. It is characteristic of the Patriotism and Production Campaign that the best is being done to shine in the glare of the big white light. All known means are being utilized to reach the people that they may be encouraged, not so much to extend as to improve production. It is unavoidable that prices should vary. This is not entirely owing to speculation, but also due considerably to conditions of the period. Of this one great fact not only agriculturalists, but all classes may be assured, that with a large section of Europe devastated, and even shipping channels closed, the great output of Russia effectually blocked, and production minimized by reason of the demands of war upon man and beast, there must be for things Canadian an upward and a permanently upward trend. Latterly, in some times there has been a rush to market, consequent upon money tightness, which, with the curtailment of facilities for shipment across the seas, has led to a drop in price. But that can only be temporary. Demand will, must and always does come to its own.

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Unreasonable.

"Why did you divorce your first husband?"

"He did not remain around enough."

"And your second?"

"He remained at home too much."

"But I should not think that would be an objection?"

"But he wanted me to remain at home also."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
CONTAINS NO ALUM

To guard against alum in baking powder see that all ingredients are plainly printed on the label, and that alum or sulphate of alumina or sodic aluminic sulphate is not one of them. The words "no alum" without the ingredients is not sufficient. Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tins.

MAGIC BISCUIT, CAKE, ETC. DIRECTIONS
THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER: PHOSPHATE, BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH.
MANUFACTURED BY E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.
CONTAINS NO ALUM

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

THE POULTRY WORLD

SPRING DISEASES OF CHICKS.

Much of the sickness prevalent during early spring can be prevented by absolute cleanliness and regular disinfection of the premises. It should be the rule to clean up the droppings daily—if possible—and each and every month give the entire interior of the houses a good disinfecting. A spray pump is an important implement on a poultry farm. All this, coupled with plenty of fresh air, and with houses so constructed that sunlight can enter and dry up any moisture that might be present, will do more good than a ton of cures after the fowls are sick.

For disinfection there is nothing more effective than coal tar products. These are diluted in water and make an excellent spray.

Fowls that have been properly wintered will be in good, strong health in spring, but it is well to give them a tonic, such as rusty iron placed in the drinking water, or a tablespoonful of permanganate of potash solution to a pail of drinking water. This solution is made by adding an ounce of the potash to a quart of water. Keep it in a bottle. This bracing up will prevent many cases of colds incident to spring. In the brooding of early chicks care must be taken not to overcrowd, for it is a very small step from colds to roup, and if the colds are not nipped in the bud roup is pretty sure to appear.

My favorite remedies for colds are permanganates of potash in the drinking water daily and a one-grain quinine pill each night for a week. The sick bird must be removed from the rest of the flock and kept in a warm, dry place, and fed soft nourishing food.

Of late years a new trouble has arisen that for a time baffled the poultrymen of the country. It is what is known as bacillary white diarrhoea among chicks, especially those hatched by incubators.

The disease is due to a germ life that is deposited with the yolk of the egg. Scientists claim that this germ is conveyed in the ovaries of the hen, and it is in the small yolks as they lie in the abdomen. These germs, with the yolk, are absorbed into the abdomen of the chick just prior to its emerging from the shell.

When a chick has white diarrhoea it wants to be alone and takes no interest in what may be going on about it. The wings droop and the feathers become rough. The appetite is poor or entirely gone, and every movement it makes seems to be a great effort. Then follows the whitish discharge from the vent, which sometimes is of a creamy nature, and at other times it is mixed with brown, but in either case it is more or less sticky or glairy. Quite frequently it sticks to the down in sufficient quantity to stop the bowels. The chick seems to be in great pain, chirping or peeping continually, and when attempting to void the excreta will give a shrill cry. In the majority of cases the chick has the appearance of being "short backed" or "big bellied."

While chicks often die with but little warning and showing but few of the above symptoms, in most cases they linger for a long time, showing all the symptoms mentioned above.

White diarrhoea does its deadly work with chicks a month old or [illegible]. If the disease is not fatal at that age the patient is apt to live and mature, and if a pullet will carry the disease in its eggs to future generations. The germ may be deposited in the chick at its birth, or it can be taken in from the shell of an egg that is infected, or in the babyhood of the chick it can be eaten with food or drunk with water.

It is contagious and a single case in a flock can be quickly communicated to the entire family. Treatment is unsatisfactory; prevention and fighting the disease when it does appear are about the only methods that will do any good.

It is recommended to give the chicks scalded sweet milk, to which is added a little grated nutmeg. Repeat this three or four times a day. Boiled rice should also be fed, and powdered charcoal should be mixed in the mash. Fed green food. Add permanganate of potash solution to the drinking water, as advised above in case of colds.

As a precaution hens suffering with bowel troubles should not be used for breeding.

Dipping the eggs in a good disinfectant before placing them in the incubator or under the hen has done great work in preventing this disease.

But reliance upon disinfectants must not be final. We must go further into the matter in order to stamp out the disease. We must endeavor to ascertain the source of the infection. It has been shown that this germ has continued to live in the bodies of hens. If possible such hens should be destroyed.

Care should be taken in the purchase of baby chicks. The breeder, his methods and the condition of his stock are well worth investigating.

After the chicks are a week old there is no danger of having the disease transmitted to them through the food supply. But up to this time the chicks should be kept in small flocks and the food and water vessels so arranged that it is not possible to have either contaminated by the droppings.

The bottom of the brooder should be covered with a good amount of fine, absorptive litter, like alfalfa meal, which will quickly cover and seal up the loose droppings. The brooder should not only be well disinfected but kept in clean condition.—M. K. Boyer, in N. Y. Sun.

Separate School Teacher Speaks

TELLS OF THE GOOD DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS HAVE DONE.

She Had No Faith in Them, but the Results and Health Obtained Convinced Her.

Grates Cove, Trinity Bay, Nfld., March 28th.—(Special.)—Among the thousands in Newfoundland who put their faith in Dodd's Kidney Pills is Miss Mary Bridget Whelan, teacher in the Roman Catholic School here.

"I am exceedingly grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Whelan states in an interview. "I was very much run down in health. Close confinement to my work brought on my trouble.

"Reading of the many cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills, I began to use them and I must confess with very little faith.

"Before I had taken one box I was not only cured but my strength was growing rapidly, and I felt a great improvement in every way."

Miss Whelan gives the real reason of the popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills. They do not cure the ailment aimed at at the expense of some other part of the body. They build up health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys mean pure blood.

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FIGURES THAT CARRY A LESSON.

Great Britain imported 51,756,915 bushels of wheat from Canada in 1913. She also imported 9,260,400 bushels from Russia, 2,050,987 from Germany, 504,533 from France, 201,653 from Roumania, 265,843 from Austria-Hungary and 26,533 bushels from Bulgaria, a total of 12,353,949 bushels that will have to be made up. There was a decrease in Russia's exportation to Britain 7,000,000 bushels in 1913 compared with 1912 and of 21,000,000 compared with 1911. In 1913 the United States supplied the United Kingdom with 80,013,879 bushels, an increase of 32,000,000 bushels over 1912 and 43,000,000 bushels over 1911, while Canada's increase in 1913 over 1912 was only 1,177,000 bushels. Great Britain's total importations reached 229,580,863 bushels.

Great Britain imported 14,245,000 bushels of barley from Russia in 1913, 3,240,533 bushels from Roumania, 2,205,700 bushels from Turkey in Asia, 832,067 from Germany and 622,[illegible] bushels from Austria-Hungary; a total of 21,148,833 bushels. Canada supplied 5,977,533 bushels and the United States 10,355,567 bushels. Great Britain's total importations amounted to 52,358,245 bushels.

Great Britain imported 9,173,[illegible] bushels of oats from Russia in 1913, 11,273,469 bushels from Germany and 2,007,765 bushels from Roumania, a total of 22,454,683 bushels. Canada supplied 7,734,588 bushels and the United States 4,723,814. Great Britain's total importations of oats were 58,629,950 bushels.

Surely the foregoing figures carry their own moral to Canadian farmers.

Irregular Schedule.

Crawford—Did you have any regular schedule when you went on your motoring tour?

Crabshaw—Oh, no; we just naturally stopped wherever the car happened to have its breakdown.—Judge.

◆

Petroleum has been installed as fuel in Chile's great nitrate works at a saving of more than 30 per cent. of the cost of coal.

WILL EASE YOUR THROBBING HEAD—AND STOP DROPPINGS IN THE THROAT

To Cure Sniffles and Clear Stuffed Nostrils Nothing Equals "Catarrhozone"

You can end a cold mighty quick—cure it completely—by Catarrhozone. Any sort of Catarrh, whether in nose, throat or bronchial tubes, can be driven forever out of the system by simply breathing in the healing vapor of Catarrhozone.

It's in the nostrils and air passages that Catarrh germs breed. The germ-killing vapor of Catarrhozone means instant death to these germs—means that a healing process is started throughout all the sore membranes, thereby effectually ridding the system of the real cause of the trouble.

Catarrhozone promptly opens up clogged nostrils, takes that irritating pain out of the nose, prevents the formation of hard painful crusts, it loosens the nasty discharge. It disappears with a few hours' use of Catarrhozone Inhaler. If a bad cold keeps you sneezing, if you have dull, frontal pains over the eyes, you'll get the speediest cure possible with Catarrhozone.

Years of wonderful success in Europe and America have proved Catarrhozone a specific for all catarrhal, throat, bronchial and breathing-organ troubles. Simple, pleasant, safe and sure. Use the tried and proven remedy. Any dealer anywhere can supply Catarrhozone. Large complete outfit, $1.00; small size, 50c; trial size, 25 cents.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

LODGE YOUR

Wills, Title Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies or other valuables in one of these boxes

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO
H. M. LAY MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

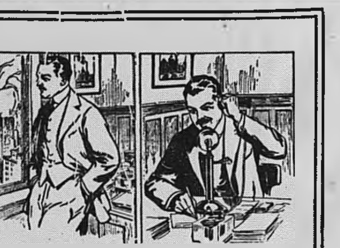
Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK
Telescope Office **Walkerton**

MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton to call and inspect the new and fashionable Spring Millinery creations now on display.

Mrs. Porteous
Next Door to Hehn's Bakery



Don't Wait For Business-Work For It!

Working, not waiting, will make your business prosper.

It is often a long, weary road to business success, and the goal is seldom reached by waiting for opportunity to come to you!

Perhaps you have a plan in mind for promoting business. Why not turn to your Long Distance Telephone and test out the possibilities of your plan? Your personal appeal will go far towards making it a success.

Put the power of your personality into your efforts! It costs little to find out by Long Distance Telephone how you can get more business—the telephone may give you just the help you need to pull prosperity your way!

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

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THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to raise the sum of $3500 by the issue of Debentures of the Town of Walkerton to pay the Town's share of the construction of an addition to the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town.

WHEREAS by an order of the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce dated the 11th day of December, A. D., 1911, it was ordered and declared that the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town of Walkerton was a County bridge to be maintained and kept in repair by the Corporation of the County of Bruce, and by said order it was further ordered and declared that one half of the cost of the maintenance and repair of such bridge was to be paid by the Town of Walkerton to the County of Bruce.

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Bruce have constructed an addition to the said bridge at a cost of $7000 and have made a demand on the Town of Walkerton for the sum of $3500 being one half the cost of the construction of said bridge.

AND WHEREAS owing to the other requirements of said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915 and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $2500 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $280 85 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of twenty years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $3500 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857,317.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $46250.22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $24628.46 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.68, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrear.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town, the said sum of $3500 for the purpose aforesaid and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $3500 in sums of not less than $100 each payable in the manner, for the amounts, and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2. The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the Tenth day of August, 1915, and shall be payable within twenty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said town of Walkerton.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment of interest to be made on the Tenth day of August 1916) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4. That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of twenty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5. The first one of such debentures shall be made payable the Tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each Tenth day of August till all of said debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Interest	Principal	Total Ann Amt.
1916	$ 175 00	$ 105 85	$ 280 85
1917	169 71	111 14	280 85
1918	164 15	116 70	280 85
1919	158 32	122 53	280 85
1920	152 19	128 66	280 85
1921	145 76	135 09	280 85
1922	139 00	141 85	280 85
1923	131 91	148 94	280 85
1924	124 47	156 38	280 85
1925	116 65	164 20	280 85
1926	108 43	172 42	280 85
1927	99 84	181 01	280 85
1928	90 76	190 09	280 85
1929	81 26	199 59	280 85
1930	71 28	209 57	280 85
1931	60 80	220 05	280 85
1932	49 80	231 05	280 85
1933	38 25	242 60	280 85
1934	26 12	254 73	280 85
1935	13 38	267 52	280 90
		$3500 00	

6. During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates, the sum of $280 85 for the payment of the said debt of $3500 and the interest thereon.

7. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A.D., 1915.

Clerk Mayor.

Notice.

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—Smith & Henderson's Block.
Centre Polling Subdivision—Town Hall.
West Polling Subdivision — John Schnitzler's house.
South Polling Subdivision— Joseph Yaeck's house.

and that the 15th day of April A.D. 1915, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March, A D. 1915.

Take Notice further that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk.

NEW LIQUOR LEGISLATION

As was expected, the Government's new Liquor Legislation has provided the subject of greatest interest during the Session. The bill was brought down on the evening of Tuesday, the 23rd, March, 1915. Widespread dissapointment has been expressed at the utter failure of the bill to deal in any effective way with the liquor problem, especially in its relation to the War, as has been done in Russia, France, Saskatchewan and elsewhere. Mr. Hearst has come in for special censure for it was thought by many, that he, as a Prime Minister anxious to make a name for himself, would have taken advanced ground. The Opposition, led by Mr. Rowell will fight hard for radical measures, as opposed to what they consider the Government's breakdown.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS

Mr Rowell's Proposals

Close every drinking place in the Province during the war.

Submit to the people on a majority vote the question whether these places shall ever be re-opened

Hearst's Answer Government Bill

Not one drinking place to be closed even during the war.

Hours of sale for bars and clubs not reduced.

Shops closed at 7 o'clock.

No liquor to be sold to soldiers in uniform.

Central License Commission Board to be established.

COMPARISON OF LEADERS

MR. HEARST—(to Temperance deputation)— "The zig-zag path is often the best." This bill shows what Mr Hearst meant by zig-zag.

MR. ROWELL'S COMMENT—"The people asked for bread— they have been given a stone." "This is no time for zig-zagging in the Temperance movement."

These Men Were Interested

Hotelkeepers and liquor-dealers from all the parts of the Province were in Toronto during the discussion of the liquor bill in the Conservative caucus, applying pressure on the Conservative members. It is common knowledge that a number of Conservative members fought in the caucuses for more advanced reform, but the results show that they were absolutely over-ruled.

Mr Hearst allowed himself to be dominated by the liquor interests and the liquor section of his own Government and party which now again is in full control.

Collected Opinions on Liquor Law

Liquor Interests. George Wright President of the Toronto hotelkeppers Association.."It is a good measure and I cannot see where there should be any criticism."

James Haverson, K. C Solicitor to the Licensed Victuallers—"I do not think any serious change has been made either in the way of restriction or in the nature of temperance reforme

Manager Bailey of the King Edward hotel congratulated the Provincial Secretary on his measure.

Church and Temperance

Dr. A. S. Grant Presbyterian Home Mission Superintendent— "They hav'nt done anything. The thing is so infinitesimally small it would take a microscope to see what they have done.

Dr McKey, editor of the Canadian Baptist—"The more I think the madder I get. We were led to expect something worth while."

Ben Spence, Secretary Dominion Alliance—"It is a ghastly joke. Ontario will be tremendously disappointed. The Government is doing practically nothing to relieve the situation. I cannot conceive that the right thinking people of the province will submit tamely to the proposed legislation"

Rev. Canon Green, President, Dominion Alliance—"I believe our friend Mr Hearst had the opportunity of his life and the people would stand right by it. I am quite disappointed"

Mrs A E Stevens President W C T U—"The regulations do not come up to our expectations We had hoped for larger things after the example that had been set by Saskatchewan"

Military

Gen Lessard—"The soldier is entitled to the rights and priviliges of civilians It is an invidious distinction"

WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY

"Fruit-a-tives" Have Proved Their Value In Thousands of Cases

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A WONDERFUL CURE

Only Remedy That Acts On All Three Of The Organs Responsible For The Formation Of Uric Acid In The Blood.

Many people do not realize that the Skin is one of the great eliminators of waste matter from the body. As a matter of fact, the Skin rids the system of more Urea (or waste matter) than the Kidneys. When there is Kidney Trouble, Pain In The Back and Acrid Urine, it may not be the fault of the kidneys at all, but be due to faulty Skin Action, or Constipation of the bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures weak, sore, aching Kidneys, not only because it strengthens these organs but also because "Fruit-a-tives" opens the bowels, sweetens the stomach and stimulates the action of the skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31th. Write for our catalogue Address, T. Wauchope, Principal, Yonge and McGill Sts, Toronto.

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. L. DS Dentist Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Sts., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 8 p. m.

W. A. HALL, B A, M D, C M, Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel, Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and old: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company. — Phone n e 140. ring 2 & 1.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

You can Begin Any Day at the

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ont.

Individual Instruction

Our own three-story building and 34 successful years of experience.

Expert instructors produces the very best results.

Catalogue Free

C A FLEMING, F. C. A., Principal
D G. FLEMING Secretary.

Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STO VES

If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." Non better. Aso a ful ine of Heating Sto v at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - -On

Combnation Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.90
Family Herald	1.90
Toronto World	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.90
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
Saturday Night	3.50
London Advertiser	3.90

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county. [illegible] and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

AFTER THE WAR

Business in Canada will hum. The demand for well-trained young men and women for business will be keener than ever. The wise are preparing now. Get into one of our schools and be ready. A few months will do it. It will pay you well. Free catalogue. Write for instructions.
SHAWS BUSINESS SCHOOLS
Toronto, 395 Yonge st. W. Shaw, prin

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's Best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Our graduates succeed and you should get our large, free catalogue. Write for it at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EASTER EXCURSIONS

Single Fare—Good going Friday, April 2nd, 1915, return limit Friday, April 2nd.

Fare and One third—Good going April 1, 2, 3 and 4th, 1915, return limit April 6th.

(Minimum charge 25 cents)

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter, - Town Agent.
N. Hilton, - Station Agent.

Easy rests the head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Murdered Small Boy.

One of the most dastardly and cold-blooded murders in the annals of crime in Western Ontario was committed at Owen Sound on Tuesday 23rd, when Eddie Nicholson, a twelve year old boy was stabbed to death by Herbert King a man who has been employed as a farm laborer by his brother in the vicinity of Owen Sound. King took the lad for a drive into the country and after setting fire to his brother's barn returned to his rig and stabbed the boy to death. It is alleged that King spent twenty years in an insane asylum in England and brooding over his recent dismissal from his brother's employ caused him to become demented once more and his atrocious crimes resulted.

British Navy Biscuits
REGISTERED
At your grocers

TREES ! TREES ! !

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Apply for terms.

J. H. WISMER
Nurseryman. Port Elgin, Ontario

RUPTURE
(SEE DATES AT BOTTOM)
COMING

NEW 1915 INVENTION
RETAINS RUPTURE WITHOUT KNIFE, HARNESS, DANGER OR PAIN. COSTS YOU NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE.

Mr. Egan's new 1915 appliances, "the Curaline" and "the Curatrice", are rapidly taking the place of the old-fashioned trusses purchased by mail order.

These new inventions are constructed to assist nature in her work of healing and are free from every cumbersome feature that you possibly have been annoyed with some time or another. Complete comfort awaits you. Correct holding will be experienced from the start. No more escape of rupture. Misery comes to an end at once. You will enjoy that absolute confidence of being able to do anything at any time or anywhere without the bowel making its escape outside the abdomen. This will relieve you of mental unrest and worry. This will make you feel like a new person. This kind of invention is intended to assist nature to close the opening. These new inventions are adapted to different forms of hernia to meet the needs of every man, woman or child. Stop further experimenting with foreign appliances and end your rupture troubles at small cost by consulting a Canadian rupture appliance specialist. Delays may be dangerous; tear off coupon now.

THIS FREE RUPTURE COUPON
Upon presentation to J. Y. Egan, specialist, 4 West King street, Toronto, who will visit the towns below, entitles bearer to free consultation and examination of rupture. Ask at hotel office for room number. Note dates.

HANOVER—Reid Hotel, April 9th
WALKERTON — Hartley House, Saturday and Sunday, all day and night, 2 days only, April 10th and 11th
PAISLEY—Balmoral Hotel, April 12th.
(MADE IN CANADA)

BY-LAW NO.

A by-law to raise the sum of $5000 by the issue of debentures of the town of Walkerton to improve and extend the water works system in said town.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Walkerton deem it advisable to provide an increased supply of water for the waterworks system of said Town and to secure additional fire protection by drilling a deep well at or near its pumping station and extending the water main from its present terminal at Elgin Street to connect with the main at Durham Street in said town and from the branch at Ridout Street to connect with the main crossing Ridout Street.

AND WHEREAS the cost of such drilling and extension will amount to the sum of $3700 and owing to the other requirements of the said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915, and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of the said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $5000 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $325.26 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of thirty years, the currency of the Debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $5000 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857,317.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $40250 22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $31028.10 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.68, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrears.

Therefore The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton Enacts as Follows

1 It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton, and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town the said sum of $5000 for the purpose aforesaid, and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $5000 in sums of not less than $100 each, payable in the manner, for the amounts, and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2 The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the Corporate seal thereof which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the tenth day of August 1915, and shall be payable within thirty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said Town of Walkerton.

3 The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment of interest to be made on the tenth day of August 1916) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4 That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of thirty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5 The first one of such Debenture shall be made payable on the tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each tenth day of August, till all of said Debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Int	Principal	Total Annual Amt
1916	250 10	75 26	325 26
1917	246 24	79 02	325 26
1918	242 29	82 97	325 26
1919	238 14	87 12	325 26
1920	233 78	91 48	325 26
1921	229 21	96 05	325 26
1922	224 41	100 85	325 26
1923	219 36	105 90	325 26
1924	214 07	111 19	325 26
1925	208 51	116 75	325 26
1926	202 67	122 59	325 26
1927	196 54	128 72	325 26
1928	190 11	135 15	325 26
1929	183 35	141 91	325 26
1930	176 26	149 00	325 26
1931	168 80	156 46	325 26
1932	160 98	164 28	325 26
1933	152 77	172 49	325 26
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1937	115 60	209 66	325 26
1938	105 11	220 15	325 26
1939	94 10	231 16	325 26
1940	82 55	242 71	325 26
1941	70 41	254 85	325 26
1942	57 67	267 59	325 26
1943	44 29	280 97	325 26
1944	30 24	295 02	325 26
1945	15 49	309 74	325 23
		$5000 00	

6 During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates the sum of $325.26 for the payment of the said debt of $5000 and the interest thereon.

7 This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A. D. 1915.

Clerk Mayor

NOTICE

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 10th day of April A. D, 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—At Smith & Henderson's Block

Centre Polling Subdivision —At the Town Hall.

West Polling Subdivision—At John Scholtzler's House,

South Polling Subdivision — At Joseph Yaeck's House.

And that the 15th day of April A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March A. D. 1915.

Take notice further that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all Municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS, Clerk.

Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

The jury at Orangeville on the murder of Annie Violet Armstrong by Jas. Stevens, a Barnardo boy who afterwards killed himself, criticized the Barnardo Homes for lack of attention to the habits and training of boys placed in Canadian homes.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Moffat of Narva, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Emma Mae, to Mr. George S. Allan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allan of Riverview, Ont., the marriage to take place early in April.

Easter Holiday Fares, Can. Pac. Ry.

Return tickets will be issued between all stations in Canada, Fort William and east also to Detroit, Saulte Ste. Mich., Niagara Falls, and Buffalo, N. Y. as follows:—Single fare tickets good going Friday April 2nd, return limit April 2, 1915. Fare and one-third tickets good going April 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th, return limit April 6th, 1915. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont.

Meningitis Victim.

Private Alexander Dempsey, a member of the 18th Battalion, C. E. F., died of spinal meningitis at Victoria Hospital, London, on Thursday afternoon. He was a member of "A" Company and enlisted at Windsor. He was formerly a member of the R. C. R., which left London for Bermuda for garrison duty in August.—Dempsey was a member of the 18th Battalion of which all the Walkerton boys are members and as a result of this one case of meningitis every man in the battalion has been examined, but no additional cases have been discovered by the medical men.

Government Grant Increased.

Word has just been received that the grant to Western University from the Ontario Government has been increased this year by $5,000. In recognition of the splendid work accomplished during the academic year now drawing towards a close. Five thousand dollars additional will also be given to the Institute of Public Health, making the total grant to all the departments under the control of the University Board of Governors $35,000. This will enable the Western to take another long step in advancing its "forward movement." Last year a new president was appointed and the faculty considerably enlarged. The library equipment and the laboratory apparatus were also greatly strengthened, so that these now compare favorably with those to be found elsewhere, as far as the essential requirements of students are concerned. As a result of the "forward movement" the University has had a record attendance this year and confidently looks for a still larger number of students from all parts of Western Ontario for next year.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Highway Bill.

Forty percent of construction and twenty per-cent of maintenance cost will in the future be the Ontario Government's contribution to the improvement of highways in the older part of the province now enlisted to assistance under the Highways Act. The long-expected legislation of the Government, based upon the report of the Highways Commission, was brought down in the House on Friday last by Hon. Finlay Macdiarmid.

Returns From Salisbury.

Pte. Asa Day, of Wiarton, who enlisted here in the first contingent, returned last week from Salisbury, having been a victim of pneumonia and pleurisy while at that place, and finding himself unable, after recovering from it to go to the Continent with the troops. He was very seriously ill while suffering from this trouble and only the excellent care and nursing, of which he speaks in the highest terms of praise, were responsible for his recovery. Mr Day came out on the boat which left England only a day or so before the others which were sunk by mines, and states that the crossing is very perilous.

Lecture Appreciated.

The Girl Guides entertainment in the town hall Tuesday night was well patronized, the house being filled. The program, consisting of over a hundred war slides, was presented by Rev. Mr. Wilson of Walkerton. At intervals during the lecture appropriate patriotic songs were sung by the Guides. These were illustrated on the canvas by appropriate scenes and gave a nice variety to the entertainment. The pictures exhibited consisted of leading military men of the day, the principal crowned heads of Europe now engaged in the war, scenes of the soldiers in training at Valcartier, the transportation of soldiers across the Atlantic, views of Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp, London and other places, some of which showed ruin and destruction caused by the war. The pictures of Zeppelins, aeroplanes, submarines and the big war guns, with the explanations given by the lecturer, formed an interesting and instructive part of the program and contained information that many of the audience were not in possession of. The close attention given by the audience is our best evidence of their appreciation. — Durham Chronicle.

Miss Zeta Black visited over the week end with Walkerton friends.—Durham Review.

Miss Isabel Lawson is visiting friends in Walkerton for a week.—Durham Review.

Three Cars Derailed.

Three cars on an extra Toronto-to Stratford freight were derailed one mile west of Rockwood at 7.55 a. m. on Friday morning, when a broken wheel on the sixth car from the second engine left the track, taking with it the two next following. As a result traffic on the main line was handicapped for several hours until the Stratford auxiliary cleared up the derailment after five or six hours' work. There was no one injured. The wreck caused a tie-up and as a result the Toronto mail and papers did not reach Walkerton until the night train.

FORMOSA

Intended for last week.

John Kreitz formerly an implement agent here was in town on Tuesday.

Last Wednesday, Matt Messner was here and in Ambleside

Mr. Mathew Scheistel was seriously ill last week.

Died—Last Tuesday, in Culross, after a short illness, Joseph Anthony age 61 years 7 months. The remains were interred here last Saturday at 10 a.m.

Auctioneer John Purvis was a visitor here on Thursday.

Last week there were three priests here to assist our Rev J J Gehl.

F. Schmuck is laid up with Rheumatism.

Mrs Jacob Brick who has been sick for some time is able to be out again.

Mr. J. Noll who has been very ill is improving fine.

Mr. George Lambertus, of Teeswater was in town last Saturday.

The Culross assessor was in our town last Friday.

Mr Jos D Schumacher went to Barrie to put up machinery for Mr Thompson on Monday.

John Vogt who is at work in Otter Creek Sundayed at home.

Mr. Simon Leseman intends to take a trip to West Branch, Michigan.

The History of the County of Bruce
And of The
Minor Municipalities Therein
(BY NORMAN ROBERTSON)
Forty Illustrations, Sixteen Maps, Five Hundred and Sixty Pages.

The above volume covers the history of the county from the days when it was the hunting grounds of the Indians to November 1906. It has eleven chapters devoted to the county as a whole, followed by twenty-seven chapters, each of which takes up the history of one of the towns, townships or villages. Accompanying the chapter on each township is a map of it, clearly showing each farmlot therein.

In addition to being an historical narrative, in this work there are to be found many personal incidents relating to scores of prominent men in all parts of the county.

A number of historical documents have been collected and are printed in the appendix, along with a large amount of statistical information, both of which are important to have preserved. The edition is a limited one.

Regular Price, Cloth Binding $2.50

This history will be sent to those who renew their subscriptions to the TELESCOPE for 75c or both

The Telescope for one year and the History of Bruce for

$1.75

White, Cream & Flowered
FRILLING
Regular 25c. per yard
With this Coupon only
10c. per yard

RED ROSE TEA
Black, Green, or Mixed,
Regular 35c. lb.
Special 30c. lb.
Saturday Only

Lynn Valley Baked Beans
Regular 10c. per tin
4 tins for 25c.
Only 4 tins to customer.

Infant's Delight Soap
Regular 10c. per cake
4 Cakes for 25c.
Saturday Only

PEAS
4 Tins
Meadow SweetPeas
for 25c.
Saturday Only

Extra Special
6 Bars Borax Soap for 23c.
Better than Comfort.
Saturday Only.

$1.00 to $1.50
Dressgoods
New shades and materials with this coupon only
45c per yd.

All Colors
VEILINGS
Regular 25c. a yard
With this Coupon only
5c. per yard

Ladies' Blouses
Regular value up to $1.75
Newest styles
With this Coupon only
85 cents.

OUR EASTER SPECIALS

MRS. CUSTOMER! MR. CUSTOMER! MISS CUSTOMER!

Here's a bunch of remarkable values. Each worthy of your consideration. Each and every article advertised here is marked down far below the regular price. The values are winners. Look them over. Don't forget to clip the coupons.

Mrs. C. Reaney PHONE 8 J. Pleskey

Colored Military Braid
Regular 15c. per yard
With this Coupon only
3c. per yard

Fine Bleached
Table Napkins
Regular $1.50 dozen
With this Coupon only
$1.19 per doz.

Very Fine
Bleached Cotton
36 in. wide—With this Coupon only
12 yds. for $1.00

Colored Bed Spreads
Regular $1.25—With this Coupon only
75 cents each

All Colors
Wrapperettes
Regular 12½c. per yard
With this Coupon only
8c. per yard

Ginghams & Striped Piques
Regular 15c. per yard
With this Coupon only
9c. per yard

Striped Art Ticking
Only 10 yards to customer
With this Coupon only
12c. per yard

Bleached Table Linen
56 in. wide. Reg. 35c. yard
With this Coupon only
25c. per yard

Colored Wash Silks
Regular 25c. and 50c. value
With this Coupon only
19c. per yard

TRUE TO HIS RACE

"You must not give way to thoughts of death," he said encouragingly; for, though he had not a hope in the world of saving Benny's life, yet he continued to flatter him with delusions.

"It is better that I should die, doctor. My position is a false one. Legitimate in one country, illegitimate in another, I am in a false position, and my life compromises everybody, complicates everything connected with me, and most of all, my beautiful mother and my beloved brother. Don't you see that I must die?" he murmured faintly.

"Not by any means. All these complications can be straightened out by a simple act of the House of Lords, as has been——"

"Let us talk no more about it, dear doctor. Even if I could live, no such thing should be done, with my consent. And if it were done without it, I would never profit by my dear brother's loss. But I shall die. And there an end."

The doctor said no more then.

Later in the day, when the Earl of Wellrose enquired as to his brother's state, Dr. Kinlock answered:

"The worst of it, and what makes the case so utterly hopeless is, that he does not seem to care in the least to live."

"Oh, if Susan were here! Why does not that ship come in?" murmured the earl to himself.

At that very moment a footman came in, and brought the mail bag from the Seton post-office.

Lord Wellrose emptied it. There were many letters forwarded from London. Among them was one that Lord Wellrose seized first of all. It bore the Southampton postmark. It was from Suzy, and it announced her arrival in England. Mrs. Brown, the curate's widow, was her companion. They were coming up to London, and should take apartments at the Brunswick Hotel, Berners street, where their letters were to be addressed.

Lord Wellrose, neglecting all the other contents of the mail bag, took Suzy's letter and went to his mother.

He found the duchess in her boudoir, weeping.

He put Suzy's letter in her hand, and begged her to read it.

She complied, as well as her tear-laden eyes would let her. And then she looked up inquiringly at the face of her son.

"It is from the girl he loves, and whom he resigned because he thought I loved her; and in the magnanimity of his soul, preferred my happiness to his own!"

"Wellrose! what is all this, my dear?"

"Listen, mother dear, and I will explain," said the young man. And he told the story of his acquaintance with Suzy and Benny, leaving out such portions of it only as must have wounded the spirit of the duchess.

"And now, dear mother, I wish you to invite this young lady to come here. If anything on earth can rouse and save my brother, it will be the presence of his love."

"She is a pure-spirited and noble-hearted girl, from all you have told me, Wellrose. And if she can do my poor boy any good, she shall be most welcome," said the duchess.

And she immediately sat down and wrote a letter of invitation, that it might be in time for the first mail.

Lord Wellrose also wrote, telling her that Benjamin was ill at Seton Court, explained as much of the circumstances as he deemed prudent to trust in a letter, and implored her to accept his mother's pressing invitation, and come at once to Seton Court to rouse Benjamin.

These letters despatched, Lord Wellrose went up to cheer his brother with the intelligence.

"I have good news for you, my dear fellow," he said cheerfully, as he sat down by his brother's bed.

Benny lifted his blue eyes inquiringly.

"Susan has arrived in England. She is in Southampton. Nay, indeed, by this time she must be in London."

"Suzy has come back! Suzy is in London! Oh! I wish I could see her!" said Benny, eagerly, brightening up at once.

"You shall see her in a few days. My mother has written and invited her to come here."

"Suzy coming here!" said Benjamin, joyfully.

"Yes, assuredly, as soon as our letters can reach her, and she can make the journey; for she will not neglect so pressing a call, I am sure, nor will she lose an hour on the road."

"Thank Heaven; And, oh! I thank you, too, Wellrose! I owe all the good I have, under Heaven, to you. I thank you, my dear brother."

"Cheer up, now. Take your nourishment. Resolve to live, for Suzy is coming. And my mother will make her welcome."

"Does our mother know?"

"She knows of your mutual love; for I told her this morning. That is the reason why she wrote for Suzy."

"Bless her! Bless her!" said Benny, fervently.

"Now here comes Mrs. Bruce with your broth. I order you to take it all, and then to go to sleep," said the earl as he went out.

Oh, magic of love! Elixir of life! From the time that Benny heard that Suzy was coming, and began to look forward to her arrival, he brightened and mended day by day.

And his mother saw it and rejoiced.

On the third day after the sending of the letters, Suzy, having travelled day and night, arrived at Seton Court.

She was not at all like the brilliant Mademoiselle Arielle of that dazzilgn Mademoiselle Arielle of that dazzling and ended in tragedy. She was a "grave fairy," with golden hair, blue eyes and blooming face, habited in a plain, methodistical suit of grey serge that might have become her grandmother.

The duchess received her with a kiss, called her her dear child, and took her to a pleasant bedroom where she could change her dress, while Lord Wellrose went to prepare Benny to receive her.

In a few minutes more, Suzy, leaning on the duchess' arm, entered Benny's chamber.

He was lying, as usual, propped up by pillows, and with the light of the window falling on his fair, wan, spiritual face. He held out his hands to his love. But as soon as she saw what a mere shadow he was, she sank on her knees beside his bed and burst into tears, and sobbed as though her heart would have broken.

Under other circumstances this violent emotion might have hurt the invalid. But he was stronger now. He put his hands around her fair head, and murmurd softly:

"Weep no more, dear Suzy. Dear, dearest Suzy, weep no more. You are here now, and all is well."

But she could not stop weeping all at once. Indeed, she wept the more.

"Mother," inquired Benny, softly, "is she to be my wife?"

"Yes, dearest, if she will," as softly answered the duchess.

"If she will! Why, of course, she will. We have been engaged ever since we were seven years old; have we not, love?" he inquired, caressing the fair hair.

"Yes Benny, for only one short season when I lost my senses. But, oh, my dear! when I saw you about to lay down your life for my sake, I knew how you loved me, and discovered how I loved you also," murmured Suzy, in an almost inaudible voice.

"Engaged since we were seven years old, dear mother, and that was nearly twenty years ago," said Benny, brightly smiling up into his mother's face.

"And that is quite a long engagement—quite long enough. It should be ended soon now in marriage," answered the duchess, smiling back.

"Suzy, our childish dreams will be realized," murmured Benny, trying to raise her. But he was as yet too feeble; so she got up and sat by his side, holding his hand and continuing to hold it until the surgeon came with his peremptory orders that all should now leave the room, that his patient might seek repose in sleep.

A little later in the day Suzy was presented to the duke, who received her courteously and kissed her cheek.

A little later still, she had a word apart with the Earl of Wellrose.

"I see that you not only forgive me, but thank me, Lord Wellrose, for setting you free," she said, pleasantly.

He bowed and smiled.

"I wish you much joy, fair sister," he said.

"Thanks. And you? When am I to congratulate you?" she archly inquired.

"In a few days, I hope."

And then he gave her his arm to lead her in to dinner.

From that time Suzy was encouraged to spend the greater portion of every day in Benny's room. And his improvement was thenceforth very rapid. The surgeon expressed astonishment at it. The old nurse declared it was a miracle.

Son Benny was able to leave his bed, and soon after, his chamber. In a fortnight from the day of Susan's arrival he dined with the family.

Meanwhile the autumn was waning into winter, and the weather in the highlands becoming very bleak.

One day the Glasgow surgeon arrived on a visit, and he advised that Captain Douglas should spend the winter on the south coast.

Therefore the family all went down the the duke's marine residence at Brunswick terrace, Brighton.

Here they were soon joined by the daughters of the duke and duchess, and also by Lady Hinda Moray.

And here Benjamin—oh, triumphs of time!—found himself in the same seaside palace, the beloved son, the centre of a fond domestic circle, where once he had been taken in a poor street boy. He was recognized as Captain Benjamin Seton Douglas, master of Seton, and heir of the old Scotch Barony of Linlithgow, in right of his mother by her first marriage; heir also, in certain contingencies, of the ancient Dukedom of Cheviot.

But Benny would in nowise consent that any step should be taken to reinstate him in any position by which the brother he loved more than life should be a loser. Nay, he declared most positively, that if any movement should be made to establish his right to the heirship of the dukedom of Cheviot at his brother's expense, he would at once give up parents, country, and home, and take Suzy and go with her to the uttermost parts of the earth.

And they knew that he would keep his word.

And then he stretched forth his hand, and clasped his father's, saying gaily and yet tenderly:

"I am the son of 'Bonnie Willie Douglas' and his fair bride Eglantine, and not of the most noble the Duke and the Duchess of Cheviot. You never dreamed of inheriting your great-uncle's dukedom when you married my mother, dear father, did you?" he asked, with a smile. "And after all," he continued, "why all this talk about an inheritance of so many happy, happy years off yet? Our father is a man in his prime—not over forty-five or six, and may and probably will live a half century longer."

* * * *

Time has accomplished its many triumphs, and will also accomplish many more. It is now fifteen years since Benjamin Seton Douglas, master of Seton, married his love, Susan, and took up his residence at Seton Court, on the loch; since the Earl of Wellrose married Lady Hinda Moray, and fixed his abode at Wellrose Park, in Sussex.

The Duke and Duchess of Cheviot are now a handsome, healthy, happy couple, really considerably over sixty years of age, but not looking more than forty, and likely to live to complete their century. Both their sons and all their daughters being married, they have even more grandchildren than had her gracious Majesty the Queen, which is saying a great deal.

Captain and Mrs. Seton have five fair daughters, but no son; and as their youngest daughter is eight years old, it is nearly certain that they never will have one.

But the Earl and Countess of Wellrose have both sons and daughters.

And the complicated question of inheritance will clear itself in this way:

The eldest son of the Earl of Wellrose, styled Viscount Douglas, is of course the lineal heir, after his father, of the dukedom of Cheviot. He is a dark, gypsyish looking youth of fourteen, with much of his mother's warm Hindoo blood in his veins. With the precocity of his part Eastern nature, he has fallen in love with his fair cousin Eglantine, the eldest daughter of Captain Seton Douglas, and she certainly returns his affection; while the parents on both sides, for excellent reasons, favor their attachment. And in the future marriage of these young people the estates of both brothers will be united.

(The End.)

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The Brazilian cotton crop is increasing in quantity and quality.

A BRAZILIAN SNAKE FARM

Serpent worship and snake charming are institutions as old as history, and so long as there have been snakes, so long has man suffered from their bites and hunted for that which would cure. But it has remained for modern science to build institutions to cope with this matter intelligently and sympatheticaly and for governments to spend thousands of dolars annually that the work of these laboratories may be carried on and men be able to give their whole lives to the study of this branch of medicine.

Naturally these institutions exist where snakes are most abundant. The serpent is a reptile which loves the sun. They are about equally distributed throughout the tropical sections of the world, and as Brazil and India are the two largest nations situated in the torrid zone it is there that are found the only two government snake farms in the world; one at Calcutta and the other in the outskirts of Sao Paulo.

There are no English guides or guide books at Sao Paulo. Everything is Portuguese; but if you have a knowledge of French, Spanish or German you can find somebody, perhaps a hotel waiter, who will tell you what train to take for Butantan, as the snake farm is called. The regular reception day of the men in charge of the Institut de Butantan is the first Thursday of the month; but the snakes may be seen any time, as they glide, undulate, climb, wriggle, push their way about in a city of small beehive looking houses surrounded by a moat and fence which occupies the front yard of the new institute building.

The institution is fourteen years old, but it has only occupied its present fine home about a year. Not all of the snakes are kept in this one corral. There is another in which there are a few trees around at the side. In all there are about 1,500 live snakes in captivity on the farm which are used for bactereological and biological research work. There is a large barn in the rear where they raise pigeons and guinea-pigs for experimental purposes.

Inside the building one may see the wonderful collection of snakes owned by the authorities. They have over 300 species, the largest snake collection in the world it is said, outside of the British Museum in London.

The average visitor who cares to spend an hour or two there studying the reptiles can come away with a much increased knowledge of the beauty, structure and habits of these animals, for they are splendidly preserved and classified, the only drawback being that none of the labelling is in English.

The purpose of this farm, which costs the Brazilian Government about $10,000 a year, is not only to extract the venom and make serum crystals but to send out literature and lecturers to teach the people of Brazil that all snakes are not poisonous and that they must learn which are not so as to protect them, for the harmless snakes are helpers in the effort to exterminate those that are dangerous. It was very interesting to watch a great black mussurana devour a venomous yellow jararaca, an exhibition which the students arranged for us during our visit.

The number of deaths in Brazil annually from snake bites is given as 4,800, while the number of accidents is reckoned at 19,200.

Brazil is the home of the most dreaded of snakes, the noted fer-de-lance. This snake, so often spoken of in connection with the island of Martiniqeu and St. Lucia, is a native of Brazil, very common in some parts of the country. It has an especial liking for sugar cane fields, and one is seldom cut without many of these venomous reptiles being discovered. It was one of these snakes that bit the Empress Josephine when she was a child and her life was saved because a nurse sucked the poison out.

Most poisonous snakes avoid men, but not so with this one. It takes the initiative, leaps from its hiding place and bites the passer-by, who usually dies within a few hours. Even if the victim recovers his system is generally affected seriously, and he may suffer for years from boils and ulcers. The poison of this snake attacks the nervous system, producing giddiness and paralysis, convulsions and severe pains around the heart.

It is hard to avoid in its native haunts, where it lies curled up under heavy leaves, or coiled up in some bird's nest, where it has devoured the eggs or the young. It gives no warning by hiss or rattle of its presence, but watches its chance and then strikes with a blow as direct as that of a fencer.

All animals seem to dread this snake. A horse will not go within striking distance of it. The pig seems to be the only quadruped which is indifferent to it.

This snake varies in color, but its usual tints are olive above with dark cross bands and whitish gray below, covered with very heavy minute dark spots. The head is brown. Its tail is a horny spine, which scrapes harshly against rough objects, but does not rattle. It is of some use, for it lives mainly on rats, and thus keeps down the damage done to the cane by rats.

There is a large snake called the cribo which devours the fer-de-lance. The common cat is said also to be able to kill this snake. It seizes it by the spine just back of the head and does not let go until it has severed the head from the body. Then instinct seems to teach the cat to let the head alone, for the head of this snake, like that of the turtle, even though separated from the body, can still bite.

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Stevenson and Light.

Robert Louis Stevenson would probably have welcomed the lowering the lights of London as a change for the better. For a brilliantly-lit city was one of his abominations, and he viewed with alarm the advent of electricity as an illuminant. "To look at it only once," he wrote, "is to fall in love with gas, which gives a warm domestic radiance fit to eat by. Mankind, you would have thought might have remained content with what Prometheus stole for them, and not gone fishing the profound heaven with kites to catch and domesticate the wildfire of the storm. Yet here we have the levin brand at our doors, and it is proposed that we should henceforward take our walks abroad in the glare of permanent lightning."

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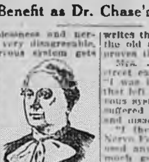
And on Washday, Too!

Mrs. Winchester, a councillor's wife in Worthing, England, who died on Monday, April 20, was born on a Monday, christened on a Monday and married on a Monday. Before she was married her name was Monday.

Twitching of the Nerves Broken-down System

Now Entirely Cured—Never Used Any Medicine With Such Benefit as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.


MRS. M'KELLAR.

Headaches, sleeplessness and nervousness are often very disagreeable, but when your nervous system gets into such a condition that the nerves twitch and jerk, and you have peculiar nervous sensations come over you there is cause for grave alarm.

Everybody dreads the thought of paralysis or locomotor ataxia. Nothing is worse to look forward to than helplessness. Sometimes it is helplessness of body, and at other times the mind is affected, which is far worse.

The writer of this letter did not know what to expect, but fortunately began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in time to head off danger, and writes that she was entirely cured of the old trouble. The last paragraph proves that the cure was lasting.

Mrs. John McKellar, 11 Burton street east, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"I was injured some years ago, and that left me with a broken-down nervous system. I could not sleep, and suffered from twitching of the nerves and disagreeable nervous sensations.

"I then began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that I never used any medicine that did me so much good; in fact, I am entirely cured of my old trouble. The Nerve Food not only strengthened the nerves, but also built up my system in every way."

Under more recent date Mrs. McKellar writes confirming her cure, and states that she has had inquiries from many people who had heard of the great benefits she obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. At all dealers.

A Curious Worm.

There is a flat worm about half an inch long called Planaria vitata which reproduces itself in a most extraordinary manner. According to an article in the Biological Bulletin, when it grows old it loses its appetite, its colors fade and its movements become slow. It drops a tiny fragment of its tail, then another, still another, and so on until after it has left about half of its body in scattered places. Each detached piece curls up, secretes a mucus that soon dries and forms a hard shell. In this condition the fragments remain throughout the summer, fall and winter. In the spring the shells burst and liberate many minute worms, which eat voraciously and soon grow to adult size. The fore part of the worm, after it has shed all these bits, either dies or encysts itself in its turn.

Japan's Isles of Pines.

Matsushima is regarded as one of the "sankei," or three most beautiful places in Japan. And it well deserves this reputation, for there are indeed few fairer natural scenes on earth. It reminds the traveller of the Thousand Isles of Canada and the English lakes all in one. Here innumerable pine-clad islands lift their fronded faces through the purple haze, over a sea of silver green, and when the sun sets, throwing the myriad islands into a golden glow, the mind is charmed to ecstasy. Matsushima bay is more than six miles long and five wide, and to visit all the hundreds of islands that adorn the surface of the sea in this place would take years. Yet one may see the best part of Matsushima in two or three days if one knows how. —Japan Magazine.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

(Prices Prepaid)

Bruce's Collection Floral Gems, 1 pkt. each 6 varieties, Fine Annuals, each separate, many colors, for **25c.**

Bruce's Peerless Collection Tall Nasturtiums, 1 pkt. each of 6 finest varieties, separate colors, for 25c.

Bruce's Rural Nosegay Collection Sweet Peas, 1 pkt. each 6 superb sorts, separate colors, for 25c.

Bruce's Peerless Collection Dwarf Nasturtiums, 1 pkt. each of 6 finest sorts, separate colors, for **25c.**

Bruce's Empire Collection Asters, 1 pkt. each of 4 magnificent varieties, separate, all colors, for **25c.**

Bruce's "A" Vegetable Collection, 6 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for **25c.**

Bruce's "B" Vegetable Collection, 12 pkts. different varieties, our selection, for **50c.**

Bruce's "C" Vegetable Collection, 11 pkts. different varieties and ½ lb. each, Beans, Corn and Peas, our selection, for **75c.**

FREE—[illegible]

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd. **Hamilton, Ontario**
Established sixty-five years.

When You Have Pineapples.

The knife used in peeling a pineapple should not be used in slicing it, as the peel contains an acid that will cause a sore, swollen mouth. Salt is an antidote for this acid.

◆

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Mock Cherry Pie.

Cherries are a luxury in winter time, and so is cherry pie; a very good substitute for cherries, however, is cranberries, which are never very expensive.

This is a very good recipe for mock cherry pie: Cut 1 cup of cranberries in halves and one-half cup of raisins cut in small pieces. Mix 1 scant cup of sugar with 1 tablespoon of flour and stir into the berries and raisins. Line pan with rich paste and turn the mixture in. Dot the top of berries with 1 teaspoon of butter, cover with top crust and bake in moderate oven for twenty minutes. As soon as taken from the oven spread the top with a little butter and sprinkle over a tablespoon of pulverized sugar. Serve warm.

◆

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

◆

Winding Clocks.

Be careful about winding clocks. Wind them always at the same time, and never wind them too tight. Find out just how many full turns of the key it takes to wind the clock to the proper point and always stop with that number of turns.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-night and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "PUTNAM'S" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR to-day.

WHEN PEACE WILL REIGN.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

When people realize the power and significance and living force of international sentiments, when public opinion has been brought to realize that there is nothing in dispute in international relations which cannot be taken up and adjudicated by law instead of by force we will have peace, but not until then. To make this clear is the duty of the sincere citizen, call him crank or fool or hypocrite as may suit the time.

WAR BREEDS WAR.

(Toronto Star.)

Even without any wanton frightfulness, war tends to breed war. Nothing is sillier than the common talk of war "clearing the air." The comparison of war with a fight between quarrelsome boys, who "have it out," and then shake hands and become good friends, is misleading. There never was a war without hatred, but it is true that the more "frightfulness" there is, the more hatred, and therefore the more sowing of the seed of future wars.

WHAT MOTHERS SAY OF BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. She quickly realizes the Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy and one that will give sure results. Concerning them Mrs. R. L. Wright, Pennant, Sask., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my three babies and think so much of them that I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

COMPULSORY VOTING.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review)

And after all, a man may show his honesty and intelligence as well by refusing to vote as by voting under pressure or compulsion. Under our party system abstention from voting is often the only course open to the strong party man to show his disapproval of his own party's course. Compel him to vote and he will probably vote for his party, though he may be out of sympathy with it or may not approve of its candidate. What possible advantage could there be to good government from compelling an elector to misrepresent himself by his vote? Many a man will show his disapproval of his party by staying at home on election day who would not go the length of voting against his party. It is not well that he should have the right to show his disapproval by staying at home?

WHISKERS AGAIN.

(London Advertiser.)

Whiskers are said to be bidding for a return in favor, in the armies at the front. They warm the gallant soldier on a cold night, and unless pink or tansy shade, make the face a more difficult target. They blend into the surrounding scenery, and might even be dyed to suit any landscape scheme.

Shaving in the trenches must be a problem. The only drawback to a full beard would be the time spent in combing out the shrapnel splinters, the sand sprinkled into the brush by "Jack Johnson's," and the Flanders mud. The artistic possibilities of whiskers are considerable. With a pair of shears for barb-wire entanglement cutting a soldier might sculpture a good healthy growth into such various figures, as, for instance, may be seen in evergreen shrubs on an old-fashioned lawn. A book could be written on the subject.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

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A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

(Buffalo Courier.)

Mayor Mitchel, of New York, is making speeches in support of the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution. When the mayor of a city of nearly 6,000,000 population thus becomes active for equal suffrage, the fact is of far more than ordinary importance.

FOR DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

RESULT OF IRRIGATION

When Sir William Van Horne said many years ago that the C. P. R. by undertaking the work of irrigation east of Calgary, would make the wilderness to blossom like the rose, he was derided, but to-day that prophecy may be said to be a literal fact. At any rate, millions of acres have not only been reclaimed by the company, but the whole district has been so improved and beautified that there is now a general clamor for irrigation in sections which are still untouched. Deputations have gone to Ottawa to stir the Government into undertaking the work outside the proprietarial limits of the C. P. R., on lands which seem to require this treatment to produce similar results to those so gratifying and profitable on the C. P. R. lands.

As one result of this demand on the part of the people of Southern Alberta, Prof. Fairfield, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, convinced farmers that with irrigation production will not only be greatly increased, but permanent homes established on the prairie, which can be rendered naturally beautiful when irrigation works are available. The professor laid great stress on growing alfalfa corn, which meant more fodder for live stock, more fertility of soil, improvement to all crops. Resolutions were passed asking the Minister of the Interior to carry out irrigation works, or to arrange for an extension of the C. P. R. system.—From the Gazette, Montreal, March 16, 1915.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

Port Hood Island.

Two Story Lake in Mexico.

One of the wonders of Mexico is the salt producing lake near Salinas station on the Tampico division of the Mexican Central Railway, 72 miles west of San Luis Potosi. It may well be termed a two storey lake, for at times when is a lake of fresh water overlying the salt lake. A water tight roof of green mud separates the fresh from the salt water. For a large part of the year there is no fresh water lake there. The sun licks it up soon after the rainy season is over. The salt secured from this lake goes all over Mexico. The lake has been worked about 66 years. The whole town of 5,000 people makes its living from the salt.

◆

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

◆

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

First Small Boy—"How was the circus?"

Second Small Boy—"Great! Why, it was almost as good as the posters."

Mamma—"Willie, why didn't you finish sawing that wood."

Little Willie—"I just couldn't mamma; the poor saw had the toothache."

Teacher—"When little George Washington's father forgave him for cutting down the cherry tree, what lesson did it teach?"

Small Johnny—"That it's a wise father who knows when to bury the hatchet."—Chicago News.

◆

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

◆

Fair Exchange.

It was Mrs. Malloon's birthday, and she felt a trifle disappointed that there was no gift beside her plate. It was the first time in twenty years that her husband had forgotten the occasion. Mr. Malloon smiled at her frankly.

"My dear," he said, "I have been so busy lately that I have not had time to buy you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."

She thanked him graciously. "Daisy is a beautiful cow," she said.

Two months later Mr. Malloon's birthday came around. When he appeared at breakfast his wife greeted him with a radiant smile. "My dear," she said, "I have been so busy lately sewing for the children that I haven't had time to buy you a birthday gift, but I'll give you the cow."—Chicago News.

◆

WAS IT FOR THIS?

(London Advertiser)

Two thousand years ago at Bethlehem, Palestine, was born the Prince of Peace. To-day at Bethlehem, Pa., the great steel works are rushing some of the biggest war contracts ever placed.

◆

$1,000.00 Reward Forfeited If Remedy Fails

We hope this notice will reach the eyes of people who are troubled with constipation and bowel trouble. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been guaranteed to cure any case within three days, and the above reward will be paid for any case resisting this greatest of all remedies.

No prescription ever written could surpass Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. For years they have been curing the most obstinate cases of constipation, biliousness, headaches and sour stomach. Here is your chance to test Dr. Hamilton's Pills. If they fail—your money back for the asking. Be sure you get the yellow box, and insist on being supplied with only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25c, at all dealers.

◆

ADVERTISING.

(Beck's Weekly, Montreal)

The Montreal merchant who spends twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars a year in newspaper advertising doubtless thinks he is accomplishing great things. As a matter of fact he is a mere "piker" when his spendings are compared with those of some of the great American merchants for the same purpose. For instance, last year Marshall Field & Co. spent [illegible] for advertising in the Chicago daily newspapers alone. One paper, the Chicago Daily News, carried [illegible] worth of advertising for that firm. Several others were not far behind. Marshall Field & Co's advertising bill was duplicated by several other Chicago firms. It was exceeded by those of a number of New York business concerns. In Philadelphia one firm is said to have spent half a million with the newspapers. It is significant, too, that these firms are among the biggest profit-making concerns in the country. It pays them to advertise. The average rate for store advertising in the daily papers of the three largest American cities runs close to twenty cents a line, the average rate in Montreal is about six cents. In population Montreal ranks ninth in the list of cities on this continent, in the matter of newspaper advertising it ranks about fortieth. Perhaps that's the reason so many of our merchants complain that they are constantly on the brink of bankruptcy. They haven't learned how to use printers' ink.

◆

A double thickness of material cut shieldwise and stitched under the arm while a dress is being made, will prove a great resource when the dress begins to wear out.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAND IN PARcels from one to twenty acres, located near Hamilton along the Bay and Lake Shores on Toronto to Hamilton permanent highway. This is selected land, delightfully located, being very desirable for gentlemen who desire a country residence along with garden and fruit culture. W. D. Flatt, Room 15, Federal Life Building, Hamilton.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$16.50 PER ACRE — ALBERTA'S most productive grain and stock farm land. Near good town on Canadian Northern main line. Lloydminster district. In settled community school, church, telephones, on main road to town. Fine rich soil on clay subsoil. Water plentiful. Luxuriant growth of grass; finest cattle country in the west. 1914 wheat yield 30 bushels to acre, Oats 70. Your choice of a number of quarter sections. Have actual photographs and guaranteed field notes. Free Railroad Fare to purchasers. Party leaving Toronto April 20th, make arrangements to come out with us. Great opportunity for yourself and boys. Small cash payment 6 per cent. interest; seven years to pay. Write at once for particulars. WATSON, 160 Bay street, Toronto.

NINETY ACRES—LINCOLN COUNTY, two miles to Silverdale Station. All cultivated, 2 acres hardwood timber, good 8 roomed house, bank barn, other out buildings, one acre orchard, 15 acres fall wheat, soil clay loam. Good stream. Price $5,000. F. J. Watson, Farm Specialist, 160 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.

HUNDREDS OF FARMS FOR SALE and exchange. County catalogues, describing them sent free anywhere. The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., Head Office, London, Ont.

WHITFIELD & WHITNEY, REAL Estate and Insurance, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 102-acre grain and stock farm; 13 miles from Hamilton, on stone road. $12,000.

WHAT KIND OF A FARM ARE YOU looking for? I have small and large farms in Western Canada and Ontario; very easy terms, or exchange your property; write requirements. J. Johnson, 203 Clyde Block, Hamilton.

BUY CHOICE FARM LANDS IN Sunny Southern Alberta. Prices ranging from $10.00 to $30.00 per acre. Deep, rich chocolate loam. One crop pays for the land. Write us to-day. P. M. Ginther Land Co., Medicine Hat, Alta.

DOES $1.50 WHEAT MAKE SASKATchewan farm lands look good to you? If so, inquire about our limited number of improved farms acquired from loan companies at prices away below their actual value; money loaned on improved farms, first mortgage security, good rates of interest; references, Quebec Bank. J. W. Cadwell & Co., Box 1317, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE—157 ACRES GOOD GRAIN and stock farm; 130 acres under cultivation, 17 acres in fall wheat; 45 acres fall plowing done, balance in meadow and pasture; also good sugar bush. This farm has never been rented. For price and terms J. Martin & Co., Federal Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS from one to twenty-five acres, Lake Shore properties near Burlington and Hamilton, with Hamilton market, the best in America. These locations are convenient to schools, churches, near proposed Toronto-Hamilton concrete highway; are exceptionally good and worth investigation. R. M. Hoose, 7 1-2 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—FARM, ANY SIZE, FROM 10 acres up, near Thorold, Merritton and St. Catharines. Fruit farms with fruit for $40 per acre. See my farms before buying elsewhere. J. D. Hiltz, Merritton, Ont. Box 152. Phone 657 L.

FOR SALE—37 1-2 acres near Niagara on main road and close to Trolley and Canning factory, choice sandy fruit land. A bargain at $7,500 for quick sale, $3,550 down will purchase this excellent property. For particulars write Melvin Gayman, Limited, Investment Brokers, St. Catharines, Ont.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARM, 415 ACRES, half intervale, hay, 60 tons. Bearing orchard, good house, 3 barns, railway station 5 1-2 miles, other conveniences near. $1,650, $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue. Also other farms. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS

STRAWBERRIES, 56 varieties; Raspberries, 15 varieties; Seed Potatoes, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue.
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM
H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

For No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties, matured and cured for seed purposes on cob or shelled. Apply, to EDWARD P. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

SEED CORN

Prize-winning Wisconsin No. 7, the best for the silo. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 3.

Braid.

It is military.
Broad braid figures.
It runs up to twenty inches.
And narrow braid is seen.
Or ribbon masquerades are braid.
Single rows are used in several ways.
And numerous rows may also figure.

Daguerre.

The inventor of the process of photography was Louis Daguerre, born at Cormeilles, France, in 1789. He was first employed painting scenes for the theatre, and while there at work he discovered the method of representing night and day by the illumination of a transparent canvas painted on both sides. That was in 1822, but as early as 1814 Nicephore Niepce had made some experiments of photography on metal. In 1826 he and Daguerre became partners, but a few years the former died, leaving Daguerre to develop the remarkable art. The French Government gave the medal of the Legion of Honor to the inventor of the daguerreotype.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura. Now Head Is Well.

24 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mai

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Bo U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1915.

SOME WANT ADS.

It is not the men at the front who always suffer the most. Those left behind, the women and children, fathers and mothers, have often a suffering all their own which the soldier seldom knows still the soldiers sometimes suffer in this way too. A somewhat melancholy interest attaches to the following, taken from the want ad column of the Paris Matin of a late date:

MME. FIEVE, Rue Gessendi, Paris, will be deeply thankful to any soldier who can tell her the place of burial of her son Louis, who fell in the fight of Aroimont, and of her husband, Marcel, sergeant, supposed to have died near Rheims.

MME. DUFFAUD, of Broye, desires word of her husband Maurice, of the Fifth Hussars, who fell wounded near Courbesseaux and was never found.

MME. MANCERON, Avenue Bosquet, without news of her son, lieutenant Fourth Cuirassieres.

FERNAND BAUVAL, Belgian soldier, seventh line, asks information concerning his wife and three babies lost at Termonde. Address his Hospital Tour-d'Auvergne, Paris.

CHARLES DEBERGUE, wounded at Namur, is now recovering and asks news of his wife and little girls of Tirlemont.

MADAME FRANCIS DORVAUX: NOTICE —Your four sons in the trenches in the Argonne are all safe and sound up to this time.

ALIX ROUSSELOT, of Neuilly, asks aid from the family of her fiance, Sergeant Faivre of the 55th, in her search for the latter and for her brother, Raoul Rousselot.

MR. BORDEN'S BREAK.

Although there has been a complete truce between the Imperial Government and the Opposition since the opening of the war, the Opposition lending every assistance to its prosecution, the Tory members of the House have not abdicated their functions as an Opposition or as critics of the Government's actions, nor have the Tory newspapers ceased to criticise and attack the Government. Nevertheless, the truce exists and both parties are fighting shoulder to shoulder against the enemy. When the war began Sir Wilfrid Laurier cancelled all his party engagements, called off his trip to the Northwest and unreservedly offered his services to the Government, an offer which it saw fit to ignore. However, he has done what he could by public addresses and by pressing upon the youth of the land their duty to their country. But while doing all this, he did not expect that he would be called upon to acquiesce in everything that the Government has done since the war began. He could not, for instance, remain silent in face of the disclosures regarding the contracts for soldiers' boots or the other scandalous contracts, like that of the military dressings, without being a party to the alleged graft.

Similarly when the Finance Minister proposed to increase the tariff and reduce the British preference as a means of raising revenue, not for war purposes, but to pay the running expenses of the Government, Sir Wilfrid protested and moved an amendment to the resolutions of the Minister. Tuesday the House divided on the question, defeating the Laurier motion. At the same time Premier Borden took occasion to make a bitter attack on Sir Wilfrid, charging him with breaking the truce, and declaring that he was ready to appeal to the country, if need be. The Premier lost his temper or worked himself up into a pretended passion so that he could announce that an election was coming. He rang the changes on the navy question, although he has done nothing to provide a navy in the four years he has been in office. But the Premier was particularly annoyed over Sir Wilfrid's protest in favor of the British preference. "I am prepared to leave the issue to this House, and, if necessary, to this country," declared the Premier. If the change had not been made in the duty on British goods, he argued, scores of factories would close and men would be out of employment. "We were thus bound to give consideration to the Canadian manufacturer."

This statement is false, unless the Canadian manufacturers are to increase the price of their manufactures up to the limit of the increased tariff. British goods were not closing any Canadian factories before the 5 per cent. increase was made, and had the preference been left at the old figure there would be no increase in importations unless the Canadian manufacturers raised the price of their goods. Is the tariff being raised so that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association can get bigger profits or is it raised so as to give the country more revenue? If it is to give the country more revenue, then the Government should take some steps to see that the extra 7½ per cent. comes into the public exchequer and not into the pockets of the manufacturer. What the country wants is more revenue and not more profits for the manufacturer. We have no wish to see the manufacturers hurt in any way. But we take it that the purpose of the Government is to get more revenue. If the manufacturers are to take advantage of the 7½ per cent. and increase the price of their goods accordingly, they will benefit at the expense of the consumer. But will the country get its needed revenue?

Mr. Alphonse Verville, [illegible] member, made a [illegible] Premier Borden, [illegible] time to increase the cost of foodstuffs and clothing and the necessaries of life. Why further oppress the masses of the consumers? Why make the poor poorer and the rich richer?" They had been called, he declared, to "administer the affairs of the country when times were prosperous, when there was an overflowing public treasury, when employment was plentiful and prosperity abounded. They had "spent their heritage in riotous and reckless living," and now they proposed to make the poor pay.

BAD BLOOD

Is The Cause of Boils and Pimples.

When boils or pimples start to break out on your face or body you may rest assured that the blood is in an impure state, and that before you can get rid of them it will be necessary for you to purify it by using a good medicine that will drive all the impurities out of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a blood purifying remedy. One that has been on the market for the past forty years. One that is known from one end of the country to the other as the best blood purifier in existence. It cures boils, pimples and all other diseases arising from bad blood.

BOILS CURED.

Mr. Andrew E. Collier, River Glade, N.B., was troubled with boils for years, in fact, did not know what it was to be rid of them until he used Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured him.

PIMPLES CURED.

Mr. Otto Boyce, Yarker, Ont., had his face and neck break out with pimples. He tried several kinds of medicine without success. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters banished them.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It's just one protest after another with President Wilson.

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Canada is the leading attraction at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco. It's a great ad.

◆

The soldiers soled their boots with shingles and tied them on with bags. And yet nobody is in jail.

◆

Sir Geo. Foster is evidently opposed to the holding of an election this year. Perhaps he respects the truce.

◆

For horrible examples and "frightfulness" there is not much to choose between Belgium, Poland and Serbia.

◆

So far none of the Canadians at the front have asked for a vote. What they want is a shot at the enemy.

◆

When a Canadian soldier wiggled his big toe it made a hole in the boot he got from the Government to wear.

◆

"Millions for war, but not a cent for graft," is Geo. P. Graham's ultimatum, and it should ring all over the Dominion.

◆

The Ontario Government voted down the proposal to give married women the municipal vote. The women will please make a note of this.

◆

Those who tell you that it is the war that is causing hard times in Canada should be told that if it were not for the war times would be much harder.

◆

The British Government is putting under Government control all concerns engaged in manufacturing munitions of war. The war will be won or lost in the factories as much as in the trenches.

◆

The United States press is pretty unanimous in condemning Great Britain's retaliatory measures. Yet the same press is very complacent over the sinking of an American vessel by a German pirate.

◆

Strong as the liquor interest is in Great Britain, we would not be surprised to hear that the Government had taken some drastic measures to put a stop to drinking. Evidently the men in the factories and foundries can't stand prosperity.

◆

Britain is beginning to feel the drain on her male population on account of the war. She now proposes to employ her female population as far as possible in men's jobs. Canada should make a note of this fact. Britain wants men and more men.

◆

The Elections Committee of Parliament has come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable to give the Canadians in the trenches a vote in the event of an election being held. The men in the contingents at home can be given one.

The Old Fashioned Purging and Griping Action of Pills Is Now Done Away With.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills gently unlock the secretions, clear away all waste and effete matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract.

They do this by acting directly on the liver, and making the bile pass through the bowels instead of allowing it to get into the blood, and thus causing constipation, jaundice, catarrh of the stomach and similar troubles.

Mrs. L. M. Ratchford, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying many different remedies which did me no good whatever, I was asked to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial, for they are indeed splendid pills, and I can gladly recommend them to all people who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all druggists or dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

'Mid the New England hills, and beneath the shadow of their dim old woods, is a running brook, whose deep waters were not always as merry and frolicsome as now; for years before our story opens, pent up and impeded in their course, they dashed angrily against their prison walls, and turned the creaking wheel of an old saw mill, with a sullen, rebellious roar. The mill has gone to decay, and the sturdy men who fed it with the giant oaks of the forest, are sleeping quietly in the village graveyard. The waters of the mill-pond, too, relieved from their confinement, leaped gayly over the ruined dam, tossing for a moment in wanton glee their locks of snow-white foam, and then flowing on, half fearfully as it were, through the deep gorge overhung with the hemlock and the pine, where the shadows of twilight ever lie, and where the rocks frown gloomily down upon the stream below, which, emerging from the darkness, loses itself at last in the waters of gracefully winding Chicopee, and leaves far behind the moss-covered walls of what is familiarly known as the "Old House by the Mill."

'Tis a huge, old-fashioned building, distant nearly a mile from the public highway, and surrounded so thickly by forest trees that the bright sunlight, dancing merrily midst the rustling leaves above, falls but seldom on the time-stained walls of dark gray stone, where the damp and dews of more than a century have fallen, and where now the green moss clings with a loving clasp, as if 'twere its rightful resting-place. When the thunders of the Revolution shook the hills of the Bay State, and the royal banner floated in the evening breeze, the house was opened by an old Englishman, who, loyal to his king and country, denounced as rebels the followers of Washington. Against these, however, he would not raise his hand, for among them were many long-tried friends, who had gathered with him round the festal board; so he chose the only remaining alternative, and went back to his native country, cherishing the hope that he should one day return to the home he loved so well, and listen again to the musical flow of the water-brook, which could be distinctly heard from the door of the mansion. But his wish was vain, for when at last America was free, and the British troops recalled, he slept beneath the sod of England and the old house was for many years deserted. The old Englishman had been greatly beloved, and his property was unmolested, while the weeds and grass grew tall and rank in the garden beds, and the birds of heaven built their nests beneath the projecting roof, or held a holiday in the gloomy, silent rooms.

As time passed on, however, and no one appeared to dispute their right, different families occupied the house at intervals, until at last, when nearly fifty years had elapsed, news was one day received that Madame Conway, a grand-daughter of the old Englishman, having met with reverses at home, had determined to emigrate to the New World, and, remembering the "House by the Mill," of which she had heard so much, she wished to know if peaceable possession of it would be allowed her, in case she decided upon removing thither, and making it her future home. To this plan no objection was made, for the aged people of Hillsdale still cherished the memory of the hospitable old man, whose locks were grey while they were yet but children, and the younger portion of the community hoped for a renewal of the gayeties which they had heard were once so common at the old stone house."

But in this they were disappointed, for Madame Conway was a proud, unsocial woman, desiring no acquaintance whatever with the neighbors, who after many ineffectual attempts at something like friendly intercourse, concluded to leave her entirely alone, and contented themselves with watching the progress of matters at "Mill Farm," as she designated the place, which soon began to show visible marks of improvement. The Englishman is a man of taste, and Madam Conway's first work was an attempt to restore the grounds to something of their former beauty. The yard and garden were cleared of weeds; the walks and flower beds laid out with care, and then the neighbors looked to see her cut away a few of the multitude of trees which had sprung up around her home. But this she had no intention of doing. "They shut her out," she said, "from the prying eyes of the vulgar, and she would rather it should be so." So the trees remained, throwing their long shadows upon the high, narrow windows, and into the large, square rooms, where the morning light and the noonday heat seldom found entrance, and which seemed like so many cold, silent caverns, with their old-fashioned massive furniture, their dark, heavy curtains, and the noiseless footfall of the stately lady, who moved ever with the same measured tread, speaking always softly and low to the household servants, who, having been trained in her service, followed her across the sea.

From these the neighbors learned that Madam Conway had in London a married daughter, Mrs. Miller; that old Hagar Warren, the strange-looking woman, who, more than any one else, shared her mistress' confidence, had grown up in the family, receiving a very good education, and had nursed their young mistress, Miss Margaret, which, of course, entitled her to more respect than was usually bestowed upon menials like her; that Madam Conway was very aristocratic, very proud of her high English blood, that, though she lived alone, she attended strictly to all the formalities of high life, dressing each day with the utmost precision for her solitary dinner, dining from off a service of solid silver, and presiding with great dignity in her straight, high-backed chair. She was fond, too, of the ruby wine, and her cellar was stored with the choicest liquors, some of which she had brought with her from home, while others, it was said, had belonged to her grandfather, and for half a century had remained unseen and unmolested, while the cobwebs of time had woven around them a misty covering, [illegible] them still more valuable to the lady who knew full well how age improves such things.

Regularly each day she rode in [illegible] ponderous carriage, sometimes alone, and sometimes accompanied by Hester, the daughter of old Hagar, a handsome, intelligent-looking girl, who after two or three years of comparative idleness at Mill Farm, went to Meriden, Connecticut, as seamstress in a family which had advertised for such a person. With her departed the only life of the house, and during the following year there ensued a monotonous quiet, which was broken at last for Hagar by the startling announcement that her daughter's young mistress had died four months before, and the husband, a gray-haired, elderly man, had proved conclusively that he was in his dotage by talking of marriage to Hester, who, ere the letter reached her mother, would probably be the third bride of one whose reputed wealth was the only possible inducement to a girl like Hester Warren.

With an immense degree of satisfaction Hagar read the letter through, exulting that fortune had favored her at last. Possessed of many sterling qualities, Hagar Warren had one glaring fault which had embittered her whole life. While others were rich while she was poor she could not understand, and her heart rebelled at the fate which had made her what she was. But Hester would be wealthy—nay, would, perhaps, one day rival the haughty Mrs. Miller across the water, who had been her playmate; there was comfort in that, and she wrote to her daughter expressing her entire approbation, and hinting vaguely of the possibility that she herself might some time cease to be a servant, and help to do the honors of Mrs. Hamilton's house! To this there came no reply, and Hagar was thinking seriously of making a visit to Meriden, when one rainy autumnal night, nearly a year after Hester's marriage, there came another letter sealed with black. With a sad foreboding Hester opened it, and read that Mr. Hamilton had failed; that his house and farm were sold, and that he, overwhelmed with mortification both at his failure and the opposition of his friends to his last marriage, had died suddenly, leaving Hester with no home in the wide world, unless Madam Conway received her again into her family.

"Just my luck!" was Hagar's mental comment, as she finished reading the letter, and carried it to her mistress, who had always liked Hester, and who readily consented to give her a home, provided she put on no airs from having been for a time the wife of a reputed wealthy man. "Mustn't put on airs!" muttered Hagar, as she left the room. "Just as if airs wasn't for anybody but high bloods!" And with the canker worm of envy at her heart, she wrote to Hester, who came immediately; and Hagar, when she heard her tell the story of her wrongs—how her husband's sister, indignant at his marriage with a sewing-girl, had removed from him the children, one a stepchild and one his own, and how of all his vast fortune there was not left for her a penny—experienced again the old bitterness of feeling, and murmured that fate should thus deal with her and hers.

With the next day's mail there came to Madam Conway a letter, bearing a foreign postmark, and bringing the sad news that her son-in-law had been lost in a storm, while crossing the English Channel, and that her daughter Margaret, utterly crushed and heart-broken, would sail immediately for America, where she wished only to lay her weary head upon her mother's bosom and die.

"So there is one person who has no respect for blood, and that is Death," said old Hagar to her mistress, when she heard the news. "He has served us both alike—he has taken my son-in-law first and yours next."

Frowning haughtily, Madam Conway bade her be silent, telling her at the same time to see that the rooms in the north part of the building were put in perfect order for Mrs. Miller, who would probably come in the next vessel. In sullen silence Hagar withdrew, and for several days worked half reluctantly in the "north rooms," as Madam Conway termed a comparatively pleasant, airy suite of apartments, with a balcony above, which looked out upon the old mill-dam, and the water-brook pouring over it.

"There'll be fine doings when my lady comes," said Hagar, one day to her daughter. "It'll be Hagar here, and Hagar there, and Hagar everywhere; but I shan't hurry myself, I'm getting too old to wait on a chit like her."

"Don't talk so, mother," said Hester. "Margaret was always kind to me. She is not to blame for being rich, while I am poor."

"But somebody's to blame," interrupted old Hagar. "You was always accounted the handsomest and cleverest of the two, and yet for all you'll be nothing but a drudge to wait on her and the little girl."

Hester only sighed in reply, while her thoughts went forward to the future, and what it would probably bring her. Hester Warren and Margaret Conway had been children together, and in spite of the difference of their stations they had loved each other dearly; and when at last the weary traveler came, with her pale, sad face and mourning garb, none gave her so heartfelt a welcome as Hester, and during the week when, from exhaustion and excitement, she was confined to her bed, it was Hester who nursed her with the utmost care, soothing her to sleep, and then amusing the little Theo, a child of two years. Hagar, too, softened by her young mistress' sorrow, repented of her harsh words, and watched each night with the invalid, who, once when her mind seemed wandering far away in the past, whispered gently, "Tell me the Lord's prayer, dear Hagar, just as you told it to me years ago when I was a little child."

It was a long time since Hagar had breathed that prayer, but at Mrs. Miller's request she commenced it, repeating correctly until she came to the words, "Give us this day our daily bread," when she hesitated, and, bending forward, said: "What comes next, Miss Margaret? Is it 'Lead us into temptation'?"

"Yes, yes," whispered the half-unconscious lady. "'Lead us not into temptation;' that's it." Then, as if [illegible] and her a dim foreboding of the great wrong Hagar was to do, she took her old nurse's hand between her own, and continued "Say it often, Hagar—'Lead us not into temptation'—you have much need for that prayer."

A moment more and Margaret Miller slept, while beside her sat Hagar Warren, half shuddering, she knew not why, at the thought of her mistress' words, which seemed to her so much like the spirit of prophecy.

"Why do I need that prayer more than any one else?" she said, at last. "I have never been tempted more than I could bear—never shall be tempted—and if I am, old Hager Warren, bad as she is, can resist temptation without that prayer."

Still, reason as she would, Hagar could not shake off the strange feeling, and as she sat, half dozing, in her chair, with the dim lamplight flickering over her dark face, she fancied that the October wind, sighing so mournfully through the locust trees beneath the window and then dying away in the distance, bore upon its wing, "Lead us not into temptation. Hagar, you have much need to say that prayer."

Aye, Hager Warren, much need, much need!

CHAPTER II.

The wintry winds were blowing cold and chill around the old stone house, and in the deep untrodden snow lay high piled upon the ground. For many days the gray, leaden clouds had frowned gloomily down upon the earth below, covering it with a thick veil of white. But the storm was over now, with the setting sun it had gone to rest, and the pale moonlight stole softly into the silent chamber, where Madam Conway bent anxiously down to see if but the faintest breath came from the parted lips of her only daughter. There had been born to her that night another grandchild—a little, helpless girl, which now in an adjoining room was Hagar's special care; and Hagar, sitting there with the wee creature upon her lap, and the dread fear at her heart that her young mistress might die, forgot for once to repine at her lot, and did cheerfully whatever was required of her to do.

There was silence in the room below—silence in the chambers above—silence everywhere—for the sick woman seemed fast nearing the deep, dark river whose waters move onward but never return.

Almost a week went by, and then, in a room far more humble than that where Margaret Miller lay, another immortal being was given to the world, and, with a softened light in her keen black eyes, old Hagar told to her stately mistress, when she met her on the stairs, that she, too, was a grandmother.

"You must not on that account neglect Margaret's child," was Madam Conway's answer, as, with a wave of her hand, she passed on; and this was all she said—not a word of sympathy or congratulation for the peculiar old woman whose heart, so long benumbed, had been roused to a better state of feeling, and who, in the first joy of her new-born happiness, had hurried to her mistress, fancying for the moment that she was almost her equal.

"Don't neglect Margaret's child for that!" How the words rang in her ears as she fled up the narrow stairs and through the dark hall, till the low room was reached where lay the babe for whom Margaret's child was not to be neglected. All the old bitterness had returned, and as hour after hour went by, and Madam Conway came not near, while the physician and the servants looked in for a moment only and then hurried away to the other sick room, where all their services were kept in requisition, she muttered: "Little would they care if Hester died upon my hands. And she will die, too," she continued, as by the fading daylight she saw the pallor deepen on her daughter's face.

And Hagar was right, for Hester's sands were nearer run than those of Mrs. Miller. The utmost care might not, perhaps, have saved her, but the latter was not tested, and when the long clock at the head of the stairs struck the hour of midnight, she murmured: "It is getting dark here, mother—so dark—and I am growing cold. Can it be death?"

"Yes, Hester, 'tis death," answered Hagar, and her voice was unnaturally calm as she laid her hand on the clammy brow of her daughter.

An hour later, and Madam Conway, who sat dozing in the parlor below, ready for any summons which might come from Margaret's room, was roused by the touch of a cold, hard hand, and Hagar Warren stood before her.

"Come," she said, "come with me!" and thinking only of Margaret, Madam Conway arose to follow her. "Not there—but this way," said Hagar, as her mistress turned towards Mrs. Miller's door, and grasping firmly the lady's arm, she led to the room where Hester lay dead, with her young baby clasped lovingly to her bosom. "Look at her—and pity me now, if you never did before. She was all I had in the world to love," said Hagar, passionately.

Madam Conway was not naturally a hard-hearted woman, and she answered gently: "I do pity you, Hagar, and I did not think Hester was so ill. Why haven't you let me know?" To this Hagar made no direct reply, and after a few more inquiries Madam Conway left the room, saying she would send up the servants to do whatever was necessary. When it was known throughout the house that Hester was dead, much surprise was expressed and a good deal of sympathy manifested for old Hagar, who, with a stony brow, hugged to her heart the [illegible] of jealousy, which kept whispering to her of the difference there would be were Margaret to die. It was deemed advisable to keep Hester's death a secret from Mrs. Miller; so, with as little ceremony as possible, the body was buried at the close of the day, in an enclosure which had been set apart as a family burying ground; and when again the night shadows fell Hagar Warren sat in her silent room, brooding o'er her grief, and looking out at the plain pine cradle, where lay the little motherless child, her grand-daughter. Occasionally, too, her eye wandered towards the mahogany crib, where another infant slept. Perfect quiet seemed necessary for Mrs. Miller and Madam Conway had ordered her baby to be removed from the antechamber where first it had been kept, so that Hagar had the two children in her own room.

In the pine cradle there was a rustling sound; the baby was awaking, and taking it upon her lap, Hagar soothed it again to sleep, gazing earnestly upon it to see if it were like its mother. It was a bright, healthy-looking infant, and though five days younger than that of Mrs. Millerf, was quite as large and looked as old.

(To be continued.)

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Many an actress has been wedded to her art, not to mention a few husbands.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON 1.

April 4, 1915—The Resurrection—Easter Lesson—Matt. 28: 1-10.

Commentary.—I. The empty tomb (vs. 1-6.) 1. In the end of the Sabbath—The Jewish Sabbath closed at sunset but the night following is here mentioned. First day of the week—It was early on Sunday morning. Came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary—Mary from Magdala, whom Jesus had cured of demoniacal possession. "The other Mary" was the sister of the mother of Jesus, and the mother of James the Less and Joses. With the two Marys came Salome (Mark 16: 1) and Joanna (Luke 24: 10) They had left their different homes at a very early hour, some while "it was yet dark" (John 20. 1), to reach the sepulchre at about daybreak. To see the sepulchre—Their purpose was to embalm the body of Jesus since they had no thought that he would leave the tomb in the manner he did. 2. a great earthquake—This occurred very early in the morning, before the women reached the sepulchre. There was an earthquake attending Christ's crucifixion, and one attending his resurrection. The angel of the Lord—A messenger sent on a special errand His mission was to roll back the stone, to overawe the guards and to show that Jesus' body was not removed from the tomb by the disciples. Luke and John speak of two angels while Matthew and Mark mention one. The fact that they mention but one does not prove that there were not two. Rolled back the stone—A stone, in shape something like a mill-stone, was used to close the entrance to the sepulchre. Christ could have rolled it back himself, but angelic agency was employed in the great transaction. Sat upon it. The Roman soldiers had guarded the closed and sealed tomb, and had been supernaturally overpowered: the angel was sitting by the tomb that had been supernaturally opened. The angel was there to explain the disappearance of the Lord. 3. His countenance—"Appearance."—R. V. Like lightning—Compare the appearance of the angel here described and that given in Rev. 1: 14, 15. The appearance indicated a heavenly origin. 4. for fear of him—The soldiers were guarding the tomb for fear that human hands might steal away the body of Jesus, and were not prepared for a heavenly visitation. The watchers did quake (R. V.)—Showing that their terror was genuine and extreme. As dead men—They were completely overcome by the experiences of that night. The earthquake and the dazzling splendor of the angel were more than they could endure.

5. the angel....said unto the women—It is probable that Mary Magdalene reached the tomb first and saw that the stone was rolled away. She hastened to tell Peter, and while she was gone the other woman arrived and entered the sepulchre. They were naturally affrighted at the absence of Jesus and the circumstances attending his disappearance. One of the two angels mentioned by Luke and John spoke words of comfort to the women. Fear not ye—The guards were terrified at the presence of the angels, but a message of comfort was borne to the women by the heavenly visitors. I know—A reassuring proof that the angels were divinely sent upon this especial mission. Was crucified—The followers of Jesus believed that he was dead, for they went about the duty of embalming the body. Joseph of Arimathaea sought the privilege of burying the body in his own new tomb. Two places are claimed as the tomb of our Lord, and each of these places has its strong supporters. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre stands over the spot which is claimed to be the place of the crucifixion and burial of Christ. It is within the walls of Jerusalem, while the place where Christ suffered was the gate. This location seems to lack the hill Calvary, or Golgotha. The church is held jointly by Greeks, Roman Catholics, Armenians and other sects, and adherents of these faiths now seem to worship places and images there instead of the living God. Outside the walls of the city on the north is a hill that many regard as Calvary. Its shape is like that of a skull. Close by is a garden and the tomb hewn out of the solid rock. The hill and the tomb both answer well the descriptions we have of the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ. It is the belief of many, that if either place is in the tomb where our Lord was laid—the one under the church in the city, or the one outside the walls on the north, known as the Garden Tomb,—the latter is the one. The Lord's body was placed in a tomb. The Roman officer had pronounced him dead, and the soldiers had pierced his side, so there could be no doubt of the fact of Christ's death. 6. He is risen—A reason why he is not here. These words have even furnished inspiration to the followers of Christ. He "was dead", but is "alive for evermore," and has "the keys of death and of hell." He has fulfilled his prophecy and promise. See the place where the Lord lay—As if to give further assurance and comfort. The fact that they sought Jesus showed their love for him, and his resurrection brought great gladness to their hearts. Christians of all ages have gathered encouragement and strength from this simple, yet forceful, recital of the resurrection of our Lord. They have been strengthened for the duties and conflicts of life, and have been encouraged to be true until death with the hope of a glorious immortality beyond this life.

II. Bearing the message (vs. 7, 8). 7. Tell His disciples—The sorrowing, despairing disciples must be told quickly that Jesus is risen. Peter's sad and penitent heart must be cheered. Into Galilee—Before His crucifixion He had told His disciples that He would go before them into Galilee (Matt. 26. 32; Mark 14. 28). He appeared to them before going there, but His appearance to the greatest number of His followers was in Galilee. 8. Departed quickly from the sepulchre—There was no further attraction for them there since Jesus was gone. With fear—Because of the awe-inspiring angelic visitation. Great joy—Because of the resurrection of their glorious Lord. Their joy made them swift of foot. A marvelous change had come over them within a short time, perhaps within a few minutes. They had been almost in despair over the death of their Master. Through a lack of understanding and of faith they had nearly given up hope of the establishment of the new kingdom of which they had heard much. All was now changed. Jesus was alive, and their faith and hope would be greater than ever in the past from the very fact that He had risen from the dead. Their joy must have been very great.

III. Meeting Jesus (vs. 9, 10). 9. As they went—In obedience to the angel's command. It was a glad message they were bearing. Jesus met them—This was the second appearance. The first appearance was to Mary Magdalene (Mark 16. 9). It seems that when she told Peter and John of the empty tomb they at once ran to the sepulcher to see for themselves (John 20. 2-10), and she also returned at once to the tomb. During her absence the other women had received their commission from the angel and had hurriedly left. Peter and John soon left also, and Mary remained alone at the tomb weeping. It was then that Jesus appeared to her (John 20. 11-18). Later in the morning Jesus met the other women who had gone to tell the disciples, who were probably scattered and may have been some distance away. All hail—Literally, rejoice; the Greek salutation on meeting and parting. 10. Shall they see Me—This public appointment was made in order that the whole body of disciples might meet the risen Lord. Five hundred were present on a mountain in Galilee.

Questions.—How long was Christ's body in the tomb? What proofs are there that He was dead? When did He rise from the dead? Who came early to the sepulcher? Why did they come? Describe the appearance of the angel. What was the angel's message to the women? To whom did our Lord first appear? How did the Jews explain the disappearance of Christ's body from the tomb? What were the feelings of the disciples when they learned that Christ had risen from the dead? What appointment did Jesus make with His disciples?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The First Easter Day.
I. Completed man's redemption.
II. Introduced the gospel age.

I. Completed man's redemption. The first great Easter day was succeeding its most [illegible] night, through the surrounding darkness when the holy women came with trembling steps but loving hearts to the sepulcre where Christ had been laid. It was a gloomy approach, characterized by visible grief, secret hope, timid faith. They came in earnest personal search, to render loving service and entire devotion to him whom the world had rejected. A wonderful sight met their eyes. An angel replied to their inward emotion. He understood their errand and their mistake. Gentle rebuke was in his words. He sat upon the stone which had sealed the tomb as in triumph to show that it was not to be replaced. Christ's humiliation was past. The hour of his triumph had come in the completion of human redemption. His atonement was accepted by the Father. His offering of himself for the sins of men had met every requirement. His resurrection was the seal of truth upon all he had said and done. The crucifixion was not simply a temporary incident in the history of Christ. It was an eternal principle in his kingdom. His resurrection crowned all that preceded it. The circumstances of his death with its attendant wonders were lost on the disciples until after his resurrection. They had forgotten all that the prophets had spoken, all that the Lord himself had said about his resurrection on the third day. They were enveloped in misery, disappointment and despondency, beclouded by many remorseful memories. The angel at the open tomb uttered momentous truths, furnishing proof of man's immortality and assurance of his redemption with definite hope for the future. The first work of the new dispensation was committed to the women. The angel bade them bear the tidings to the disciples.

II. Introduced the gospel age. The first day of new life dawned for humanity when Christ conquered death and came forth to greet his despairing disciples. It was the day which was to be consecrated throughout his church as the beginning of new hopes and new aspirations. The resurrection was the greatest victory ever obtained against an enemy. The explicit testimony of the angel and the instructions which followed sent the women in joyous return to the disciples who were to believe without seeing. The disciples had deserted their Master in his humiliation. They had not lingered at his cross nor aided in his burial. They were giving no thought to further care of his body. They were not honored with the vision and interview of angels. They were not the first to see their risen Lord. This wonderful experience was granted to the faithful women. They were commissioned to carry a message to the disciples. Their great joy overcame their fear. They did as they were bidden. Jesus met them with the most fitting salutation and benediction. They were all aglow with happy excitement, enraptured with the sight of their Lord. They were ardent with reverent love. They worshipped him. They were amazed at his glory, overcome and in fear. They were afraid they should lose their bliss. They held him by the feet. Their touch and their bended knee signified their faith in his resurrection. Jesus repeated the instruction of the angels and by them sent the first Easter greetings to his disciples whom he called brethren. It was a message of love and forgiveness, a gracious message full of comfort to the sorrowing, conscience-stricken. The gospel were set forth in that errand of the women, seeking the good of others, with the assurance of their perfect forgiveness. Christ's appointment to meet his disciples in Galilee would prove their faith in him as their risen Lord. From Galilee his spiritual kingdom was to proceed. The circle gradually widened from the women to a great company, as they were prepared to see and believe. In finding Christ the women and the disciples found everything suited to banish their fears. From him they received new life, new understanding, new instruction. That last dismal Jewish Sabbath was the dividing between the old dispensation and the new. T. R. A.

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Car Exploded Bullet.

A curious accident occurred the other day in Dublin when a passing tramcar exploded a cartridge. A man was hit in the neck by the bullet and now lies in hospital. Several other cartridges were picked up.

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The High Sheriff of Somerset, G. B., announces that 19590 men of the county are serving with the colors. The population of the county is 453,025, and the male population of military age 69,700: thus 2 of every 7 eligible are serving.

Your Spring Needs

There's both pleasure and satisfaction in choosing your Spring Needs at THIS STORE. Stocks are large and varied, featuring exclusive novelties in every line. The merchandise is unusually attractive and old prices prevail in practically every instance.

Women's Smart Coats

AT $6.00—A smart model in Belgian Blue. In wool Ratine. Patch pockets and belted.

AT $8.00—In smart Tweed. A very attractive model in Balmacan cut.

AT $10.00—A beautiful coat in Sand shade. Covert cloth with pleated back. Empire style. Convertible and flare back collar.

AT $15.00—A charming style in the new Alpine Cheviot. In fawn, grey and green shades. Satin lined throughout. Fancy silk collar.

A Hint for Your Easter Gloves

Not all of us get everything new for Easter but its next to necessity to have new gloves. We have as good values in gloves as can be bought anywhere today. **Prices 69c, $1.00, $1.25 $1.50 a pair.** All guaranteed with the exception of the first price.

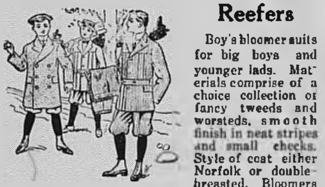
They are genuine French makes. Splendid fitting and best finish in dressed kid, suede and washable. Shades of tan, grey, brown, mode, black and white.

You'll find these glove values the very best:

Big Shipment of New Floor Rugs

Brings our stock to the perfection point. You'll find no difficulty in choosing from this splendid collection of rugs. All the sizes from 2½ yards by 3 yards to 3½ by 4½ are here in extra quality, Tapestry, Brussells and English Wiltons. Very attractive designs and beautiful rich colorings.

Boys New Suits and Spring Reefers



Boy's bloomer suits for big boys and younger lads. Materials comprise of a choice collection of fancy tweeds and worsteds, smooth finish in neat stripes and small checks. Style of coat either Norfolk or double-breasted. Bloomers are all out large and roomy **Prices $2.50 to $8.00.**

BOY'S SERGE SUITS

Fine twilled imported all wool navy serge. Extra well made and particularly well lined. Full fitting bloomers **$5.00 to $7.50.**

STYLISH SPRING REEFERS

For boys, ages 3 to 7 years. **$3 to $4.50.**

Mens' Spring Suits

Have you seen our stock of Mens' and Young Mens' Suits? It's by far the largest and best lot of clothes ever collected under one roof in Walkerton. In values we are ready to match them as winners.

The patterns are very neat stripes and small fine checks. Colors quiet and in good taste. Sizes 33 to 44.

The up to date styles, the excellence of materials and the superiority of tailoring combined with very moderate prices makes our clothing the best buying proposition that can be offered in ready to wear garments.

STEPHAN BROS.

SEPARATE SCHOOL REPORT

HONOR ROLL.

Sen. IV—Agnes Obrecht, Florence O'Neil, Bernard Zettler, Joseph Gill, Norval O'Malley, Minnie McGregor, Florence Oberle, Peter Zettler, Albert Waechter, Lorne Hergott, Robert Wilhelm.

Jun. IV—Edna Giesler, Olive Weiler, Jerome Bruder, Charles McNab, Irene Brick, Cecilia Batte, Jean Reichenbach, Bella Lippert, Arthur Giesler, William Irwin, Clement Obrecht, L. Monahan, Harold Walker, Lizzie Sweeney, Margaret McCurdy, Gillen Eckenswiller, Mabel Schmidt.

Sen. III—Margaret Yaeck, Clement Wilhelm, Cecilia Canio, Veronica Scanlon, Thomas Monahan, Madeline Weller, Melvin Schmidt, Rita Weiss, George Lettner, Mary Hauck, Kathleen Oberle, Leander Meyer, Hilda Kuntz, Frank Mosack, Louise Lippert, Mellnda Schumacher, Frances Ernst, Beatrice Klein, Gladys Fehrenbach, Loretta Schumacher, Thomas Reichenbach, Stephen St. Marie, Leo Weiler.

Jun. III—Florence Obrecht, Elizabeth O'Connor, Fred Irwin, Violet Lumley, Henry Flach, Gladys Jarvis, Christella Schnurr, William Batte, D. Waechter.

Sen. II—H. Schnurr, Elna Sutter, Clarence Weller, Edwin Schmidt, C. Hesch, Wilbert Frieburger, Loretta Schuett, Lyal Cousins, Violet Frieburger, Alex. McNab, Edwin Weller.

Jun. II—Loretta Kunneman, Hilda McNamara, A. Sutter, J. Sweeney, Gladys Eckenswiller, Lavrene Yaeck, Mary Weber, Clara Giesler, H. Zimmer, Willard Walker.

Sen. I—Harold Schiestel, Kathleen Sidle, Agnes Weber, Rita Waechter, Leona Waechter, Gerard Ernewein, Norman Frieburger, Cleopha Weiler, Albert Batte.

Jun. I—Albert Giesler, Teresa Meyer, Andrew Fehrenbach, Alex. Hann, Joseph Batte, Joseph Lippert, Olive Hesch, Marie Ernewein, A. Canio, B. Schnurr, Leona Schnurr, Lillian Frieburger, Charles Schnurr, Vera Oberle, Clarence Barbetich, Harold Schnurr, Kelly Lettner, Clarence Deutinger.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES

BREAD AND BUTTER

PIE

WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

PINKERTON

Mr Robt Gale who has been visiting at the Manse the past week returned to his home near Alma on Monday.

Mr Jas Andrews returned on Wednesday of last week from Walkerton where he had been serving on the jury.

Mr Jerry Desmond left for the west on Monday.

Mr Harry Elphick left for the west last week.

The numerous sufferers from la grippe all seem to be well on the way to recovery.

Our announcement two weeks ago that the rink had closed for the season was a little hasty as it has been in full swing ever since. The boys intend to have ice for Easter and possibly Victoria Day.

FORMOSA

Mr. Jos Ernewein, of Belmore, and his mother were here on business last week.

Henry P. Goetz of Buffalo, came on a visit last Wednesday and left for home again on Saturday.

Mathew Beninger of Mildmay, moved in his mothers house near the church last week.

Henry Mosack has leased the Riversdale Hotel for 5 years.

A lot around here are laid up with lagrippe.

Mr. Jim Kramer intends to make cider a few days when the weather gets warmer.

Some of our farmers are busy making maple syrup.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

Continued from page 1

ing allowed off the boat, came very hard on all of us.

We considered ourselves very lucky that we came to the Irish coast safely. There was a German submarine on the lookout for us. It was rammed by a British passenger boat and sunk. The last night of our journey we went about twenty-two miles an hour faster than the boat called the Massanobia, ever made. We were in much danger, perhaps the most when we left the Irish coast for England about ourteen hours run, for Avonsworth on the west coast of England. The same morning that we arrived in England there was a cattle-boat sunk close by where we arrived.

There was an Austrian spy caught signalling out of one of the port holes of the boat on which we sailed. He was hired on the vessel as a violinist for the officers in the first class department of the boat. He was put under arrest and if the military authorities give him the full penalty for his offence he will be put to death. I also got news from good authority that there were spies arrested on the two boats behind us, Megantic and the Vanderland.

Five thousand Canadians of the second contingent have arrived safely in England and they are all ever ready for a chance to serve their King and country.

In the small area of the country around us there are stationed about 35,000 soldiers, and it is a very rare thing to see a man in civilian clothes.

Your Son,

W. P. Hanley.

Lion-like Exit.

Following its lamb-like entrance, the month of March has every indication of bearing out the old saying of "coming in like a lamb and going out like a lion" and vice versa. After a spell of real spring weather, a regular blizzard has been raging all this week, and the snowfall is almost as heavy as any this year in the same time.

New Postage April 15th.

A war tax of one cent has been imposed on each letter and postcard mailed in Canada for delivery in Canada, and United States or Mexico, and on each letter mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British Possessions generally, and wherever the two cent rate applies, to become effective on and from the 15th April, 1915. This War Tax is to be prepaid by the senders by means of a War Stamp for sale by Postmasters and other postage stamp vendors. Wherever possible, stamps on which the word "War Tax" have been printed should be used for prepayment of the War Tax, but should ordinary postage stamps be used for this purpose, they will be accepted. This War Stamp or additional Stamp for war purposes should be affixed to the upper right hand portion of the address side of the envelope or post card, close to the regular postage so that it may be readily cancelled at the same time as the postage. In the event of failure on the part of the sender through over-sight or negligence to prepay the war tax on each letter or postcard they will be sent immediately to the nearest Branch Dead Letter Office. It is essential that postage on all classes of mail matter should be prepaid by means of ordinary postage stamps. The War Tax stamp will not be accepted in any case for the prepayment of postage.

Donations to Red Cross Fund

Mr. K. M. Taylor, Sec.-Treas. of the Walkerton Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts towards the needs of the Society:—

Proceeds Lecture held Dec. 11	$82 05
" " " Feb. 20	27 65
Town of Walkerton, grant for Feb	100 00
Town of Walkerton, grant for March	100 00
Miss Corinna Sinclair, Life Membership	25 00
Collected on Flag Day	105 13
Soldiers' Aid Tea Room Dec. donation	50 00
Soldiers' Aid Tea Room Jan. donation	50 00
Soldiers' Aid Tea Room Feb. donation	50 00
School Sec. No. 5 Brant	20 00
" " 6 "	37 30
" " 3 "	31 05
Proceeds Entertainment, C.O.F.	35 73
Grant I.O.O.F.	10 00
" Sons of Scotland	5 00
" Cargill Dist. L.O.L	2 25
R. M. Player	5 00
Norman Robertson	5 00
James Warren	2 00
D McKechnie	2 00
K. M. Taylor	2 00
G. D. McKay	5 00
Mrs. C. F. Nutting	2 00
Jos. Ellinghausen	50
Miss Margaret McGregor	2 00
O. E. Klein	2 50
Mrs. O. E. Klein	2 50
Dr. Porter	5 00
Jos. Morgan	2 50
Mrs. Morgan	2 50
Jack Fraser	2 00
P. J. Lambertus	1 00
Fred W. Lippert	10 00
A. Collins	5 00
Arthur Robertson	10 00
W. H. McFarlane	2 00
Mrs. "	2 00
Miss Daisy McFarlane	2 00
Miss Greta "	2 00
Wilfrid "	2 00
H. G. Hunter	2 00
Dr. Farewell	5 00
A. B. Klein	2 00
Mrs. A. B. Klein	2 00
John McCool	5 00
Miss A. McCool	1 00
H. L. Willoughby	5 00
W. G. Searle	2 00
Jos. White	2 00
C. H. Rogers	1 00
Mrs Moody	2 00
A. McCartney	2 00
Rev. Purdue	2 00
G. H. D. Martyn	5 00
A. Wesley	2 00
H. M. Lay	2 00
H. Pletsch	2 00
E. H. Sheffield	1 00
N. Hucox	2 00
Mrs M. J. Ramsey	2 00
A. P. Sieveright	2 00
Mrs. E. J. Skelton	2 00
A. P. Todd	2 00
D. McKecracher	2 00
R. M. McCrum & Co	2 00
C. A. Fox	2 00
Stephan Bros	2 00
G. T. Rourke	2 00
John Pleskey	2 00
Carswell Bros	2 00
A. Hutchison	1 00
R. E. Hueghan	1 00
Clarence Smith	1 00
Con Reichenbach	1 00
Albert Beninger	1 00
John Ward	1 00
J. J. Schumacher	2 00
P. J. Moloney	1 00
C. L. Oberle	50
P. J. Murray	50
Mrs. Jno. Rowland	2 00
Miss Florence Rowland	2 00
Miss Norma Rowland	2 00
Miss Ella Beattie	5 00
E Myles	2 00
Jas. Smith	25
Thos Cunningham	1 00
Sam Earwaker	50
H Spitzig	25
E McIntee	25
Chas Giebe	25
Mrs C Oberle	25
W R Halliday	2 50
McCarter & Gibson	1 00
David Korges	25
E Walford	1 00
Jas Hunter	1 00
Miss Jessie Stephan	1 00
Thos Dixson	1 00
J C Bauman	1 00
R E Truax	5 00
H E Truax	1 00
Geo Giesler	25
E Ingram	1 00
F Rennie	1 00
Ed Pengelly	1 00
Mrs Haas	1 00
Mrs D Miller	1 00
Mrs A Pengelly	50
Robt Wilson	50
" "	1 00
John McLean	2 00
Jacob Watchter	1 00
D McLennan	1 00
Sisters Notre Dame	1 00
Joseph Batte	50
Bruder & Schnurr	50
Mrs W Winter	50
Frank Maher	50
Mrs Thos Hyslop	50
Mrs P Kenny	50
Mrs J Bergmann	50
Robt Harrison	50
Mrs L. R Anderson	50
John Vogt	2 00
Fred Schmidt	25
David Robertson	5 00
John S Tolton	5 00
Janet Flett	2 00
Elizabeth Flett	2 00
L Sinclair, M D	3 00
H H Sinclair	2 00
Rev Thos Wilson	2 00
The Regent	2 00
The Secretary I. O. D. E	2 00
The Convenor	2 00
Peter Bremner	2 00
John O'Malley	1 00
S W Vogan	2 00
J H Appel	1 00
H J B[illegible]	1 00
T E Attwood	2 00
Michael Scheerter	2 00
R Irwin	2 00
Alex George	1 00
James White	5 00
[illegible] Goode	2 50
W H McKay	2 50
Rev R M Haller	1 00
W H Thompson	2 00
Miss A Thompson	3 00
W M Shaw	5 00
Alma Swain	50
Proceeds of Tipperary Tea at Mrs Hugh McNeill's	11 00
	$981 00

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.

Pure Manitoba Flour

Pastry "

Graham "

Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.

Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS.
Walkerton — Ont.

Seeds

1913 Catalogue Now Ready

80 pages brim full of good things. Contains valuable information for the farmer, market gardener and private planter. 12 pages of the latest and best, world-wide introductions. Valuable premiums. Your choice of 6 new varieties still unnamed (not for sale until 1914) absolutely free with every order, large or small. Don't delay writing. Mail this with your name and address. Your request will receive special attention. State if you grow vegetables or flowers for market, as we have a special price list. Write to-day while it's fresh in your mind.

DARCH & HUNTER SEED CO., Limited
Dept.
LONDON, CANADA

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous *Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Easter Offerings

WE ARE NOW READY to show you a most complete selection of anything you desire in early Spring clothing or wearing apparel for Men, Women, Misses and Children.

Ladies' New Spring Blouses 50c, 1.00, 1.25 to $3.00.

Dainty Collars and Collar and Cuff Setts, 25c. to 2.00.

Ladies' Spring Suits $10, 12, 15, 18, 20 to $25.

Ladies' and Misses' Spring Coats and Waterproof Coats Prices $5.00, 10.00, 12.00, 15.00 and $20.00

Childrens', Misses and Ladies' Spring Wash Dresses—All prices up to 5.00 and 6.00

Silks and Dress Goods Coming in Every Day.

Boy's and Men's Furnishings

All the new styles in "Fitwell" Hats, stiff and soft felt $1.00 to $2.00 each.——Men's and Boy's Spring Caps 25c to $1.50, $2.50

Easter Novelties in Ties just in.

Boy's and Youth's suits—Buster Brown, Norfolk, Single and Double Breasted Duck sack Suits, Polo Suits.—The most up-to date Boy's clothing ever shown in Walkerton. Prices 2.00 to 12.00 a suit.

Men's Ready to Wear and Made to Measure clothing—correctly tailored suits 8.00 to 30.00.

McBurney & Co.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR

ICE CREAM

GO TO

Erdman's PHONE No. 100

THE

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	55	"	60
Wheat	"	"	1.20	to	1 30
Barley	"	"	60	to	65
Potatoes	"	bag	50	"	60
Butter	"	lb.	28	"	30
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	"	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

First Glimpse of Spring

Every day new home things are popping into view. In the peoples store house cleaning me is just ahead. new rugs draperies are needed his big home store is fairly bulging with interesting and attractive things ready for you for comfort giving, beautifying the home. No store shows more satisfying stocks and none price things more fairly. Special selling events are in evidence every day here during the spring house cleaning season.

RUGS

We have special good values in large size rugs in tapestry axminister.

NEW FLOOR OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS

Extra heavy Scotch printed in new block patterns.

Pure groceries alway fresh.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV-No 14

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 8th 1915—8 PAGES

Fine Packaged Chocolates

You will find our packaged chocolates to be the finest products in that line and at same price as many poorly finished and packed kinds.

Every package of Willards Forkdipt Chocolates is guaranteed to please you or we are authorized to replace or refund, your money.

In all price packages from 10c.

Our Chocolates are always fresh.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

MILLINERY
Easter Specials

For EASTER WEEK I am making a special effort to please you both in Quality and in Price, and would be pleased to have you call.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

Sufferers from Rheumatism will be delighted with

"Rexall" RHEUMATIC Tablets

50c. a box only at

SIEVERIGHT'S
The REXALL Store

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE new Spring Furnishings are here. New Cheney Cravats, the new tie with some of the cleverest color combination and designs you ever saw.

New Spring shirts, collars, gloves. See the new Arrow collar, Norman, in ¼ sizes.

Our Spring hats lead in fashions.

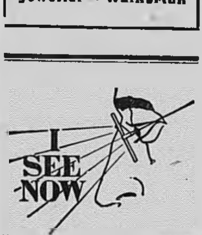
G.T.ROURKE
Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store
Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - Walkerton



"Looking back I see I never saw before."
This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.
We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Consultation free.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Vote for the By-laws!

Mr. Ted Kidd, of Mildmay spent this week here.

Miss Millie Ferguson spent Easter in Stratford.

Rev. Father Haller was a visitor in Preston this week.

Mr. "Mike" LaFrance was a visitor in Clinton on Sunday.

Miss Diebel of Hanover spent Sunday at Mr. C. Cooper's.

Mr. W. D. Ostic of Toronto, was a visitor here this week.

The smartest ladies spring coats and suits at Stephan Bros.

Mr. John Casklonette, of Preston, is visiting friends in town.

All the new import dress goods are now here.—Stephan Bros.

Mrs. Alex McCarter and Gladys are visiting friends in Glamis.

Mrs. Hughes and children of Waterloo spent Easter at C. Fox's.

Miss Gladys Smith, of Toronto, is visiting friends here this week.

Mr. Harry Galbraith of Shelburne spent Sunday with friends here.

Miss E. Cameron and Miss O. Fisher, of Paisley, spent Tuesday in town.

Miss Florence and Mr. Jno Rowland Jr, spent Easter in Rochester, Mich.

Miss Lilian Baechler is spending two weeks with her parents in Greenock

Miss Roland of Toronto was a guest at the home of Mrs. F. Clarke on Sunday.

Mr. Sam. Hessnauer of Berlin, is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Mrs. R. Harrison of Toronto, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Appel.

Miss Martin of the High School Staff, is on a visit to her parents in London.

Mr. James George, of Port Credit, spent Easter with his brothers Alex and Wm.

Mrs. and Miss McNeill, of Paisley were guests at Mr. Frank Spieran's on Sunday.

Watsons ladies spring underwear. Combinations and two piece, at Stephan Bros.

Mrs. Devereaux and two children are guests at the home of her mother, Mrs Porteous,

Mr. W. H. Adams of Toronto was a guest at the home of R. E. Truax M. P. on Sunday.

Buy Lancaster linoleums, New designs, three qualities, 4 yards wide.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Wm. Taylor of Toronto spent the holiday with his cousins, Messrs, Ernie and Bert Cartwright.

See the new silk crepes for waists and gowns. Worth $1.00 for 75c a yard. Stephan Bros.

Mrs. Norman Walford left today for Hespeler where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ramsey.

Miss Fanny Ostrander, who has spent the past month at her home at Otter Creek, leaves for Kingston this week.

Mrs. B. Courtney of Amherstburg, accompanied by her son Armond, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford.

5 or 6 room flat to rent by May 1st, very convenient, hard and soft water. Apply at The Telescope office, or to C. Patrick.

Mrs. W. Norrish and daughter, Miss Vera left to-day for Ottawa where they will visit at the home of Mr. Erbrooke Norrish.

Mr. and Mrs. Symon Bundscho and Mrs. Dietrich, of Shakespeare, Ont., spent Easter with the latter's daughter. Mrs. J. D. Hergott.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Sinclair (nee Miss Ella South), of Cheltenham, spent Easter at the home of the latter's father, Mr. J. W. South, at Otter Creek.

Fertilizer for gardens and field crops, cheaper more productive and more easily applied than manure. Large stock on hand. C. F. Nutting, Walkerton, phone 61.

Mr. Wm. Truax of Thamesville is on a visit to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. S. Truax. Mr. Truax is doing well and is now foreman of the planing mill in Thamesville

Miss Laura Wagner a recent graduate of the Walkerton Business College, now holding a position in Mayor Halliday's office Chesley, was a visitor in town on Saturday.

Miss Emma Lippert a recent graduate of the Walkerton Business College who has been holding a position in L. M. Haye's office, Toronto, was a visitor in town last week.

Cracked Eggs.
Cracked eggs for sale at the Walkerton Egg & Dairy.

To Rent.
A brick house on Victoria St, to rent all modern conveniences. Apply to F. Rennie.

Wanted.
A good servant girl to go to London, sixteen dollars a month,—Apply to Goode & McKay.

Notice.
Owing to the high price of flour, bread will be strictly cash, on and after Monday next, April 15th.

A. HEHN, baker

For Sale.
Eggs for hatching and poultry for sale, white Wyandottes.—Apply to Fred Brislan.

Wanted.
One or two girls wanted to set type or boys, to learn the printing trade. Apply at the Telescope office or at the house.

Brant Farmer's Club.
A meeting of the Brant Farmer's club will be held at the home of Mr. Conrad Felzing on Tuesday evening, April 13. Ladies welcome.

Bill Passed.
The bill authorizing the town council of Walkerton to consolidate their debenture debt was given the final reading and passed in the Legislature on Tuesday last.

Attended Funeral.
Mrs. H. M. Lay was in Toronto this week attending the funeral of her sister Miss Isabel King who died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno King, 4 Grange Road, on Sunday.

Struck Flowing Well.
The contractors who are drilling the new artisian wells at the pumping station have struck an excellent flowing well at the depth of 230 feet. From this it would appear that Walkerton will never again be facing a water famine.

Johnston Defeated.
In the bout for the heavyweight championship of the world fought at Havana on Easter Monday, Jess Willard, the giant white hope took away the world's title from the negro, Jack Johnston. Willard knocked Johnston out in the twenty-sixth round.

Easter Visitors.
Among those who spent the Easter holidays in Walkerton were:- Miss Donalda McKechnie, Shelburne, Miss Jean Everett, Purple Valley. Fred Tory, Durham, Neil Sinclair, Toronto, Miss Ruby Norrish, Drayton, George Clarke, Toronto, Vera Norrish, Niagara Falls, Miss Jean Todd, Toronto, Joe Cain, Durham, Reg Porter, Toronto, Miss Irene and Billie Mattell, Berlin.

Volunteers here.
Among the soldiers who spent the Easter holidays here were:—From London—Privates, Norm Huck, Bert Cartwright, George Kingsbury, Alfred Tolton, Jim Leech. From Guelph—Captain Martin, and privates, Joe Wallace, Reg McCarter, Bob Turner, Norman and Philip Denny, Vic Bell, Louis Rumstadtler, Henry Von Hattan Ray Hyslop, Wm. Weidner, A. Dean, Fred Jewell. From Toronto—Wilbur Cryderman, and Louis Dippel.

Report is Unfounded.
A report has been circulated in Brant recently to the effect that Mr. E. H. Glintz formerly of Brant had been arrested and placed in gaol at Oak River, Man., on a charge of being a German sympathizer and giving expression to pro-German views on the war. Word was received from Mr. Glintz this week stating that this report was without any foundation whatever and is absolutely false. How the story originated is a mystery.

Died in North Dakota.
Word was received here on Tuesday of the death of a former resident of Brant in the person of Mr. Chas Wilhelm which occurred in Forest River N. D., on Monday, He was about fifty years of age. Two brothers of the deceased, Frank and Ambrose and his mother reside in Brant. Mrs. Noah Binder, also of Brant is a sister. The remains will be brought home for burial, interment to be made in the Chepstow cemetery.

Bruce is Hit.
In the casuality list sent out from Ottawa last Friday, the name of Private H. Bridge appears in the list of Canadians killed while in action. He was a member of the First Battilion and enlisted in Walkerton. Private Ernie Parsons of this town, who went away with the first bunch of Chesley boys, was wounded in a village in the north of France by the bursting of a sharpnel and is now in a hospital in that locality. He was not on the firing line when the accident happened. Word was also received in town on Tuesday morning that Capt. Gruver was ill in a hospital near the firing line.—Chesley Enterprise.

Brought to Hospital.
Mrs. Haughan, an aged resident of Brant township, who has been ill for some time was brought to the hospital here on Monday. The aged lady's condition is said to be serious.

Eggs For Hatching.
For the balance of the season, eggs for hatching from Fraser's high class barred rocks, white wyandottes, Campines, and Butter Cups, will be $1.00 for 15 eggs.

Meeting of Bowling Club,
The annual meeting of the Bowling Club will be held in the council chamber, Town hall, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of electing officers and general business.

Comedy Play.
The Walkerton Amateur Dramatic Club will present "A Pair of Spectacles" a comedy in three acts, in the Opera House, Walkerton, on Friday, April 16th, under the auspices of the Ladies' Hospital Aid. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 35c. and 50c.

Bob Rowland Enlisted.
Mr. Bob Rowland of Queens, Kingston, spent Wednesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Rowland, Bob has joined the Platoon Corps of Queens University, organized for overseas service and left today for Montreal where he will join his comrades and the corps will shortly return to Niagara on-the-Lake where they will receive a months' training, prior to leaving for England.

Engaged New Solicitor
The Walkerton Business College is making rapid progress and Mr. Moloney means to outdo the past having engaged a regular solicitor for looking up students and positions and placing them in the very best as soon as they are ready, in the person of Mr. Wood cock. He is well up in college work having for the past twenty five years been connected with the Hamilton, London, Ingersol, Tilsonburg and Buffalo N. Y. colleges.

Wants a License.
One of the items of business with which the South Bruce License Commissioners will have to deal with at their meeting this month will be a petition which is being circulated by Mr. Adam Knox proprietor of the Pinkerton Hotel asking that a license be given to that hostelry. In view of the fact that the temperance question is now so much before the public, and that the sale of intoxication liquors is slowly but surely being stamped out, not only in Canada, but throughout the world, we would deem Mr. Knox's efforts to secure a license, wasted energy, for under the present circumstances there is no doubt but that the judicious commissioners of South Bruce will refuse to grant his request.

Petitions for Dry Canteens.
The Ontario W. C. T. U has organized a campaign against the introduction of the wet canteen among the Canadian soldiers at the front. A circular has been sent out to the "mothers of soldiers" pointing out that they allowed their sons to go on the understanding that there would be no wet canteen and that, in the words of General Hughes, the boys would "return home as clean and as manly as they went.". "In the face of these objections," says the circular "the Imperial military authorities have re-established the sale of alcoholic liquors in the canteens serving our soldiers and to this the Canadian Government has given its passive consent." A petition to Sir Robert Borden from "Mothers and wives in Canada" was posted in the churches throughout the town on Sunday of last week and were largely signed.

Hynes Released from Coast League.
The following despatch referring to Matt Hynes, formerly of Walkerton, appeared in the London Advertiser on Friday:

"Matt Hynes the former London pitcher, who has been out on the Pacific Coast for the past couple of seasons, has been the property of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific coast league until just recently. Matt went to the Los Angeles team last spring, but could not get his arm into shape, to take his turn in the box. He was given another trial this spring and the same trouble developed. Matt's arm refused to get into working order and the Los Angeles club finally tied the can to him and released him outright. Matt may be back in the Canadian League although he likes the coast climate, he may find it easier to get his pitching fin in shape in this part of the country.

MARRIED.

WATSON—LAMB—At the Manse on Wednesday, April 7th, Mr. Robert Marshall Watson, of Eldersile, to Miss Katherine E. Lamb, of Greenock.

BORN

FILZING — In Brant on Saturday, April 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Filzing, (nee Miss Whitehead,) a daughter.

Proceeds $103.50.
The ladies' Association of the Methodist church served dinner and supper to the visiting Odd Fellows on Good Friday, the proceeds of the day amounting to $103.50 Contary to a report in the London Free Press this money does not go to Red Cross work, but will be used in the church.

Sheldon Out of Pen.
Charles D. Sheldon, the blind pool operator, who victimized a large number of Walkerton people and whose case caused so much interest in Canada when he was exposed and arrested in 1911, was released from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary this morning. He was sentenced to five year's imprisonment, but has been a good prisoner and has earned the maximum remission of his sentence each year.

Knocking the College.
In last week's Herald & Times an item appeared which was not only detrimental to the good name of the Walkerton Business College as an educational institution but also to the good name of the principal, Mr. P. J. Moloney The general public consider the Times criticism is no doubt attempting to compel Mr. Moloney to answer for the sins of former proprietors of the College. The more educational opportunities a town can offer to the young people, the better it is considered it be, and in this regard, to Walkerton, the Business College is no small asset, therefore in knocking the College our contemporary has forsaken the straight and narrow path and in knocking the town. Since the present principal has taken over the Business College it has taken on new life and the fact that there is a great demand for the students who have completed their courses in this college, should be sufficient assurance that the tuition given the pupils of Mr. Moloney is as good as can be secured in Ontario.

Dr. Fraser at the Front.
Mr. A. Collins received a letter from Dr. J. J. Fraser who is with the first Canadian Contingent in France, on Monday, The doctor has been at the Canadian base hospital at the front for some time and just prior to writing Mr. Collins had been taking his turn at field ambulance service, caring for the wounded right at the trenches and assisting in removing them to the hospitals. Amongother things he gave a description of a Zeppelin which he had seen scouting above the British lines and also the wonderful sight of several of the Allies' aeroplanes doing reconnaissance work above the German lines, while the Teutons fired shot and shell at them in an attempt to bring them to earth. The planes, however, returned to their quarters unscathed. Dr. Fraser is apparently enjoying the soldier's life, but the one objection which he makes, is that the water which they are obliged to drink is in a very unsanitary condition. That citizens of Walkerton should object to pay the few dollars in water-rates for water such as we have here is now an absurdity to him.

Much Ado About Nothing.
Some days ago an express messenger at Whitby eloped with $9000 which had been shipped by express to that town. Included in the $9000 was 500 one dollar bills, and as all trace of the erring messenger was lost, the Company offered through the medium of the daily papers $50. for everyone of these bills returned and it was this offer which led up to the "much ado about nothing" in Walkerton. Naturally the local sleuths and get-rich-quick friends began fingering their greenbacks. Chief Ferguson was the first to fall, finding a bill in his pocket on Thursday night which he had recently received from the bank which as he thought answered the description in the newspapers in every particular. He notified Mr. Bean the Canadian expressman and he also found a bill with all the identification marks of those stolen. Despite the late hour, they wired the provincial authorities at Toronto and their suspicions were strengthened when they were told that they probably had some of the $1.50 dollar bills. The following morning the Chief consulted the money specialist, K. M. Taylor, and from the description in the papers, he also identified the bill presented to him, as some of the missing five hundred and prepared to pack up for immediate shipment 250 of these bills with the same identification marks which were in the bank. Excitement ran high for a time for it became a foregone conclusion that the thief had visited Walkerton for at least half a dozen men were found with similar greenbacks in their wallets. Then came the awful tumble to terrafirma. While examining one of the bills in the Hartley House, Mr. W. H. McBurney discovered the tell-tale deficiency which relegated these green-backs back to the class of ordinary everyday, dollar bills and thus blasted the hopes of not a few, who were counting on some easy money, and relieved the agitation in the chief's mind with regard to the whereabouts of the messenger. Instead of being stamped "C" as the stolen money, they bore the first letter in the alphabet, "A." The Chief at once wired the provincial authorities that there was "nothing doing."

Opera House, Friday, April 16th.
Keep the date in mind and reserve it, to see the comedy "A Pair of Spectacles", presented by the Walkerton Amateur Dramatic Club in the town hall.

Literary Society Formed.
The pupils and staff of the Walkerton Business College met in their class rooms on Thursday last, when they elected the following officers for their literary society for the coming session:—

Honorary Pres.	Miss E. Ingram
President	Mr. R. Stewart
Hon. Vice-Pres.	Mr. P. J. Moloney
Vice-Pres.	Miss R. Warren
Secretary	Mr. H. Henderson
Man. Com.	Miss M. McKee Mr. H. Young Mr. H. Oberle Mr. E. Bilger

Exercises will be held on the afternoons of each Friday to which any one interested is cordially invited.

Moffat—McMorran.
The following item was clipped from the Swan Lake, Manitoba Echo:—

A very quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, March 24th, at the home of the brides' parents, when Miss Nellie Findlay, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. McMorran of Somerset was united in marriage to Mr. Geo. Elmer Moffat, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Moffat of Elgin, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell. At the appointed hour, to the strains of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus played by Miss Myrtle McMorran, the bride entered the parlor on the arm of her father, where the groom awaited her. She looked very dainty in her bridal dress of cream satin with overdress of cream ninon, trimmed with swansdown and carrying a boquet of cream roses, carnations and ferns, her only ornament being a lovely pearl necklace the gift of the groom. After the wedding breakfast, the young couple left by the noon train amid showers of rice and confetti for their future home in Elgin.

Public School Report

GRADE VII

Sr IV—Pass—R. Barrington N. Lay H. Everett M. Wilson M. Bonnyman C. Wilton D. Kenny B. Farewell B Moore I Wisser B. Everett P. Myles E. Ramsey S. Taggart G. Hibbert H. Johnston.

Jr. IV—Hon—N Shaw S. Bremner G. McCarter J. Norrish C. McKay Pass—T. Crawford J Kenny M Hylker

H. L. Willoughby
Principal

GRADE VI.

Sr. — Honours - Gladys VanHorne Catharine Attwood Lorne Wallace

Pass — Hazel Paull, Irvin Ingles, Willie George, Jim Rennie, Iva Ernst, Arthur McCartney.

Jr.—Honours— Gladys Millar Pass —Ada Bolden, Violet Bush, Eileen Cryderman, Florence Wilton, Arlie Lindy Mildred Royce, Milton McGregor.

J. Stead.

GRADE V

Honours—Elda Searle, Bruce Hunter Elgar Thick, Pass— Clara Kerney, John Ernel, John Dietsche, Minnie Petteplace.

Jun.— Pass— Helen Wilson. Allan Schaus, Irene Harrison, Dora White

M. Ross.

GRADE IV

Hon—Clifford Yates, Norman Pleskey (Alma Searle, Doris Vanhorne,) Earl Forsythe. Jack Knepflar. (Madaleen Hyslop, Pearl Riehl, Gladys Sutton, Mary Perdue, Harvey Inglis.

Pass—Norman Webb Emma Schaus Dorothy Truax, Vinnie Dennie,

M. Sinclair

JUNIOR II

Hon—J Lowe, F Bush, C Gordon, E Riley, V Anderson, D Anderson, W Goode, Pass—J McConnell, A McNeill W Forsythe, D Crawford, V Trussler, N Truax, H Myles, J Pengelley, N McCartney, E Pletsch, E Yaeck.

Sen 1—Hon—J Vanhorne, I Moore, H Buehlow, H Paull, E Yates, D Polley, W Hunt, M Dietz, G Cousins.

Pass—A Royce, W Ballantyne, W Jerrome, M Fortune, K Perdue, O Sieling, G George, A Taggart, D McNeill, R Hampson.

Agnes Warren

GRADE II

First cl—Hon—E Singer, W Hehn. E Webber, C Hood, J Griffen, R Fruin, K Hawthorne, F Johnston, Pass—C Fields K Pletsch.

Prim Hon—O Fisk, G Gordon, O Paull, G Wallace, H Ernest, E Lindley K Perdue, I Schmidt, J Weber, A Buehlow, E Truax S Hehn. Pass—J Nutting.

W Thompson

GRADE I

Sr Primer—M Everett, E Abel, S Lymberry, N Whitehead, H Moore, B Orner, A Reichenbach, B Bush, M Lindley, H George K Fortune, P Webb, N Forsythe, N Buehlow.

Mid Primer—T McEwen, J Godwin, N Adair, F Lymberry, C Baulk, L Player, M Appel, I Baulk.

Jr Primer—R Hunter, M Shaw, H Hawthorne, S Anderson, M Pletsch, A Fennell. L Searle- E Leake, E Schmidt.

A D. Thompson

THE KING'S PARDON

(From the Sketch.)

Ask the first thousand bluejackets you meet ashore any afternoon the fleet is going to leave why they joined the navy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine will eye you suspiciously, awaiting the evitable tract. If none is forthcoming, they will give a short, grim laugh, shake their heads, and, as likely as not, expectorate. These portents may be taken to imply that they really do not know themselves or are too shy to say so if they do.

The thousandth does not laugh. He may shake his head; spit he certainly will. And then, scenting silent sympathy, he guides you to a quite harparlor where you can pay for his beer while he talks.

This is the man with a past and a grievance.

* * * * * *

Nosey Baines, stoker, second class, was a man with a past. He also owned a grievance when he presented himself for entry into His Majesty's navy. It was about his only possession.

Nosey was not, of course, his strict baptismal name. That was Orson no less. Therein lay the past. Nosey was the result of facial peculiarities quite beyond his control. His nose was out of proportion to the remainder of his features. This system of nomenclature survives from the stone age, and sailors being conservative folk, still finds favor on the lower decks of H. M. ships and vessels.

The writer in the certificate office at the naval depot where Nosey Baines was entered for service as a second-class stoker under training had had a busy morning. There had been a rush of new entries owing to the conclusion of the hop-picking system, the insolvency of a local ginger-beer bottling factory, and other mysterious influences. Nosey's parchment certificate was the nineteenth he had made out that morning.

"Name?"

Nosey spelt it patiently.

"Religion?"

Nosey looked sheepish and rather flattered—as a Hottentot might if you asked him for the address of his tailor. The writer gave the surface of the parchment a preparatory rub with a piece of india-rubber. "Well, come on. R. C., Churcher-England, Methodist."

Nosey selected the second alternative. It sounded patriotic, at all events.

"Next o' kin. Nearest relative?"

"Never 'ad none," replied Nosey, haughtily. "I'm a norfun."

"Ain't you got no one?" asked the weary writer. "S'pose you was to die—wouldn't you like no one to be told?"

Nosey brought his black brows together with a scowl and shook his head. This was what he wanted—an opportunity to declare his antagonism to all the gentler influence of the land. If he was to die even.

* * * * * *

The ship's corporal waiting to guide him to the new entry mess touched him on the elbow. The writer was gathering his papers together. A sudden wave of forlornness swept over Nosey. He wanted his dinner, and was filled with emptiness and self-pity. The world was vast and disinterested in him. There were evidences on all sides of an unfamiliar and terrifying discipline.

"You come alonger me," said the voice of the ship's corporal—a deep, alarming voice, calculated to inspire awe and reverence in the breast of a new entry. Nosey turned, and then stopped irresolutely. "If he was to die—"

"Ere," he said, relenting. "Nex o' kin—I ain't got none. But I gotter fren'." He colored hotly. "Miss Abel's 'er name, 14, Golder's Square, Bloomsbury, London—Miss J. Abel."

This was Janie, the grievance. It was to punish Janie that Nosey had flung in his lot with those who go down to the sea in ships.

Prior to this drastic step Nosey had been an errand-boy—a rather superior kind of errand-boy who went his rounds on a ramshackle bicycle with a carrier fixed in front. Painted in large letters on the carrier was the legend—

J. HOLMES AND SON,
FISHMONGER.
ICE, ETC.
And in smaller letters underneath—
Cash on Delivery.

Janie was general servant in a Bloomsbury boarding-house. She it was who answered the area-door when Nosey called to deliver such kippers and smoked haddocks as were destined by the gods and Mr. Holmes for the boarding house breakfast-table.

It was hard to say in what respect Janie lit the flame of love within Nosey's breast. She was diminutive and flat-chested; her skin was sallow from life-long confinement in basement sculleries and the atmosphere of the Bloomsbury boarding-house. She had little beady black eyes, and a print dress that didn't fit her at all well. One stocking was generally coming down in folds over her ankle; her hands were chapped and nubbly—pathetic as the marred hands of a woman alone can be. Altogether, she was just the little unlovely slavey of fiction and the drama and everyday life in boarding-house land.

Yet the fishmonger's errand-boy loved her as Antony loved Cleopatra.

Janie met him every other Sunday as near three o'clock as she could get away. The Sunday boarding-house luncheon included soup on its menu, which meant more plates to wash up than usual.

Once a fortnight, from 3 p. m. till 10 p. m., Janie tasted the penultimate triumph of womanhood: she was courted. Poor Janie! No daughter of Eve had less of the coquette in her composition. Not for a moment did she realize the furrows that she was plowing in Nosey's amiable soul. Other girls walked out on their Sundays. The possession of a young man—even a fishmonger's errand-boy on twelve bob a week—was a necessary adjunct to life itself. Of all that walking out implied of love, even as it was understood in Bloomsbury basements, Janie's anemic little heart suspected very little. But romance was there, fluttering tattered ribbons, luring her on through the drab fog of her workaday existence.

It was otherwise with Nosey. His love for Janie was a very real affair, although [illegible] the seeds were not apparent, and the soil in which they took root and thrived—the daily interviews at the area door and these fortnightly strolls—seemed, on the face of it, inadequate. Perhaps he owed his queer gift of constancy to the mysterious past that gave him his baptismal name. They were both unusual.

A certain Sunday afternoon in early autumn found them sitting side by side on a seat in a grubby London square, Janie gripping the handle of cook's borrowed umbrella, which she held perpendicularly before her, the toes of her large boots turned in a little [illegible] was sucking a peppermint bull's-eye.

To Nosey the hour and its place seemed propitious, and he proposed honest marriage.

"Lor'!" gasped Janie, staring before her at the autumn tints that were powdering the dingy elms with gold-dust. There was mingled pride and perplexity in her tones. Slowly she savored the romantic incident to the full, turning it over in her mind, as the bull's-eye revolved in her cheek, before finally putting it from her. Then—

"I couldn't marry you," she said, gently. "You ain't got no prospecks." Walking out with twelve bob a week was one thing; marriage quite a different matter.

In the orphanage where she had been reared in infancy the [illegible] sisters had, perhaps, not been unmindful of the possibility of this accident. A single life of drudgery and hardship, even as a boarding-house slavey, meant, if nothing more, meals and a roof over her head. Poor, ill-paid marriage demanded [illegible] sooner or later, starvation. This one idea remained to guide her when all else of the good sisters' teaching grew dim in her memory.

"Prospecks!" Marry without and you were done. So ran Janie's philosophy. The remains of the bull's-eye faded into dissolution.

Nosey was rebuffed. The perfidy of woman!

"You led me on," he cried. "You bin carryin' on wiv me—'Ow could you?—cheap places an' fried fish suppers an' all—" He referred to the sweets of their courtship. "Ow Janie!"

Janie wept.

After that the daily meetings at the area door were not to be thought of. Nosey flung himself off in a rage and for two successive nights contemplated suicide from the parapet of Westminster bridge. The [illegible] round of duties on the ramshackle bicycle became impossible. The very traffic [illegible] the name of Janie in his ears. London stifled him; he wanted to get away and bury himself and his grief in new surroundings. Then his eye was caught by one of the admiralty recruiting posters in the window of a Whitehall post office. It conjured up a vision of roving, care-free life, of illimitable spaces and great heathen [illegible]. A life of hard living and hard drinking, when a man could forget.

But somehow Nosey didn't forget.

The navy received him without emotion. They cut his hair and pulled out his teeth. They washed and disinfected and fed him generously. He was taught, in a [illegible] drill-shed, to recognize and respect authority and after six months' preliminary training informed that he was a second-class stoker and as such drafted to sea in the battle cruiser squadron.

Here Nosey found himself an [illegible] efficient unit among nearly a thousand barefooted, free-fisted, careless, clean-shaven men, who smelt perpetually of soap and damp serge, and comprised the lower deck complement of a British battle-cruiser.

He worked in the electric lit steel tunnel, with red-hot furnaces on one side and the gaping mouths of coal caverns on the other. You reached it by perpendicular steel ladders descending through a web of hissing steampipes and machinery; once across greasy deck-plates and through a maze of dimly-lit alleys, you would find Nosey shoveling coal into the furnaces under the direction of a hairy-chested individual afflicted, men said, by religious mania, who sucked pieces of coal as an antidote to chronic thirst and spat about him indiscriminately.

There were eight-hour intervals in this work, during which Nosey slept or ate his meals or played a mouth organ in the lee of one of the turret-guns on deck, according to the hour of the day. He slept in a hammock, slung in an electric-lit passage far below the waterline. The passage was ten feet wide, and there were six hammocks slung abreast along the entire length of it.

He ate his meals in a mess with twenty other men, the mess consisting of a deal plank covered with oilcloth for a table, and two narrower planks on each side as seats; there were shelves for crockery against the ship's side. All this woodwork was scrubbed and scoured till it was almost as white as ivory. Other messes, identical in every respect, situated three feet apart, ranged parallel to each other as far as the steel-enameled bulkheads. There were twenty men in each mess, and seventeen messes on that particular mess-deck, and here the members simultaneously ate, slept, sang, washed their clothes, cursed and laughed, skylarked or quarreled all round during the hours of their watch off.

Still Nosey did not forget.

Then came Janie's letter from the Middlesex hospital. Janie was in a decline.

The men who go down into trenches in the firing-line are, if anything, less heroic than the army of cooks and Janies who descend to spend their lives in the basement domestic offices of early Victorian London. Dark and ill-ventilated in summer, gas-lit and airless throughout the foggy winter; flight upon flight of stairs, up which Janie daily toiled a hundred times before she was suffered to seek the attic she shared with the cook under the slates; overwork, lack of fresh air and recreation—all these had told at last.

Nosey availed himself of week-end leave from Portsmouth to journey up to London, and was permitted an interview with her in the big, airy ward.

Neither spoke much. At no time had they been great conversationalists, and now Janie, more diminutive and angular than ever, lost in the folds of a flannel night-gown, was content to hold his hand as long as he was allowed to remain.

The past was ignored, or nearly so. "You didn't orter gone off like that," said Janie, reproaching. "But I'm glad you're a sailor. You look beautiful in them clothes. An' there's prospecks in the navy." Poor little Janie! She had prospecks herself at last.

He left the few flowers he had brought with the sister of the ward when the time came to leave. The nurse followed him into the corridor. "Come and see her every visiting day you can," she said. "It does her good and cheers her. She often speaks of you."

Nosey returned to Portsmouth and his ship. His mess—the mess-deck itself—was agog with rumors. Had he heard the buzz? Nosey had not. "'Ad bin to London to see a fren'," he explained. Then they told him.

The battle cruiser to which he belonged had been ordered to join the Mediterranean fleet. That was Monday. They were to sail for Malta on Thursday.

And Janie was dying in the Middlesex hospital.

* * * * *

The next visiting day found him at Janie's bedside. But instead of his spick-and-span serge suit of Number Ones and carefully ironed sailor collar, Nosey wore a rusty suit of civies (Anglice—civilian clothes). Instead of being clean-shaven, an inconsiderable moustache was feeling its way through his upper lip.

"Where's your sailor clothes?" asked Janie, weakly.

Nosey looked around to reassure himself that they were not overheard. "I done a bunk!" he whispered.

Janie gazed at him with dismayed eyes. "Not—not deserted?"

Nosey nodded. "Don't you take on, Janie. 'S only so's I can stay near yer." He pressed her dry hand. "I got a barrer—whelks an' periwinkles. I've saved a bit o' money. An' now I can stay near you an' come 'ere visiting days."

Janie was too weak to argue or expostulate. In fact, it may have been that she was conscious of a certain amount of pride in Nosey's voluntary outlawry for her sake. And she was glad enough to have someone to sit with her on visiting days and tell her about the outside world she was never to see again. She even went back in spirit to the proud days when they walked out together. It brought balm to the cough-racked nights and the weary passage of the days.

Then the streets echoed with the cries of the paper-boys. The nurses whispered excitedly together in their leisure moments. The doctors seem to acquire an added briskness. Once or twice she heard the measured tramp of feet in the streets below, as a regiment was moved from one quarter to another.

England was at war with Germany. They told her, but the intelligence did not interest Janie much at first. That Empires should battle for supremacy concerned her very little till she remembered Nosey's late calling.

It was two days before she saw him again and he still wore his civvy suit. Janie smiled as he approached the bed, and fumbled with the halfpenny daily paper that somebody had given her to look at.

"Ere," she whispered, "read that."

Nosey bent over and read the lines indicated by the thin forefinger.

"His Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to approve of pardons being granted to all deserters from the royal navy and marines who surrender themselves forthwith."

There was a silence in the ward for a moment. Far below in the street outside a transport wagon rumbled by. [illegible] for the supreme [illegible] of her life.

"Your better go," said she.

Nosey stared at her and then back at the newspaper. "Not me," he retorted, and took possession of her hand.

"That's the king's pardon," said Janie, thrusting the halfpenny newspaper [illegible] fingers. "Tain't no [illegible] more, 'cos I [illegible]. I'll ask [illegible] to let you in."

Nosey knew that note of indomitable obstinacy in the weak voice. He knew, [illegible] looking down upon the frail form in the bed, that he could kill her with the pressure of a finger. But there was no [illegible] making Janie go back on her decision once her mind was made up. "If there's a war, you orter be fightin'," she sobbed. "There's prospecks." Her weak voice was almost inaudible and the nurse was coming down the ward towards them.

Nosey lifted the hot, dry little claw to his lips. "If you sez I gotter go, I'll go," he said, and rose to his feet.

"Course you gotter go. The King sez so, an' I sez so. Don't you get worritin' about me; I'll be all right when you come 'ome—wiv yer medals."

Nosey caught the nurse's eye and tiptoed out of the ward. Janie turned her face to the valley of the shadow.

REPAIRING WARSHIPS.

Huge Dreadnoughts Can be Taken Clear Out of Water.

Among the greatest engineering marvels of to-day are the gigantic floating docks owned by the British Admiralty and utilized for the repair of naval vessels. The biggest type of these docks has a minimum lifting capacity of 32,000 tons, and is capable of lifting a battleship like H.M.S. Lion, which displacement over 30,000 tons, high and dry out of the water to a height of 30 feet in three hours and ten minutes, thus permitting every part of the vessel's hull to be accessible.

Some idea of the labor involved in the construction of one of these huge docks may be gathered from the fact that whereas a first class warship takes about two and a half years to built, it takes two or three times as long to construct a floating dock of a size sufficient to receive the vessel.

A floating dock may be likened to a box with neither ends nor lid. It is built of steel throughout, the largest type having a length of 680 feet and a width of 141 feet, while the walls are [illegible] feet in height.

The dock is first submerged by admitting water into the ballast tanks, of pontoons forming the base of the structure. When it has been sunk to a sufficient depth to receive the vessel the latter is warped into its correct position on the keel blocks of the dock, and is then made fast. Powerful pumps are set to work to eject water from the pontoons, causing the structure to rise gradually with its burden. To lift a battleship the size of the Lion 45,000 tons of water has to be pumped out of the pontoons. So perfectly, however, are these huge floating docks constructed that one man can control every movement from what is known as the valve house, which is at the end of the side walls.

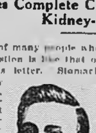
Histrionic Requirements.

"There is no reason for mentioning your name," said the eminent player. "You are a press agent, not an actor."

"Believe me," replied Mr. Bowstington, "a press agent has to be some actor to convince a star that he believes all the things that he hammers out on the typewriter."—Washington Star.

A Great Blessing to be Freed of Indigestion

For Years He Suffered After Almost Every Meal—Attributes Complete Cure to Use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.



MR. BARRETT.

The experience of many people who suffer from indigestion is like that of the writer of this letter. Stomach medicines may bring some relief, but chronic indigestion is almost invariably the result of derangements of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and cannot be actually cured until these organs are set right.

With the liver sluggish there is constipation, and the food ferments in the bowels instead of being digested. This is the source of pain and suffering, and the cause of such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, peritonitis and kidney disease. It is much better to be on the safe side and prevent such ailments by the timely use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. J. D. R. Barrett, Nelson, B.C., and formerly of Twillingate, Nfld., writes:—"For several years I was a great sufferer from indigestion. The least bit of food caused me considerable trouble, and often I could scarcely eat a meal a day. The many remedies I tried proved futile until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and after using about eight boxes I was completely cured.

"Since that time I have not been troubled with indigestion, which I consider a great blessing. I feel grateful for this cure, and shall gladly answer any inquiries from persons suffering as I did."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Profit in Alligators.

The State of Florida reaps a great profit from the sale of alligators, which are grown there in large numbers. When he feeds his pets the alligator farmer must give them meat, and considering their size and corresponding appetites, this would seem to be an almost prohibitive item of expense, but this is not so serious as it may seem, for the gator eats only about nine months of the year. The remainder of the time is spent in hibernating, during which time all food is refused.

ENGINES

MARINE:—

[illegible]

STATIONARY:—

[illegible]

GUARANTEE MOTOR CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Old Time English Recruiting.

Recruiting in the great war which ended in the fall of Napoleon was a vastly different matter from that which prevails today. Take the militia act of 1802, for instance. In each subdivision of a county a list was made of all men between the ages of 18 and 45, classified into six classes [illegible] under 30 and without children, the over that age, [illegible] men with no children under 14, [illegible] men with only one child under 14 and [illegible] all others. If the men required equaled the number in the first or second or any of the consecutive classes they were taken. If not, all the names were put in a bag and drawn until the requisite number was obtained. Any ballot [illegible] could purchase exemption for five years on paying a fine of £10, raised to £15 in 1807, the money being paid for a substitute. The men paying this were exempted from the second ballot, and the money was devoted to enabling the men in the second ballot to obtain substitutes. [illegible] this vicious principle the only man really obliged to serve was the poor man drawn in the first ballot.—Dundee Advertiser.

MOTHERS PRAISE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. S. E. Laurie, Grafton, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets ever since my baby was two weeks old and would not be without them, as I consider them the best medicine in the world for little ones." What Mrs. Laurie says thousands of other mothers say. Simply because they have found the Tablets safe and sure, and pleasant for the little ones to take. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Beautiful Kashmir.

It has been said that India is the brightest jewel in the British crown. But one cannot realize the brightness of the gem to the full until one has sojourned for a space in that veritable dreamland situated in the wedge of mountains forming the north centre boundary of that peninsula. No other country in the world can boast of such a diversity of scenery or is so full of beauty spots as the valley and uplands of Kashmir. Snow covered mountains, pine clad hills, rushing torrents, clear streams, limpid lakes and broad alluvial plains all combine to make up this wonderland, which forms the summer haunt of many jaded plainsmen from the sultry cantonments of India. Of late, alas, the ubiquitous globe trotter has discovered it, and his excessive supply of cash brings higher prices, silk socks and white waistcoats into a paradise where "boiled shirts" and other appurtenances of an evil civilization should never have been allowed to penetrate.—Wide World Magazine.

CLEAR YOUR SKIN

By Daily Use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

You may rely on these fragrant supercreamy emollients to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

We All Fall For It.

It was a woman long married who wisely said to a bride:

"If you want to keep your husband, jolly him."

The advice applies to husbands. It applies to wives. For that matter, it's a pretty good recipe for oiling any part of the machinery of life.

The other morning, in a crowded car, a conductor helped a woman with a heavy bundle. She thanked him graciously, took his number and promised to write a note of praise to the boss.

You should have seen that conductor's face beam.

She may not have kept her word; possibly she was only jollying him.

But, accustomed, as he was, to fretful kicks and knocks, just this little glint of sunshine gilded the day for him and made him courteous the rest of the route.

Yes, we're all susceptible to blarney. Even when we know it isn't very deep, we like it. W say we don't stand for it, but the grouchiest of us are, nevertheless, more or less tickled on the inside.

Why People Feel Depressed In the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and fatigue so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong. No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. It's a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn-out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, tide folks over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

Lyddite.

Lyddite, the powder that has enormous explosive force and can be fired from a gun easily carried about, does not, as has been widely supposed, take its name from a man, but from an ancient town near the coast of Kent, England, the town of Lydd, where there is a government artillery range, where the tests were made that resulted in the preparation of this explosive. Dyddite has extraordinary qualities aside from its explosive force, since its fumes are so suffocating as sometimes to be intolerable. Lydd shares the notoriety that attaches to the name of Dumdum, that other peaceful city in Bengal, where are manufactured the expanding bullets that attract so much unfavorable comment in war.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write today. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

BALONESS.

(Buffalo News)

It has been noted for centuries that women are much less likely to become bald than men, and it is attributed to their natural attitude toward the use of headgear. Either they wear no hat at all or a very light one at most, so that all the hair gets the benefit of coolness and of such exposure to nature as will fortify rather than weaken it.

It was said of Egyptian soldiers no less than 1,500 years B. C. that they were redoubtable warriors in conflict because they always went bareheaded and, therefore, had full growth of hair and very stout skulls for resisting [illegible].

Perhaps the modern man would have less difficulty if he should wear lighter hats than is usual practice, or even should follow habit of some of the younger men, especially, in wearing no hat at all during the warmer season.

Yes, He Was In.

The collector was after a deadbeat, and there were rumors that he was in more serious trouble even than owing debts. The collector was told to get after him at once and run him down before anybody else got hold of him. So he chose a time of day when the deadbeat would be most likely to be at home and went to his house and rang the bell. The man's wife came to the door. "Your husband is in?" he said sternly—he made a statement rather than a question of. She looked scared and answered, "Y—yes, sir." "I want to see him at once," he went on, very severely. "Why, you can't see him," she answered. "He's in, and yet I can't see him? I'd like to know why I can't!" "Because he's in for six months!" she sobbed, and shut the door in his face.—Argonaut.

Make three bites of a cherry.—Rabelais.

TRANSPORTATION

The transportation arrangements of the British Government in connection with the war have extorted the general admiration for the precision and adequacy which marked them. A million men have been moved to France, and yet not a single life has been lost. The man responsible for this wonderful organization, or "Director of Transports," with the official salary of just $6,000, is Mr. Graeme Thomson, "one of the discoveries of the war," according to Mr. Winston Churchill. He comes of a shipping family, his father being head of the firm of Stewart, Thomson & Company, Manchester shippers, and after a public school and Oxford education he entered the British Admiralty in 1900 as a higher division clerk.

As Mr. Churchill said in the British House of Commons, this war had entailed "performances and transactions, the like of which were never contemplated by any state in history." These performances and transactions were Mr. Thomson's opportunity. In November he was appointed civil assistant director, and in this higher position he exhibited such extraordinary powers of organization that in December, on the retirement of Rear-Admiral Savory, who is now afloat, Mr. Churchill entrusted to the one-time clerk the whole responsibility of the transport department.

It is Mr. Thomson's delicate task to reconcile as far as he can the various conflicting shipping interests concerned in the process of requisitioning, and the manner in which he is doing this, in addition to his great work of equipping and despatching his great Armada, won for him one of the warmest eulogies ever spoken in Parliament of a state official.

From the Gazette, Montreal, March 16, 1915.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes.

For 6 large sweet potatoes make a syrup of 1 cup of sugar, 3 tablespoons of butter and half a cup of water. Boil 3 minutes. Wash the potatoes and boil them for 15 minutes in salted water. Drain, peel and cut in half, lengthwise, and put them in the syrup, being careful to have all the potatoes coated with the syrup. Turn all into buttered pan and bake 15 minutes, basting often. Should be served in pan in which they were baked, and each serving should be covered with syrup.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Cooling by Flame.

It is hard to appreciate that fire has widely different degrees of heat, for every burning blaze seems to have the extreme heat of fire, yet the flame of burning alcohol is actually used for cooling purposes in one make of searchlight because the alcohol flame is not nearly so hot as the point of fire at the centre of the searchlight.

A good searchlight needs to have its lamp as small as possible, and the nearer it is to just a point of light, though still having intense light, the farther can its beams be thrown. The only way to congregate the light is to raise the degree of heat of the light source, such as an electric arc, but intense heat is likely to result in melting the whole apparatus.

The above searchlight succeeds in highly concentrating the light source, and then to prevent this concentrated light from melting everything near it alcohol vapor is fed round it. The alcohol vapor burns of course, but as it naturally burns at a temperature far lower than that of the electric arc it acts something like the water packet of an automobile engine and prevents the metal and glass of the searchlight from becoming excessively hot.—Saturday Evening Post.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very Truly,

T. G. McMullen.

Athletic Newsies in Greece.

Imagine Canadian boys assembling in relay teams to deliver newspapers! At Kalamata, in Greece, this is the method that obtains for delivering morning newspapers. The main square in Kalamata, where the newspapers are sold, is a full half mile from the railway station. Keen rivalry exists between the carriers on the various papers, and from the moment the train arrives there is a great contest to be the first to place the papers on the stands at the square. Relay teams of newsies have been organized and these accomplish the delivery of papers in a little more than two minutes, each member racing with a bundle of papers a short distance and then passing his burden into the hands of the next runner. The race is the subject of much interest among the townspeople, who like the spirit of the boys

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

The Test of Art.

Where the weakness of the artistic life really lies is that it is often not taken up out of mere communicativeness and happy excitement, as a child tells a breathless tale, but as a device for attracting the notice and earning the applause of the world, and then it is on a par with all other self-regarding activities. But if it is taken up with a desire to give rather than to receive as an irresistible sharing of delight it becomes not a solemn and dignified affair but just one of the most beautiful and uncalculating impulses in the world. A. C. Benson, in Century Magazine.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail, acts without pain in 24 hours, is soothing, healing, takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.

Avoid Introspection.

Photographer (taking plain looking girl and her escort): Now, try not to think of yourselves at all—think of something pleasant.—London Opinion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

New South Wales has [illegible] men than [illegible].

ISSUE NO. 14, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LAND IN PARCELS from one to twenty acres, located near Hamilton along the Bay and Lake Shores on Toronto to Hamilton permanent highway. This is selected land, delightfully located, being very desirable for gentlemen who desire a country residence along with garden and fruit culture. W. D. Flatt, Room 15, Federal Life Building, Hamilton.

FARMS FOR SALE.

104 ACRES — AT ENNISKILLEN — choicest level land; clay loam; in high state of cultivation; [illegible] acres fine orchard; eleven-roomed house; barn, 100 x 40; stone stable, cement floor; litter-carrier, driving sheds, pig pens, hen houses; well watered; well fenced; fall plowing all done; price, eight thousand, with reasonable cash payment. H. J. Ashton, 156 Simcoe street, Toronto.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARMS—A full section on half crop payments, fully equipped with stock, implements, seed and feed; close to market and school; good water; small cash payment to good man; also two good half sections, improved and fully equipped on same terms. We specialize in this class of farms and handle real bargains only. Wilkinson Land Co., 101 Carlton Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN'S FARM—8 ACRES; 11 room house, basement barn, will accommodate twenty head cattle; large drive shed, granary, hen house; land gently rolling and sloping to south; two wells, good spring, 75 apple trees, forty plums, quantity peaches, pears, grapes; fine maple grove, few implements; price [illegible], [illegible] down; balance easy terms. Lewis, 508 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

3 ACRES—MOST SUITABLE TO ANYone in the chicken business; large brick dwelling and good outbuildings. 1½ acres; large, well-built, solid brick dwelling; good barn, and land of the best; some fruit. Apply, E. F. Saunders, Burford, Ont.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS IMproved quarter sections in famous Jack Fish Lake Summer Resort and farming district. Few hundred cash will handle. Write owner. Terms to suit purchaser. F. W. Tobey, Meota, Sask.

$16.50 PER ACRE — ALBERTA'S most productive grain and stock farm land. Near good town on Canadian Northern main line. Lloydminster district. In settled community school, church, telephones, on main road to town. Fine rich soil on clay subsoil. Water plentiful. Luxuriant growth of grass, finest cattle country in the west. 1914 wheat yield 30 bushels to acre, Oats 76. Your choice of a number of quarter sections. Have actual photographs and guaranteed field notes. Free Railroad Fare to purchasers. Party leaving Toronto April 29th, make arrangements to come out with us. Great opportunity for yourself and boys. Small cash payment 6 per cent. interest; seven years to pay. Write at once for particulars. WATSON, 180 Bay street, Toronto.

NINETY ACRES—LINCOLN COUNTY, two miles to Silverdale Station. All cultivated, 2 acres hardwood timber, good 8 roomed house, bank barn, other out buildings, ten acre orchard, 10 acres fall wheat, soil clay loam. Good stream. Price [illegible]. F. J. Watson, Farm Specialist, 180 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.

HUNDREDS OF FARMS FOR SALE and exchange. County catalogues describing them sent free anywhere. The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., Head Office, London, Ont.

WHITFIELD & WHITNEY, REAL Estate and Insurance, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 100-acre grain and stock farm, 12 miles from Hamilton, on stone road. $12,000.

WHAT KIND OF A FARM ARE YOU looking for? I have small and large farms in Western Canada and Ontario, very easy terms, or exchange city property, write requirements. R. Johnson, 206 Clyde Block, Hamilton.

BUY CHOICE FARM LANDS IN Sunny Southern Alberta. Prices ranging from [illegible] to [illegible] per acre. Deep, rich chocolate loam. One crop pays for the land. Write us today. F. M. Ginther Land Co., Medicine Hat, Alta.

DOES $1.25 WHEAT MAKE SASKATchewan farm lands look good to you? If so, inquire about our limited number of improved farms acquired from loan companies at prices away below their actual value, money loaned on improved farms, first mortgage security, good rates of interest; references, Quebec Bank. J. W. Cadwell & Co., Box 337, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE—157 ACRES GOOD GRAIN and stock farm; 120 acres under cultivation; 12 acres in fall wheat; 40 acres fall plowing done, balance in meadow and pasture; also good sugar bush. This farm has never been rented. For price and terms, J. Martin & Co., Federal Life Building, Hamilton, Ontario.

FRUIT AND POULTRY FARMS from one to twenty-five acres. Lake Shore properties near Burlington and Hamilton, with Hamilton market, the best in America. These locations are convenient to schools, churches, near proposed Toronto-Hamilton concrete highway; are exceptionally good and worth investigation. R. M. House, 2 1-2 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE—FARM, ANY SIZE, FROM 50 acres up, near Thorold, Merritton and St. Catharines. Fruit farms with fruit for [illegible] per acre. See my farms before buying elsewhere. J. P. Hilts, Merritton, Ont. Box 132. Phone 67 L.

FOR SALE—37 1-2 acres near Niagara on main road and close to Trolley and Canning factory, choice sandy fruit land. A bargain at $7,500 for quick sale. $1,250 down will purchase this excellent property. For particulars write Melvin Gayman, Limited, Investment Brokers, St. Catharines, Ont.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARM, 80 ACRES, half intervale, hay, 40 tons. Bearing orchard, good house, 3 barns, railway station 3 1-2 miles, other conveniences near. [illegible], $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. Write for our Free Illustrated Catalogue, 170 other farms. Alfred Burley & Co., 46 Princess street, St. John, N. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRAWBERRIES, 30 varieties; Raspberries, 15 varieties; Seed Potatoes, 10 varieties. Free Catalogue.
THE LAKEVIEW FRUIT FARM
H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.

SEED CORN FOR SALE

For No. 1 Seed Corn of many varieties, matured and cured for seed purposes, on cob or shelled. Apply, to EDWARD F. TELLIER, St. Joachim, Ont.

SEED CORN

Prize-winning Wisconsin No. 7; the best for the silo. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 2.

AN IDEAL CONDITION.

(Rochester Times)

Work, which is one of the greatest blessings in the world, ought to be made as pleasant as possible, even under our changed and more complicated industrial system. A contented body of employees should be the aim of every employer, and every employee should feel his responsibility toward the firm which gives him employment. This is the ideal condition, of course. And its attainment is not so far from possible when a reasonable fellow-feeling is striven after on the part of those who work together, and whose interests in contributing to the success of one another are largely identical.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

(Detroit Free Press)

"Politics," says Professor Hadley, of Yale, "is no business for a poor man [illegible]" [illegible] yet the fact remains [illegible] men do get

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

It is now many years since the [illegible] was made to build a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France. Several times a movement has been made to have the operations begun. But every time this was checked by the fear that it might make a [illegible] means for the invasion of the country by France. Military and naval men always objected. But now that the political horizon has changed, and now that Britain is not immune from invasion by the air, the proposal to build the channel is viewed with favor as adding one more link to the friendship of France and Britain, and it is said that one of the immediate results of this war will be the building of this tunnel. A channel tunnel, if in existence at the present time, would be of enormous military and commercial value. A French deputy, M. de Clagny, recently brought the matter up in the French assembly, urging the immediate commencement of the tunnel. It appears that in August last the Committee of Imperial Defence were on the point of arriving at a decision upon the proposition to construct this tunnel for communication to the British Parliament. Owing to the war, however, the intention was not carried out. Should the time be now considered opportune to proceed, the British Channel Company, it is said, is in a position to begin at a very short notice. The French Channel Tunnel Company have their plans on even a more advanced stage, and can begin work on their side without delay.

The completion of such a tunnel would practically make Great Britain a continental power. In time of war it could prove invaluable and in time of peace it would be of the greatest convenience for those who travel. Viewed in all lights, it is hardly possible that such a tunnel would be anything but a benefit to both France and Britain.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Will Constantinople be the next to fall?

◆

Missing—The Turkish invasion of the Suez Canal.

◆

A few remarks from the Crown Prince would now be in order.

◆

Soles of boots cracked after being worn five times. Yet nobody is in jail.

◆

Canada's army of grafters threatens our good name as well as our treasury.

◆

The Ontario Government has increased the bounty on wolves. But the ones in sheep's clothing are still at large.

◆

Mr. Powell has coughed up, and Mr. Garland has confessed that he made a mistake. Any more ready for the repentant bench?

◆

The Kaiser has sent Liebnecht to the front. Suppose King George was to send Keir Hardie to the trenches. What a roar he would make.

◆

Mr. Foster, M. P. for Kings, N. S., bought horses for the Government "without remuneration." Yet it is likely the transaction will be investigated.

◆

Mr. Rowell wants the war taxes of Ontario used for war purposes — to help fight the Germans. But Premier Hearst is not so anxious [illegible] to beat the enemy.

◆

The French-Canadian is doing his fair share of enlisting. This is all the more praiseworthy considering that Bourassa is working so hard on behalf of the enemy.

◆

Mr. Powell, Mr. Garland's drug clerk, made $9,000 on the side in the military dressings deal with the Militia Department. It must be great to be a drug clerk for Mr. Garland.

◆

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested to the Government that letters to the soldiers at the front should go free, but Mr. White demurred. Sir Wilfrid believes that nothing is too good for the soldiers.

◆

It is not plain just now how England and France can disregard the protests of Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden against the British blockade of Germany.—Buffalo News.

How about the German blockade of Britain?

◆

Hyslop Brothers, bicycle manufacturers, Toronto, were unable to secure a Government contract for bicycles, although they could have supplied them cheaper than what the Government paid the other contractors. The Hyslops may be Grits, and [illegible] not on the patronage list.

◆

Hon. Frank Cochrane has given notice of a resolution in the Commons which forshadows the continued operation by the Government of the National Transcontinental from Moncton to Winnipeg as a part of the Government's system of railways. This is as it should be.

◆

We understand that the Government has changed its mind and that there will be no war [illegible] stamps will [illegible] except Sir Wilfrid Laurier [illegible] may issue three-cent stamps. That would save the trouble of putting an extra one-cent stamp on a letter.

◆

Mr. Proulx, member for Prescott, has introduced a bill to prevent companies with which members of Parliament are connected, from tendering for Government contracts. The Independence of Parliament Act can at present be evaded by a member turning his business into a joint stock affair.

◆

There is an idea in the old country that there is or was a big kick in Canada against the appointment of Colonel Seely to the command of the Cavalry brigade, which includes two regiments of Canadian mounted troops. Canadians are quite satisfied with the appointment.

◆

The Weekly Sun, commenting on the blocking of investigation of an item of $34,000 in the Ontario Public Accounts Committee warns Premier Hearst that "His political ascendancy might be easily endangered, if the proceedings of the Public Accounts Committee were to persuade the public that he is conducting a government of untamed frontier politicians."

◆

Premier Hearst's temperance [illegible] comes far short of the aims of the Dominion Alliance. It has the following for Quebec: A time limit to the existence of bars and the sale of drink by grocers; local option by wards for the cities of Montreal and Quebec; the bringing of clubs under the same regulations as hotels; the making of requisitions for the submission of prohibitory bylaws mandatory on county councils. But Quebec is doing pretty well in the prohibition line. Of 1,143 municipalities, licenses remain only in 272; twenty-three counties out of 71 are "dry"; there are eight counties with only one municipality "wet," and six with only two.

◆

While the Dominion Government is wrestling with the unemployed problem and considering the back to the land movement why does it not take a leaf out of the C. P. R's plan of land return? Several large interests in the west, following the C. P. R's example of ready-made farms, have, on their own land, built a number of homes with certain land allotments in each case as a good speculation. As far as the C. P. R. is concerned, the ready-made farm idea has proved a brilliant [illegible] success [illegible] the news of the ready-made farm was not long in spreading over wide areas. It percolated into the remote Irish villages; and before the idea was actually launched the C. P. R. was overwhelmed with applications from intending immigrants to whom the idea of a ready-made home had a powerful appeal. There is a big difference between walking into a comfortable home on the prairies with the kettle boiling for you on the stove to crawling into a dug out below the earth and living there throughout the long winter. The Ontario Government might spend some of its North Ontario development fund in preparing ready-made farms for settlers.

Place Names in England.

England can boast that no other country possesses so many scriptural place names as it does. The name of Jordan occurs six times on the ordnance maps, Paradise five times and Nineveh, Mount Zion, Mount Ararat and Mount Ephraim three times each. In Bedfordshire there is a Calvary Wood and in Dorsetshire a Jordan Hill.

Was All Run Down
WITH HEART TROUBLE
AND NERVOUSNESS.

When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do this for you.

Mrs. Hugh Mosher, Chester Basin, N.S., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 3 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SUFFERED WITH
LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pain.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath, for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

The cures [illegible] "Doan's" cures are lasting—the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease—the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the [illegible] boxes cured me. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all sufferers [illegible]."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE Changeling

"And you will be a drudge, while she will be a lady," muttered Hagar, as her tears fell on the face of the sleeping child. "Why need this difference be?"

Old Hagar had forgotten the words "Lead us not into temptation," and when the tempter answered "It need not be," she only started suddenly as if smitten by a heavy blow; but she did not drive him from her, and she sat there reasoning with herself that "it need not be." Neither the physician nor Madam Conway had paid any attention to Margaret's child; it had been her special care, while no one had noticed hers, and newly-born babies were so much alike that deception was an easy matter, but could she do it? Could she bear that secret on her soul? Madam Conway, though proud, had been kind to her, and could she thus deceive her? Would her daughter, sleeping in her early grave, approve the deed. "No, no," she answered aloud; "she would not;" and the great drops of perspiration stood thickly upon her dark, haggard face, as she arose and laid back in her cradle the child whom she had thought to make an heiress.

For a time the tempter left her, but returned ere long, and creeping into her heart, sang to her beautiful songs of the future which might be, were Hester's baby a lady. And Hagar, listening to that song, fell asleep, dreaming that the deed was done by other agency than hers—that the little face resting on the downy pillow, and shaded by the costly lace, was lowly born; while the child, wrapped in the coarse blanket, came of nobler blood, even that of the Conways, who boasted more than one lordly title. With a nervous start she awoke at last and creeping to the cradle of mahogany, looked to see if her dream were true, but it was not. She knew it by the [illegible], blue look about the nose, and the thin covering of hair. This was all the difference which even her eye could see, and probably no other person had noticed that, for the child had never been seen save in a darkened room. The sin was growing gradually less heinous, and she could now calmly calculate the chances for detection. Still, the conflict was long and severe, and it was not until morning that the tempter gained a point by compromising the matter, and suggesting that while dressing the infants she should change their clothes for once, just to see how fine cambrics and soft flannel would look upon a grandchild of Hagar Warren! "She could easily change them again—'twas only an experiment," she said, as with trembling hands she proceeded to divest the children of their wrappings. But her fingers seemed all thumbs, and more than one sharp pin pierced the tender flesh of her little grandchild, as she fastened together the embroidered slip, teaching her thus early, had she been able to learn the lesson, that the pathway of the rich is not free from thorns.

Their toilet was completed at last—their cradle beds exchanged, and then with a strange undefined feeling, old Hagar stood back and looked to see how the little usurper became her new position. She became it well, and to Hagar's partial eyes it seemed more meet that she should lie there beneath the silken covering, than the other one whose nose looked still more pinched and blue in the plain white dress and cradle of pine. Still, there was a gnawing pain at Hagar's heart, and she would, perhaps, have undone the wrong, had not Madam Conway appeared with inquiries for the baby's health. Hagar could not face her mistress, so she turned away and pretended to busy herself with the arrangement of the room, while the lady, bending over the cradle, said, "I think she is improving, Hagar. I never saw her looking so well"; and she pushed back the curtain to obtain a better view.

With a wild, startled look in her eye, Hagar held her breath to hear what might come next, but her fears were groundless; for in her anxiety for her daughter, Madam Conway had heretofore scarcely seen her grandchild, and had no suspicion now that the sleeper before her was of plebeian birth, nor yet that the other little one, at whom she did not deign to look, was bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh. She started to leave the room, but impelled by some sudden impulse, turned back and stooped to kiss the child. Involuntarily old Hagar sprang forward to stay the act, and grasped the lady's arm, but she was too late—the aristocratic lips had touched the cheek of Hagar Warren's grandchild, and the secret, if now confessed, would never be forgiven.

"It can't be helped," muttered Hagar, and then, when Mrs. Conway asked an explanation of her conduct, she answered: "I was afraid you'd wake her up, and mercy knows I've had enough worry with both the brats."

Not till then had Madam Conway observed how haggard and worn was Hagar's face, and instead of reproving her for her boldness, she said gently, "You have, indeed, been over-worked. Shall I send up some one to relieve you?"

"No, no," answered Hagar, hurriedly, "I am better alone."

The next moment Madam Conway was moving slowly down the marble hall, while Hagar, on her knees, was weeping passionately. The voice of kindness had effected more than a thousand reproaches would have done, and wringing her hands, she cried, "I will not do it; I cannot."

Approaching the cradle, she was about to lift the child, when again Madam Conway was at the door, and [illegible] to Margaret, who needed better this morning, and had asked to see it.

"Not now, not now. Wait till I put on her a handsomer dress, and I'll bring her myself," replied Hagar.

But Madam Conway saw no fault in the fine cambric dress, and taking the infant in her arms, she walked away, while Hagar followed [illegible]. Very lovingly the mother folded to her bosom the babe, calling it her fatherless one, and wetting its face with her tears, while through the half-closed door peered Hagar's wild, dark eyes—one moment lighting up with exultation as she muttered, "It's mine flesh, an' blood, proud lady!" and [illegible] growing dim with tears, as [illegible] of [illegible] she had done.

"I did not know she had so much hair," said Mrs. Miller, parting the silken locks. "I think it will be like mine," and she gave the child to her mother, while Hagar glided swiftly back to her room.

That afternoon the clergyman, whose church Mrs. Conway usually attended, called to see Mrs. Miller, who suggested that both the children should receive the rite of baptism. Hagar was accordingly bidden to prepare them for the ceremony, and resolving to make one more effort to undo what she had done, she dressed the child whom she had thought to wrong in its own clothes, and then anxiously awaited her mistress' coming.

"Hagar Warren! What does this mean? Are you crazy?" sternly demanded Madam Conway, when the old nurse held up before her the child with the blue nose.

"No, not crazy yet; but I shall be, if you don't take this one first," answered Hagar.

More than once that day Madam Conway had heard the servants hint that Hagar's grief had driven her insane, and now, when she observed the unnatural brightness in her eyes, and saw what she had done, she, too, thought it possible that her mind was partially unsettled; so she said gently, but firmly, "This is no time for foolishness, Hagar. They are waiting for us in the sick-room; so make haste and change the baby's dress."

There was something authoritative in her manner, and Hagar obeyed, whispering incoherently to herself, and thus further confirming her mistress' suspicions that she was partially insane. During the ceremony she stood, tall and erect, like some dark, grim statue, her hands firmly locked together, and her eyes fixed upon the face of the little one, who was baptised "Margaret Miller." As the clergyman pronounced that name, she uttered a low, gasping moan, but her face betrayed no emotion, and very calmly she stepped forward with the other child upon her arm.

"What name?" asked the minister, and she answered, "her mother's; call her for her mother!"

"Hester," said Madam Conway, turning to the clergyman, who understood nothing from Hagar's reply.

So "Hester" was the name given to the child, in whose veins the blood of English noblemen was flowing; and when the ceremony was ended, Hagar bore back to her room "Hester Hamilton," the child defrauded of her birthright, and "Maggie Miller," the heroine of our story.

CHAPTER III.

"It is over now," old Hagar thought, as she laid the children upon their pillows. "The deed is done, and by their own hands, too. There is nothing left for me now but a confession, and that I cannot make"; so, with a heavy weight upon her soul, she sat down resolving to keep her own counsel and abide the consequence, whatever it might be.

But it wore upon her terribly—that secret—and though it helped in a measure to divert her mind from dwelling too much upon her daughter's death, it haunted her continually, making her a strange, eccentric woman, whom the servants persisted in calling crazy, while even Madam Conway failed to comprehend her. Her face, which was always dark, seemed to have acquired a darker, harder look, while her eyes wore a wild, startled expression as if she were constantly followed by some tormenting fear. At first, Mrs. Miller objected to trusting her with the babe; but when Madam Conway suggested that the woman who had charge of little Theo should also take care of Maggie, she fell upon her knees and begged most piteously that the child might not be taken from her. "Everything I have ever loved has left me," she said, "and I cannot give her up."

"But they say you are crazy," answered Madam Conway, somewhat surprised that Hagar should manifest so much affection for a child not at all connected to her. "They say you are crazy, and no one trusts a crazy woman."

"Crazy!" repeated Hagar, half scornfully, "crazy—'tis not craziness—'tis the trouble—the trouble—that's killing me. But I'll hide it closer than it's hidden now," she continued, "if you'll let her stay; and 'fore Heaven, I swear, that sooner than harm one hair of Maggie's head, I'd part with my own life;" and taking the sleeping child in her arms, she stood like a wild beast at bay.

Madam Conway did not herself really believe in Hagar's insanity. She had heretofore been perfectly faithful to whatever was committed to her care, so she bade her be quiet, saying she would trust her for a time.

"It's the talking to myself," said Hagar, when left alone. "It's the talking to myself, which makes them call me crazy; and though I might talk to many a worse woman than old Hagar Warren I'll stop it; I'll be still as the grave, and when next they gossip about me, it shall be of something besides my craziness."

So Hagar became suddenly silent, and uncommunicative, mingling but little with the servants, but staying all the time in her room, where she watched the children with untiring care. Especially was she kind to Hester, who, as time passed on, proved to be a puny, sickly thing, never noticing any one, but moaning frequently as if in pain. Very tenderly old Hagar nursed her, carrying her often in her arms, until they ached from very weariness, while Madam Conway, who watched her with a vigilant eye, complained that she neglected little Maggie.

"And what if I do?" returned Hagar, somewhat bitterly. "Ain't there a vast difference between the two? S'pose Hester was your own flesh and blood, would you think I could do too much for the poor thing?" And she glanced [illegible] form, which lay upon her lap, gasping for breath, and presenting a striking contrast to the little Maggie, who, in her cradle, was crowing and laughing in childish glee, at the bright firelight which blazed upon the hearth.

Maggie was indeed a beautiful child. From her mother she had inherited the boon of perfect health and she [illegible] in spite of [illegible] and [illegible] fingers, which frequently [illegible] to her, when Hagar [illegible] she [illegible] notice her. The plaything of the whole house, she was greatly petted by the servants, who vied with each other in tracing points of resemblance between her and the Conways; while the grandmother prided herself particularly on the arched eyebrows, and finely cut upper lip, which, she said, were sure marks of high blood, and never found in the lower ranks! With a [illegible] on her face, lest Hester could listen to these remarks, and then, when sure that no one heard her, she would mutter, "Marks of blood! What nonsense! I'm almost glad I've solved the riddle, and know 'taint blood that makes the difference. Just tell the truth once, and she'd quickly change her mind. Hester's blue, pinched nose, which makes one think of [illegible], would be the very essence of aristocracy, while Maggie's lip would tell of the little Paddy blood there is running in her veins!"

And still, Madam Conway herself was not one-half so proud of the bright, playful Maggie, as was old Hagar, who, when they were alone, would hug her to her bosom, and gaze fondly on her fair, round face, and locks of silken hair so like those now resting in the grave. In the mean time Mrs. Miller, who, since her daughter's birth, had never left her room, was growing daily weaker, and when Maggie was nearly nine months old, she died, with the birdie one folded to her bosom, just as Hester Hamilton had held it, when, she, too, passed from earth.

"Double blessed," whispered old Hagar, who was present, and then when she remembered that to poor little Hester a mother's blessing would never be given, she felt that her load of guilt was greater than she could bear. "She will perhaps forgive me if I confess it to her over Miss Margaret's coffin," she thought; and once when they stood together by the sleeping dead, and Madam Conway, with Maggie in her arms, was bidding the child kiss the clay-cold lips of its mother, old Hagar attempted to tell her. "Could you bear Miss Margaret's death as well," she said, "if Maggie, instead of being bright and playful as she is, were weak and sick, like Hester?" and her eyes fastened themselves upon Madam Conway with an [illegible] intensity, which that lady could not fathom. "Say, would you bear it as well—could you love her as much—would you change with me, take Hester for your own, and give me little Maggie?" she persisted, and Madam Conway, surprised at her excited manner, which she attributed in a measure to envy, answered coldly: "Of course not. Still, if God had seen fit to give me a child like Hester, I should try to be reconciled, but I am thankful He has not thus dealt with me."

"Tis enough, I am satisfied," thought Hagar. "She would not thank me for telling her. The secret shall be kept;" and half exultingly she anticipated the pride she should feel in seeing her granddaughter grown up a lady and an heiress.

Anon, however, there came stealing over her a feeling of remorse, as she reflected that the child defrauded of its birthright would, if it lived, be compelled to serve in the capacity of a servant; and many a night, when all else was silent in the old stone house, she paced up and down the room, her long hair, now fast turning gray, falling over her shoulders and her large eyes dimmed with tears, as she thought what the future would bring to the infant she carried in her arms. But the evil she so much dreaded never came, for when the winter snows were again falling they made a little grave beneath the same pine tree where Hester Hamilton lay sleeping, and while they sadly dug that grave old Hagar sat with folded arms and tearless eyes, gazing fixedly upon the still, white face, and thin, blue lips, which would never again be distorted with pain. Her habit of talking to herself had returned, and as she sat there she would at intervals whisper "Poor little bane! I would willingly have cared for you all my life, but I am glad you are gone to Miss Margaret, who, it may be, will wonder what little, thin-faced angel is calling her mother! But somebody'll introduce you, somebody'll tell who you are, and when she knows how proud her mother is of Maggie she'll forgive old Hagar Warren!"

"Gone stark mad!" was the report carried by the servants to their mistress, who believed the story when Hagar [illegible] came to her with the request that Hester might be buried in some of Maggie's clothes.

Touched with pity by her worn, haggard face, Madam Conway answered: "Yes, take some of her commonest," and choosing the cambric one which Hester had worn on the morning when the exchange was made, Hagar dressed the body for the grave. When, at last, everything was ready and the tiny coffin stood upon the table, Madam Conway drew near and looked for a moment on the emaciated form which rested quietly from all its pain. Hovering at her side was Hagar, and feeling it her duty to say a word of comfort, the stately lady remarked that "'twas best the babe should die; that were it her grandchild, she would feel relieved, for, had it lived, it would undoubtedly have been physically and intellectually feeble."

"Thank you! I am considerably comforted," was the cool reply of Hagar, who felt how cruel were the words, and who for a moment was strongly tempted to claim the beautiful Maggie as her own, and give back to the cold, proud woman the senseless clay on which she looked so calmly.

But love for her grandchild conquered. There was nothing in the way of her advancement now, and when at the grave she knelt down to weep, as the bystanders thought, over her dead, she was breathing there a vow that never so long as she lived would the secret of Maggie's birth be given to the world, unless some circumstance then unforeseen should make it absolutely and unavoidably necessary. To see Maggie grow up into a beautiful, refined and cultivated woman was now the great object of Hagar's life; and fearing lest by some inadvertent word or action the secret should be disclosed, she wished to live by herself, where naught but the winds of heaven could listen to her incoherent whisperings, which made her fellow-servants accuse her of insanity.

(To be continued.)

Strong Back Saw Blade.

The layman watching a tiny back saw blade working its way through a tough piece of steel is filled with wonder, for it seems like putting a tiny boy to do the task of a giant. The latest idea is that of making a saw which has a soft, flexible back with hard tempered teeth. At a test of the [illegible] a total weight [illegible] breaking.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II.

April 11, 1915. David Anointed King. 1 Samuel 16:1-23. Print 16: 4-13.

Commentary. I. Samuel sent to Bethlehem (vs. 1-5). 1-3. While Samuel was mourning over Saul's rejection, the Lord told him not to grieve longer; but to take prepared oil and go to Bethlehem, for He had chosen a king from the family of Jesse. Samuel feared what Saul might do to him if he should anoint another to be king in his place. The Lord told him to arrange to offer a sacrifice there, and call Jesse to the sacrifice and He would show him what to do. Samuel was accustomed to hold religious meetings at various places. It was not necessary for him to reveal to Saul the fact that he was about to anoint one as king. 4. Came to Bethlehem—Bethlehem is about ten miles south of Ramah where Samuel lived. In making the journey he doubtless passed close to the site of Jerusalem. Elders of the town trembled—Samuel was a prophet and one of his duties was to rebuke sin, and the leaders in the city were afraid that some particular wrong had been committed, for which they were to be reproved. It has been suggested that they feared to receive Samuel, since by doing so they might incur Saul's displeasure. Comest thou peaceably — The people of Bethlehem desired to know whether Samuel's visit to the place meant anything ill to them. 5. I am come to sacrifice unto the Lord — Samuel had not only come peaceably, but he had also come to observe a religious rite. Sanctify yourselves—The people were to get ready for the sacrifice by washing their bodies and their clothes (Exod. 19. 10). Come with me to the sacrifice—The invitation to this religious service was general. He sanctified Jesse and his sons—Samuel gave special attention to the members of this family, that they might be ceremonially clean. It is probable that others were invited to the sacrifice, but only Jesse and his family were present at the feast which followed. Particulars regarding the sacrifice and the feast are wanting, since the anointing of David is the principal event.

II. The anointing of David (vs. 6-13). 6. When they were come—The sons of Jesse came into the presence of Samuel. It is quite possible that Samuel made known to Jesse that he was about to anoint one of his sons, but did not say for what purpose it was to be done. Said—To himself. The Lord's anointed is before him—Eliab by his height and his countenance seemed the natural counterpart of Saul, whose successor the prophet came to select; but the day was gone when kings were chosen because they were head and shoulders taller than the rest.—Stanley. 7. The Lord said—Samuel was in direct communication with Jehovah. Dr. Clarke thinks that his communion with God was as close and full as was that of Moses. Look not on his countenance, etc.—Samuel could see only the outside, but God was looking within, and would indicate to Samuel his choice. I have refused him—The Lord had seen all that Samuel saw and had passed Eliab by. The Lord looketh on the heart—God first gave the people a king of stately stature and majestic appearance, such as they would have chosen for themselves (ch. 10. 24); now He will choose "a man after His own heart" on the true ground of his inner moral worth.—Cam. Bib. It is a comforting thought to the true child of God that He looks on the heart and sees all that is there. The wicked may well tremble for the same reason.

8. Neither hath the Lord chosen this—These are the words of Samuel as Abinadab was brought before him. The Lord made it clear to Samuel that he was not the one whom He was to anoint. 9. Shammah—He is called Shimeah in 2 Sam. 13: 3, 10. Again, Jesse made seven of his sons to pass—"And Jesse made seven of his sons to pass."—R. V. The seven included the three who had already passed before Samuel. The Lord hath not chosen these—If Jesse had been told by Samuel that one of his sons was to be anointed, he might possibly have been tempted to doubt the word of the prophet, for the most likely of his sons, as he regarded them, had been rejected. 11. Are here all thy children—Samuel was convinced that not all of Jesse's sons were present, for he was to anoint one, and all those who had passed before him had been rejected. There remaineth yet the youngest. He was probably a youth of eighteen years. He keepeth the sheep—It was doubtless necessary for one to look after the sheep and as it seemed unlikely that this young and inexperienced lad would be chosen, he was left to act as shepherd. He was performing well his humble task when the call came that indicated the day to higher duties. We will not sit down—To eat the sacrificial feast. 12. He was ruddy—The language indicates that David had auburn hair and a fair complexion. In those lands, red or golden, hair and a fair skin were considered especially beautiful. Of a beautiful countenance—Rather, "beautiful as to the eyes." This indicates that his eyes were keen and penetrating, enlivened by the fires of genius, and beating with a generous warmth.—Whedon. Goodly to look to—Of an attractive appearance. This is he—The Lord was in charge of the entire affair and made his will definitely known to Samuel, item by item. 13. Samuel took the horn of oil—He had brought it with him, according to divine directions. Samuel had anointed Saul king and probably used the oil with which men were anointed for the priesthood. The oil used on such occasions was carefully prepared. In the midst of his brethren—It appears that the anointing took place in Jesse's house in the presence of the family. None of the members of the family knew the purpose of the anointing. They might have supposed that Samuel did it to set him apart to make him a student in his school of the prophets. It is probable that David himself did not understand the significance of the anointing, yet Josephus thinks that Samuel took David by himself and whispered to him the reason for it. The spirit of the Lord came upon David—A spirit of prudence to behave himself wisely upon all occasions, with a spirit of courage, so that he durst grapple with a lion and a bear; [illegible] the spirit of prophecy, in which he afterward very eminent. In short, a spirit fit for a prince.—Patrick. It is recorded of Saul that after his anointing, he would be changed into another man (ch. 10: 6), so David came to be more and more fully prepared to undertake the duties of king.

III. David called to Saul's court (vs. 14-23). David was soon to exchange his place as a shepherd boy for one in Saul's court. This came about through a particular train of providences. Because of Saul's wicked course the Spirit of God departed from him and an evil spirit, by God's permission or direction, took possession of him. He may have become mentally affected and the evil spirit came upon him at times to make him violent. His servants knew of the efficacy of music to quiet some who were thus affected, and they advised Saul to secure some one skilled in the use of the harp to play before him. One of the servants knew of David's skill and advised sending for him. David was thus introduced to Saul and pleased him well. He was successful in quieting the king when the evil spirit came upon him. David was in the royal court in a far different capacity from that in which he was to be there a few years later.

Questions.—Against what enemies of Israel did Saul fight successfully? What command did God give concerning the Amalekites? In what did Saul do wrong? How did Samuel feel about Saul's course? What command came to Samuel from the Lord? Describe the anointing of David. How did God judge men? How was David brought into contact with Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Divine Sovereignty.
I. Declared the vacancy of a throne.
II. Provided for a nation's uplift.

I. Declared the vacancy of a throne. The lesson before us introduces a new epoch in the development of God's purpose, showing how he determines his own methods for the accomplishment of his own ends. The changes which history records prove that the Ruler of the universe is never at fault. Saul had unfitted himself to carry out the divine plan, but God was not at the end of his resources. The son of Jesse could take the place of the son of Kish. The special faculty and power by which Saul had been prepared for his kingly work were withdrawn from him. He lost the special endowment of power which had enabled him to subdue his enemies and to order his kingdom. He was smarting under Samuel's words, writhing under the sentence of deposition. He was stirred to neutralize, if possible, the divine verdict. When Samuel charged him with his transgression, the whole impurity of his character came to view. His sin was followed by lamentable effects in his mental and moral nature, and doubtless also in his physical constitution. This affliction as a result mainly of his own misconduct, bore the character of a divine retribution, that he might know that it was an evil and bitter thing to depart from God and thus be constrained to turn to God for help. When Saul had proved himself unworthy to reign longer over Israel, a train of influences was put into operation to bring a more worthy man to the throne. Samuel was summoned to undertake a new commission and provide a new leader for God's chosen people.

II. Provided for a nation's uplift. Saul had been the nation's choice for [illegible] the people. David was God's provision for raising them to a high standard. God alone knew the spiritual work to be done in the coming king and he alone could see the latent qualities in David by which it could be performed. The historical narrative [illegible] where David's life became an instrument of service for God, when he was anointed by the aged Samuel, the last and greatest of the judges. The anointing of David was not only the designation of a successor to Saul, it was also the crowning and perfecting of the [illegible] influences of Samuel on David's head and character. The seer prophet had conferred many benefits on his nation, but none could compare in importance with his eager care for its youth. Although by Samuel's act the youthful David was now anointed, he was yet to be trained to become a king. This God effected by methods of his own. Saul knew nothing of the anointing of David. Samuel took no steps to dethrone Saul or to alienate the people from him. The kingdom was undisturbed though a new king was anointed. Jesse did not know the great man he had among his sons. To Samuel was given the blessed work of discovering men. From whatever side we view the life of David it is remarkable. After the interview with Samuel, David resumed his former position and avocation, but with new thoughts, new hopes, new prayers, and with an exalted mind and increased piety. David's early employment had a direct and divine bearing upon his later life. As a shepherd the sense of responsibility to another was powerfully called into exercise. It was his part to give special attention to the weak, the helpless and the distressed of his flock. Self-sacrifice for others was the ruling principle of the shepherd and later of the King. Great warrior though he was, the spirit most congenial to David was that of peaceful development and progress. To [illegible] of Israel he felt that he had stood in the same relation as he had occupied to his father's sheep, and to [illegible] stood to his father. David had the [illegible] without which the outward anointing was an unmeaning form. It seemed to be God's purpose in sending David to Saul as his musician to afford the king a last and best means of grace. The temporary calm which the soft tones of David's harp imparted to the stormy soul of Saul was but a superficial emotion which did not lead to repentance. T. R. A.

◆

Flat Buttons.

Use only flat-back buttons on garments that are to be laundered. They stay on best and they do not wear the cloth when ironed. They are less apt to be pulled off in the wringer. Buttons that sew through are not as easily broken. Nor do they [illegible] as large a button hole. Buttons with metal shanks are apt to rust and ruin the garment.

Sew buttons on with double thread and run the thread through the [illegible] as many times as it will go. Place a pin under the button before beginning to sew. When [illegible] the button are filled remove the pin and wind some thread around the threads between the button and the cloth. Put the thread four inches from [illegible] and tie several times.

Wax a double thread and it will pass through the holes in the button much easier.

◆

The shoe dealer has to advertise if he would leave any footprints in the sands of time.

Nelson Morris, of the famous family of packers, never wears a hat.

CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

HAS INSTALLED

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Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity of Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fact all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Works which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it out of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in shape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK
Telescope Office Walkerton

MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton to call and inspect the new and fashionable Spring Millinery creations now on display.

Mrs. Porteous
Next Door to Hehn's Bakery

Read This!

Give the Boy or Girl a Chance of a few Months at

The Walkerton Business College
IT IS THE BEST. NONE BETTER.

ARE YOU determined to make a success in life? If so don't fail to take advantage of the Low Rates for the next
30 DAYS — 30 DAYS — 30 DAYS — 30 DAYS
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Learn while you earn. Prepare yourself for future opportunities, which are sure to come after the Great War by taking up our Home Course for those who are unable to attend Day School; BY MAIL. Circulars Free.
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P.J.MOLONEY PHONE 173 Principal

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EDITORIAL

BY-LAW NO.

A By-law to raise the sum of $3500 by the issue of Debentures of the Town of Walkerton to pay the Town's share of the construction of an addition to the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town.

WHEREAS by an order of the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce dated the 11th day of December, A. D., 1911, it was ordered and declared that the Yonge Street Bridge over the Saugeen River in said Town of Walkerton was a County bridge to be maintained and kept in repair by the Corporation of the County of Bruce, and by said order it was further ordered and declared that one half of the cost of the maintenance and repair of such bridge was to be paid by the Town of Walkerton to the County of Bruce.

AND WHEREAS the Corporation of the County of Bruce have constructed an addition to the said bridge at a cost of $7000 and have made a demand on the Town of Walkerton for the sum of $3500 being one half the cost of the construction of said bridge.

AND WHEREAS owing to the other requirements of said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915 and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $3500 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $280 85 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of twenty years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $3500 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857,317.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $10250.22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $24628.40 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.68, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrear.

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town, the said sum of $3500 for the purpose aforesaid and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $3500 in sums of not less than $100 each payable in the manner, for the amounts, and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2. The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the corporate seal thereof, which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the Tenth day of August, 1915, and shall be payable within twenty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said town of Walkerton.

3. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment of interest to be made on the Tenth day of August 1916) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4. That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the Tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of twenty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5. The first one of such debentures shall be made payable the Tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each Tenth day of August till all of said debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Interest	Principal	Total Ann Amt.
1916	$ 175 00	$ 105 85	$ 280 85
1917	169 71	111 14	280 85
1918	164 15	116 70	280 85
1919	158 32	122 53	280 85
1920	152 19	128 66	280 85
1921	145 76	135 09	280 85
1922	139 00	141 85	280 85
1923	131 91	148 94	280 85
1924	124 47	156 38	280 85
1925	116 65	164 20	280 85
1926	108 43	172 42	280 85
1927	99 81	181 04	280 85
1928	90 76	190 09	280 85
1929	81 26	199 59	280 85
1930	71 28	209 57	280 85
1931	60 80	220 05	280 85
1932	49 80	231 05	280 85
1933	38 25	242 60	280 85
1934	26 12	254 73	280 85
1935	13 38	267 52	280 90
		$3500 00	

6. During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates, the sum of $280.85 for the payment of the said debt of $3500 and the interest thereon.

7. This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A.D., 1915.

Clerk Mayor.

Notice.

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—Smith & Henderson's Block.
Centre Polling Subdivision—Town Hall.
West Polling Subdivision — John Schnitzler's house.
South Polling Subdivision — Joseph Yaeck's house,

and that the 15th day of April A.D. 1915, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March, A D. 1915.

Take Notice further that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk.

LAST WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature sat very late every night the last week. The hours of adjournment were as follows—Tuesday morning, 1 a m., Wednesday morning 3 20 a m, Thursday morning 5 20 a m, Friday morning 3 30 a m,

This is the longest stretch of late sessions which the Legislature has had for years.

What the Government Rejected

Besides voting down the Opposition proposals to close all drinking places during the war and then submit to a majority vote to the people the question of whether they will ever be reopened or not, the Government also rejected a number of amendments to their actual bill submitted by the Liberals on the third reading. These amendments were as follows:—

1 Close all bars and clubs at 7 o'clock in the evening during the war. (Shops already closed at 7 o'clock under the new Government bill.)

2 Close all bars and clubs at 8 o'clock in the evening.

3 Close all clubs and bars at 9 o'clock in the evening.

4 Close all bars and clubs at 10 o'clock in the evening.

5 Close all clubs, bars and shops on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

6 Add New Year's to the list of prohibited days.

7 Make local option county-wide

8 Substitute majority vote for three-fifths in local option contests.

9 Strike out clause making it necessary for municipalities in which a vote for license reduction has been defeated to wait three years before the submission of a similar vote again.

10 To add shops and clubs to the bars in the clause authorizing the board to prohibit the sale of liquor to any particular class of persons.

11 Giving the board power to appoint its own inspectors and officers instead of their being appointed by the Government as under the Government bill.

Changes in Liquor Act

On the suggestion of the Opposition the Government amended their Liquor Act so as to give up their control of the new central board in regard to the suspension or the cancellation of a license.

The Government also introduced a new clause giving the commission power to make any section of the Province, large or small, entirely dry.

Public Opinion

As far as can be gauged by resolutions and meetings in all parts of the Province, public opinion is still strongly against the Government on the new liquor legislation in the view that it is quite inadequate to meet the present emergency. The rapid development of prohibition sentiment in Great Britain has helped to increase this dissatisfaction.

MR. ROWELL ON BILINGUALISM AND THE OTTAWA SCHOOL BILL

One of the most masterly addresses of the session was that given by Mr. Rowell on the bilingual question It was so eminently fair and wise that it evoked applause not only from the Liberals, but also from Conservative members.

Mr. Rowell's main points were as follows,

1 In regard to the Ottawa bill, giving the Government power, if necessary, to appoint a commission to see that the Ottawa Separate Schools are kept open no matter how acute may be the difference between the opposing sides there.

Mr. Rowell said that although he himself did not believe this was the wisest way to deal with the difficult situation there, yet since the Government recognized that the responsibility was theirs and since the Government said a bill of this kind was necessary for them to carry out the law, he would not oppose the bill or throw any obstacle in the way of the government in their trying to deal with the situation.

Mr. Rowell affirmed his strong belief that laws as long as they were in force should be obeyed and said he did not sympathize with what appeared to be a growing tendency in some quarters in Great Britain, United States and Canada to repudiate the obligation of obeying the law. Those dissatisfied should try to have the laws changed by constitutional methods.

On the general bilingual question—

1 Every child in the province of Ontario must receive a thorough English education.

2 French Canadians themselves are anxious for this.

3 The Government is responsible for seeing that every child does receive a thorough English education.

4 But, according to the Minister of Education himself, about 75 per cent of the English-French schools are without properly qualified teachers. The schools want them but they are not available and it is the Government's responsibility that these schools are not supplied with teachers. In this point lies chief difficulty in the whole situation.

HIS HEALTH IN A TERRIBLE STATE

"Fruit-a-tives" Healed His Kidneys and Cured Him

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., AUG. 26th. 1913.
"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. My Kidneys were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. I felt the need of some good remedy, and having seen "Fruit-a-tives" advertised, I decided to try them. Their effect, I found more than satisfactory.

Their action was mild and the result all that could be expected.

My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes, and I regained my old-time vitality. Today, I am enjoying the best health I have ever had".

B. A. KELLY

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world. It acts on the bowels and skin as well as on the kidneys, and thereby soothes and cures any Kidney soreness.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

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Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
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Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
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London Advertiser	3.90

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. L. DS Dentist Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colbourne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 8 a m 2 to 6 p m.

W. A. HALL, B A, M D, CM, Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

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In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $12 to $20 per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

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H. G. Hunter, - Town Agent.
N. Hirner, - Station Agent.

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King Hats are flexible and sel.-conforming, just where the hat touches he head.

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE
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T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

BY-LAW NO.

A by-law to raise the sum of $5000 by the issue of debentures of the town of Walkerton to improve and extend the water works system in said town.

WHEREAS the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Walkerton deem it advisable to provide an increased supply of water for the waterworks system of said Town and to secure additional fire protection by drilling a deep well at or near its pumping station and extending the water main from its present terminus at Elgin Street to connect with the main at Durham Street in said town and from the branch at Ridout Street to connect with the main crossing Ridout Street.

AND WHEREAS the cost of such drilling and extension will amount to the sum of $5000 and owing to the other requirements of the said Municipality it is not possible to provide for the said moneys in the annual levy for the year 1915, and it is therefore necessary that the said sum should be raised upon the credit of the Debentures of the said Municipality.

AND WHEREAS the said Council are of the opinion that the said question should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the said Town of Walkerton entitled to vote on By-laws for the creation of debts.

AND WHEREAS the said sum of $5000 is the amount of the debt which this By-law is intended to create.

AND WHEREAS it will require the sum of $325.26 to be raised annually by special rate for a period of thirty years, the currency of the Debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this By-law for paying the said sum of $5000 and interest thereon.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Municipality according to the last revised assessment roll thereof is the sum of $857.317.00.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the existing general debenture debt of the said Town of Walkerton is the sum of $46250 22 and the amount of the Local Improvement Debt thereof is the sum of $24628.46 making a total existing debenture debt of the said Municipality of $70878.68, of which no part of the principal or interest is in arrears.

Therefore The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton Enacts as Follows

1 It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Town of Walkerton, and he is hereby instructed to borrow for the purpose aforesaid from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate willing to advance the same upon the credit of the said Town the said sum of $5000 for the purpose aforesaid, and to issue debentures of the said Municipality to the said amount of $5000 in sums of not less than $100 each, payable in the manner, for the amounts and at the times hereinafter more particularly mentioned.

2 The said debentures shall each be signed by the Mayor and Treasurer of the said Town and sealed with the Corporate seal thereof which the Clerk of said Municipality is hereby instructed to affix thereto, and such debentures shall be dated on the tenth day of August 1915, and shall be payable within thirty years from the said time of their issue at the Branch or Agency of the Merchants Bank of Canada at said Town of Walkerton.

3 The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum payable yearly at the said Branch or Agency of the said Bank on the tenth day of August in each and every year during the currency thereof (the first payment of interest to be made on the tenth day of August 1916) and shall have attached thereto coupons for payment of the said interest which coupons shall be signed by the said Mayor and Treasurer.

4 That one of said debentures to be issued under this By-law shall be payable on the tenth day of August in each and every year during said period of thirty years, so that the sum to be raised for principal and interest shall be as nearly as possible equal in each year.

5 The first one of such Debenture shall be made payable on the tenth day of August 1916, and one debenture shall be made payable in each successive year thereafter on each tenth day of August, till all of said Debentures and the interest thereon are paid as follows, that is to say:—

Year	Int	Principal	Total Annual Amt
1916	250 00	75 26	325 26
1917	246 24	79 02	325 26
1918	242 29	82 97	325 26
1919	238 14	87 12	325 26
1920	233 78	91 48	325 26
1921	229 21	96 05	325 26
1922	224 41	100 85	325 26
1923	219 36	105 90	325 26
1924	214 07	111 19	325 26
1925	208 51	116 75	325 26
1926	202 67	122 59	325 26
1927	196 54	128 72	325 26
1928	190 11	135 15	325 26
1929	183 35	141 91	325 26
1930	176 26	149 00	325 26
1931	168 80	156 46	325 26
1932	160 98	164 28	325 26
1933	152 77	172 49	325 26
1934	144 14	181 12	325 26
1935	135 08	190 17	325 26
1936	125 58	199 68	325 26
1937	115 60	209 66	325 26
1938	105 11	220 15	325 26
1939	94 10	231 16	325 26
1940	82 55	242 71	325 26
1941	70 41	254 85	325 26
1942	57 67	267 59	325 26
1943	44 29	280 97	325 26
1944	30 24	295 02	325 26
1945	15 49	309 74	325 26
		$5000 00	

6 During the currency of the said Debentures there shall be raised and levied in each year by a special rate sufficient therefor on all rateable property in the Municipality of the said Town of Walkerton over and above all other rates the sum of $325.26 for the payment of the said debt of $5000 and the interest thereon.

7 This By-law shall come into force and take effect on and from the final passing thereof.

Dated and passed this day of A. D. 1915.

Clerk Mayor

NOTICE

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Town of Walkerton to be submitted to the votes of the electors on the 10th day of April A. D. 1915, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the following places:—

East Polling Subdivision—At Smith & Henderson's Block,
Centre Polling Subdivision—At the Town Hall,
West Polling Subdivision—At John Schnitzler's House
South Polling Subdivision — At Joseph Yaeck's House.

And that the 15th day of April A. D. 1915, at twelve o'clock noon at the Town Hall, in the said Municipality has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the Polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

And that if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice and that such first publication was made on the 25th day of March A. D. 1915.

Take notice futher that a tenant who desires to vote upon said proposed By-law must deliver to the Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act that he is a tenant whose lease extends for the time for which the debt or liability is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed By-law is payable or for at least twenty-one years, and that he has by the lease covenanted to pay all Municipal taxes in respect of the property of which he is tenant other than local improvement rates.

A. COLLINS Clerk.

Richards QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

School Reports.

S. S. No. 7, BRANT.

Sr IV.—S Scott, F Young, G Kerry, H Reed, W Brown, M Fordyce, O Sieler

Jr. IV.—G Scott, D McKeeman, T Desmond, G Kerry.

Sr. III. — G Gregg, L Scott, W O'Reilly, D Desmond E Acton.

Jr. III.—J McKeeman, K Kauffman.

Sr. II.—V Blue, M Young, T Young, A Young, F Smith, M Brown, A Hoffarth.

Jr. II. —L Kerry, L Gregg, H Scott, E Blue, M Young, N Kerry, F Desmond, M Kauffman, T Desmond, J O'Reilly, S Kauffman.

Sr. I.—P Gregg, C Hoffarth, M Pearson.

Sr. Pr.—B Edmunds, M Napper, J Alexander, W Zettler, A Kauffman, J Kupperschmidt.

Jr. Pr.—G Kerry, L Zettler.

No. enrolled 37, average attendance 22.

E. S. LOVELL,
teacher.

S. S. No. 2, CARRICK.

Sr. IV.—Harry Krueger, Edward South.

Jr. IV.—Jennie Jasper, Stanley Wilton, Eleanor Hossfeld.

Jr. III. - Albert Polfus, Bertha Polfus, Otilda Polfus, Zenolea Miller, Elsie Jasper, Martha Voigt, Evelyn Hossfeld.

Sr. II.—Lizzie Polfus, Louisa Hossfeld, Olivia Schmidt, Wilma Koenig, Edward Vogt.

Jr —Arthur Hossfeld, Rose Freiburger, Lorena Voigt, Nellie Jasper, Wallace Wilton, Arthur Procknow.

First Book— Alma Krueger, Evelyn Weber Martin Polfus, Katie Hossfeld, Alice Sotten.

Primer — Freddie Polfus, Willie Hossfeld, Orlando Smith, Annie Hossfeld.

Average attendance 20.

M. B. Hogg,
teacher.

S. S. No. 5 GREENOCK

Class A.—40% on each subject, 75 on total.

Class B—40 on each subject, 60 per cent on total

Class C—Failure in a subject or in total.

Sr IV.—A—F Donnelly 87, N Murray 80. B—G Lambertus 73, M Knox 70, M Pinkerton 67.

C—R Garland 60, R Clark

Jr IV.—A—C Donnelly 79, C Campbell 79. B—N Alexander 72, T Garland 60, E Alexander 65.

C—J Gregg 61, E Donnelly 53, E Desmond 45, E Taylor 42.

Jr III.—A—G Gale 76, N Clark 76. B—A Pinkerton 72, A Donnelly 70, C Kenny 68, J Elphick 60, V Lambertus 62. C—W Campbell 51, H Kenny 56.

Sr II.—A—C Baxter 79. B—S Clark 69, H Desmond 61. C—G Knox 50, L Chick 55.

Sr I.—Names in order of merit. A Lambertus, E Campbell, E Chick, J Kenny, E Pinkerton, D Donnelly, A Elphick.

Jr I.—M Taylor, R Clark, F Richardson, J Kraemer, E Taylor, G McKee.

Sr Pr — R Taylor, C Andrews, R Campbell, P Desmond, J Thompson.

Jr Pr—C Elphick, L Taylor.

A. E. REID,
teacher.

Rhyme for the Season.

Now let us give the war a rest, the rout, the siege, the sally, and gaily shed our coat and vest, and go and clean the alley! Let's gather up the dogs and cats which this life departed, and let the cats and bricks and hats off to the dump be carted. In winter you may voice your views which you believe important, and base long sermons on the news, but in the spring you orten't. Then every able-bodied man should whoop the "Clean Up" slogan, and chase the old tomato can, the cast-off hat and brogan. So let us clear our bulging brows of trifling thoughts and narrow, and gather up the old dead cows and work the rake and harrow. The rubbish left by careless men and lazy human cheeses will bring a host of germs again, and they'll bring punk diseases. And forty million flies will come as many microbes bearing and round our weary heads they'll hum and keep us busy swearing. Clean up! Clean up! On every block let all the workers rally. No man should stand around and talk until he's cleaned his alley.—Exchange.

Bruce doing it's Share.

Some days ago there appeared an effusion from the pen of A. E. Belcher, of Toronto, urging the young men of Bruce to enlist. Apparently the writer, who at one time was a resident of Southampton, but of late years has been a resident of Toronto, and while in touch with Toronto conditions, is sadly out of touch with conditions in Bruce. The young men of Bruce are doing their share in the defence of the empire. The fact is the west has many of our sons, and from all the western provinces scores of Bruce young men may be found in the first and second contingents. We fancy Mr. Belcher decided to get his name into print, and simply pitched into Bruce County, knowing that anything is received kindly up here. However, Mr. R. Stewart Muir, a former Bruce man takes exception to the insinuation and sets forth in cold figures the facts that Bruce young men are living up to the best traditions of the men of the country. The only discouraging feature of Mr. Muir's reply is that it offers another opportunity for a column or two reply. In The Globe on March 10th Mr. Muir makes this reply:—

To the Editor of The Globe: In a recent issue appeared a complaint regarding "Recruiting in Bruce." The writer has obtained the following figures, which so constitute a complete reply to such complaint or criticism: In the first contingent were 86 men, 2 lieutenants and 3 Captains. Bruce County sent to the second contingent 50 men (full quota) 1 Sergent, 2 Lieutenants and 2 Captains. For the third contingent there are 75 men, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Major and 1 Lieutenant Colonel. In addition, there is a company of 38 men and a captain on guard duty at the wireless station at Tobermory." Of this record Bruce may well be proud, but when it is known that sons of Bruce both in eastern and western Canada, have equally shown devotion to the Empire, there is greater reason to rejoice that our home country is no lag in practical patriotism Devotion to duty did not die with the heroes of 1866.—Port Elgin Times.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The 34th Annual Presentation of medals and prizes took place at the Nothern Business College, Owen Sound on Wednesday afternoon. The College has had its usual good attendance and the contests were very keen. The judging was done by Town Treasurer A. F. Armstrong and Mr. W. P. Telford, Manager of the Grey and Bruce Loan Co. In many instances they had considerable difficulty in reaching a decision and the work was a credit to the students and to their instructors. The presentations made by the Principal C. A. Fleming, F. C. A., and members of the Staff were as follows:—

Best Specimen of Writing: — 1st, Miss Olive Corry; 2nd, Miss Elsie Stephen; 3rd, Miss Lillian Perkins; 4th Mr. J C Knowles.

Rapid Business Writing:—1st, Miss Rhoda Rose; 2nd, Mr. Bruce Smith; 3rd Miss Lillian Perkins; Mr. J C Knowles.

Greatest Improvement in Writing:—1st, Mr. W J Morgan; 2nd, Mr Roy Benedict; 3rd, Mr. George Ledingham; 4th, Miss Janetta H Sinclair.

Final Test in Spelling:—1st, David Dusie; 2nd, Miss Annie Stark; 3rd, Miss Lillian Perkins; 4th, Miss Jean Armstrong.

Weekly Record in Spelling:—1st, Miss Annie Stark; 2nd, Miss Jennie Maynard; 3rd, Mr David Dusie; 4th, Miss C[illegible].

Rapid Calculations:—1st, Miss Lillian Perkins; 2nd, Mr J Munro, Mr G Ledingham; 3rd, Miss Rhoda Rose, Mr J C Knowless; 4th, Mr George White, Mr S J McDougall.

Best Kept Set of Business Books:—1st, Miss Lillian Perkins; 2nd, Miss Olive Corry; 3rd, Miss Jean Armstrong; 4th, Mr J C Knowles.

Letter Copying:—1st, Miss Jennie Maynard; 2nd, Miss Ida Dunn; 3rd, Mr Clarence McGire; 4th, Miss May Minor.

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By careful planning and systematic application, you can so keep in touch with distant customers, wholesalers, manufacturers, that all the advantages of personal intercourse are secured through the telephone.

Why not make a study of long distance telephone service as related to the special needs of your business. It will pay you, and we will gladly give you any information in our power.

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For Spring, in black, brown and grey shades
Regular $15 and $18 values
Clearing at $5.00

Curtains Clearing at Half-Price
Fine Swiss Nett and Nottingham Lace.
Reg. $4.00 and $5.00 pair for $2.49 pair
Reg. 75c. pr. for 48c pr

6 Boxes
Eddy,s Silent Matches for 25c.
5 Gallons
best American water-white oil for 75c.

50 Bags Potatoes
90 lbs. to bag
Only 40c. bag

Black, Green or Mixed Tea
Regular 35c. a lb. for Saturday only
25 cents a lb.
Quality guaranteed.

Window Shades
All widths in White, Cream and Green
Some pure linen.
Regular 65c for 35c.
75c to $1 25 " 50c.

Axminster and Tapestry
Carpet Ends
1 yard and 1 yard and a quarter lengths.
Regular 85 cents each
Clearing at 65c.

Orders promptly delivered
Mrs. C. Reaney PHONE 8 J. Pleskey
We pay the highest prices for produce.

Old Country News

MORE VICTORIA CROSSES.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the under-mentioned officers and men for their conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty while serving with the Expeditionary Force:

Lieut. Arthur Martin Leake, Royal Army Medical Corps, who was awarded the Victoria Cross on May 13, 1902, is granted a clasp for conspicuous bravery in the present campaign.

Lieut.-Col. Ernest Wright Alexander, 119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, for conspicuous bravery on Oct. 24, 1914, when the flank guard was attacked by a German corps, in handling his battery against overwhelming odds with such conspicuous success that all his guns were saved, notwithstanding that they had to be withdrawn by hand by himself and three other men. This enabled the retirement of the 5th Division to be carried out without serious loss.

1535, Drummer William Kenny, 2nd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, for conspicuous bravery on Oct. 23 near Ypres, in rescuing wounded men on five occasions under very heavy fire in the most fearless manner, and by twice previously saving machine guns by carrying them out of action.

Lieut. James Anson Otho Brooke, 2nd Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, for conspicuous bravery and great ability near Gheluvelt on Oct. 29 in leading two attacks on the German trenches under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, regaining a lost trench at a very critical moment. He was killed on that day.

Capt. John Franks Vallentin, 1st Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment, for conspicuous bravery on Nov. 7 at Zillebeke. When leading the attack against the Germans under a very heavy fire he was struck down, and on rising to continue the attack was immediately killed.

Lieut. Frank Alexander de Pass, late 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse, for conspicuous bravery near Festubert on Nov. 24 in entering a German sap and destroying a traverse in the face of the enemy's bombs, and for summarily rescuing, under heavy fire, a wounded man, who was lying exposed in the open. Lieut. de Pass lost his life on this day in a second attempt to capture the aforementioned sap, which had been reoccupied by the enemy.

11,340, Pte. Henry Howey Robson, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), for most conspicuous bravery near Kemmel on Dec. 14, 1914, during an attack on the German position, when he left his trench under a very heavy fire and rescued a wounded non-commissioned officer, and subsequently for making an attempt to bring another wounded man into cover, whilst exposed to a severe fire.

8185, Pte. James Mackenzie, late 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, for conspicuous bravery at Rouges Bancs on Dec. 19, in rescuing a severely wounded man from in front of the German trenches under a very heavy fire and after a stretcher-bearer party had been compelled to abandon the attempt. Pte. Mackenzie was subsequently killed on that day while in the performance of a similar act of gallant conduct.

Lieut. Philip Neame, Royal Engineers, for conspicuous bravery on Dec. 19 near Neuve Chapelle, when, notwithstanding the very heavy rifle fire and bomb-throwing of the enemy, he succeeded in holding them back and rescuing all the wounded men whom it was impossible to move.

10,694, Pte. Abraham Acton, 2nd Battalion, the Border Regiment; 6423, Pte. James Smith, 3rd Battalion, the Border Regiment (attached 2nd Battalion), for conspicuous bravery on Dec. 21 at Rouges Bancs, in voluntarily going from their trench and rescuing a wounded man, who had been lying exposed against the enemy's trenches for 75 hours, and on the same day again leaving their trench voluntarily, under heavy fire, to bring into cover another wounded man.

RUSSIAN V. C. FOR A BRITON

The St. George's Cross for Valor, the Russian equivalent of our British Victoria Cross, we are informed by his father, has been awarded by the Czar to Mr. George Schack-Sommer, a Londoner, and an old Etonian, aged 21, who is serving with the 12th Akhtyrky Hussars, with which regiment he went through the Dukal Pass of the Carpathians into Hungary. There he performed the deed which won for him the cross, Russia's greatest recognition of valor.

In a letter to his sister he says: "We were storming the Austrian lines all day. After 4 o'clock they did not reply. It was decided to send scouts to find out if they were bluffing. I volunteered to go, and eight others made up the party. We all got down to a stream, and from there another chap and I crept forward, trying to look like tree-stumps. There was no moon and it was snowing, but the snow on the ground made it light enough to see and be seen. When about twenty yards from the lines I heard voices and waited some twenty minutes and ascertained that several men were there. Then I saw two men and they spotted me, so I beat a hasty retreat. They fired twice, but either very wide or low, as I did not hear the bullets."

This is believed to be the only occasion on which the Russian "V. C." has been given to an Englishman serving as an officer in the Russian army.

MAN'S 16FT BEARD

Mr. Richard Latter, who has died at the age of 84, at Tunbridge Wells, claimed to have grown a longer beard than any other man in Europe. His beard was 16 feet in length and he frequently exhibited it with great pride to his friends. Mr. Latter found his beard, which was made into a plait, an excellent as well as unique "chest protector."

NOTES

Eleven lives were lost in a fire in the Newhorn Heath Colliery, Chesterton, North Staffordshire.

Falling through the ropes of the ring on the floor during the second round of a regimental contest at Aldershot, Trooper John [illegible] [illegible] after complaining of feeling "groggy." He died in the Cambridge Hospital from a fractured skull.

The Belfast Corporation has decided [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] running [illegible] recruiting [illegible]. The car is illuminated at night and arrests the attention of all passers-by.

The death of W. P. Manners, managing director of Messrs. Worthington, brewers, Burton-on-Trent, recalls the fact that he entered the firm's employ as office boy, but displayed such energy and ability that at the age of 23 [illegible].

The single plank on which Joseph Buick and Edward Smith, painters, were standing while working in St. Mary's Church, Drogheda, snapped and both men fell from the scaffolding. The distance to the ground was about 25 feet, and both men were killed.

The Leeds Education Committee has approved by a large majority of a scheme for the rifle practice for scholars attending the elementary schools in the city.

The death took place at Wimbledon of Mr. George Augustus Richardson, who during the last thirty-eight years acted as secretary to Mr. D'Oyly Carte, and later to Mrs. D'Oyly Carte.

The King has appointed Mr. Francis Edward Stoner to be Page of Honor to His Majesty, vice Mr. [illegible] Penn Curzon Howe, resigned.

Major-General Viscount Falmouth has been appointed Colonel of the Coldstream Guards in succession to the late General Lord W. F. E. Seymour.

As the result of a pontoon disaster near Gainsbro', seven members of the 4th K.O.Y.L.I. were drowned.

With one exception all the shipyards of note on the upper reaches of the Clyde are affected by the engineers' strike.

The decreased competition of motor omnibuses is benefiting the London County Council tramways, which now have an increased revenue of £5,000 weekly as compared with last year.

The body of a private in a South Wales battalion was found on the road near Rhyl, his regiment's headquarters, and it is thought he lost his way at night and died of exposure.

The London County Council has arranged to wait until peace is declared before deciding its policy with regard to women doctors and marriage, but meanwhile these doctors must resign if they marry.

Corporal Knowles, of the South Lancashire Regiment, has been promoted on the battlefield, mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for exceptional gallantry in obtaining water for wounded comrades under terrific shell fire.

The death is announced of the Rev. Neil MacLachlan, B. D., of Dalkeith, who was a prominent figure in the United Free Church Assembly.

The death has taken place at Leeds, in his 87th year, of the Rev. Charles Henry Middleton Wake, F. L. S., who is known as an authority on Rembrandt.

Mr. George Lister, ex-Chief Constable of Doncaster, a widely known and popular police official, has died at the age of 78. He had seen 51 St. Legers.

The Hon. John Edward Gordon, a Unionist member for Brighton from 1911 to 1914, died, aged 65. He was the eldest son of Lord Gordon of Drumearn, a life peer who was twice Lord Advocate for Scotland.

A blackbird's nest containing five fully grown young birds has been found in a box underneath a spring cart belonging to Mr. John Eccles, a well-known Sheffield tradesman.

Dr. Du Pre, assistant to Dr. Parke, of Tideswell, has just been appointed Assistant Medical Inspector of Schools for the County of Derby.

The death has taken place somewhat suddenly of Mrs. Piper, of Arboretum street, Derby, wife of Mr. W. J. Piper, J. P., editor of the "Derby Daily Telegraph."

Mr. Kenneth William Doughty, of the Accountant's Department of the Midland Railway, Derby, has been appointed accountant of the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies' Severn and Wye Joint Railway, in succession to Mr. T. A. H. Smith.

Rev. A. B. Browne, for 27 years rector of Bradfield, was instituted and inducted to the benefice of [illegible]-cum-Grafton, in the diocese of Ripon, on the presentation of the Council of St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. Claud William Janvrin, M. A., senior curate of [illegible], has been appointed vicar of Woodhouse, in succession to the Rev. George [illegible] Rankine, recently appointed vicar of Fernhurst, in the diocese of Chichester.

The Rev. W. Blackshaw has accepted the pastorate of Highgate Congregational Church in succession to the Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, says the "British Weekly." Mr. Blackshaw hopes to begin his ministry on 6th of June.

It is understood that the Government have taken Byrkley Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, as a convalescent home for wounded Belgian soldiers. The mansion is the property of Sir William Bass and has been in the market for a considerable time. It stands in a park which forms part of the original Royal Forest of Needwood.

At Slough Mrs. John Sutton, of Lewins Farm, Chippenham, Slough, was buried in the same grave as her husband. She died the day following the funeral of Mr. Sutton, after she had watched from her bed of illness the cortege leave the house.

Miss Montgomery Buckle has been appointed "postmaster" in the place of her father, Captain Montgomery Buckle, who is on active service, and has charge of sixty Boy Scouts on duty at Porthcothan, Cornwall, assisting the special coast watchers.

An extra lifeboat named the [illegible] Porter-Barton has been placed at [illegible] by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

There has been a coal famine at Hartlepool [illegible]. Nothing approaching a normal supply of coal has yet been reached.

Evidence at Galway at the inquest on John Kelly, who was found dead, was given to the effect that the man, who was over eighty years old, had been [illegible].

[illegible] his colleagues at the [illegible] when he suddenly fell back in his chair and died. Mr. Moore was [illegible]enty-eight years of age, and a leading local Liberal.

UP-TO-DATE LITTLE MISS DRESSES JUST LIKE HER GROWN-UP SISTER

Little Miss Up-to-Date has caught right up to Big Sister in the spring fashion parade, and for the remainder of this season at least the littlest girl in the family will be as smartly dressed as any young lady of fashion.

But even if little girls do dress like big girls, the little ones are just as sweet and cute as when they wore French dresses and Kate Greenaways, because straight-lined coats and "tippie" skirts, and even the military collars are so easily modified to suit juvenile figures.

Suggested arterial roads in greater London were discussed at the meeting of the Middlesex County Council upon a motion of the Highways Committee viewing with favor the [illegible] of two arterial roads, one from Denham, Bucks, through Middlesex to the Colchester road, the other from Chertsey, Surrey, joining the [illegible] arterial road at Redhill, Edgware road and continuing thence to join the St. Albans road and the Great North road at Hadley High Stone.

A fire broke out at the parish church of [illegible], Warwickshire, owing to a [illegible] and the fire was subdued before very serious damage was done to the building beyond the burning of a large hole in the roof.

Saturday was "Threepenny Day" at Eton College, a custom ranking in age with "[illegible]" and "Montem," though it has survived the latter. Seventy new threepenny pieces were distributed by the Provost [illegible] to the collegers in hall after luncheon. The custom was originated by Roger Lupton, who was provost from 1503 to 1535.

The outer wall of [illegible], a house just below Windsor Bridge, Windsor, collapsed and fell into the river. The whole side of the house was carried away and articles of furniture fell into the river and were washed away. No one was injured.

William Martin Tasker, fruit grower, Berkeley Lodge, Worthing, aged 73, had only just entered a church on Saturday evening when he staggered and fell. On being carried into one of the vestries he was found to have died.

Wath Council sealed an agreement for the purchase of land at £2,000 for the purpose of a [illegible] school.

Private C. Ward, a Leeds man, who gained a V. C. in the South African War whilst serving with the 2nd K. O. Y. L. I., has been gazetted Lieutenant with the [illegible] K. O. Y. L. I.

Dr. William Angus, formerly [illegible] Hereford, has been appointed acting Medical Health Officer for Leeds at a salary of £900 [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Cameron, resigned.

Joseph [illegible] was [illegible] and fatally injured [illegible] Malton, as a result of [illegible] of a steam wagon.

The funeral took place at Liverpool of Mr. W. Carter, who for many years was headmaster of [illegible] School, Wirksworth.

The Rev. W. H. Pollard [illegible] of St. George's Church, [illegible], has been appointed curate of St. James', Stainland, near Halifax, in succession to the Rev. H. D. Irvine.

A son of Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, of Westminster Chapel, the Rev. Percival Morgan has accepted the pastorate of the Tatnall Square Presbyterian Church, Macon, Georgia.

The Rev. J. P. Morson, the Primitive Methodist minister at Alfreton, recently notified his proposed removal in 1916, and at the quarterly meeting of the circuit it was reported that the Rev. J. H. Thornley, of Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, had accepted the appointment as his successor.

Charged with bigamy at Hull, a soldier pleaded that his first marriage was not proper, as he did not give the girl a ring.

Two brothers, Owen and Edward Fitzsimmons, were sentenced to death at Durham Assizes for the murder of [illegible] at Sunderland. The jury had recommended the men to mercy.

It is officially announced that the King has appointed Mr. Edward Graham Wood of Southport to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the current year.

Mrs. Ibrahim, wife of Captain W. N. Ibrahim, Army Veterinary Corps, of [illegible] Cottage, Dorchester, has given birth to triplets (girls). Captain Ibrahim is with the Expeditionary Force.

Newcastle Council has adopted a scheme of quayside extension and improvement which is to cost £250,000.

By seven votes to six the Mold Urban Council declined to allow religious cinema pictures at the Old Town Hall on Good Friday.

It is estimated that 40,000 men have joined the army from Tyneside, which has in addition contributed 3,000 to the naval brigade.

A benzine tank exploded at Cardiff while being removed from Trinity House in a steam yacht, and six men were seriously injured.

The death is announced at Dalkeith of Miss [illegible] Stewart Kilgour, who was within a few days of attaining her 102nd birthday, having been born on March 7, 1813.

[illegible] battalions raised by the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce [illegible] from which the men's dependants are [illegible] has reached £27,000.

The Admiralty offers substantial money rewards to civilians on the [illegible] coast for information leading to the capture or destruction of enemy war vessels, including submarines, mine-layers, and also for reports of mines [illegible].

[illegible] municipal employees, skilled and unskilled, have sent in a demand for a [illegible] advance in wages.

At a meeting of the shipyard workers [illegible] have decided to [illegible] the engineering portions [illegible].

QUITE DEMURE.

[illegible] in this beautifully [illegible] frock of pink chiffon [illegible] white tulle give the very [illegible] flare, which would otherwise hang limp, the [illegible] and flare which is so much admired and [illegible]. Over the shoulders are [illegible] shoulder fastened to the [illegible] of chiffon.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a detailed recital of symptoms as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The trouble is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

will cure the cough or cold and prevent any serious trouble, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, or consumption.

Mrs. R. E. Dunn, Hastings, Ont., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to [illegible] Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my [illegible]. The doctor had given her up [illegible] as we thought, gone [illegible] with the cough she had. I was told by a friend to try "Dr. Wood's" and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the remedy for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A war bonus is now being paid by the Metropolitan Railway to their employes. An addition of 3s. per week has been made to the current pay to servants over 18 years of age in receipt of less than £150 per annum, and 2s. per week to all whose standard earnings are over that amount.

The marriage of the Bishop of Gibraltar with Miss M. B. Swete, niece of the Rev. Dr. Swete, Regius Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, will take place immediately after Easter.

The death has occurred at Mytholmroyd of Mr. Clarence William Greenwood, aged 63, for 22 years a member of the District Council.

Old cricketers will learn with regret of the death of the Rev. C. D. Marsham, in his day the best amateur bowler in England. Born on Jan. 30, 1835, Mr. Marsham had completed his 80th year.

The Hull City Council has lost one of its senior members, Alderman William G. Wharram, who has died at the age of 84. The deceased gentleman entered the Corporation in 1881. He was also a guardian for 40 years.

Mr. Francis Coates, a noted Yorkshire agriculturist, and for 51 years a member of the Malton Board of Guardians, has died at his home at Little Habton. Noted as a breeder of shorthorns. Mr. Coates was in his 80th year.

The death is announced of Colonel R. E. Boothby. He joined the Royal Artillery in 1875, and retired at Leeds in 1905, when holding the command of the 2nd Brigade R. F. A., which he also commanded at Bradford for a couple of years. Col. Boothby took part in the Afghan war, 1878-80, and the Boer War, 1902.

The Sheffield Crimean and Indian veterans held their 21st annual dinner. 21 years ago there was a company of 100. The expenses of the dinner are borne by members of the committee.

A gardener, while at work in a garden adjoining St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, discovered a silver chalice used for invalids' private Communions which has been lost for eight years. The chalice was missed in August, 1906, and diligent searches for it proved futile.

NAVAL BOY HERO.

An instance of juvenile courage worthy of a Henty novel is told of a sailor boy on board H. M. S. Tiger during the last fleet action in the North Sea. The periscope glass of a turret were [illegible] by smoke and spray, making it difficult if not impossible to train the guns [illegible]. [illegible] first class, climbed outside and cleaned the periscope. Firing recommenced and the boy was forgotten. He remained on the turret and cleaned the glass throughout the action, being practically deafened by the roar of the guns.

Slicing Bacon.

To slice bacon properly always place it rind down and do not attempt to cut through the rind. When you have the desired number of slices slip the knife under them and cut them free from the rind, keeping as close to it as possible.

Knew His Limitations.

"I don't want to brag about myself. I've done many foolish things in my time, but I've been wise in one way."

"What's that?"

"I never had an idea that I could [illegible] a bedroom [illegible]."—Detroit Free Press.

[illegible] yearly imports $25,000 worth of [illegible].

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeills, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so heavy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CLEVEREST SWINDLER

However strongly one may reprobate crime of all descriptions, there are impostors whose exploits are so clever, audacious and amusing that the severest moralist of us all can scarcely resist a feeling of admiration for talents which, if better exercised, would certainly have made them famous in such creditable calling in life.

Such a man was Anthelme Collet, one of the cleverest swindlers of any age or country, a man who might have made a great reputation as an actor if his gifts had not been hopelessly perverted. But Anthelme, who first saw the light of France in 1785, was a born criminal if there ever was one. From the cradle to his early grave he never seems to have had the least inclination to run straight if there was any possibility of going crooked.

As a child he proved such a thorn in the side of his parents, who were highly respectable people, that they were obliged to send him from home and to place him under the charge of an uncle, a priest in Italy, who within three years was compelled to give him up in despair.

Young Collett was then sent to a military school and, after several escapades which nearly led to his expulsion, entered the French army as sub-lieutenant and was stationed at Grenoble. At last Anthelme, to the satisfaction of his parents, seemed to be fairly launched on a respectable career, but their hopes were soon doomed to disappointment.

The young subaltern resented the restrictions and discipline of army life, he quarreled with a brother officer, fought a duel with him, was wounded, and found himself in a hospital at Naples. There he came under the influence of a monk, and, professing piety, was induced to take the cowl, while his nursing of a sick major in the same ward of the hospital was rewarded by a legacy of several thousand francs on the major's death.

When he was restored to health he turned his back on the army and entered the monastery of Saint Pierre, where his zeal, piety and ability were soon rewarded by a responsible position. He was entrusted with the collection of subscriptions and made so excellent use of his opportunities that he transferred thousands of francs to his own pockets. Fearing detection, he got permission from the prior to go to Naples in order, he said, to claim a large fortune which had been left to him.

Arrived at Naples he played his cards so cleverly that he was soon in possession of 22,000 francs, obtained by a forged cheque, and was at last in a position to commence the series of swindles and impostures which for daring and success have never been rivaled in the story of crime. His first act was to discard his clerical garb as he had thrown off his soldier's uniform. He blossomed into a great noble dubbed himself Marquis of Dodo, and with an imposing retinue and in a gorgeous equipage started on his travels, being received everywhere with the deference due to his exalted rank and wealth.

But Collet soon wearied of posturing as a marquis, or it may be that his finances were exhausted. At any rate, when chance threw in his way the papers of a sea captain called Tolosan he promptly adopted his name and personality. As Tolosan he was warmly welcomed in Rome by a friend of the captain's family and was introduced by him to Cardinal Fesch, the most powerful of all the dignitaries of the papal court and an uncle of the great Napoleon.

Now we find Anthelme Collet, former lieutenant, monk, marquis and sea captain, installed in a cardinal's palace [illegible] and in [illegible] with [illegible]. [illegible] perfectly [illegible] portable or convertible, until, within [illegible] he was in possession of [illegible],000 francs.

Not content with this [illegible], he [illegible] a bull for the creation of a bishop and a number of [illegible] for appointing priests. Thus equipped, Collet vanished from the scene of his triumphs, ostensibly on a mission for the church, but [illegible] without any intention of showing his face in Rome again for many a year.

After some weeks of [illegible].

Among other things, [illegible] a series of theatrical performances [illegible] all their sumptuous trimmings, [illegible] the first performance [illegible] the entire wardrobe [illegible] for them.

From the [illegible] of fashion [illegible] he now lapsed into the character of a poor monk and made his way into Switzerland—a refugee from persecution. There he enlisted the [illegible] of the Bishop of Sion, who not only gave him hospitality, but appointed him to a vacant benefice in [illegible] parishes.

And never did any man more enthusiastically dedicate himself to the cure of souls than this arch hypocrite and swindler. He preached eloquent sermons from the pulpit; was tireless in visiting the sick and ministering to the poor; he baptised, married and buried his parishioners, and generally conducted himself as a very model of pastors to his little flock. Nor did his zeal end there, for he set on foot a scheme for renovating the parish church and canvassed so zealously that the funds quickly amounted to 30,000 francs.

An architect was invited to submit plans for the restoration and the purchase of valuable pictures and vessels of gold and silver for the altar. And when at last the whole scheme was ripe for execution—presto! this model and indefatigable cure was gone and the building and decorating funds with him!

Then commenced a long and adventurous tour of Europe, each week seeing Collet in a fresh disguise and character, his route marked by a trail of victims of his duplicity. In Italy he forged a bill for 10,000 francs and barely managed to escape in time to avoid arrest. Now was the time for playing his trump card. He had still in his possession the bull for the appointment of a bishop, and why should he not now blossom into a church dignitary?

A few strokes of his versatile pen converted him into the Right Reverend the Bishop of Monardan, and in his exalted character Collet presented himself to the Bishop of Nice, who gave him a right cordial and fraternal welcome and made him an honored guest in his palace. A man who had played so many varied parts with success was not likely to fail in the character of a bishop, even when the guest of another bishop; but he can scarcely have anticipated the severe ordeal that awaited him on the very threshold of his new career.

This came when his host asked him to examine a number of his deacons. In vain did the bogus ecclesiastic try by one pretext or another to escape from his predicament; and finally, putting on his episcopal robes, purchased for the theatricals at Mondovi, he not only examined 30 deacons, but ordained them all, and preached them a sermon of rare eloquence which he had fortunately committed to memory some time earlier.

But the right reverend gentleman felt that, as a bishop, he was treading dangerous ground, which might at any moment give way under him with disastrous consequences, and it was with a feeling of profound relief that he put off his episcopal raiment and lapsed into a private individual again. In this modest role he went to Paris, and through the influence of an old colleague was able to resume his position in the army. He was sent to Brest to take up his duties, and turned his journey to account by robbing people right and left on the way.

But Collet, who had tasted the sweets of high positions, was not long content with the lowly rank of lieutenant or even of captain. He had been a bishop and a marquis, why should he not aspire to be a general and a count? And with this laudable ambition he forged the necessary papers and blossomed in a few hours into the Count of Borromeo, general of the Catalonian army.

In this exalted character, in a brilliant uniform smothered with ribbons and medals and gold lace, and with an escort suited to his rank, he made a state procession to Draguignan, where he presented himself as the emperor's emissary to enquire into the army accounts.

From Draguignan he proceeded to Marseilles and Nismes, holding reviews of the troops, investigating accounts, and on the strength of a forged authority drawing liberally on the military chests for the purposes of his army in Catalonia. In this way he enriched himself within a few days to the extent of 300,000 francs. But Nemesis was on his track, his bogus character was revealed, and at Montpelier, while he was the guest of the prefect, the building was surrounded and General Count Borromeo was arrested and lodged in the local jail.

Naturally, Collet thought that he had at last reached the end of his tether and that it was only a question of a few days or weeks before a few bullets would put an end to his varied career. But the end was not yet. One day the prefect, indignant at the trick that had been played on him and proud of his capture, had Collet brought from jail to exhibit him to the guests whom he was entertaining at dinner, the prisoner being placed in a chamber adjoining the dining-room of the prefecture and guarded by soldiers until the prefect was ready to produce him at the conclusion of the banquet.

Locked in a room, with two sentries guarding the door, one would have from all possibility of escape, but his jailers little knew the resourcefulness of their captive. Looking around his improvised cell, which was used as a serving room for the banquet, Collet discovered a white suit similar to those worn by the cook's assistants. To change into this costume was the work of a few moments; then, seizing a dish, Collet walked boldly through the doorway communicating with the dining-room, past the prefect and his unsuspecting guests, and out of the building to liberty.

Great was the amazement when it was found that the bird had flown, and in every direction parties were sent to hunt and recapture the fugitive. But Collet had made good use of his start and was safe in Toulouse, while his pursuers were following false trails round Montpelier. At Toulouse he pocketed 5,000 francs through a forged bill of exchange and had reached Grenoble when at last he was run to earth. Then followed quickly his trial and the sentence of five years in the galleys.—New York Press.

Scared.

"What was the matter with old Boozie when he called the doctor at midnight last night?"

"He thought he had lost his sense of taste. His wife's hat was on the dining room table and he ate the [illegible]."—Houston Post.

Camel meat does not strike the western palate as a delectable dish, but it certainly seems delectable to jackal. [illegible] of Morocco, we are [illegible] visitor, where jackal [illegible] esteemed as a table delicacy.

"NERVILINE" STOPS EARACHE IN 10 SECONDS, FIXES TOOTHACHE IN 2 MINUTES

It Seems to Possess Almost Some Divine Power Over Pain.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia in the gums or to the congestion and swelling of the nerve pulp.

As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache.

Nerviline does more—cures any other pains in any part of the body.

It matters not where your pain is, it may be in a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain is deeply situated in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out.

What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other liniment. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief.

You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline.

We guarantee Nerviline; we refund your money if it does not relieve you.

In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have sold it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50-cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

AGRICULTURAL VALUES IN 1914.

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office summarizes the results of inquiries made by crop-reporting correspondents as to (1) the values of farm land, (2) the values of farm help and (3) the values of farm live stock in 1914.

Values of farm land.—For the whole of Canada the average value of farm land held for agricultural purposes, whether improved or unimproved, and including the value of dwelling houses, farms, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as $38.41 per acre, which is about equal to that of the last similar inquiry in 1910, when the value was given as $38.45 per acre. In 1911 the average was returned by the census as $39.41, but this value was based upon returns from all occupiers, including farms only recently settled and therefore of less value. By Provinces the average values of 1914 range from $21 per acre in Alberta to $150 per acre in British Columbia. In this Province, however, the high value is due to orcharding, ordinary agriculture being subsidiary to fruit culture.

Wages of farm help.—In recent years the wages of farm help have increased considerably, and they reached their highest point during the bumper harvest of 1913. But in 1914 the pendulum swayed back, less labor being required on farms owing to lighter crops. Since August the war has had for one of its effects an increase in the supply of farm labor and consequently a fall in the wages. The demand for labor this winter has also decreased because of the increased cost of board. For the Dominion the average wages per month during the summer, including board, were $35.55 for male and $18.51 for female help. For the year, including board, the average wages were $323.30 for males and $189.35 for females, whilst the average cost of board per month works out to $14.27 for males and $11.20 for females, as compared with $12.49 and $9.52 in 1910. Average wages per month in 1914 were lowest in Prince Edward Island, viz., $24.71 for males, and $11.48 for females; in Nova Scotia they were $31.20 and $14.80, and in New Brunswick $31.93 and $15. In Quebec the averages were $32.56, and $15.65, and in Ontario $32.09, and $16.67. In the western Provinces they were for males $39.15 in Manitoba, $40.51 in Saskatchewan and $40.26 in Alberta, females receiving $22.55 in Manitoba, $2.96 in Saskatchewan and $23.63 in Alberta. The highest wages were paid in British Columbia, viz., $42.85 for males and $31.18 for females, these averages being substantially less than in 1910, when males received $57.10, and females $38.

Values of farm live stock.—Values are well maintained so far as comparison with the three years ended 1910 is concerned; but during 1914 there has been a substantial reduction in the value both of horses and of swine. It is a cause of general complaint that the demand for horses other than for military purposes has fallen off, and that prices are less by from 25 to 40 or 50 p.c. than they were in 1912.

Owing to the high price of grain the keeping of swine in the west is said to be no longer a paying proposition. Hogs have been sold for what they will fetch—frequently for as little as 5½ cents per lb.—and many have been marketed in an unfinished condition. On the other hand the prices of cattle have been well maintained and the average values for dairy cows and for other horned cattle are considerably above those of 1910. The averages per head for all Canada come to $127 for horses, $57 for milch cows, $42 for other cattle, $7 for sheep and $12 for swine. The following is believed to be a rough approximation of the total value of Canadian farm live stock in 1914: Horses, $371,430,000, cattle $297,131,000, sheep $14,551,000 and swine $42,418,000, or an aggregate of $725,530,000 for all descriptions.

The principal crops to be sown are beans, peas, potatoes, beets and seed corn. Barley can replace oats, and freight rates must be reduced to permit the transportation of fertilizers, notably crude phosphate, from Belgium. The Russian prisoners of war, most of them agricultural workers, must be employed on the 20,000 square

The Government has already forbidden the use of bread corn as fodder for cattle and there must be limitation in the production and breeding of cattle. Beet parings can be used instead. Further restrictions include the preservation of potatoes by drying, reduction in the quantity of cream and butter produced and diminution in the use of edible oils for producing soap, which must be used sparingly. Illuminating oil or oil paint. The edible fungi should be utilized more and local authorities should provide rooms for winter storage of vegetables.

CHEESE INSTEAD OF BUTTER.

Milk and all its products are to be carefully utilized. The use of cheese instead of butter is encouraged, as its value as food is higher than that of butter. Full milk is to be retained in its present quantity, production of cream and butter limited, and cheese to be produced more, and the use of skim milk encouraged by propaganda and cheap prices.

The slaughter of twelve per cent. of the pigs and 10 per cent. of the kilometres of unused moor land. cows is to be done gradually, and the Government must buy the superfluous meat to prevent a subsequent meat famine. Storing, smoking, pickling and making meat into sausage are encouraged.

The pamphlet, pointing out that the consumer's is the task of defeating the British starvation plan, says the people must become accustomed to an ultimate reduction in meat consumption. It points to the increase in meat consumption since 1816 and tells the people they would be healthier if they returned to the comparative vegetarianism of their forefathers.

FIGHTING WILD OATS.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has obtained excellent results this year for the eradication of wild oats. A field of forty acres was found to be badly infested with wild oats, and the experiment conducted gave good results, showing that it at least reduced the amount of the wild oats in the field.

The land was "skim plowed" extremely thin in the fall of 1913 and harrowed once and back. The wild oats were then permitted to grow until June 1, when the field was found to be a perfect mat of wild oats from six to nine inches high. During the first week in June the field was plowed about five inches deep and immediately harrowed while damp, and sown with barley at the rate of one and a half to three bushels to the acre. Apparently all the wild oat seed near the surface had germinated during the spring, for when the crop of barley was cut and stooked there was only about three stooks in the field which showed wild oats. The field will be summer fallowed now and laid out for demonstration purposes.

HORSE TALK.

Patience, perfect control of temper, and an even, musical voice are essentials in the proper training of a colt.

The rapid cleaning up of all marketable horses of all types to supply the demand created by the war makes it certain that good prices will be maintained for several years.

It takes three or four years to grow a colt to marketable age.

It seems a most opportune time for up-to-date farmers to start breeding some good colts.

There will also be an increasing demand for good mules.

Breeding of horses must be done intelligently, because there is no place in the market for a misfit.

The farmer must breed either a draft horse or a roadhorse.

If a farmer crosses a heavy and a light horse he will only get a plug.

Keep the stable floors even. Standing on uneven floors will cause blemishes and unsound legs, especially in colts.

Every horse, young or old, should exercise in harness or yard every day.

One secret of a successful feeder is that he never allows his horses to be thirsty.

Bearing on hard with the comb is not necessary when grooming a horse. The dust is mostly on the outer ends of the hair; brush lightly.

Azoturia is the result of undigested food, and lack of exercise is the straightest road to that condition.

Every horse should have a chance to drink.

Tried it On the Postman.

A young business woman on her way to the car, at closing time, stopped at the box to mail a letter. Just as she was about to drop the letter in the box the collector arrived and, reaching for it, said, "I'll take it."

The young woman looked at him a moment and handed him the letter, with the remark, "Now, don't forget to put that in the postoffice."

The collector looked at her in disgust and said nothing.

"He never saw the joke," the young woman said after she had told the story of the incident. "I suppose he has no women folk in his family who know that the letters they entrust to the men are carried around in their pockets for days before they are mailed."—Columbus Dispatch.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage aids pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited

SWANSEA, ONTARIO

The Housekeeper

Olives, stoned and chopped, and mixed with fresh butter or heavy cream and cream cheese; make one of the most delicious of sandwich fillings.

A sweet green pepper, boiled and chopped fine, is a delicate addition to a dish of scalloped potatoes.

The edge of a silence cloth should be finished with a buttonhole stitch, not too close. A hem makes a ridge under the tablecloth.

Sprinkle flour very sparingly on the top of a loaf of cake to stop frosting from running off.

To prevent flour from lumping easily, and to overcome the raw taste that sometimes clings to it when it is used for thick gravies, soups and sauces, bake it in an oven until it is thoroughly heated and dry. Prepare a small quantity at a time and keep it in a covered receptacle.

When preparing a chicken try rubbing it inside with a piece of lemon. It will whiten the flesh and make it more tender.

A delightful way to serve tartar sauce is to cut a lemon in half, clean out the inside thoroughly and then fill the halves with the sauce. One is served to each guest. When fish is served, the little lemon cups are placed around the edge of the plater and one served to each guest. By this method the cause remains firm instead of melting into a liquid when put into a warm plate.

If the zinc lining of a refrigerator looks shabby, it can be enameled and made look like new.

If, by any chance, a room is filled with smoke, open all the windows at once and wave a towel wet in vinegar and hot water around the room.

If cream proves too thin to whip, add the white of an egg before beginning to whip.

Soiled satin slippers may be dyed with the ordinary powdered dyes, mixed with gasoline. Apply with a clean sponge.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, and your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse bad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment to-day for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers, but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RECORD FOOTBALL RUSH.

It Came When a New and Ugly Tackle Broke Into the Game.

One day, while the whaleship Narwhal was tied to an ice floe in Bering Sea and the lookouts were at the masthead scanning the open water southward for the appearance of whales, a party of the forecastlemen made a football of rags and cord and went over the bow to kick the misshapen thing round on a smooth stretch of ice a short distance from the vessel.

The fun was at its height and the men were just getting the kinks out of their legs when the harpooner in the crow's nest called softly down to the deck that a polar bear had scented the men on the ice and was excitedly making his way toward them. No warning was given to the football players. Before long the bear appeared close to the edge of the floe, and he seemed to be in a great hurry. He shambled rapidly along in and out among the hummocks, and every few feet he would pull himself erect to sniff the air and crane his head anxiously. Closer and closer he came, and it was plain that he grew more and more excited. The men on board the ship got out their rifles to make sure that the bear did no harm to the men on the ice.

The gaunt ice bear came to the last hummock that separated him from the field of play. One of the men was in the act of "kicking the stuffing" out of the ball when the bear suddenly emerged into clear view. The ball fell on the ice, the man's leg came hurriedly down on the ice, and the man himself broke for the ship like a deer. There was a succession of frightened shouts, and the ice became alive with running men. Never was there a quicker change of scene. Men stumbled and fell and yelled and fought for a grasp of the rope ladder.

The men on deck were so convulsed with laughter that they made no effort to shoot the bear. And after the first whoop the bear became so thoroughly alarmed at the consternation he had caused that he turned tail and fled in a clumsy gallop down the ice floes.—Youth's Companion.

WASTED TIME.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

"Undoubtedly," says a Boston professor, "women require much more sleep than men." But wives will continue to sit up for their husbands.

When a girl first goes in for physical culture, she is naturally very much exercised over it.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HATCHING BY INCUBATOR.

Mr. M. A. Jull, manager and lecturer of Macdonald College, has issued the following useful information for poultry raisers.

To ensure successful hatching good eggs are necessary and they should come from healthy and vigorous breeding stock. The eggs should be of good size and uniform, the standard weight is two ounces for each egg. Make sure the eggs are good in fertility. Start with the very best eggs for hatching that you can produce and your battle is half won.

One of the things most needed is well developed pullets in the fall when the laying season commences. Pullets must be fully matured before beginning to lay and to ensure this they must be hatched early enough and they must be well cared for during the growing season. The month of April and the forepart of May is the best time to hatch. This gives the pullets about six months to grow before the first of November when they should commence laying. Late hatched and poorly developed pullets in the fall of the year means a scarcity of fresh eggs and this is just where most farmers fail as successful poultry keepers. Egg production in the winter months is most profitable so that every farmer should endeavor to secure the most eggs when prices are high.

The usual advance in the price of eggs, particularly fresh eggs, during the fall of the year, is due largely to natural causes. The moulting of the yearling stock shuts out this source of production, leaving pullets practically as the only source of fresh eggs at this time. The greatest hope of increasing the fresh egg supply in the fall lies in the proper handling of the pullets during the growing season.

Where one hundred or more chicks are to be hatched the use of the incubator may prove a distinct advantage. The management of the incubator often entails less work than looking after a number of sitting hens, the work is more convenient and sanitary, and the incubator is one means of checking the spread of poultry lice.

Local conditions should determine whether hens or the incubator should be used in hatching the chicks.

The problem in the operation of the incubator is to maintain a temperature of approximately 103 degrees with other conditions to which an egg is subjected when incubated under a hen.

Although many of the incubators on the market to-day are, practically speaking, duplications of standard makes, there are good and poor machines. It pays to buy a well made machine and it is usually a poor investment to purchase a cheap incubator. The various makes of incubators are something like the strains in breeds; there are good and poor strains in the various breeds and there are good and poor individuals in each strain. The higher grade machines give best satisfaction in the long run.

Hot air machines are commonly preferred to hot water ones. The principle of heating the egg chamber is different, though the same results are accomplished.

It is generally advisable for the beginner to follow the directions furnished with the incubator. These instructions may not be exactly adapted to every locality but until experience is gained they afford the best starting point. The knowledge is gained concerning the effect of local conditions in the operation of the incubator the method should be adapted to suit those conditions.

The incubator should be located in a well-ventilated cellar or room and one which is free from draughts.

All incubators, and particularly new ones, should be started a few days before filling with eggs. An even temperature of 103 degrees must be maintained, and to do this the heat regulator must be properly adjusted before incubation begins.

It is advisable to thoroughly disinfect the incubator before and after each hatch. Use a ten per cent solution of a standard commercial disinfectant and apply with a scrubbing brush or rag.

The lamp is filled once a day and this is best done in the morning after the eggs have been turned. Do not handle eggs when the hands are smeared with coal oil. The flame should always be smothered with well-rounded corners. Remove the charred portion of the wick with the fingers and be very sure that the ends of the flame do not flare up, as this often causes smoking and consequently an uneven temperature.

Turning the eggs usually begins on the third day and is continual until about the eighteenth day. The eggs are shuffled much the same as the hen shuffles the eggs in her nest. It is found that turning twice a day is sufficient.

The air or cooling of the eggs is accomplished when the eggs are turned. Testing is usually done, for the first test, on the seventh day, and for the second test on the fourteenth or fifteenth day.

The temperature should be lowered gradually, and when about twenty-four hours old the ounce and one-half ball of fluff can be removed to the brooder.

THE STORRS CONTEST.

The sixteenth week of the laying contest was one in which records were made and broken about each alternate day. On Monday the hens made a new high record for daily production by laying 411 eggs; on Thursday this record was broken by thirteen eggs, putting the mark at 424; and on Saturday this figure was beaten by eight, making the best daily yield to date 432 eggs.

A New York pen of Rhode Island Reds from Newburg was the first pen to make a perfect score by laying ten eggs in any one day. The best weekly record of forty-nine eggs made by Windsweep Farm in the second week of the contest, has finally been broken by Tom Barron's English White Wyandottes that laid fifty-eight eggs, thus easily winning first place for the week.

The total yield for all pens amounted to 2,822 eggs, which is 694 better than the preceding week and relatively 474 better than for the corresponding week last year. It now seems certain that the hens will gain between one and two thousand eggs over last year's production in February. The five leading pens to date are as follows:

Ed. Cam, Hoghton, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes	565
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds	512
Meritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., Barred Rocks	460
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H. Rhode Island Reds	443
Tom Barron, Catforth, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes	443

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You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning, fire, and weather-proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

We Manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Material

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited

Manufacturers

797 Notre Dame Ave., WINNIPEG

King and Dufferin Sts., TORONTO

I Never Want to Be Without Them

WHAT MRS. A. AVERON SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Alberta Lady Feels it her Duty to Tell Her friends of the Benefit she has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Faith, Alberta, April 4.—(Special).—"I never want to be without Dodd's Kidney Pills," so says Mrs. A. Averon, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of this place.

"I am an old lady, sixty-eight years of age," Mrs. Averon continues, "and had Kidney trouble for twenty years. My heart bothered me, my muscles would cramp, and my back ached. Neuralgia was added to my troubles.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that have helped me and I cannot recommend them too highly. I feel it my duty to tell my friends what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the favorite remedy of the old folks. They cure the Kidneys which are the first of the organs of the body to feel the strain of years. By curing the Kidneys Dodd's Kidney Pills ensure pure blood and pure blood gives renewed energy all over the body. That's why the old folks say "Dodd's Kidney Pills make me feel young again."

AN OLD DUTCH LEGEND.

How Jantje the Bellringer Saved Sluis From the Spaniards.

An old statue in the steeple near the bells at Sluis, in Holland, which was originally erected in honor of Jantje Van Sluis, is worked by mechanical means, which cause it to strike the bell at every hour and a half with a hammer.

Jantje was a bellringer and watchman during the eighty years' war with Spain. On the night of June 12, 1606, Jon Terrall, a Spanish captain, resolved to recover Sluis, the principal fortress of Zeeland, from Prince Maurice of Orange, who had conquered it two years previously.

When the clock struck nine it was in order to draw the Dutch soldiers should sound a false alarm at one gate in order to draw the Dutch soldiers away from another, thus leaving a means of ingress for the enemy.

Providentially Jantje forgot to wind up the clock till late in the evening, and, being terribly afraid of ghosts, he did it so hastily that he damaged the works. Another story avers that he was intoxicated, the result of Sluis fair, which had been held on that afternoon.

Be that as it may, Terrall waited in vain to hear the familiar striking of the old clock, and thus the attack was put off till midnight. In the meantime the garrison had suspected something amiss, and were on the alert. Consequently the Spaniards were repulsed with great loss.

Jantje had accidentally saved his town, and to honor him his fellow citizens erected the bell-ringing statue to his perpetual memory.—London Tatler.

SHE WANTED A TITLE.

A title gives the right to embroider a coronet on the body linen. It is pleasant in a railway train to pour scent on a coroneted pocket handkerchief. La Marechale Niel thought so, I dare say, in the summer of 1859. Her husband escaped the carnage of one of the battles fought that year in Lombardy. He also assured against heavy odds and the terrible blunders of the general staff victory to the French. His wife was with him when his marshal's baton was brought in with a letter from Napoleon III. Niel thought Mme. Niel would have melted into tears from joy. Instead of that her mouth fell. "You are marshal, are you," she said. "That does not make me duchess."—London Truth.

Compensation.

If it is true, as our business philosophers tell us, that "those who never do more than they get paid for never get paid for more than they do," then it is quite clear that if you want to get paid for more than you do you must do more than you get paid for. Even a philosopher ought to see how impossible that is, but, of course, the true philosopher cannot be expected to hesitate over a mere impossibility.—Life.

CATARRHAL FOREHEAD PAINS GO QUICK! SNIFFLING, CLOGGED NOSTRILS CURED

Not a Sign of Cold, Catarrh, or Throat Trouble Will Remain!

Quick relief for that headache—just one breath through Catarrhozone Inhaler and you feel better.

The soothing, piney vapor of Catarrhozone clears the head instantly; its healing balsamic fumes take the sting out of the nose, stop sniffles, ease the throat cure the cough and destroy all the vileness of catarrh.

No other remedy treats Catarrh so directly, so quickly; every breath you draw through the Inhaler carries a marvelous lot of healing virtue—carries death to the germs that cause the trouble.

You can't keep Catarrh—nor can you hang to a cold, or have any chest or throat trouble if you use Catarrhozone. It is guaranteed to make you well.

"My head used to fairly split with an awful pain over the eyes.

"It was always worst when my catarrh was bad. I had the meagest sores and crusts inside the nose, and continually coughed, both day and night. The first day's use of Catarrhozone made a grand improvement. Every hour I felt better. Catarrhozone cured me perfectly."

O. P. DINGMAN
Cordova, Ont.

No one ever uses Catarrhozone without being satisfied. If your case is curable, Catarrhozone will do the work. It is guaranteed—get the complete dollar outfit. Small size 50c. Sample trial size 25c.

THE NEED OF GREATER PRODUCTION

Great Britain has invested more money in this country than in any other country in the world, outside of the United States. The sum total is no less than $2,800,000,000, being equal to $400 for every man, woman and child.

This money has gone largely to provide railway and other facilities for carrying on our business. It is loaned money, and bears one hundred and twenty millions of dollars interest annually. This interest must be met. It can be met only by exporting surplus products. There is a ready market for all the farm products we can produce over and above our own requirements. A twenty per cent. increase in farm production will cover our interest payments and maintain the country's credit.

This is one answer to the question, Why is it necessary that Canada at this particular time should increase the output of the farm?

It is neither asked nor expected that the farmer should bear the whole burden. The railway and other organizations engaged in the transportation of products must bear their share. The financial institutions of the country must be asked to assist in financing the farmer's business as well as the manufacturer's. The farmers of almost every country in Europe enjoy the advantages of rural credits. Similar facilities are urgently needed here.

The need of supplying the farmer with information that will enable him to distribute and market his products to the best advantage, is becoming more and more urgent. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture recently put the matter in this form:

"It is not, therefore, only greater production, but better production and cheapened production, more accurate knowledge of markets and better facilities for reaching them. All these things are tied up together and it is to these things that not only farmers but Governments, bankers and transportation men have to address themselves."

A clearer understanding of some of the handicaps retarding production will be one of the good results that must grow out of the present campaign.

But let not the farmer stay his hand because there and other defects in the economic system have not yet been remedied. Your country needs you, and needs you now.

The loyalty and patriotism of the farmer has never been called into question. He has the opportunity before him to give expression to his patriotism by helping to keep up the food supply of Britain and her Allies. There is a higher motive than that of the pocket merely, and it should be a stronger one.

At the same time the business aspect must be recognized. With a food shortage staring it in the face the world is ready to absorb at good prices all we can produce.

The main object of the campaign is to make clear the situation.

There is no more reasonable body to deal with than the farmers. Lay the facts before them clearly and fully and they may be relied on to reach a correct decision.

There is no necessity for calling upon the farmer to work harder or for longer hours. Neither is it advisable to dictate to him as to what he should produce nor how he should produce it. The individual farmer must decide for himself how best to meet the demand.

We see, the question asked, and asked too by agricultural journals, How can the farmer increase the output without putting more acres under cultivation and employing more labor?

That production may be to some extent be increased without a corresponding increase in labor is clearly indicated. The best strains of seed will give larger yields than inferior kinds. A strain suited to the soil and climate and sown at the right time will give better returns than seed that is not. Pure seed, plump seed, seed of strong vitality, will increase the yield. These and other important principles are not as widely applied as they might be.

There is an appalling and almost universal waste in the handling of liquid and soil manure in this country. Rectify this and restore to the soil the elements of fertility now lost through lack of care, and production may be increased without any appreciable increase in labor.

If the facts of the case indicate it, as we believe they do, then the farmer is warranted in employing more labor, provided suitable labor can be secured; he is warranted in preparing his land better, sowing his seed better, and in this manner doing what he can to meet the Empire's needs. The man who fails in his duty in the country's crisis, will regret it all his days.

HINDU EGG DANCE.

Curious and Difficult Feat Performed by Girl Jugglers.

Of the many wonderful feats performed by Hindu jugglers one of the most remarkable is the egg dance. Usually it is executed by a girl, fantastically dressed. She makes use of a willow wheel, around which at equal distances are threads, and at the end of each thread there is a noose held open by a bead.

This wheel the girl places on her head, while she carries a basket of eggs on her arm. When the music strikes up she begins to dance, and the wheels begin to spin around. She then takes an egg from the basket, places it in one of the thread nooses and throws it from her with sufficient force to draw the knot tight. The spinning of the wheels keeps the thread stretched with the egg at the end of it.

She then takes another egg from the basket, places it in another noose and repeats this until there is an egg in every noose. Her fantastic costume, her perfect motion and all the eggs swinging on stretched threads at once present a curious sight.

It requires much art to execute the dance, for one false step would cause the eggs to be dashed together and the dancer to be disgraced.

After dancing for some time with all the eggs swing round her head she takes them out of the noose one by one, all the time keeping the wheel balanced and in motion, and again places them in the basket on her arm.

After the performance the spectators are allowed to examine the eggs to see that they are real.—London Ideas.

NEWSPAPERS' RESPONSIBILITY.

(Guelph Mercury)

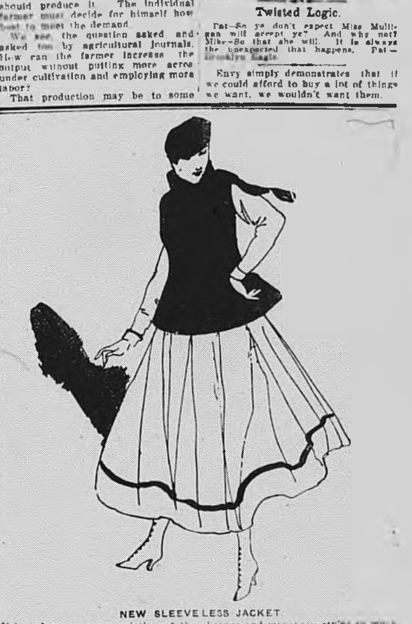
Some people have the idea that when a person signs his name to an article that it frees the paper from responsibility in case of a suit for libel. It does not. Does any one suppose that a judge would say in such a case "Mr. Blank signed his name to this letter, therefore, the publisher of the newspaper is not responsible. Mr. Blank will have to become the defendant and pay whatever damages are awarded."

Things don't break that way, though. The paper printing a libelous article must stand behind it. The fact that it is signed makes no difference.

Twisted Logic.

Pat—So ye don't expect Miss Mulligan will accept ye? And why not?
Mike—So that she will. It is always the unexpected that happens. Pat—Brooklyn Eagle.

Envy simply demonstrates that if we could afford to buy a lot of things we want, we wouldn't want them.



NEW SLEEVELESS JACKET

Velvet forms a new variation of the basque and moyenage styles so much worn during the past season. It is plain in itself. It is worn over a plain one-piece frock of serge. The new skirts are pleated, gathered or circular and measure yards about the hem. The voluminous circular skirt has met with instant success.

Magnificient Selection in Floor Rugs

New Wiltons—Velvets—Brussels and Tapestry Squares—come to us direct from Scotland and England. They're durable hard-wearing rugs and the assortment gives choice for every room in the house.

The colorings are beautiful and the patterns very new and attractive. All the regular sizes in stock **at $6.50 to $26.50.**

Fashionable Material for Spring Dress and Suit

is included in the new stock of Dress Goods which we now offer for your choosing. Every price is reasonable and many of them exceedingly moderate.

By importing direct from Europe we have confined to us every line of dress goods we buy. We also have the opportunity of selecting from larger, newer and more complete ranges than wholesalers generally have to offer.

That's the reason why every season we show colorings and weaves that are fully six months to a year in advance of usual dress goods stocks.

All the new weaves in the new Spring shades at **65c, 75c, $1, $1.25 to $1.50 a yard.**

Sale of Silk Crepes

These beautiful crepes have just arrived and in addition to the fact that these are the most adorable silk materials we've ever shown, we're glad to be able to offer them at very special prices. The shades are Belgian Blue, Pigeon Blue, Reseda, Golden Brown, Cream and Amethyst and the regular price is $1.00 per yd.

Our selling price is 75c yd.

Dainty Spring Blouses

Matters not what your taste may be in blouses we know you will find models after your own heart . here and better still you can buy them at a very small price. They're beautifully made and trimmed, very servicable and all are particularly good style.

Sizes 32 to 42 **at $1.25 to $3.50.**

STEPHAN BROS.

School Reports.

Riversdale School Report

The following report is based on the examinations held during March. The names are in order of merit. The names of those who have not obtained 60 % in the examinations do not appear in this list. The average attendance for March was 44.

Sen. IV—Hon—C M Dietrich. Pass S. Hodgkinson J. Cassidy.

Sr. III—Hon F. O'Hagan. H. Deitrich, A. Moore, M. Loftus. Pass—A. Sadlo, J. Petteplace, M. Petteplace.

Jr. III—Hon—H. Symon, E. Moore, C. Cashanette, Pass—A. Racher.

Sr II—Hon—L. Hoffman. Pass—M Petteplace. E. O'Hagan, J. Cassidy, H. Petteplace.

Jun. II—Hon—A Chatreau, N. Racher. Pass—F. Deitrich, M. O'Hager,

Sen I—R. Strauss. M. Klemp. M. Moore, H. Lamont, R. Racher, W. Moore.

Jr. I—R. Cascankette, B. Dietrich. Primary—C. Petteplace, W. O'Hagan, R. Moore, M. Cassidy, F. Brown.

J. A. Deltrich
Teacher.

S. S. No. 6 Brant.

Sr. IV—(Harriet Pohlman Gordon Pohlman,) Clara Blohm.

Sr III Clara Lambertus Andrew Manto.

Jun III—Willie McWhinney Emma Manto, Frieda Monk, Charlie McNaughton, Gladstone McIntyre.

II Class—Lizzie Blohm, Ruby McWhinney, Johnie Wilkin, Eva Lesso, (Loretta Keiswetter, Edna McNaughton,) Milton Monk.

I Class—May Lambertus, Lloyd Marshall, Harold Lesso, Orvan Wilkin,

Sr. Primer—Etlna Keiswetter, Edward Lambertus.

Jr. Primer—(Eddie Schlorff, Arthur McNaugton,) Andy Schlorff, Mary Monk, Mary Keleswetter.

Average Attendance 25.

A. Haverson

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

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QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

Cargill

Public School Report
Room 2

Sr. IV—J Clancy, L. Elder, B Abell, C Martin. E Jordan. P Crawford, G. Schrum, R Clark,

Jun IV—A Pegelo, L Hettrick, L Crawford, G Elder, A Hamilton, M (Clark, M Scharbach absent:)

Jun. III—to Sen III—Hon N Sharbach, T Powers.

Pass—J. Clancy A Walsh, W Sharling, A Thompson, L Grainger, Conditionally—M Grainger, A Anderson, D Martin.

Jun III—D Schramm, C Powers, O Thompson, R Mahoney, J Taylor, Nevia Clark, V Taylor, L Brown, J Hood

Sr II—J Martin, F Hettrick, P Somerville, E Reaburn, R Nablo, H Thompson, E Elphick, absent.)

E A Ruttle,
Teacher.

Room I

Jun II—Hon—H Richardson, C Pegelo, A Hood, J Power:

Sr I—Hon—G Meyers, M Hood, F Nye G Greenaway, L Hopf.

Jun I Hon—M McWhinney, W Streeter, E Reaburn, M Sharback, N Schuett, W Bester, G Murray. Pass C Greenaway.

Sr Prim Hon—J Power, J Young, H Hardaker, T Baillie. Pass—D Streeter, C Taylor, M Grainger' F Mahoney

Jr Prim Hon (P Elder, A Meyers,) W Pegelo. (J Sharbach, M Clancy, W McWhinney, F Hanson. Pass T Gray I Crawford.

Primary—Hon—M Schuett. H Taylor, W Reaburn, M Cassidy, G Kyle, M Gray. Pass—H Mawhinney, J Clark, K Richardson, B Hood, W Young, Wm Gray. W Schuett.

M McCoy,
Teacher.

CHEPSTOW

The engagement of Mr. Adam Lippett to Miss Veronica Cassidy was announced from the R. C, puplit here last Sunday.

Quite a number of the young people returned to the burg for their Easter vacation, some of them being Frank Phelan of Fort William, Anthony and Mrs Kockie, of Mildmay, Val Schurter of Ambleside, Miss Josephine Fritz, of Berlin, Miss Margaret Lacey, of Detroit and Mr. Ed Diemert.

Mr Albert McNab shipped a carload of fine cattle to Toronto on Saturday and reports that the market is good.

John, the telephone lineman was in the county town on Saturday looking for employment with the Bell Telephone Co., but he says there's nothin' doin' as yet.

Miss Irene McNab is spending the vacation in Berlin.

Mr Walter Hunziger says he is going to try duck walloping this summer at Port McNichol. That's a job that won't necessitate the use of a driver.

Mr Roger Clancy took a trip to Durham in his Ford car on Monday

The funeral of Mrs. Henry Bester of the 10th con., took place here on Wednesday. The deceased was suffering from the effect of a paralytic stroke.

Mr Martin Oblinger is doing quite an extensive business in his cobblery on Water St., E:

Mr Thomas Mullin & Co. are cutting shingles four days a week now.

An employment bureau would be a great boost to this town as some of our most esteemed young men are out of employment.

Mr John Collins from Kingarf passed through here on Tuesday on his way to the House of Refuge.

Mr Aloysius Clancy of Sault Ste Marie is spending the vacation at his home here

WESTFORD

Mr. James Murray visited friends in Chepstow last week.

Mrs C Hetherington spent Wednesday the guest of Mrs J Hodgins.

Miss Merab Armstrong visited Miss Edna Hallenby last Wednesday afternoon,

Mr E Zettler of the 14th con. was in our burg cutting wood with his gasoline engine a few days last week.

Mr Tom Fallen visited Mr. John Becking one day last week.

Miss Mable Holman, of Teeswater, spent a few days with her friend Miss Margaret Murray last week.

Mrs J Armstrong is visiting her daughter Miss Jim Hodgins.

Mr Reg McBride is visiting friends at Bervie.

Bad colds are the order of the day, and it looks as though those who did not have the lagrippe will soon have it.

FORMOSA

Mrs Eng Zettel of Chepstow, is with her relatives the last few week.

Serie, son of Jos J Fedy came home last Saturday from Berlin to spend his Easter holidays with his parents here.

Alphons Vogt, of Otter Creek, spend his Easter holidays with his parents here.

Now as soon as the weather allows it we will have the electric lights here.

The wedding bells will soon ring again here.

Mr and Mrs Fred Wanchs near Belmore spent Easter with their relatives here.

Berney Meyer, of Culross, lost one of his best horses.

Mr Andrew Oberle was here on business last week.

As the hotels were closed last Friday the town was very quite.

The sick around here are improving.

Dr McCue bought the store and lot where he keeps his Drug Store, last week.

Rev, Father Hening, of Berlin, assisted our Rev Father Gehl here last week.

The roads are in a bad condition again the last two weeks.

Mrs Mat Benninger sr., was taken seriously ill last week but she is improving again.

Address and Presentation.

A large number of friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. B Graf, met at their home, lot 8 con 10, Greenock, on Monday to bid farewell to Mr and Mrs Graf who leave shortly to make their home in Saskatchewan. Those present took advantage of the occasion, and as a slight token of esteem, presented them with handsome chairs and the following address to which Mr. Graf made a very suitable reply:

Cargill, Ont-
April 5, 1915

Mr. and Mrs. B. Graf.

Dear Friends:

We learn with regret of your intended departure from our midst for the "Great West." We have enjoyed your sojourn here among us and we will always remember the many pleasant evenings we have spent in your home. We have always found you a kind neighbor willing to lend a helping hand when it was needed and we will miss you and your family. But what is our loss is a gain to those with whom you will mingle in your new sphere.

We feel we cannot let you depart without expressing in a small measure our appreciation of the help you have given and the kindness you have shown us and so we ask you to accept these chairs, and may you long be spared to enjoy them and may prosperity and happiness follow you wherever your lot is cast.

Signed on behalf of your friends and neighbors.

John Hall.
Jos. Lambertus.

Wanted!

An industrious man who can earn $100 per month and expenses, selling our products to farmers. Must have some means for starting, expenses and furnish bond signed by two responsible men. Address W. T. Rawleigh Co., Toronto, Ont., giving age, occupation and references.

The "Devil's" Mistake.

It wasn't an Ontario editor but a printer's devil who was going through his first experience of making up forms. The paper was late and the boy got the galleys mixed. The first part of an obituary notice had been put in the forms and the next handful of type came off a galley describing a recent fire. It read read like this. The pallbearers lowered the body into the grave and as it was consigned to the flames there were few, if any, regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the town for years. Of course there was individual loss, but that was fully covered by insurance —The widow thinks the editor wrote the obituary that way because the lamented partner of her joys owed one year's subscription.

Agricultural Bulletins.

So great has been the demand for Bulletins, Pamphlets, Records and Reports upon the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa as a result of the Patriotism and Production Movement that it has been found impossible to comply with all the applications as promptly as could be desired. Of some of the Bulletins the supply has been exhausted and no time has been afforded for reprinting, while of others the quantity asked for individually has been such that instant compliance would mean many applicants might have to go without. This has meant extra correspondence and consequent delay. The situation is, of course, satisfactory as indicating the success of the campaign, and the widespread interest created, but the inability to respond on the instant with the multitude of applications is greatly regretted. At the same time it is impossible that the size of the demand could have been forseen. As fast as possible the requests will be attended to, but in the meantime there will have to be reprinting and in cases revising. In such circumstances patience appears to be a desirable and necessary quality.

PINKERTON

Home for Easter:—Harold Pinkerton of the Mounted Rifles, Toronto, Mertie Donnelly of Loretto Academy Toronto and Melville Reid of Stratford Normal School.

Mr Herb Fiddis visited with his brother, on Sunday.

Miss Viola Pitcher, of Toronto, spent Easter at Mr Adam Reids.

Mr J B Campbell and Hardy were in the village on Friday and Saturday of last week renewing old acquaintances.

Away for Easter:—Mrs S Garland, Miss Hattie Gale and Miss Kathleen Pinkerton visiting friends in Toronto and Miss Alma Reid visiting at Harriston the guest of Rev and Mrs George Mason.

Pte. A. Culham an ex-Pinkerton boy now stationed with the 3rd contingent in Guelph spent his Easter leave in Paisley, returning to Guelph on Monday.

We understand that Mr Adam Knox the proprietor of the hotel here is taking the steps necessary to secure a license. With total prohibition working satisfactorily in Russia and France, advocated by Great Britians leading statesmen and in force in Saskatchewan and in many of the states to the south of us, it would appear that the bar is gradually losing favour with large masses of people and is regarded as an undesirable establishment in a community.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous *Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Spring House-Cleaning Season

This is the time of the year the busy housewife starts in to renew and beautify the home, with new rugs, squares, runners, oilcloths and linoleums. We have the best variety it has ever been our good fortune to show, bought early before the big advance in prices and our customers will reap the benefit,

Beautiful hall runners at $2.00 to $10.00.

Small rugs and matts in all new colorings at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.00 up to $5.00 each.

Union squares in neat patterns and good sizes at $5.00, $6.00 $6.50 and $7.00 each.

Small bed room rugs in Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet at $5.00, $7.50 $9.00 $10.00 and $12.00.

Floral and Oriental designs in handsome squares in Tapestry, Brussels, Wilton, Velvet and Axminster. Prices from $10.00 to $40.00.

We have assortment of Curtain Muslins, Scrims, etc. 10c. to 50c. per yard, in white, cream, arab and fancy colorings.

New patterns in floor oilcloths and linoleums in all widths,

Lace, Scrim and Nett Curtains from 50c. to $7.50 per pair.

We will be pleased to show you these new Spring goods and ask you not to delay. Our assortment never was better and the prices are within reach of everyone.

McBurney & Co.

It was discovered at the end of last week that the house of Mr. C. M. Bowman had been broken into during the absence of the family. Robbery seems to have been the motive but what was stolen will not be known until the folks arrive home and make an investigation.—Southampton Beacon.

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly. Ask your druggist for it.

If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law. Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	55	".......	60
Wheat	"	"	1.30	to.......	1 30
Barley	"	"	60	to.......	65
Potatoes	"	bag	40	".......	40
Butter	"	lb.	30	".......	30
Eggs	"	doz.	18	".......	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	".......	14
Ducks	"	"	12	".......	14
Turkeys	"	"	15	".......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

First Glimpse of Spring

Every day new home things are popping into view. In the peoples store house cleaning time is just ahead, new rugs draperies are needed this big home store is fairly bulging with interesting and attractive things ready for you for comfort giving, beautifying the home. No store shows more satisfying stocks and none price things more fairly. Special selling events are in evidence every day here during the spring house cleaning season.

RUGS

We have special good values in large size rugs in tapestry axminister.

NEW FLOOR OIL CLOTHS LINOLEUMS

Extra heavy Scotch printed in new block patterns.

Pure groceries alway fresh.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted **Phone 53**

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

Vol. xxxix - No 15

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 15th 1915—8 PAGES

Formaldehyde or Formalin for Grain Smut

The Government warns you against using "cheap" or weak" formaldehyde in the treatment of grain toprevent smut.

"Beaver Brand" is guaranteed to be full Government standard—40 per cent—and you will be sure of definite results.

50 Cents Pound.

Full directions on label for grain smut, potato scab and disinfecting.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Sufferers from Rheumatism

will be delighted with

"Rexall" RHEUMATIC Tablets

50c. a box only at

SIEVERIGHT'S

The REXALL Store

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE new Spring Furnishings are here. New Cheney Cravats, the new tie with some of the cleverest color combination and designs you ever saw.

New Spring shirts, collars, gloves. See the new Arrow collar, Norman, in ¼ sizes.

Our Spring hats lead in fashions.

G.T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Cracked Eggs.

Cracked eggs for sale at the Walkerton Egg & Dairy.

Our readers are reminded that the war tax comes into effect today (Thursday' April 15 (h) ' and all notes and cheques will have to bear a 2 cent stamp under penalty of $50 for infractions of the law. Keep this date in mind

War Stamps Here.

The first supply of war stamps arrived at the local post office this week and were issued for the first time, this (Thursday) morning

New Deliveryman.

Mr. P. I. Plesky disposed of his horse to the gov't buyers on Tuesday and the delivering for that store will in future be done by Mr. C. F. Nutting.

Pinkerton Women's Institute.

The Pinkerton Women's Institute will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. John Keys, 12 Con., Greenock, on Wednesday. April 21st. at 2.30 p.m.

Election Date June 14th?

The Free Press, Ottawa, (Conservative) quotes a prominent Conservative member from Quebec as stating that the government has decided on Monday, June 14th, as the date for the general election. There is no confirmation.

Gov't Horse Buyers Here.

Messrs. Dr. Tamlin and Col. McEwen of London were here on Tuesday purchasing horses for army purposes. Out of a large number offered the government buyers purchased only eight. Messrs Tamlin and McEwen went to Mildmay from here but failed to secure a single equine.

Seeding in the West.

All the information received by the Government from Western Canada shows that seeding is already in progress throughout most of the West, that the land is in splendid shape and that there is an enormous increase in acreage. This year's seeding commenced about ten days earlier than last year.

Making Shells in Chesley.

The idle plant of the Canada Bed Company in Chesley, will be humming this week making shells as part of a big war order for Canadian firms. It is expected work will start today (Thursday) on a contract for 25,000 shells, which will necessitate the employment of two shifts of 50 men, working day and night.

Captain Dr. Cannon Honored.

A despatch from Stratford which appeared in the dailies, says:—Prior to his departure from the city to go to the front as medical officer, Capt. Dr. O. A. Cannon was presented by the members of Stratford Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he is worshipful master, with a handsome match box, embossed with the Masonic emblem. From the officers and pastmasters of Stratford Lodge, he received a fine set of spurs, leggings and a riding crop, suitably engraved.

Vote for the By-laws.

New "Fitwell" hats at McBurney's.

Charlie Bryce has joined the Telescope staff.

See McBurney's silk poplins at $1.25 per yard.

Mr. Jim Russell left on Saturday for Hamilton.

Special sale of imported floor rugs at McBurney's.

Mrs. Crompton is spending this week in Toronto.

Miss Cecelia Schnurr left today for Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. N. Walford returned from Hespeler on Monday.

Chesley citizens are holding a celebration on May 24th.

Vote for the Bylaws tomorrow and keep the taxes down!

Beautiful new yard wide silks in new shades.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Leslie Young of Woodstock was a visitor here this week.

Mr. A. A. Black of Guelph was a business visitor here this week.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in.—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Friday of this week, April 16th, is voting day on the two money by-laws.

Miss Lulu Harvey, of Whitby, is spending this week at her home here.

The first May flowers of the season were picked in the woods on Sunday.

Mr. Robt. Tegler of Edmonton is renewing acquaintances in this locality.

Mr. J. P. Connors of the Imperial Cordage Company was a visitor here this week.

Mr. J. E. McConnell, of London, was a business visitor here on Thursday last.

Regal on your shoes means quality in them.—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Walking is a pleasure in a Dr. Reed cushion shoe.—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Curtain Nets—Splendid new designs 25c, 35c, and 50c. a yard. — Stephan Bros.

Mr. Roy Oberle returned from Formosa on Tuesday and will spend this week here.

Mr. Walter Guggisburg of Regina renewed acquaintances here during the past week.

Another lot of stylish Spring Coats for ladies. Tweeds and covert cloths. —Stephan Bros.

New Velvet and Brussels floor rugs, beautiful colors, fine close weave.—Stephan Bros.

Private Symon Small of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday at his home here.

We carry in stock a full line of Dr. Schrol's footwear specialties.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Raincoats for men and women—Special Import Paramatta at $5, $6, $8 and $10.—Stephan Bros.

Miss Doris Graef, of Clifford, was the guest of Miss Annie Rennie on Thursday and Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and child of Ripley were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fraser on Tuesday.

On the Bargain Table—Women's $3.50 and $4.00 shoes, clearing at $2.65. —Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Shaw and children spent Saturday with Capt. G. H. D. Martyn, in Guelph.

In stock this week, women's new military bal, sand cloth quarters, fancy foxing new heels.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Donald Kerr, of Kincardine, a retired farmer, aged 79, while suffering from illness, drowned himself in a cistern.

Mr. F. W. Warren of Hamilton with bride spent the end of the week with his uncle Rev. Thomas Wilson at the manse.

Hear Prof. Reithdorf's lecture under the auspices of the Red Cross Society in the town hall on Monday evening April 19th.

Miss Lizzie Rennie of the Woodstock General Hospital staff spent Sunday and Monday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie.

Miss Grace Chalmers of Moncton spent Sunday at Mr. W. Wells and left on Monday to resume her duties as teacher at Dundalk.

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Hickling yesterday were, Mr. J. A. Cousins, Stratford Mr. E. D. Cousins, West Toronto and the Misses Tillie, Eva and Myrtle Cousins of Paris.

Wanted.

An experienced general servant. Apply to Mrs. H. M. Lay.

A Pair of Spectacles.

Come with us and see through Mr. Goldfinch's spectacles at the Opera House on Friday night.

I. O. D. E. Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the local chapter of the I. O. D. E. will be held in the armory on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock.

Moving to Walkerton.

Mr. Hank Irwin, horse-dealer of Paisley has rented Mr. Frank Rennie's residence on Victoria St., and will move to Walkerton early in May.

Help the Hospital.

Help the hospital and see the comedy play at the Opera House on Friday night. Plan of hall open at McCrum's at nine o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Ratepayers Attention!

If you are interested in the town's welfare, go to the polling booth on Friday and cast your vote for the two money by-laws.

Janitor Resigned.

Mr. Robert Bates who has been janitor at the Bruce County hospital for the past five years, has resigned, and will leave that institution on May 1st.

Auction Sale.

An auction sale of farm stock, implements etc., will be held at lot 7 con 9 Brant on Wednesday April 21st at 1 p.m. Jno Purvis auctioneer, Jos Schutafski prop.

For Sale.

Good strong delivery waggon (covered) also one set brass mounted harness in first class condition. Quantity of hay and oats.—Pleskey's Store, Walkerton. C. Reaney. Phone 8.

New Assistant.

Mr. A Hutchinson who has been assistant to Mr. N. C. McKay, Agricultural Representative for the past few months leaves this week for his home in Mount Forest. His place here will be taken by Mr. G. Skinner of St. Mary's, who will commence his duties on Monday.

Buggy Stolen.

Some time during Sunday night of last week a buggy was stolen from in front of the blacksmith shop of Mr. J. W. Frieburger by unknown parties Provincial constable Jos. H. Armstrong is working on the case but the guilty parties have not yet been apprehended.

Petitions For New Sidewalks.

Several petitions have been received by the town council, asking that sidewalks be built and it is understood there are several others still to be presented. Citizens who desire to have sidewalks built should secure one of these forms at once as they must be presented to the council before the 1st of May.

Case Fell Through.

Mr. Jos M. White license inspector for South Bruce had Ignatz Diemert of Teeswater up before Magistrate Tolton and Brink on a charge of being intoxicated in a local option territory. The trial took place on Friday April 9th in Teeswater, and the case was dismissed on account of insufficient evidence.

Purchased Business in Toronto.

Mr. W. G. Searle formerly of the firm of Pletsch & Searle, proprietors of the Walkerton Flour Mills has taken over the business of the Peerless Milling Company on Dufferin St., Toronto, and left on Monday to take possession. Mr. Searle's many friends in Walkerton wish him every success in his new enterprise.

Home to Recuperate.

Miss Nettie Kenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Kenny arrived home from Toronto last night and will spend some time with her parents, recuperating from a severe attack of pleurisy which she recently suffered. She was accompanied on the journey home by her brother Mr. Thos Kenny who went to the city on Wednesday morning.

First Lashing in Years.

The cat-o'-nine tails used for lashing prisoners at the Walkerton gaol which has become almost a forgotten part of the paraphernalia of the office of Depty Sheriff Harris, will be resurrected this week for use upon the Indian prisoner who was sentenced by Magistrate Miller of Wiarton to imprisonment and lashes for wife-beating. This is the first time in a score of years that the lash has been wielded on a prisoner in the county gaol.

Society's First Meeting.

The Literary Society of the Walkerton Business College held its first meeting on Friday last, when the interesting debate of "Country Life vs City Life" was discussed by four of the college students. When the points were summed up, it was found, by a majority of five, that Country Life is preferable to City Life. Three other speeches during the afternoon gave the society's initial meeting a most interesting and beneficial aspect.

Janitor Wanted For Hospital.

Preference given to married man without children whose wife could fill some position on the staff of the hospital. Apply to Mr. H. M. Lay., Sec.

Appointed J. P's.

Messrs George Sirrs of Cargill and L. G. Brink of Teeswater have been appointed Justices of Peace by the Ontario Government and took the oath of office before Crown Attorney Dixon last week

Improvements at Garage.

Liesemer & Kalbfleisch are equipping their Walkerton garage with a modern 250 gallon gasoline tank, and a compressed air apparatus to inflate tires. This will be welcome news for tired motorists.

Drilling a Second Well.

The drilling of the artesian well at the pumping station has increased the water supply of the town to such an extent that the town council deemed it advisable to sink another well, and the contractor started work on his second contract on Monday. Well No. 2 is being drilled about 200 feet west of the spot where the flowing well was struck last week. The drilling of the two wells will cost in the neighborhood of $900.

Friday is Voting Day.

Owing to a typographical error in this paper two weeks ago some ratepayers are under the impression that the voting on the two money by-laws is to take place today; but such is not the case, the date set for voting being tomorrow, Friday, April 16th. It is necessary for the welfare of the town that these two by-laws should be carried and the town council are desirous of having a large vote registered. It is the duty of every ratepayer to cast his ballot and everyone is urged to go to the booth and vote for the by-laws.

Lacrosse Notes.

The district committee of the O. A. L. A. met in Toronto on Monday night and made the initial draft of the groups for the coming season. In the intermediate series Walkerton is grouped in group No. 2, with Chesley, Hanover and Durham, in the junior Hanover and Durham and in the Juvenile series, Hanover, Durham and Mount Forest. Whether all three teams will be left in the respective series has not yet been decided upon, but the question will be dealt with at a meeting of the executive of the club to be held this week.

Sanitary Inspector Here.

Dr. McNally, the provincial sanitary Inspector, paid Walkerton his annual official visit on Tuesday. The inspector found the sanitation of the town in a very fair condition, but contrary to his orders issued on his last visit, he found the local slaughter houses in the same condition with no improvements made. This incensed Dr. McNally somewhat and he forwith ordered the butchers to erect new buildings or remodel their present slaughter houses to comply with the conditions set forth in the health act. These improvements and alterations must be made by June 1st.

Successful Dance.

The Easter Dance of the Bachelors and Benedicts of Walkerton which was held in the town hall on Thursday last was a very successful affair. First-class music was supplied by Kelly's orchestra of Owen Sound. Among the out-of-town guests were:—Misses M. Smith and R. Pollick, Drayton, Miss Gladys Smith Toronto, Miss Doris Graef, Clifford, Misses E. Diebel, Burgess and Elliott of Hanover, Mr. Helwig of Drayton, Mr. Chas Miller of Clifford and Messrs H Young and J. Doubt of Hanover and the Misses Colwell and Mr. Marshall of Durham.

Made the $500.

The young ladies of the Soldier's Aid Tea room concluded the season on Wednesday last, their earnings from the tea room having more than reached the $500 mark which they set out to attain. Half of this amount was donated to the Red Cross Society and half to the Daughters of the Empire. Besides the $500 the young ladies also raised $165 on Flag Day, $50 of which they contributed towards a hospital cot for the Toronto base hospital which is being established at the front. The young ladies are to be congratulated and are deserving of highest praise for the good work which they have accomplished.

Bowling Club Meeting.

The Annual organization meeting of the Walkerton Lawn Bowling Club was held in the council chamber on Friday evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. Pres.	W. H. McBurney
President	K. M. Taylor
Vice President	R. M. Player
Sec.—Treasurer	C. S. Stephan

A committee was also appointed to secure the green for the year and it was also decided to hold the annual tournament on Labor Day as formerly. The past year was a very successful one for the club, but prospects are bright this year for a larger membership and a more successful year on the green.

Tendered For Coal at $6.42.

The tender of Mr. Alex Ernest to supply coal for the town hall was accepted by the council on Monday evening Mr. Ernest's was the lowest tender at $6.42 per ton.

Indian Gets Lashes

A Cape Croker Indian was brought to the gaol here this week having been sentenced to a term of imprisonment with lashes daily, on a charge of wife-beating, by Magistrate B B Miller of Wiarton. The details of the nature of the Indian's crime are lacking, but this must have been an extreme case to warrant such a severe penalty, yet it should be a warning to some white men, not Indians, in Walkerton who make a practice of pommelling their wives without the slightest provocation.

Red Cross Lecture.

A lecture under the auspices of the Red Cross Society by Prof. Reithdorf-German Professor of Woodstock College will be given in the Town Hall on Monday evening next, November 19th, commencing at eight o'clock Prof. Reithdorf is a native born German and understands the prevailing conditions in Germany. He will speak on "The underlying causes of the war and the curse of militarism in Germany." This will be an excellent lecture and the people of Walkerton and vicinity should take advantage of the opportunity of hearing Prof. Reithdorf's discourse on this interesting subject. A silver collection will be taken at the door.

Suspended Sentence.

Gustave Cupskey of Hepworth who has been a prisoner in the Walkerton gaol for ten day awaiting trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods appeared before Judge Klein on Thursday afternoon and was found guilty. The judge, however, dealt very leniently with the prisoner allowing him his liberty on suspended sentence. The charge against Cupskey arose from the theft of a set of harness from a freight car at the Hepworth station in June last. Chas King was charged with the theft and on trial at the sessions, pleaded guilty and in his evidence implicated Cupskey which resulted in the G. T. R. laying a charge against the latter. J. T. Moore, barrister of Wiarton defended the prisoner.

Death of Francis Gokey.

Another of Walkerton's old residents departed this life peacefully on April 8th., in the person of Francis Gokey, at the advanced age of nearly 93 years. He was an infant in arms when his parents emigrated to Montreal from Paris, France in August 1822. Before coming to Walkerton the deceased conducted a coopering business in Erin, Everton and Guelph in the county of Wellington, and was an esteemed and highly respected christian resident of this town for over 40 years. His wife predeceased him 3 years ago. His daughter Miss Gokey with whom he resided and the other members of his family have the sincere sympathy of the entire community. The remains were taken to Guelph on the early train on Saturday for interment.

A Drastic Measure.

There is still to be collected nearly $1700 of the town's taxes of past years and among the delinquents are many ratepayers who are well able to pay yet are apparently attempting to beat the municipality of its righteous dues, or are of the opinion that taxes do not have to be paid. Collector Crawford has tried many ways to convince these people of the error of their ways but his efforts have been of no avail and the situation was aired at the council meeting on Monday night. The council authorized Mr. Crawford to take the only course left for him and as a consequence he has had printed at this office two hundred warrants to distrain for taxes which he will fill and hand to Bailiff Briggs for execution. This may be considered a drastic measure, but nevertheless it was necessary and will no doubt have the effect of bringing the $1700 in taxes due, rolling into the town coffers.

BORN.

Roy—At Royal Jubilee Hospital, Kenora, Ont., on Wednesday, April 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Roy, (nee Miss Florence Robertson, daughter of Mr and Mrs. D. Robertson, of Walkerton) a son.

Lindsay — In Red Deer, Alta., on Tuesday, April 6th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo Lindsay, (nee Miss Flo Harrison), a son.

MARRIED

Grierson—Wilson—At the home of the bride, in Walkerton, on Wednesday, April 14th, Mr. Arthur Grierson of Brant to Lillian Roberta Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs Robert Wilson.

Pletsch—Caseman—In Hanover on Thursday, April 9th, Mr. John Pletsch of the Walkerton Flour Mills to Miss Caseman of Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Pletsch have taken up residence on Gibson St.

Donations Received.

The superintendent of the Bruce County hospital wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—Three pair curtains from Mrs. W. M. Dack, Toronto, two baskets of apples from Mr. Addis of Brant, six jars marmalade from Mrs. McGregor and canned soups, pickles, tea, sugar, cheese and cake from the young ladies of the Soldier's Aid Tea Room.

Died in Toronto.

Mr. G. L. Keeling a former resident of Cargill and manager of the Planing Mill there for eight years, died in Toronto on the 8th inst., at the age of 58 years. Deceased left Cargill 22 years ago for Nipissing district where he conducted a successful lumbering industry at Warren for 18 years. Retiring from business four years ago he moved to Davidson, Sask. During the past year he complained of not feeling well and in October he with Mrs. Keeling came east in the hope that a change of climate would prove beneficial. Mr Keeling was an active member of the Presbyterian church, was choir leader every place in which he resided and for the last twenty years was S. S. superintendent. He leaves to mourn his loss besides his wife, one son C. Lewis, of Elbow, Sask., and one daughter, Mrs. Wm Barrie, (Bessie) Davidson, Sask. also two brothers, C. W. of Cargill and J. M. of Berlin. The remains were taken to Davidson for interment.

Rupture Expert Here.

Seeley, who fitted Czar of Russia called to Harriston. F. H. Seeley of Chicago and Philadelphia, the noted truss expert, will be at the Royal Hotel and will remain in Harriston Friday only April 23rd. Mr. Seeley says: The Spermatic Shield as now used and approved by the United States Government will not only retain any case of rupture perfectly, affording immediate and complete relief, but closes the opening in 10 days on the average case. This instrument received the only award in England and in Spain, producing results without surgery, harmful injections, medical treatments or prescriptions. Mr. Seeley has documents from the United States Government, Washington, D. C., for inspection. All charity cases without charge, or if any interested call he will be glad to show same without charge or fit them if desired. Any one ruptured should remember the date and take advantage of this opportunity.

War Tax Annoucement.

The Post Office Department having given notice a week or two ago, in connection with the War Revenue Act, that all letters and postcards mailed in Canada for delivery in the United Kingdom and British possessions generally, or wherever the two cent rate applied, should in addition to ordinary postage carry a one cent stamp as a "war Tax" could, if such stamp were not available, be paid by an ordinary one cent postage stamp, is now issuing further notice to the effect that postage stamps may be used for the prepayment of war duties on bank cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, express money orders, proprietary or patent medicines, perfumery, wines or champagne, as well as upon letters and postcards, postal notes and post office money orders, the intention being to provide facilities in those portions of the country where excise stamps are not readily available. This in view of the fact that postage stamps may be obtained at all points over the whole country, in many places where there is no Collector of Inland Revenue and no Inland Revenue stamps could be obtained, is a distinct convenience to the public, and no doubt will be largely taken advantage of.

Death of Mrs. Hickling.

Mrs. Edward Hickling one of the early pioneers of Carrick township, who has resided in Walkerton for the past thirty years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Cousins on Monday morning at the advanced age of eighty-one years, after having been in failing health for some six months. The late Mrs. Hickling, whose maiden name was Matilda Ayers was born in England in 1834 and came to Canada with her parents 65 years ago settling near Elora. Shortly afterwards they moved to Carrick and in 1856 the deceased was married to Mr. Edward Hickling. They settled on the 12th con. of Carrick, and resided there until about thirty years ago when they moved to Walkerton and lived retired. Mr. Hickling predeceased his wife seven years ago. During her thirty years' residence in Walkerton, Mrs. Hickling became one of the town's most respected citizens and her demise is deeply regretted by all who knew her. She is survived by one son, Mr. T. H Hickling on the old homestead in Carrick, and one daughter, Mrs. Cousins of Walkerton. She is also survived by three brothers, E. D. Ayers, formerly a merchant of Walkerton, now of Minneapolis, and Chas and Robt Ayers of St Claude, Minn., and one sister Mrs. Carter also of St. Claude. The funeral which was largely attended took place to the Hanover cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

CHAPTER I.

Dr. Davidoff, an inspired look lighting up his rugged and strongly marked countenance, turned toward the guests of Prince Patrizzi and let fall in the midst of the discussion the following remarkable words.

"Do you believe, then, in the power of suggestion, urged with the sharpness of persistence of a gimlet's point, to make a thought enter your mind? Do you believe that this thought can influence your moral conditions to such a degree as to alter your physical condition? You concede, do you not, that the moral nature exercises a potent, an irresistible influence over the physical?

"We do," tranquilly responded the Neapolitan. "And for this reason—and here is the ground on which I propose to meet you—it would be necessary to conclude—"

This response to the Russian doctor's question, which seemed to promise a lengthy discussion, was succeeded among the men and women who had just finished dining in the salon of the Hotel de Paris, on the terrace at Monte Carlo, by a moment of stupefied silence. Around the table, sumptuously laid, and on which the flowers were dying, asphyxiated in the heat of the lights and the smoke of the cigarettes, glances of astonishment and ennui were interchanged. Then a storm of remonstrances and exclamations—the indignant protest of these worldly people, compelled to abandon for a moment, the habitual frivolity of their discourse to listen to the dry details of a scientific discussion, broke forth.

"We have had enough of physiology!"

"We are here to drink, to smoke, to laugh."

"This is a dining-room, not a clinic."

"Bah! The doctor is crazy!"

"Listen, gentlemen, I beg of you; it is very curious!"

"These ladies are getting bored."

"Open the windows, this smells of science."

"For my part I would rather be at the Casino. I dreamed last night that red turned up thirteen times—"

"That was a suggestion of the croupiers."

"Don't you want to come and dance?"

"Oh, Laura, come to the piano and play for us."

"Well, my children, go where you will, but let us have peace."

"How rude you all are!"

Several of the guests arose noisily and asked their wraps from the maître d'hotel, who hastened to get them. Patrizzi remained seated, looking with a smile at the beautiful women, who with coquettish gestures shook out their skirts, and gave a few touches to their bodices. He extended his hand nonchalantly to his friends, saying.

"Let every one follow his own inclination. Go on before us. In an hour we will join you."

Then turning toward the painter, Pierre Laurier, his friend Jacques de Vignes and Dr. Davidoff, who had not moved—

"Go on, my dear fellow," he said to the doctor, "you interest me amazingly."

The Russian doctor threw away the cigarette he was smoking, lighted another, and looking at his three listeners with an authoritative air, he continued the recital that had been abruptly cut short by the interruptions of those who had just withdrawn.

"I confess that the story I had begun to tell our friends is strange enough, and that to skeptical minds it may seem improbable, although in our Slav countries, where the atmosphere is foggy and gloomy, and which seem the native land of spectres and phantoms, it would not have awakened the least incredulity. Half of our compatriots are unconscious Swedenborgians, who believe with the great philosopher but without examination, in the phenomena of the invisible world; and if you should state in their presence as I state now, the astonishing fact that the soul of a dying person may enter into a living body, through the will of the person about to die, you would see them turn pale and tremble indeed, but they would not dispute its truth. In our country we believe in vampires who issue from their tombs as soon as the first ray of moonlight falls upon the stone; we believe in apparitions that announce an approaching death. And by the sole fact of believing in these miracles they are rendered possible. A strong conviction is the most powerful of forces, and spiritualism requires as its first condition unquestioning belief. 'If you doubt,' the adepts will tell you, 'do not seek to penetrate our mysteries; they will remain, for you, unfathomable. The invisible world reveals itself only to those who desire ardently to have a knowledge of it. Scoffers and skeptics will find it forever closed to them.'"

Jacques de Vignes was here taken with a violent fit of coughing, which caused a deathlike pallor to overspread his handsome and melancholy countenance. He recovered his breath with difficulty, and turning to the doctor, as if encouraged by a secret hope

"And you yourself were a witness of the occurrence?" he asked, in a choking voice. "You saw this young girl re-born into existence, recover her strength, her health, as if the vitality of her betrothed had passed into her undiminished?"

"I do not discuss the question whether the material fact occurred," responded Davidoff, "I give you solely and simply its psychological consequences. Wladimir Alexievich, seeing Maria Fedorowna, whom he adored, expiring gradually, as the flame of a lamp expires for want of oil, sought in vain, by turns, the help of every physician in Moscow, and having sent for me to St. Petersburg, me, who am now speaking to you only to hear from my lips her sentence of death, conceived the idea of directing himself to an old Tongouze sorceress who had brought with her from Nijni-Novgorod the reputation of being able to work miracles. He went one evening Christmas eve it was to the wretched hovel outside the city in which she lived, to consult her. The witch, after performing in his presence her terrific incantations, gave him in a wooden cup a strangely smelling beverage to drink. As he hesitated to drink it she looked at him with threatening air and said:

"You pretend to love a woman, and to desire to save her life, even at the expense of your own, and yet you are afraid to drink a liquid because the nature of it is unknown to you, and you think it may be poison. Go, man! Son of man, a coward like all men, suffer and shed tears like a man, since you are not able to elevate yourself above humanity!"

As she spoke, Wladimir Alexievich, touched with shame, emptied the rude goblet at a draught, and felt as if seized with a sudden intoxication. A delicious warmth pervaded his frame and he felt himself become lighter and lighter, until it seemed to him as if he were floating in air. His eyes seemed veiled in a luminous mist, as if his gaze, piercing beyond the clouds had been arrested by sudden splendors. His blood surged in his veins and seraphic hymns sounded in his ears. He felt himself transported into boundless realms of light, and his brow was refreshed by delightful breezes. Little by little he lost the consciousness of terrestrial things, and in the midst of a divine transport, an ecstatic beatitude, he saw advancing toward him a celestial shape, a shining and wondrous apparition, which in a voice, sweet as the song of angels, thus addressed him:

"Do you wish to purchase the life of her you love? Then give your own in exchange for it. Your soul in her body, and your body in the cold earth you will have nothing to regret, since you will dwell in her, and in her happiness will be your joy."

The celestial phantom vanished in a luminous mist, and Wladimir Alexievich regained consciousness. He found himself in the hut of the Tongouze, near a fire of spruce wood. The old woman was muttering confused words, without seeming to take any notice of her guest at all. Terrified by what had been revealed to him, the young man tried to collect his thoughts, and get some clear idea of his strange adventure. He saw before him only a commonplace and filthy hag, who had placed him en rapport with the spirits, as the doorkeeper of a temple opens to the worshiper the sanctuary of the shining gods. He laid his hand on the old woman's shoulder. She turned toward him a dull glance, and in sardonic accents said

"Well, have you learned what you desired to know?"

"By what means did you deprive me of consciousness of the external world?" he asked. "What was it you gave me to drink?"

"What does it matter to you? Did you behold the spirits?"

"By what sorcery did you make them visible to me?"

"Ask that of them! They are here all around you. Do you doubt it? Remain then without hope. Trust in them, and supreme delight awaits you!"

The sorceress seemed to grow in stature. Her countenance was ennobled with a sad dignity, and pointing to the door she said to Wladimir:

"Do not tempt Heaven. Go! And believe; believe!"

He dropped on the floor his purse, which the old woman pushed disdainfully toward the hearth with her foot. She extended her arms as if about to make a final invocation, and her countenance glowing with an inspired light, she repeated in accents that vibrated in the breast of Wladimir Alexievich:

"Believe, poor child! In that is safety. Believe!"

He left the hut, returned to his house, wrote far into the night, and on the following day was found dead in his room.

"And did his betrothed recover her health?" asked Pierre Laurier.

"She recovered her health," replied Davidoff, "but although she was beautiful and adored, she would give her hand to none of her suitors, and remained married, as if she had desired to remain faithful to a mysterious and secret love."

"And do you believe in this miracle?" asked Jacques de Vignes, with an effort.

Davidoff shook his head, and answered in a tone of raillery.

"Doctors do not believe in much, in the age in which we live. Materialism has many advocates among my colleagues. Yet magnetism has, in these latter days, taken on strange forms and opened new horizons to our gaze. We walk side by side with spiritualism, which testifies to the existence of the soul. And, to admit the influence of mental suggestion over subjects in the hypnotic sleep, is not this coming very near to a belief in a superior principle which directs and, as a consequence, governs matter?"

"You philosophize, my dear fellow," responded the prince, "but you do not answer."

"Oh, as for you, Patrizzi," said Pierre Laurier, laughing, "you believe in Saint Januarius, and in serious cases you invoke the aid of the Madonna; you carry branches of coral as a protection against the evil eye, and you turn pale when you see a knife and fork laid crosswise on the tablecloth; you are, consequently, already a convert to the juggleries of Davidoff. But Jacques and I, we are tougher, and we need some proofs to convince us."

"Yet it would be pleasant to believe in a mysterious influence that could restore me to health," murmured the sick man. "Ah, to be able to cling to some supreme hope! would not that itself be health? Has not confidence half the merit in effecting a cure."

"Parbleu! Those are the most reasonable words that have been uttered for the last two hours," cried Pierre Laurier. "To the devil with your witches, your Swedenborgians, your lunar apparitions, and your souls that pass from body to body, like the ferret of Bois-Joli. To give a sick person the assurance that he will recover, is almost sure to cure him; that is the truth! So, take my friend Jacques de Vignes here present, who has had himself ordered south because he has taken a cold, make him understand that his malady is purely imaginary, that his lungs are not affected, that he commits a great mistake in thinking that they are. In a word, prove to him that he has only a slight ailment, of no consequence whatever, and, doing away with the cause, you do away with the effect. The aforesaid Jacques de Vignes will be obliged to renounce his languid speech, his languishing airs, his Wertherian glance. He will return to a love for life, for a beefsteak, a cigar, a pretty woman."

"Alas!" murmured Jacques, a severe fit of coughing shaking his frame. "If it were only possible for me to hope! I love life, and every day I feel my hold upon it growing weaker."

The painter laid his hand on the shoulder of the sick man, and in a friendly voice said:

"You do not believe me when I tell you that you are not seriously ill; you do not believe Davidoff, who has examined you. You desire, in spite of everything, to nurse your uneasiness and to torture yourself, as if for pleasure. You make your mother wretched by so doing, and you cause your sister to shed tears. Is there nothing, then, that will convince you? Must I do for you what Wladimir Alexievich did, and give you a soul in exchange for yours. I have only my own, as you know, and that is not of much account. Come, if I were to give it to you some night, in a fit of spleen, it would not be a very splendid present. But one should not look a gift-horse in the mouth, and the important point is that you should live, you have everything to make you happy, you who are loved, you who would be regretted. Whilst I—I might throw myself this moment from the terrace of the Casino into the sea, and who would regret the fool called Pierre Laurier, the artist powerless to grasp his ideal, the gambler grown indifferent to the emotions of the game, the lover scoffer at by his mistress, the viveur weary of life!"

He made the table shake with a blow of his clenched hand, his face distorted by a painful emotion and his lips curled in a bitter smile.

"I am stupid indeed to persist in beginning anew every morning the existence I curse every night! To the devil with it! Jacques, do you want my soul?"

"Come," said Jacques, "you have had another quarrel to-day with Clemence Villa. Give her up, my poor friend, since she makes you suffer so much."

"As if I could!" cried Pierre, growing very pale and pressing his hand to his forehead, which suddenly grew clouded.

"Beat her, then," said Patrizzi, tranquilly.

"If I only dared!" cried the young man, his eyes flashing. "But I am the slave of that girl. She does with me whatever she wishes. Her vices, her follies, her infidelities, I put up with them all. At times I would like to kill her. And it is I myself I would strike in seeking to escape from her tyranny. Ah, I am cowardly and base. I know that she betrays me. I surprised her the other day in a meeting with an insignificant Italian baritone. She ruins me, she degrades me, she lowers me more than she does herself, yet I have not the strength to break my chain. I am indeed very unfortunate!"

"It is ten o'clock," said Jacques de Vignes. "The carriage must be in waiting for me. I am going back to Villefranche."

"Wrap yourself up well," said the prince; "the nights are cold."

The artist helped his friend on with his overcoat, wrapped a plaid around him, and at the foot of the stairs said to him in a voice that still vibrated with his recent emotion:

"Good-night. And remember count upon my soul."

Dr. Davidoff put Jacques de Vignes into the carriage, closed the door, and gave the coachman his orders. Then, after listening for a moment to the noise of the carriage-wheels rolling on the sand, he slowly returned to the artist, who was looking at the stars while he waited for him.

"Shall we go to the Casino?" asked Patrizzi.

"What for? The night is so beautiful, let us walk."

"Which way do you go?"

"Toward Mentone."

"And you will pause three-quarters of a mile from here, at the door of a villa of which the gate is covered with roses?"

"Yes."

"And you will come out in a moment furious with others and with yourself. Do not go to see that girl."

"And where would you have me go? If obedient to your wishes, I return to my hotel, in the solitude of my chamber, I shall think only of the woman you bid me shun. She holds complete sway over me. I confess it, and the ties that bind me to her must be strong indeed, since, notwithstanding the desperate efforts I have made, I have not been able to break them. After each effort I return to her, weaker and more enslaved than before, and I hate and despise myself for it."

"It is an easy matter, nevertheless, to leave a woman," said the Neapolitan, smiling. "Unhappily one does not find it out until it is too late. But one should make the effort, at all events. It is easy, however, to counsel philosophy to those who are suffering. Good-night, gentlemen. I am going to break the bank."

He lit a cigar and went away. Davidoff and Pierre Laurier continued their walk through the gardens bathed in the moonlight. The air was mild and gragrant. They left the town, and to their right at the base of the rocks along the shore they could see the sea, shining like a silver mirror. The night was so bright that the lights of the vessels in the distance shone red and tremulous. They descended the acclivity in silence. They paused a moment near a clump of mastic and cactus bushes, their glances piercing into space, and oppressed, as it were, by the expanse before them. A sudden noise, as of an animal rising abruptly from a thicket, arrested their attention and a moment later they saw running up the path on the side of the acclivity a man carrying a gun that glittered in the moonlight.

"What is that?" asked Davidoff, in surprise.

Pierre Laurier looked at the man attentively, and then answered:

"A custom house officer."

They paused. The man continued to ascend the hill. Arrived on the flat, he looked at the two pedestrians suspiciously. The spot was deserted, although they had left the last house not more than two miles behind them. But the whole coast is a wild one and favorable to the enterprise of smugglers.

"Do you take us for contrabandists?" said the artist.

"No, sir," replied the officer, "not now that I see you near by; but below there, when I saw you stand motionless, I thought you had just given some signal."

"Are there smugglers in the country, then?"

(To be Continued.)

Unfortunately, the man who is his own master seldom exercises the privilege of bossing himself.

The Supreme Test of a Healing Agent

Psoriasis or Chronic Eczema Defied All Treatment Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used.

After suffering with the terrible itching of Psoriasis for five years, and being told by physicians that she could not be cured, Mrs. Massey turned to Dr. Chase's Ointment and was entirely cured.

You will find this letter interesting, and will not wonder that the writer is enthusiastic in praising this ointment.

MRS. MASSEY.

Mrs. Nettie Massey, Consecon, Ont., writes:—"For five years I suffered with what three doctors called psoriasis. They could not help me, and one of them told me if anyone offered to guarantee a cure for $50.00 to keep my money, as I could not be cured. The disease spread all over me, even on my face and head, and the itching and burning was hard to bear. I used eight boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and I am glad to say I am entirely cured, not a sign of a sore to be seen. I can hardly praise this ointment enough."

Can you imagine a more severe test for Dr. Chase's Ointment? This should convince you that as a cure for eczema and all forms of itching skin disease Dr. Chase's Ointment stands supreme. Put it to the test. 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

CONSIDER THE HOBO.

(Louisville Courier-Journal)

Tramps have a few vicissitudes. They do not have to cater to fickle constituencies as public servants must. They are never alarmed about losing a sinecure. They do not fail and go into the hands of a receiver, as corporations often do, or into bankruptcy, where many individuals fetch up after entering with high hopes and fine confidence upon profitable and honorable projects. Tramps are not sued for divorce and compelled to pay alimony sufficient to keep up disgruntled wives in the style to which they aspire. They are under no necessity of getting up in the early morning, when all of the [illegible] of paradise are claimed by the fortunate few who can awaken just sufficiently to be able to realize their luck and then turn over to pick up again the golden thread of unfinished dreams. They are not pinned to one pitiful spot in a world of wonders and delights to vegetate in a desolate cell and become stunted. The tramp is a gentleman of unlimited leisure.

The crumpled rose leaf in the hobo's basket of earthly pleasures has been the hospitable attitude of the conventional world toward those who have unlocked the treasure house of idleness, and turned their backs upon the tawdry prize hung up for toilers. Now the great and good state of New York has set aside a fund out of which every wanderer may be provided for, to the extent of 5 cents a day, while being furnished a free bed.

Who is the happy worker? Who is he of every man-in-arms should wish to be? The hard worked barrister, getting his fees from the strife of his neighbors? The overworked physician, getting his bread and cheese by prescribing physic for a melancholy horde of complaining patients who will blame him if he does not work a miracle? The business man with the hot cornwheels in his head and the fear of the bank hanging over him like a sword of Damocles? The honest farmer, scourged by Jupiter Pluvius, pursued by [illegible], smitten by the [illegible], an elderly [illegible] of falling rate, afflicted with rheumatism? The officeholder, harassed by [illegible], responsible to everybody, defenceless against criticism? Or the sorry hobo?

The Cause of Appendicitis Now Definitely Known

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physic, don't use a cheap drastic pill—get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the private formula of one of the greatest physicians. Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and drive away weariness. No medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere in 25c boxes, with yellow cover; get the genuine.

Electric Catfish Can Stun a Horse.

A powerful electric battery which is actually alive and swims about at will—that is Dame Nature's champion electrical experiment. You boys who are experimenting with electricity yourselves will be interested to read about it.

It is found in the River Nile and is known as the electric catfish. The fish often grows to a length of 4 feet, and has electrical plates all along its body. From these plates the fish can discharge a strong current, which kills other fishes instantly, is powerful enough to stun a horse and often gives a severe shock to a human hand.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Dogs' Pants.

Dogs do not perspire. In hot weather they regulate the temperature of their blood by breathing more quickly, which produces a rapid evaporation of water from the surface of the lungs. That is the reason why a dog pants in hot weather.

He Brought Them.

Mr. Sweet opened the door of the kitchen and said:

"Hello, Ella; company for dinner."

"Goodness, Tom, you don't mean that you have brought any one home to dinner to-night?" queried the wife.

"Sure I have!" replied Mr. Sweet. "Haven't you got any grub for them?"

"Why, no," said the wife, despairingly. "Don't you remember you told me you would bring home a couple of lobsters for dinner, and I depended on them?"

"Well," said Tom, "they're here."—National Monthly.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

CHILDREN AND SCHOOL.

(Philadelphia Record)

The number of children who would rather work than go to school is not small. It is not limited to one girl of 14 who would rather make cigars than learn lessons out of books. Plenty of boys in the country would rather hoe corn than study arithmetic, though of course fishing is very much more entertaining than either. In the cities there are thousands of boys and girls who have no ambition for an education, even of the most elementary sort, and who find any sort of work that isn't exhaustingly severe less irksome than geography and grammar and "doing sums." It doesn't follow that they should be allowed to do as they please; while incapable of judging what is best for them they must be directed by their parents or the school authorities. But the real evil in releasing children from school attendance is that they do not always go to work, and in many instances the parents do not care. In this city thousands of children of school age have certificates allowing them to leave school and go to work, but they are not at work; they are playing in the streets.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED ELEVEN YEARS

Mrs. McEachern, Glenco, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eleven years for my children and have every reason to praise them as they always do good." Once a mother uses the Tablets for her little ones she will use no other medicine. They are absolutely safe, pleasant to take and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GOD'S HOLY WORD.

Looking for the early robin
 In the Maple tree,
Looking where the apple blossom
 Later on will be.

Looking at the frisking lambkin
 On the hill side fair.
Greeting now the balmy breezes,
 The perfume-laden air.

Stooping o'er the early crocus
 Peeping through the ground,
Listing to the humming bee
 Buzzing all around.

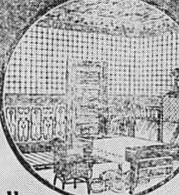
See the sparrows mating
 Picking bits of hay.
Plow-boy whistling early
 Milk-maid dressed so gay.

Gladsome Summer days ahead,
 Pasture fields and flowers,
Cattle in rich clover fields
 Lovers 'neath the bowers.

Nature speaks of God,
Life abounds with beauty
 Nature speaks of God,
Those who understand the word
 Spread the truth abroad.

WILLIAM STRONG.

Love at first sight is usually inspired by an heiress.—Detroit Journal.



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How the Black Watch Helped Russia.

The Scotsman publishes the following extract from a speech delivered by Sir John French to the Black Watch:—

Black Watch, you have suffered great losses, on which I condole with you. You have suffered also great hardships. I condole with you on the loss of your gallant colonel, Col. Grant-Duff, who fell, as I am certain he would have wished to have fallen, in the forefront of battle.

The Black Watch—a name we know so well—have always played a distinguished part in the battles of our country. You have many well-known honours on your colors, of which you are naturally very proud, but you will feel as proud of the honors which will be added to your colors after this campaign.

At the battle of the Marne you distinguished yourselves. They say that the Jaeger of the German Guard ceased to exist after the battle. I expect they did. You have followed your officers, and stuck to the line against treble your numbers in a manner deserving the highest praise.

I, as commander-in-chief of this force, thank you, but that is a small matter—your country thanks you and is proud of you.

The Russians have won great victories, and we have just received news of another great Russian victory; but you, by holding back the Germans, have won great victories as well, as if you had not done this the Russians could not have achieved their successes.

I am very glad of this opportunity of addressing you and thanking you personally for your splendid service.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Wellington's Reports Voluminous.

In the campaigns of the past our generals had much more time to write dispatches than now. Wellington, for instance, was able to write a detailed account of the Battle of Waterloo on the night following its occurrence, and he read the whole of his dispatches in his various campaigns you would have to wade through twenty bulky, closely printed volumes.—London Chronicle.

WAR GRAFTERS.

(New York Sun)

It has required centuries to bring the art of war in other departments to its present stage of development, and some nations exceed others in the progress they have made towards perfection in armament and methods; but the army contractor attained the highest degree of scoundrelism when the first armed host set out to conquer, and has remained unimprovable in every land ever since. No nation is preeminent in its specimens of this stern utilitarian; every army suffers from his ministrations; what a noble target a carefully selected party of these vermin would make for an international firing squad!

ENGINES

MARINE:—

2 h.p. at $40, 3 h.p. at $50, 5 h.p. at $60, 7 h.p. at $90, 9 h.p. at $90, Buffalo 8 h.p. $125, 4 Cylinder Buffalo $135, 24 h.p. engine at $175.

STATIONARY:—

2½ h.p. at $65, 4 1-2 h.p. at $85, 5 h.p. at $145, 3½ h.p. at $85. Send for complete list, also catalogue of new ones.

GUARANTEE MOTOR CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

ENLISTING CRIMINALS.

(Stratford Beacon)

The man who goes astray and commits an offence against the laws of the land should be given a chance to reform, but the protest which has been made in Toronto against offering enlistment in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as an alternative for a term in jail is fitting. This has been offered in Toronto and some other places, and some of those who have been brought before the authorities there and elsewhere have asked for this privilege. It should not be granted except in rare cases. The reformation of criminals is not to be found in getting any large number of them together, but in separating them. The present in the army of a number of those who have committed crime is likely to contaminate those who are free from it rather than to reform the offenders. We think upon our Canadian soldiers as exemplary young men, men who will reflect credit upon Canada in every respect, and neither the parents of those who have enlisted, nor the people of Canada generally would regard with satisfaction the addition of offenders against the law to those who are going forth in defence of the Empire.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A MATTER OF INTERPRETATION.

(Hamilton Herald)

Discussing the waste of male lives in the war, some "progressive" thinkers in England are seriously proposing a resort to polygamy after the war as a means of making good the shortage. They are astray in their progressive thinking. Before the war there were in Britain upwards of a million more women than men. The war will help to redress the balance and make it easier for every Joan to have her Darby.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Sharpening Scissors.

To sharpen scissors take a bottle and cut with the scissors as if you had to cut the neck off the bottle. This is effective.—Woman's Home Companion.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE ERA OF GLASS.

The iron ore deposits of the world are being rapidly exhausted, and the time is not far distant when we will have to get along without iron and steel. Before that day arrives some substitute for these valuable things will have to be found, and it has been suggested by a scientist familiar with the subject that the logical successor will be glass.

Glass can be made to meet nearly all the requirements of iron and steel and with improved methods of manufacture will be a great deal cheaper. There is an abundant supply of the materials from which glass is made, and long before iron reaches the obsolete stage it is more than likely that glass will be one of its strongest competitors.

The chief fault with glass is its brittleness, but it is possible even now to produce a grade of glass which can stand a good deal of hard usage and serve many of the purposes for which iron is employed. The progress of invention is bound to evolve a quality of glass which will be as strong and durable as iron and transparent as well.

The use of glass will effect a great improvement in sanitary conditions. The building of the future, according to this scientist, will have its walls, ceilings, floors, sanitary fixtures and almost everything else made of glass.—Exchange.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$12,000 ONE HUNDRED ACRES grain and stock farm between Burlington and Appleby. Solid brick house, two bank barns, splendid water, clay loam. Owner will take house part exchange and leave $6,000 mortgage. Send your requirements. Have large list of farms in Ontario and Western Provinces on easy terms. Apply, J. R. La France, 20 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

TWO ADJOINING SECTIONS—SASKATCHEWAN—five miles from elevator; beautiful creek; for quick sale at assessed value. H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN COUNTIES of Victoria, Peterboro and Haliburton; $500 up. Train and Crowe, Kinmount.

104 ACRES — AT ENNISKILLEN — choicest level land; clay loam; in high state of cultivation; ten acres fine orchard; eleven-roomed house; barn, 100 x 46; stone stable, cement floor; litter-carrier; driving sheds, pig pens, hen houses; well watered; well fenced; fall plowing all done; price, eight thousand, with reasonable cash payment. R. J. Ashton, 156 Simcoe street, Toronto.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARMS—A full section on half crop payments, fully equipped with stock, implements, seed and feed, close to market and school; good water; small cash payment to good man; also two good half sections, improved and fully equipped on same terms. We specialize in this class of farms and handle real bargains only. Wilkinson Land Co., 104 Carlton Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN'S FARM—31 ACRES; 14 room house; basement barn, will accommodate twenty head cattle; large drive shed; granary; hen house; land gently rolling and sloping to south; two wells; good spring; 75 apple trees; forty plums; quantity peaches; pears; grapes; fine maple grove; few implements; price $7,500; $3,500 down; balance easy terms. Lewis, 150 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

3 ACRES—MOST SUITABLE TO ANYone in the chicken business; large brick dwelling and good outbuildings. 1½ acres; large, well-built, solid brick dwelling; good barn, and land of the best; some fruit. Apply, C. F. Saunders, Burford, Ont.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS IMproved quarter sections in famous Jack Fish Lake Summer Resort and farming district. Few hundred cash will handle. Write owner. Terms to suit purchaser. F. W. Tobey, Meota, Sask.

NINETY ACRES—LINCOLN COUNTY, two miles to Silverdale Station. All cultivated, 2 acres hardwood timber; good 8 roomed house, bank barn, other out buildings, one acre orchard, 10 acres fall wheat, soil clay loam. Good stream. Price $5,000. F. J. Watson, Farm Specialist, 160 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.

HUNDREDS OF FARMS FOR SALE and exchange. County catalogues, describing them sent free anywhere. The Western Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., Head Office, London, Ont.

WHITFIELD & WHITNEY, REAL Estate and Insurance, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Hamilton, Ont. 100-acre grain and stock farm; 13 miles from Hamilton, on stone road. $12,000.

WHAT KIND OF A FARM ARE YOU looking for? I have small and large farms in Western Canada and Ontario; very easy terms, or exchange clear properties; write requirements. S. Johnson, 29 Clyde Block, Hamilton.

BUY CHOICE FARM LANDS IN Sunny Southern Alberta. Prices ranging from $10.00 to $30.00 per acre. Deep, rich chocolate loam. One crop pays for the land. Write us to-day. F. M. Ginther Land Co., Medicine Hat, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEED CORN

Prize-winning Wisconsin No. 7; the best for the silo. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 3.

EDUCATION.

(Chicago Tribune)

Let educators, instead of proclaiming the failure of democratic education, work at the problem of making that education deeper and broader, of reaching the inner man and exercising meanness, greed, cruelty, lust, and wantona ggressiveness. Education that does not beget right thinking and right feeling is not education. Not why educate, but how to educate, is the question.

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR in 24 hours. "PUTNAM'S" soothes away that drawing pain eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S" to-day.

Greatness.

Genuine greatness is marked by similarity, unostentatiousness, self-forgetfulness, a hearty interest in others, a feeling of brotherhood with the human family.—Channing.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Information.

It was a very fashionable concert and the artists very well known ones, but the two young things were too busy with picking out their peculiarities to hear the music.

In the midst of a beautiful selection the pianist suddenly lifted his hands from the keys and one of the young things was heard to say clearly:

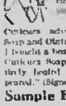
"I wonder if that hair is his own?"

The old man who sat beside her was slightly deaf, but he turned with a benevolent smile.

"No, miss," he imparted pleasantly; "that is Schubert's."—Philadelphia Press.

BLISTERS ON FEET COULD NOT SLEEP

Skin Much Inflamed, Itched and Smarted. Could not Wear Shoes. Cuticura Entirely Healed.



Victoria St., Thetford Mines West, Que.—"One day I was repairing a valve on top of a boiler when a steam pipe close to my feet burst scalding both. Blisters came on my feet and I could not wear my shoes. The skin was very much inflamed and it gave me such pain that I could not sleep at night.

"One day I came across the Cuticura advertisement. The Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave me such relief that I bought a box of Ointment and some soap Cuticura Soap. Now the wounds are entirely healed and the scars have disappeared." (Signed) William Neck, Jan. 31, '14.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 15 1915.

WHAT'S THE SCORE?

Germany has issued a protest and threat to Great Britain through the United States, that if the crews of submarines, held prisoners in Britain are treated differently from ordinary prisoners of war, reprisals will be made on British prisoners in Germany. The British reply is to the effect that these crews are not ordinary prisoners of war, but rather "persons who, at the order of their Government, committed offences against the law of nations and contrary to common humanity." In the meantime they are being treated better than are British prisoners in Germany, and have no forced labor to do. When the war is over the courts will decide whether they are honorable prisoners or common criminals. It was also pointed out by the British Government that the British had saved a thousand Germans from drowning after sea engagements, while the Germans had saved not one British subject. Sir Edward Grey made it plain that there would be no change in the treatment of these [illegible]. But the gallows may await them when the war is over. It has been suggested that hereafter the crews of any German submarines wrecked at sea should be allowed to drown. There is some danger of this submarine warfare becoming a serious matter for the old country. The sinking of neutral ships shows that Germany's desire is to so terrorize the neutral nations that they will cease trading with Britain.

The eighth month of the war has now about come to a close, and although the British and Canadian press may to a certain extent be "fed up" on news favorable to the Allies, yet, taking into account all that the Germans claim, we can come to no other conclusion than that Germany and Austria are fighting a losing battle. They are making no progress in either France or Flanders. They are not even holding their ground. The dash to Paris and to Calais are things of the past. They are in the position of a man who can neither move backward nor forward, and the longer they stay in their present position, the worse it must become for them. If the allies have been able to hold them in check for months, with the assistance of a handful of British troops, how can they withstand the pressure when Kitchener's army begins to move in full force?

In the eastern arena, Hindenburg has been trying for months to reach Warsaw. He is further away from achieving the capture of that city than ever he was, and he has nothing to show for his labors but a ghastly butcher's bill. Russia has had ample time to mobilize all her forces, and, notwithstanding her immense losses, she is more powerful to-day than she was. Przemysl has fallen, releasing many thousands of her army for service elsewhere and in the east as in the west the allies seem to be the dominant factor. Should the Dardanelles be forced, and we believe they will be, Turkey's power for evil will be destroyed, and Germany's ambitions in that direction made impossible of realization. The financial pressure on Germany must be getting more severe every day, and her inhuman submarine warfare [illegible] from the sympathies of the neutral nations. The United States cannot look with anything but horror on the murder of innocent people on the high seas.

EDITORIAL NOTES

All signs point to an early election. Get ready.

* * *

The Golden Horn has no connection with Werner Horn.

* * *

The "gospel of hate" is bearing fruit. The harvest will be bitter.

* * *

Will this temperance wave wash clean over the British Isles?

* * *

Will Kitchener go to the front in May? Is that when the war will begin?

* * *

As the forts in the Dardanelles tumble down, the price of wheat also tumbles.

* * *

The Canadian "honor roll" is growing large. The boys may be taking too many risks.

* * *

President Wilson objects to people rocking the boat. He is afraid she may go on the rocks.

* * *

The Government is trying to find out what became of the [illegible] which were lost or missed at Valcartier. Some more [illegible].

* * *

Great is the middlemen! One of them made $15,000 out of a Government boot contract upon which the contractors only realized [illegible] profit.

* * *

That horse deal in connection with the Government's remounts for the front looks as black as the boot scandal. Mr. Foster, M.P., has yet to be heard from.

* * *

It turns out that the man appointed by the Militia Department as "Chief Adviser on Boots," because he had much experience in the making of boots, was only a tanner.

* * *

Parliament has decided that soldiers at the front shall have a vote if there be an election. But it has not yet decided the method of their voting. Will the ballot boxes be stuffed?

* * *

The British Opposition press is attacking Premier Asquith because of his alleged lack of vigor in pushing certain matters connected with the war. Has Kitchener complained?

* * *

The Financial Post of Canada commends the new amendments to the Ontario license law, but would like to see the bars closed within half an hour after working hours. Does it want Hearst or Hanna to have a fit?

* * *

Said Private McGarvey to the Boot Committee: "Some of the boots are 'like a sponge in the centre.' The uppers were too light for military wear. When the heels gave way the men walked round like flounders." The boots were 'all right for Sunday.' McGarvey is a Scotch cobbler, and knew what he was talking about.

* * *

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, is credited with saying that he is in favor of empowering the President to proclaim a retaliation embargo on goods for England and France. How could that help the Georgia people or the cotton market? He should know that a blockade, according to the London Conference, is not practicable. He knows also that such a conference is not binding on the nations. Why should the Senator be so anxious to ship goods to Germany?

* * *

To cause the drowning of 130 non-combatants on a passenger ship and call it war is another form of reasoning that the Germans will find few citizens slow to follow, says the New York World. Dr. Dernburg is reported as saying: "It is ridiculous to call 'murder' or 'piracy' the death of people who unnecessarily get in between the fighting lines in a war." The doctor apparently stands ready to endorse the devil and all his works, provided he wears a German garb.

* * *

Don't Allow Your Bowels To Become Constipated.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and make you think that "life is worth living."

Mrs. [illegible] McKittrick, Wakefield, Que., writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness and did not get relief until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them two weeks when my trouble was quite gone, and I will recommend them to all suffering as I did."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all drug stores or dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

DEMORALIZED THE ENEMY.

An Unexpected Charge That Resulted in Rout and Annihilation.

There have been many curious bits of strategy in warfare, but none more effective than the coup of the Terceirans when threatened by the Spaniards.

Early in the morning of the 25th day of July, 1581, the inhabitants of the village of St. Sebastian, Isle of Terceira, one of the Azores or western group, were alarmed at the sight of a squadron, consisting of seven large Spanish war galleons, anchored off the little bay of Salga, the operations for landing a hostile force being actually in progress.

Hastily summoning some companies of militia and collecting behind a neighboring knoll a large herd of semi-wild cattle from the neighboring pastures, the islanders quietly awaited the massing of the Spaniards on the beach.

When this had been accomplished, the Terceirans advanced close up to [illegible], largely due to the roads and the foe, as if to attack, when, suddenly opening out into two long columns and leaving a wide open space between, the numerous cattle were sent thundering down the centre, goaded on by herders on horseback. So unusual and unexpected a charge threw the Spaniards into complete disorder, and being at once set upon by the islanders, scarcely a man escaped to the ships, several guns which had been landed falling as spoil to the conquerors.—Exchange.

* * *

It is possible for the human ear to distinguish sounds over a range of about 11 octaves, but only 7 [illegible] octaves are used in music.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.

The Symptoms and The Cure.

THE CAUSE.

Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.

THE SYMPTOMS.

Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

THE CURE.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Wheeler, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could scarcely eat anything. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am entirely cured. I have not been troubled since I took it, and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

Down in the distant shadow of the woods, and distant from the old stone house nearly a mile, was a half-ruined cottage, which, years before, had been occupied by miners, who had dug in the hillside for particles of yellow ore, which had been held in the mould they fancied to be gold. Long and frequent were the night revels said to have been held in the old hut, which had at last fallen into bad repute and been for years deserted. To one like Hagar, however, there was nothing intimidating in its creaking old floors, its rattling windows and noisome chimney, where the bats and the swallows built their nests, and when one day Madam Conway proposed to give little Maggie into the charge of a younger and less nervous person than herself, she made no objection, but surprised her mistress by asking permission to live by herself in the "cottage by the mine," as it was called.

"It is better for me to be alone," said she, "for I may do something terrible if I stay here, something I would sooner die than do," and her eyes fell upon little Maggie sleeping in her cradle.

This satisfied Madam Conway that the half-crazed woman meditated harm to her favorite grandchild, and she consented readily to her removal to the cottage, which by her orders was made comparatively comfortable. For several weeks, when she came, as she did each day, to the house, Madam Conway kept Maggie carefully from her sight, until, at last she begged so hard to see her that her wish was gratified; and as she manifested no disposition whatever to molest the child, Madam Conway's fears gradually subsided, and Hagar was permitted to fondle and caress her as often as she chose.

Here, now, for a time, we leave them: Hagar in her cottage by the mine; Madam Conway in her gloomy home; Maggie in her nurse's arms; and Theo, of whom as yet but little has been said, playing on the nursery floor; while with our readers we pass silently over a period of time which shall bring us to Maggie's girlhood.

CHAPTER IV

Those dark rooms, and their silence is broken by the sound of other feet, not moving stealthily and slow, as if following in a funeral train, but dancing down the stairs, tripping through the halls, skipping across the floor, and bounding over the grass; they are never tiring, never ceasing till the birds and the sun have gone to rest.

And, [illegible] the good lady cannot check the gleeful mirth or hush the clear ringing laughter of one at least of the fair maidens, who, since last we looked upon them, have grown up to womanhood. Wondrously beautiful is Maggie Miller now, with her bright, sunny face, her soft, dark eyes and raven hair, so glossy and smooth, that her sister, the [illegible] blue-eyed Theo, likens it to a piece of shining satin. Now, as ever, the pet and darling of the household, she moves among them like a ray of sunshine and the servants, when they hear her bird-like voice waking the echoes of the weird old place, pause in their work to listen, blessing Miss Margaret for the joy and gladness her presence has brought to them.

Fifteen years have passed away, and around the old stone house there is outwardly no change. The moss still clings to the damp, dark wall, just as it clung there long ago, while the [illegible] branches of the forest trees still cast their shadows across the floor, [illegible] just as they did in years gone by, when Hagar Warren [illegible]. Madam Conway, still and straight and cold as ever, moves with the same measured tread through her gloomy rooms, which are not as noiseless now as they were wont to be, for [illegible] has a home in them.

Old Hagar, in her cottage by the mine, has kept her secret well, whispering it only to the roaring wind and the running brook, which have told no tales [illegible] to the gay, light-hearted girl, [illegible] to murmur in her ear that a life untrammeled by etiquette and form would be a blissful life indeed. And Maggie, listening to the voice which speaks to her so oft in the autumn wind, the running brook, the opening flower, and the falling leaf, has learned a lesson different far from those taught her daily by the prim, stiff governess, who, imported from England six years ago, has drilled both Theo and Maggie in all the prescribed rules of high life as practised in the old world. She has taught them how to sit and how to stand, how to eat and how to drink, to become young ladies of Conway blood and birth. And Madam Conway, through her golden spectacles looks each day to see some good from all this teaching come to the bold, dashing, untamable Maggie, who, spurning alike both birth and blood, laughs at form and etiquette as taught by Mrs. Jeffres, and winding her arms around her grandmother's neck, smothers her [illegible] with a most unladylike hug, and then bounds away to the stables, pretending not to hear the distressed Mrs. Jeffres calling after her, [illegible] Yankee fire and vulgar [illegible] should be [illegible] "Yes, a Yankee, native born, and ready for all Johnny Bull."

Greatly horrified at the [illegible] of total depravity, Mrs. Jeffres brushes down her black silk apron and goes back to Theo, her more tractable pupil, while Maggie [illegible] from the stable door, the horse [illegible] one leap of her high-mettled pony, which John, the coachman, had bought at an enormous price of a traveling circus, on purpose for his young mistress, who complained that grandma's horses were all too lazy and moderate in their movements for her.

In perfect amazement Madam Conway looked out when first Gritty, as the pony was called, was led up to the door prancing, pawing, chafing at the bit and impatient to be off. "Margaret should never mount that animal," she said; but Margaret had talked for sixteen years and now, at a nod from John, she sprang nimbly upon the back of the fiery steed, who, feeling instinctively that the rider he carried was a stranger to fear, became under her training perfectly gentle, obeying her slightest command, and following her around like a sagacious dog. Not thus easily could Madam Conway manage Maggie, and with a great [illegible] she saw her each day [illegible] the garden gate, and out into the woods, [illegible] in all directions.

"She'll break her neck, I know," the disturbed old lady would say, as Maggie's flowing skirt and waving plumes disappeared in the shadow of the trees. "She'll break her neck some day," and thinking some one must be in fault, her ire would turn reproachfully upon Mrs. Jeffres for the latter's [illegible] in training Maggie, whom the old governess pronounced the "veriest [illegible] in the world, there was nothing like her in all England," and [illegible] her low-bred ways [illegible] American soil.

If Maggie was to be censured, Madam Conway chose to do it herself, and on such occasions she would answer: "Low-bred, Mrs. Jeffres, is not a proper term to apply to Margaret. She's a little wild, I admit, but no one with my blood in their veins can be low-bred," and in her indignation at the governess, Madam would usually forget to reprove her granddaughter when she came back from her ride, her cheeks flushed, and her eyes shining like stars with the healthful exercise. Throwing herself upon a stool at her grandmother's feet, Maggie would lay her head upon the lap of the proud lady who very lovingly would smooth the soft, shining hair, "so much like her own," she said.

"Before you had to color it, you mean, don't you, grandma?" the mischievous Maggie would rejoin, looking up archly to her grandmother, who would call her a saucy child, and stroke still more fondly the silken locks.

Wholly unlike Maggie was Theo, a pale-faced, fair-haired girl, who was called pretty, when not overshadowed by the superior presence of her more gifted sister. And Theo was very fond of this sister, too, proud of the beautiful Maggie, to whom, though two years her junior, she looked for counsel, willing always to abide by her judgment, for what Maggie did must, of course, be right, and grandma would not scold. So if at any time Theo was led into error, Maggie stood ready to bear the blame, which was never very severe, for Mrs. Jeffres had learned not to censure her too much, lest by so doing she should incur the displeasure of her employer, who in turn loved Maggie, if it were possible, better than the daughter whose name she bore, and whom Maggie called her mother. Well kept and beautiful was the spot where that mother lay, and the grave was marked by a costly marble, which gleamed clear and white through the surrounding evergreens. This was Maggie's favorite resort, and here she often sat in the moonlight, musing of one who slept there, and who, they said, had held her on her bosom when she died.

At no great distance from this spot, was another grave where the grass grew tall and green, and where the headstone, half-sunken in the earth, betokened that she who rested there was of humble origin. Here Maggie seldom tarried. The place had no attraction for her, for rarely now was the name of Hester Hamilton heard at the old stone house, and all, save one, seemed to have forgotten that she had ever lived. This was Hagar Warren, who, in the cottage by the mine, has grown older and more crazy than when we last saw her. Her hair, once [illegible] than that which Madam Conway [illegible] her own, has bleached as white as snow, and her tall form is shrivelled now, and bent. The [illegible] is wearing her life away, and yet she does not regret what she has done [illegible]. When she looks upon the beautiful girl, who comes each day to her lonely hut, and whom she worships with a species of wild idolatry. Maggie knows not why it is, and yet to her there is a peculiar fascination about that strange old woman, with her snow-white hair, her wrinkled face, her bony hand, and wild, dark eyes, which when they rest on her, have in them a look of unutterable tenderness.

Regularly each day when the sun nears the western horizon, Maggie steals away to the cottage and the lonely woman, waiting for her on the rude bench by the door, can tell her bounding footsteps from all others that pass that way. [illegible] but the sound of Maggie's voice, calling to her in the gathering twilight, is the sweetest she has ever heard, and as she sits and listens, while her bony hands work nervously together, and her whole body trembles with the longing, intense desire, she feels to clasp the young girl to her bosom, and claim her as her own. But this she dare not do, for Madam Conway's training has had its effect, and in Maggie's bearing there is ever a degree of pride which effectually forbids undue familiarity. And it was this very pride which Hagar loved to see, whispering often to herself, "Conway blood and Conway pride. The two go well together."

Sometimes a word or a look would make her start, and remind her so forcibly of the dead that once she said involuntarily, "You are like your mother, Maggie. Exactly what she was at your age."

"My mother!" answered Maggie. "You never talked to me of her. Tell me of her now. I did not suppose I was like her in anything."

"You are in everything," said old Hagar, "the same dark eyes and hair, the same bright red cheeks, the same [illegible]."

"Why, Hagar, what can you mean?" interrupted Maggie. "My mother had light blue eyes and fair brown hair, like Theo. Grandma says [illegible] at all, while old Hannah, the cook, [illegible] and [illegible] the very image of Hester Hamilton."

"And what if you are? What if you are?" eagerly rejoined old Hagar. "Would you feel badly to know you looked like Hester?" and the old woman bent anxiously forward to hear the answer. "No, not exactly, perhaps, provided Hester was handsome, for I think a good deal of beauty, that's a fact; but it would annoy grandma terribly to have me look like a servant. [illegible] for grandma wonders every day where I get my lowbred ways, as she calls my liking to run and laugh and be natural."

"And supposing Hester was your mother, would you care?" pursued Hagar.

"Of course I should," answered Maggie, her large eyes opening wide at the strange question. "I wouldn't for the whole world be anybody but Maggie Miller, just who I am. To be sure I get awfully out of patience with grandma and Mrs. Jeffres, for talking so much about birth and blood and family, and all that sort of nonsense, but, after all, I wouldn't for anything be poor and work as poor folks do."

"I'll never tell her, never," muttered Hagar, and Maggie continued: "What a queer habit you have of talking to yourself. Did you always do so?"

"Not always. It came upon me with the secret," Hagar answered, inadvertently, and eagerly catching at the last word, which to her implied a world of romance and mystery, Maggie exclaimed: "The secret, Hagar, the secret! If there's anything I delight in it's a secret!" and sliding from the rude bench to the grass plat at Hagar's feet, she continued: "Tell it to me, Hagar; that's a dear old woman. I'll never tell anybody as long as I live, I won't, upon my word," she continued, as she saw the look of horror resting on Hagar's face; "I'll help you to keep it, and we'll have such grand times talking it over. Did it [illegible]?" and Maggie folded her arms upon the lap of the old woman, who answered in a voice so hoarse and unnatural that Maggie involuntarily shuddered. "No! Hagar would die [illegible] than tell you, Maggie Miller, her secret."

"Was it, then, so dreadful?" asked Maggie, half fearfully, and casting a [illegible] glance at the dim woods, where the night shadows were falling, and where a winding path she must traverse alone on her homeward route. "Was it, then, so dreadful?"

"Yes, dreadful, dreadful; and yet, Maggie, I have sometimes wished you knew it. You should forgive me, perhaps, if you knew how I was tempted," said Hagar, and her voice was full of [illegible] tenderness, while her bony fingers parted lovingly the shining hair from off the white brow of the young girl, who pleaded again, "Tell it to me, Hagar."

There was a fierce struggle in Hagar's bosom, but the night wind, wailing through the hemlock boughs, seemed to say, "Not yet, not yet," and, remembering the vow, she answered: "Leave me, Maggie Miller; I cannot tell you the secret. You of all others. You would hate me for it, and that I could not bear. Leave me alone, or the sight of you, so beautiful, pleading for my secret, will kill me dead."

There was command in the tones of her voice, and, rising to her feet, Maggie walked away, with a dread feeling at her heart—a feeling which whispered vaguely to her of a deed of blood; for what, save this, could thus affect old Hagar? Her road home led past the little burying-ground, and impelled by something she could not resist, she paused at her mother's grave. The moonlight was falling softly upon it, and seating herself within the shadow of the monument she sat a long time, thinking, not of the dead, but of Hagar and the strange words she had uttered. Suddenly, from the opposite side of the graveyard, there came a sound as of some one walking, and looking up Maggie saw approaching her the bent figure of the old woman, who seemed unusually excited. Her first impulse was to fly, but knowing how improbable it was that Hagar should seek to do her harm, and thinking she might discover some clue to the mystery if she remained, she sat still. While kneeling on Hester's grave old Hagar wept bitterly, talking the while, but so incoherently that Maggie could distinguish nothing save the words, "You, Hester, have forgiven me."

"Can it be that she has killed her own child?" thought Maggie, and starting to her feet she stood face to face with Hagar, who screamed: "You here, Maggie Miller! Here with the dead who know my secret. But you cannot wring it from me. You shall never know it, unless the dead [illegible] to tell you!"

"Hagar Warren," said Margaret, [illegible], "is murder your secret? Did Hester Hamilton die at her mother's hands?"

[illegible] woman, Hagar [illegible] backward a pace or two, and then, standing far more erect than Margaret had ever seen her before, she answered: "No, Maggie Miller, no, murder is not the secret. These hands," and she tossed in the air her [illegible] arms, "these hands are as free from blood as yours. And now go! Leave me alone with my dead, and see that you tell no tales. You like secrets, you say. Let what you have heard tonight be your secret. Go!"

Maggie obeyed, and walked slowly homeward, feeling greatly relieved that her suspicion was false, and experiencing a degree of satisfaction in thinking that she, too, had a secret, which she would guard most carefully from her grandmother and Theo. "She would never tell them what she had seen and heard—never!"

Seated upon the piazza was Madam Conway and Theo, the former of whom chided her for staying so late at the cottage, while Theo asked what queer things the old witch-woman had said tonight.

With a very expressive look, which seemed to say, "I know, but I shan't tell," Maggie seated herself at her grandmother's feet and asked, "How long has Hagar been crazy? Did it come upon her when her daughter died?" she inquired; and Madam Conway answered: "Yes, about that time, or more particularly, when the baby died. Then she began to get so strange that I removed you from her care, for, from something she said, I fancied she meditated harm to you."

For a moment Maggie sat wrapt in thought; then clasping her hands together, she exclaimed: "I have it; I know now what ails her. She felt so badly to see you happy with me that she tried to poison me. She said she was sorely tempted, and that's the secret which is killing her."

"Secret! What secret?" cried Theo, and, womanlike, forgetting her resolution not to tell, Mag told what she had seen and heard, adding as her firm belief that Hagar had made an attempt upon her life.

"I would advise you for the future to keep away from her then," said Madam Conway, to whom the suggestion seemed a very probable one.

But Maggie knew full well that whatever Hagar might once have thought to do, there was no danger to be apprehended from her now, and the next day found her as usual on her way to the cottage. Bounding into the room where the old woman sat at her knitting, she exclaimed: "I know what it is! I know your secret!"

There was a gathering mist before Hagar's eyes, and her face was deathly white as she gasped: "You know the secret! How—where? Have the dead come back to tell? Did anybody [illegible] it?"

(To be continued.)

* * *

Australia prohibits leather exports.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.—APRIL 18, 1915.

The Shepherd Psalm.—Psalm 23, 1-6.

Commentary.—I. Provision (vs. 1, 2) 1. The Lord is my shepherd.—This general statement expresses the condition of a submissive, trusting child of God in his relation to the great Shepherd. It expresses the author's confidence in Jehovah. The psalm throughout is taken up with the figure of the shepherd and his sheep. The relation is a most tender one. There are mutual confidence and love. The shepherd has full control of the sheep and his great care is for their welfare. What a shepherd was to his sheep in Palestine in David's time, and conditions are still practically the same as they were then, the Lord is to His people now. We note the use of the possessive pronoun, "my," in this clause. David claimed Jehovah as his personal Shepherd. It was not enough to be assured that He was the Shepherd of Israel. That was a great blessing to Israel as a nation, but David was an individual, and as such he craved and obtained the assurance that Jehovah was his Shepherd, and had a care for him personally. I shall not want—In consequence of the relation expressed in the preceding clause, David declared definitely that his needs would all be met. He would not want for provision, for the resources of Jehovah are boundless. He would not lack guidance, for his Shepherd was infinite in wisdom. He would not lack protection, for Jehovah is the Almighty. He would not want for comfort, for God is the Comforter of His people. David expressed full confidence in God. He did not know all that was in the future, yet he was bold to declare that in times of peace or in times of trouble, in health or in sickness, in the strength of manhood or in the feebleness of old age, he should not want. He should not lack any good thing, whether of a temporal nature or spiritual.

2. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures—This and the following verses of the psalm follow up the general statement made in the first verse and give the particulars in which Jehovah acts as the Shepherd of His people. It was no small task for the shepherd to find always suitable pastures for his sheep. The figure here denotes an abundance of rich herbage. This is an expressive figure, as we consider conditions in Palestine. During the months when rain falls there is a plentiful growth of grass and there is no difficulty in finding pasturage; but during the long period of rainless days and nights, the vegetation is dried up and the ground is parched. Then the shepherd must exercise great care to find pasture for his sheep. In the figure there is plenty of herbage. The sheep graze until their hunger is appeased and they lie down in the grass. He leadeth me beside the still waters—Pasturage and water meet the needs of sheep as far as sustenance is concerned. In Palestine during the dry season there are comparatively few living streams. There are many wadies, or watercourses, which are torrents in the wet season, but are dry in summer. The shepherd must take care that during the latter part of the day he may lead his flock to a supply of water. There are streams that are swift. Sheep are timid creatures, and helpless as well, and must be led to quiet waters to quench their thirst. Hence the shepherd knows where there are wells or fountains at which his sheep may slake their thirst, and this whether it is in the dry season or in the wet. So the great Shepherd is abundantly able to provide for his sheep at all times, under all circumstances.

II. Guidance (vs. 3, 4). 3. He restoreth my soul—The Syrian shepherd knows his sheep by name, even though there may be hundreds in his flock. He watches carefully lest one should stray away and so run into danger. If one should become injured in any way the shepherd nurses it carefully and seeks to restore it to strength and health. In a spiritual sense the Lord refreshes the weary. He gives "power to the faint." If one should fall out by the way, the great Shepherd seeks after the lost one in an effort to restore him. He leadeth me—Shepherd life in Syria is very different from that with which we are familiar. Here, sheep are placed in enclosed pastures and are there provided with food and water. No wild beasts or robbers threaten them and they are not in need of constant guidance to lead them into places of pasture, water and safety; there no flock is seen grazing without a shepherd. The shepherd goes ahead of his flock and the sheep follow. In the paths of righteousness for his name's sake—Whatever God may give us to do we would do it, led by his [illegible]. Some Christians overlook the blessing of sanctification, and yet to a thoroughly renewed heart this is one of the sweetest gifts of the covenant. If we could be saved from wrath, and yet remain unregenerate, impenitent sinners we should not be saved as we desire, for we mainly and chiefly pant to be saved from sin and led in the way of holiness. All this is done out of pure free grace; "for his name's sake." It is to the honor of our great Shepherd that we should be a holy people, walking in the narrow way of righteousness. If we be so led and guided, we must not fail to adore our heavenly Shepherd's care.—Spurgeon.

III. Protection (vs. 4, 5). 4. Though ... the valley of the shadow of death—One needs to see Palestine in the summer season to appreciate the force of this expression. There are deep ravines, with dangerous precipices and infested with wolves and other wild beasts, and where robbers lurk, into which the sunlight comes but little. Outside of these ravines the sun shines and its glaring light falls upon the bare soil and rocks and the contrast is so great that the deep ravines are fittingly called the valley of the shadow of death. This represents the times of distress in the Christian's life when the trial of faith is great, and such times come to all. I will fear no evil—There is danger, but the shepherd guards his flock as a whole and each sheep in particular, and the sheep hear his voice and trustingly follow him. There is danger in the Christian's falling at such times as are here represented, but with confidence in God and a heart made clean through the blood of Christ he can say, "I will fear no evil." For thou art with me—This is the explanation of the assurance of safety. The presence of the great Shepherd makes hard places easy and dangerous places safe. God ever says to his true followers, "I am with thee." Thy rod and thy staff they comfort me—The rod is a shepherd's weapon to ward off robbers and wild beasts. It is a heavy club two or three feet long. It promises safety and hence is a comfort. The staff is the shepherd's crook. It is six or seven feet long and has a hook at the upper end. With this the shepherd draws back the sheep from dangerous places or guides it in the right direction. With it he may pull the sheep out of a pit or cleft of the rock.

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies—Some think the figure changes here and the children of God are enjoying a banquet of spiritual good, but it seems rather that it is the continuation of the former figure, and there is a figure within a figure. The shepherd leads his sheep into a good pasture and they feed in safety, although there are robbers and wild beasts around them. God supplies his children with grace and joy in the face of the assaults of Satan. Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over—Here begins the beautiful picture at the end of the day. The psalm has sung of the whole round of the day's wanderings, all the need of the sheep, all the care of the shepherd. Now the scene closes with the last scene of the day. At the door of the sheepfold the shepherd stands and "the rodding of the sheep" takes place. The shepherd stands turning his body to let the sheep pass; he is the door as Christ said of himself. With his rod he holds back the sheep while he inspects them one by one as they pass into the fold. He has the horn filled with olive oil and he has cedar-tar, and he anoints a knee bruised on the rocks or a side scratched by thorns. And here comes one that is not bruised, but is simply worn and exhausted; he bathes its face and head with the refreshing olive oil, and he takes the large two-handled cup and dips it brimming full from the vessel of water provided for that purpose, and he lets the weary sheep drink. There is nothing finer in the psalm than this. God's care is not for the wounded only, but for the worn and weary also.—Knight.

IV. Comfort (v. 6). 6. Goodness and mercy shall follow me—As God had blessed David in the past, he would continue until the end of life. The past was a pledge for the future. In the house of the Lord—The blessings represented in the psalm are spiritual. The author had confidence that he would have an eternal home with God.

Questions.—When and by whom was this psalm written? What relation is maintained in this psalm? In what sense is Christ a Shepherd? How does an Eastern shepherd care for his sheep? What is meant by still waters? In what sense does the Christian's cup run over? What is meant by dwelling in the house of the Lord?

PRACTICAL SURVEY

Topic.—Divine fellowship.

I. Insures the possession of good.

II. Secures protection from harm.

III. Affords assurance of victory.

I. Insures the possession of good. This psalm, so personal and tender, sets forth the weighty theme that feeble man may have constant companionship with the mighty and everlasting God. It breathes in every line the air of serene and happy confidence undisturbed by a single doubt. The world could spare many a large book better than that sunny little psalm. It is the utterance of personal trust in Jehovah, darkened by no fears or complaints and so perfectly at rest that it has no more to ask. It sings of many mercies which the believers receives and traces them all to one source, the great Shepherd Himself. David, the royal poet, puts a spiritual meaning into the various experiences of his shepherd life, and ascribes the peace and happiness of his own life to the kindly guidance of God. He had a most vivid perception that the feast, the anointing, the fulness, all came from the divine hand. The expression, "I shall not want," is absolute and unlimited. Food, protection, guidance, care, sympathy, repose, restoration are all anticipated. For a time desire is stilled in satisfaction, repose and serene enjoyment. Apprehension is allayed, anxiety dispelled, the whole nature satisfied, and repose is found in the affluence of divine love. The possession of all gifts is found in possessing the Father. David had learned the lesson of weariness. He had passed under discipline. He had learned to know himself. He had learned to know God. He was glad simply to trust and let himself be taken care of. By the thoughtfulness, tenderness, sympathy and care he had exercised in his shepherd calling, David learned and realized the heart and character of the great Shepherd. While the psalm is not the utterance of shepherd days it perpetuates their memory. David here teaches that peace and rest do not depend upon the absence of life's burdens, but wholly upon the shepherding of God. He had consented to follow his guidance. He was relying upon God to save him from making a wrong decision in critical moments, from failure in making the most of his powers and opportunities and finally to conduct him to mansions above.

II. Secures protection from harm. "Fear no evil," no apprehension of real or ultimate injury. Trust in the divine Shepherd is an antidote to all harm. The answer to all doubt is "Thou art with Me." It is the utterance of a soul absolutely unshaken and perfectly serene. With perfect composure and serenity the psalmist looked forward to the time when he was to pass through the "valley." The prospect heightened his triumph in that security which the presence of his Guardian afforded him. His experience was ripe for the change. He could anticipate the event with confidence. He looked upon the Shepherd as the Master of death. Exquisite simplicity marked his anticipation of the valley. His habitual communion with God prepared him for death. His confidence in God gave strength for life's work, gave support under life's trials, secured the fulfilment of life's great hopes. The fact that Jehovah condescended to be his shepherd was the underlying basis of all his rich experience.

III. Affords assurance of victory. The psalm is a song of gratitude, of hope, of consecration, a song of the soul on its way to heaven. To David the events of life were displays of God's goodness and mercy, at the close of which he would bring his own to his everlasting habitation. The last verse of the psalm summarizes what went before with the additional thought of continuance. It is the performance of heaven that is one of the greatest joys in prospect, a most complete picture of happiness. The loveliness of this psalm is found in the sublimity of its sentiments, the delightful spirit it breathes and the hallowed impression it produces. God is presented in closest relations with individual life and experience.

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EDITORIAL

THE SCANDALS AT OTTAWA

"If the majority of our people are really Christians, it ought to be shown in our Government, our State, our callings and our professions. Yet right at this moment in the most sacred of our patriotic efforts to equip our soldiers; scandal follows scandal. We are struggling in this very church to raise money for soldier's needs, while big steals are reported from Ottawa."

So spoke Rev. Byron H. Stauffer in Bond Street Congregational church Toronto, in "Pilate's Hands and Ours."

"When can you say you have washed your hands of political scandal? There is scarcely an item of war supplies that is not tainted with stealing. The Ottawa Citizen says: There is a maggot eating at the heart of Canada's National life. Are you saying anything about it. Or do you only know one thing about politics and that is to vote Grit and Tory?

It is absolutely idle for our Christian people to call Christ, 'Lord Lord' in our beautiful churches and not do the things which He says. Our political leaders are nearly all members of the Christian church. For us to go to church and say our prayers and not wax indignant over our political corruptions is to wash our hands prematurely and imitate Pilate in the most terrible way."

◆

WAR IN EDEN

The British seizure and occupation of Basra, the Turkish ports on the Persian Gulf puts Britain practically in possession of the site of the garden of Eden. There can be no doubt that the region described in the book of Genesis as the garden of Eden is in Mesopotamia "the country lying between the rivers... These rivers are the Tigris, Euphrates and their tribularies.

The town of Basra, is situated on the outlet of Mesopotamia upon the ocean. It lies within a few miles of the Biblical Garden of Eden. A large force of British and Indian soldiers from India, supported by warships, attacked and occupied Basra. They advanced successfully into the interior, and it is probable by this time British troops have encamped on the scene where Eve first tempted Adam and where many of the most interesting events in the early history of the human race occurred.

In making this movement the British are aiming to settle one of the great questions that lies at the root of the present world war.

In their quest for a larger field for their race the Germans have gained a tremendous influence in Turkey, and have many enterprises in Asiatic Turkey, including Mesopotamia region.

The Germans have built the Bagdad Railway which has been described as a railway leading to nowhere. Bagdad is now the chief city of Mesopotamia. If this railway were completed its natural terminus, would be Basra, which gives access to the Indian Ocean. But such a development would be a menace to British power in India.

In the meanwhile British subjects have long had important interests in Mesopotamia. Sir William Wilcock the British engineer who was formerly director of irrigation in Egypt, has constructed a system of dams on the Euphrates river that has already added 5,000,000 acres of cultivable land to Mesopotamia, and aims to do for that country what the Assouan dam has done for Egypt.

If the German ambition to control Turkey and her Asiatic territories were to be accomplished; it is evident that the British engineers and promoters would be driven out of Mesopotamia or the garden of Eden to express it more poetically. If the British schemes had been successful pefore the war, they would have connected Mesopotamia by railway with the Mediterranean and with Basra, making it independent of the German Bagdad Railway. Now, if the British win in the war, it is assured that the Germans will be turned out of Mesopotamia altogether and that they will lose the vast sums of money invested there.

◆

SERBIA

Area,, 18 782 square miles.
Population, 1910, 2,912,000

Serbia is a mountainous inland country divided from Austria-Hungary by the rivers Danube, Drina, and Save. One-tenth of the country is forest covered. More than four-fifths of the people are small farmers, the majority cultivating their own land. They are too independent to work in factories or even to enter domestic service. The women weave most of the garments for their families besides sharing in every kind of manuel labor.

PRODUCTS

Relative to its population Serbia possesses a greater number of sheep [3,800 000 in 1910] and swine [864,000] than any other country in Europe. The swine are fattened on the beech-mast and acorns of the forest. Corn is the principal grain crop and forms the staple diet of the country people. The normal annual yield exceeds 3,000,000 bushels, wheat 1,000,000. Flax, hemp, tobacco, and sugar beets are grown. Vineyards and orchards are extensive. Chees is made from the milk of sheep and goats. Cattle are bred chiefly for for export or draught purposes, and like the native horses, although strong are small in size.

COMMERCE

Serbia has no seaboard is farfrom export harbors, and is at the mercy of hostile tariffs. The export of swine is the principal branch of commerce. The chief manufacturing industries are those for which the country supplies the raw material, as meat packing, flour-milling, brewing, tanning and weaving. They are also iron foundries, potteries, and sugar and tobacco factories.

Cotton and woollen fabrics, salt, sugar, iron and machinery are imported Large quantities of prunes, grain, meat and hides, eggs and copper are exported chiefly to Austria-Hungary, Germany and Turkey.

Rather Irritating.

A business man has a lot to put up with in the neglect of his patrons to pay small accounts. We find, in the newspaper field, the same difficulty. Carrying a small account and rendering it from time to time is irritating, more especially when no notice of it is taken. It may be forgetfulness on the part of those who owe. However, it is unfair to those who have trusted you and sold goods close. Why ask them to use their profits in dunners for an honest debt?

Pay Your Dog Tax.

If you have dogs, prepare to hide them now. The assessor has been on the war path for sometime, and if he sees a frindly dog around the place, you may hear about it later. To deny ownership will not relieve you of responsibility for paying the ordinary dog tax which falls alike to the lot of anyone who either owns or harbors a dog on his premises. To send your dog to visit friends in the country for a few days till the assessor is through will do the owner no good. This is what some of our citizens are said to have done, but surely none are small enough to engage in such tactics. Those who can afford to keep dogs should be willing to pay the tax or give them to someone who is willing. The constable will be making a professional visit to some of the homes here in a few days, and the honorable thing to do is to meet him with a smile and hand over a dollar apiece for each dog in your possession.

It made her Tired.

Several days ago a couple of ladies were heard discussing the Red Cross movement and one of them was heard to remark that it made her tired. Everywhere she turned it was money for the Red Cross Society. The remark was unkind and uncalled for. It was no doubt made thoughtlessly. What does it mean to the women of Canada that our young men are giving up their lives. It means that the soldiers of the Kaiser are being held back. It means that our Canadian womanhood is being protected from the depraved and immoral soldiery who desecrated the sanctity of the homes of the women of Belgium. The boys who have enlisted are willing to give up their home and comforts and perhaps their lives that our homes, our mothers and our sisters may not be subjected to the brutalities and hardships that have been borne by the women wherever the enemy has gained a foothold. It's for our ease and comfort and world liberty these brave lads are going to fight and are fighting. It may make that particular woman tired, but it would be a sad blow to her dignity if she became the plaything of the German soldiery. This is what our boys are trying to save the country from. When you take into consideration what has been done for the Red Cross and Patriotic funds in this district we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. Plainly speaking we have done nothing. Surely the boys who were home over Easter, perhaps for the last time before they go away, will arouse us to some sense of our duty towards them and the Empire. Look it all over and ask yourself personally what have I done? Follow that up with What should I do.—Kincardine Reporter.

The Noble Sisterhood.

(J. E. Middleton in the Toronto News.)

Her cavalier, in boots and spurs,
Beside the Volga's stream,
Drank of the stirrup cup and said,
"This, dearest, is my dream,
That you shall be my only love
And deck our cottage wall.
So, fare ye well, sweet soul of mine
The Little Father calls."

And here a young Canadian,
All girded for the fight,
Speaks to a fair and lovely girl,'
Whose lips are deadly white
"Take cheer, my own, my gentle lass,
The months will flee away,
Though duty takes me to the wars,
My heart is thine for aye."

O cavalier in boots and spurs,
The Polish fields are red,
And many a gallant gentleman
The same good-bye has said.
Those tearful eyes of heaven's blue
Will see the Volga's tide,
But never find their cavalier,
For, ah, the world is wide!

And so, besides our lakes and rills,
Some one will wait in vain,
And seek to hide her loneliness,
Her sorrow and her pain.
But, ah, her head will still be high,
Her soldier boy was brave,
And memories of an endless love
Are deeper than the grave.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] to [illegible] per week right through the winter No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
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RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

A FAMILY REMEDY FOR MANY YEARS

Used "Fruit-a-tives" With The Best of Results.

GEORGE McKAY Esq.

KIPPEN, ONT., June 17th. 1913.

"I have been using "Fruit-a-tives" as a family remedy for many years. They are the best medicine I have ever tried. "Fruit-a-tives" do me the most good—they never gripe and their action is pleasant.

"I have used them for Indigestion and Constipation with the best results, and I heartily recommend them to anyone similarly afflicted.

These troubles have left me completely and I give "Fruit-a-tives" full credit for all this. A nicer pill a man cannot take."

GEORGE McKAY.

The enormous demand for "Fruit-a-tives" is steadily increasing, due to the fact that this wonderful fruit medicine gives prompt relief in all cases of Indigestion, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Rheumatism, Chronic, Headaches, and Neuralgia, and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. Sold by all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The One Dish
That Agrees With
The Aged

Kellogg's
CORN FLAKES
Get the Original

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You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

One new Subscription........................$1.75
Saturday Globe........................1.90
Family Herald........................1.9
Toronto World........................3.75
Farmer's Advocate........................2.40
Canadian Farm........................1.90
Weekly Sun........................1.90
Catholic Register........................1.80
Toronto Daily Globe........................3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire........................3.90
Toronto Daily Star........................2.90
Toronto Daily News........................2.90
Montreal W. Witness........................1.90
London Catholic Record........................2.25
Canadian Baptist........................2.25
Presbyterian........................2.25
Westminster........................2.25
Ontario Churchman........................1.50
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London Advertiser........................3.90

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W. J. HALLIDAY, D.L.D.S. Dentist Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Sts., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR. BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 6 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan: also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, insurance Company. — Phone ne 140, [illegible]

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If you want a stov buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." Non better. Aso a ful ine of Heating Stov at

H A HAVILL
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Easy rests th head that we r n

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and sel. -conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO TAILS ONE THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT

WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $700. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

TREES ! TREES !!

All kinds of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Everything in the nursery line. Send list of your wants for prices. Catalogue free.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

Apply for terms.

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Nurseryman. Port Elgin Ontario

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STRATFORD, ONT.

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Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Our graduates succeed and you should get our large, free catalogue. Write for it at once.

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PRINCIPAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

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leave Toronto 10.20 p m daily

Attractive Tours to
Pacific Coast Points

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter, - Town Agent.
N. Hiscox, - Station Agent.

A Columbia Grafonola completes the family circle.
Columbia Note the Notes
Columbia Note the Notes

BUT BE SURE IT IS A COLUMBIA, WITH THE EXCLUSIVE COLUMBIA FEATURE—THE TONE CONTROL LEAVES.
ON SALE AT

Concrete Fence Posts Last Forever

THEY never rot away in the ground. They stand the hardest knocks and never have to be replaced, for they are practically everlasting. They are easily and cheaply made and are the most satisfactory of all fence posts.

Concrete Drain Tile Cannot Decay

Concrete drains do not decay and are cheaper, because they do not crumble and stop up drains, hence they need no digging up or relaying.

Let us send you this free book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." It shows you how to make concrete fence-posts and will save you many dollars when doing other building 'round the farm.

Farmer's Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
524 Herald Building, Montreal

Start day Hour Earlier.

Following the example of Cleveland London has decided to go in for an extra hour of daylight during the summer months. The city council has ordered the preparation of a by-law to start and close business an hour earlier than at present. The project is being heartily endorsed by all sections of the community.

Death of John Redford.

Mr. John Redford passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Redford at Mildmay on Good Friday at the early age of 28 years. He had been ill for several months. The funeral took place on Sunday morning to the Hanover cemetery. Rev. Mr. Barclay had charge of the obsequies. Besides his parents he leaves two brothers, James and Harry and seven sisters as follows:—Mrs. Lougheed of Saskatchewan, Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Disney of Alberta, Mrs. Arthur Clark of Hanover, Mrs. Wm Rhiel of Walkerton, Mrs. Ed McKelvie of the south line and Mrs Herb Schenk.--Hanover Post.

LOVAT

Mr. R. Hegg of Port Elgin was the man to pass through the burg with the first auto this year.

Mr. Burrows of Walkerton made a business trip to the burg last week.

Miss Ella Teeple returned to Normal school at Stratford after spending the Easter holidays at her home here.

Cattle-buyers are busy buying in around the burg, prices running from 6 to 8 cents.

Mr. Jno. Wilson of Pinkerton made a business trip through the burg last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Parker have returned home from their honey-moon after visiting friends in Stratford, St. Mary's, Woodstock and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Clark have moved to Tara. Mr. Clark being a partner in the Tara Limited Mfgr. Co.

Culross Council.

FINANCE

David Schumacher, sheep killed by dogs	$8 00
Ga Beingessner, refund of Statute labor	1 00
Jos Murray, repairs for tile Moulds	1 00
Jos Murray, delivering tile at Formosa	2 00
Jos Whyteck, winter work on gravel road	4 00
T H Dorner, monkey wrench and axle grease	85
Municipal World, supplies	10 82
Thos P McDonald, fixing pitch-holes	1 00
Philip Kiffer, winter work on gravel road	10 00
Robt Colvin, winter work on gravel road	7 00
Jno D McKenzie, 3½ cords of wood for indigent	8 00
Fees re Hydro Electric Railway	2 00

Town Hall, Teeswater, April 7th

Council met today as per motion of adjournment of last meeting.

Members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained.

Case — Donaldson — That Joseph Murray be appointed to operate the road grader for the north part of the Township and Philip Keifer for the south part of the Township the dividing line to be between the 7th and 8th concession They to be paid at the rate of two dollars and twenty five cents per day. The supervision of the grader to be under the care of Thos McPherson, and whichever party uses the grader last in the fall of the year to have the grader and pick plow put in some suitable shelter for the winter. —Carried.

Case—Donaldson—That by-law No 6 being a by-law appointing Poundkeepers and Fence Viewers be now read passed signed and sealed —Carried.

McPherson—Case—That by-law No. 5 being a by-law appointing Pathmasters for the several road divisions of the Township be now read, passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

Case—Donaldson—That a clause be entered in the road list to the effect that the Pathmasters reserve a portion of time to have the stones raked off the road sometime after the road work has been completed, and if necessary to have the stones hauled off.—Carried.

Donaldson—McPherson — That this council pay for gravel used for statute labor purposes at the rate of ten cents per cubic yard, and any bill brought to this Council in loads it shall be reckoned at the rate of 2 yds for 3 loads.

Armstrong—Case - In amendment that we set the price of gravel at 8cts per yard for 1915 for the amendment. Armstrong Case, for the motion Donaldson, McPherson, Kuntz. — Motion Carried.

Case—McPherson — That the Clerk prepare an agreement for Jos Murray and Philip Keifer for operating the grader. And also for Jos Murray for making a certain amount of cement tile for the year 1915 and to notify the respective parties to sign said agreement before entering upon their duties.—Carried

McPherson—Armstrong — That the finance report as just read be adopted and orders issued on the Treasurer for payment of the accounts. And that we do now adjourn to meet again on May 29th as a court of revision and appeal, and other business.—Carried.

CHAS BUTTON,
clerk.

Richard's QUICK NAPTHA THE WOMAN'S SOAP

Died in Teeswater.

John Colvin, for many years a veterinary surgeon at Teeswater, died at his home there on Tuesday morning of last week. He was ill from pneumonia for a short time, and having had heart trouble for some time past, his constitution was unable to resist the disease. He leaves a widow and a number of children.

Taking Advantage.

A Toronto departmental store is beating the P. O. Department out of thousands of dollars in postage by mailing their catalogues at various points where they are sent by freight and thus taking advantage of the 20 mile zone postal arrangement. A slight change in the postal law would circumvent this sharp scheme. No wonder the firm mentioned can contribute liberally to the war fund.

All Closed in 400 Years.

On Good Friday this year all bars and liquor stores were closed for the first time. The closed days are now Christmas, Good Friday, Labor Day, Sundays and election days. How long before the booze counters in Ontario will cease to do business every day in the year? It will take 400 hundred years at the rate of progress made by the Legislature of this province which has closed the bars on three days in four years.—Chesley Enterprise.

A Better Way.

The bar room is hard to defend, says the Guelph Mercury, and it mentions the case of a woman who stood before a magistrate trying to get her husband released on the fourth charge of drunkenness against him. The magistrate sympathized with the woman. "I am sorry", he said, "but I must lock up your husband." She did not seem one who would be a deep thinker but there was wisdom in her reply: "Your honor wouldn't it be better for me and the children if you locked up the liquor and let my husband go to work?"

New Local Option Law.

A drunken man can be arrested in any public place in a local option municipality under an amendment made at the last session of the Legislature which was prorogued this week. Under the law as it originally stood a man was immune from arrest in a local option hotel or restaurant but the minute he staggered out on the street he was liable to arrest by a police officer. In public places in towns and cities under local option it was customary for the proprietors, if they were not in sympathy with local option, to protect the man who was intoxicated. The exact wording of the amendment to section 141 of the Liquor License Act reads as follows:—Public place shall include any place, building or public conveyance to which the public habitually resort or to which the public generally are admitted either freely or upon payment of any charge or fee or by the purchase of tickets or otherwise.

The Tongue Twister.

Here is one equally as fearful as the song which tells how "Sister Susie's Sewing Shirts for Soldiers," or, perhaps just a trifle more so;—

"Connie's collecting comforts now for corporals:
Before the conquering khaki craze does charming Connie bow:
Cholera-belts and cuffs she sends,
She culls cocoa from her friends,
And the constant-coming curate cannot cuddle Connie now."

And then this one, though evidently built to fit a different tune, must be a tongue-teaser:—

Minnie's knitting mittens for our military men,
She's sitting knitting mittens to be sent away to them;
Minnie's knitting mittens ev'ry minute Minnie "gits",
And ev'ry minute Minnie knits, more mittens Minnie knits.
The mittens Minnie's knitting are minutely made, you see,
She knits a mit a bit by bit so very carefully;
And ev'ry mitten Minnie's knitting, Minnie knits to fit,
The mitts she knits and knits for "mix"
Are mitts that Minnie's knit.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Mr. Walter Widmeyer of Walkerton spent Sunday with his mother in town.

Mrs. N. Eckenswiller of Walkerton, is visiting friends in town.—Clifford Express.

Mrs. P. Gress and daughter of Walkerton, spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. O. Miller.—Clifford Express.

Ralph Cook, who has had the Rink leased during the past winter, has gone to Owen Sound and expects to take a position on the boats as soon as the navigation opens.—Mildmay Gazette.

Bought Riverdale Hotel.

Mr. Henry Mosack, of Formosa, a former proprietor of the King Edward Hotel, Teeswater, has bought the Riversdale Hotel, and will take possession May 1st.

Raised $5,000 in Mt. Forest.

A busy canvass, undertaken during the last few days by the home guard of Mount Forest, has resulted in a collection in this town of over $5,000 for the Red Cross, Belgian Relief and Patriotic Funds.

Wintered Well.

Stock has wintered well and is in good condition as a rule. Feed was plentiful although grain was high-priced. The majority of good farmers of the surrounding townships sell very little grain, as it is nearly all fed on the farms.

Wilfred Herringer, M. D. of Winnipeg has decided to go to the front, and has enlisted to join the third contingent. Wilfred is a son of the late Postmaster George Herringer of Mildmay. His many friends wish him success and a safe return after the war.—Mildmay Gazette.

The figures compiled by the County Clerk of Huron go to show that the population of that County has decreased to the extent of over sixteen thousand in less than twenty five years. Goderich and Wingham are the only two municipalities that have held their own in the past fifteen years.

In Palmerston on Saturday.

Mr J. Ranesbottom, of Walkerton, who is well known here, was in town on Saturday. While not completely recovered from a sudden attack of sickness, which occured a few weeks ago, he feels that he will be as good as ever before long. Mr. Ranesbottom was formerly canvasser for the I. O. F., but is now representing the Sun Insurance Co., and is doing a good business.—Palmerston Spectator.

How does It Read.

We have corrected our Mailing List up to the 10th day of April, 1915 Look at the label on your paper and see if we have given you credit for your payments. If not notify us. If your payer is paid in advance it should read: "Jan 16" If it is not paid we would ask you to pay it. The reason for this is that we owe money and want to pay it. Then the man whom we pay can pay the man he owes. It may be that some of these men owe you, so that when the coin gets moving you will come into your own. Don't put off this matter. We started out for a paid-in-advance subscription list and when we go after anything we generally get it. Help us in this matter. In fact

"DO IT NOW"

House on Fire.

On Friday evening quite an excitement was aroused when the news was spread that K. McLennan's house was on fire. The fire started from the chimney and had made considerable headway before it was noticed. Very soon all the neighbors of the village and vicinity were on the scene. For a time things looked rather serious, as the fire was spreading. After a hard fight, however, the fighters got it under control, but not before considerable damage was done to the house and contents. The fire was in the east end of the house, otherwise the place would have been burned to the ground, the wind was in their favor. You may talk about your "fire brigade" but the "old bucket brigade" did the work this time.—Glamis corr. in Lucknow Sentinel.

Paint Test No. 3

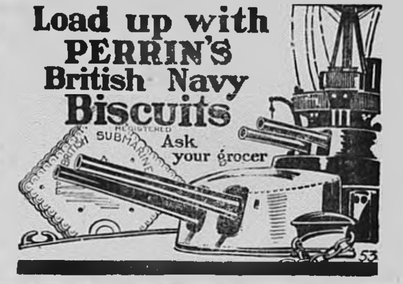
Roof Garden Paint Tests

The above illustration shows how the wearing qualities of Lowe Brothers "High Standard" paint are tested before it is even sold to us.

These tests have proven that this paint wears longer than ordinary paints—and that it leaves the surface in better condition for repainting when that becomes necessary.

On houses—it has been found to wear years longer than ordinary paint—think what this saves when your painting cost is figured per years of wear.

Ask for COMPARING COST pamphlets, free at our



Load up with PERRIN'S British Navy Biscuits
REGISTERED
Ask your grocer

LABATT'S LAGER
IS MILD, PURE, APPETIZING

Just the Beverage for the busy man:—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.

If not sold in your neighborhood, write

JOHN LABATT, LIMITED
LONDON - - CANADA

Special arrangements for direct shipment to private consumers.

Note the dressy appearance of these Penman Sweater Coats

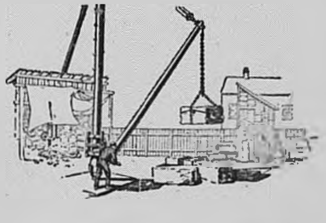
They drape the figure as *gracefully* as a custom tailored garment because *knit-to-form*—knit with *exacting* care to fit the varying physical types of men, women and children.

Penmans Sweater Coats retain their *marvelous* and *pleasing* shapeliness—because made from the *best selected* wool. You know you need a sweater coat—there are scores of occasions when it is *decidedly* the vogue. Ask for a Penman.

Look for the trademark.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada
Sweaters Underwear Hosiery

Penmans
Sweater Coats



It Multiplies Power.

The telephone, like the crane, multiplies power.

The telephone increases personal efficiency and enlarges the volume of business by extending the field of the merchant's activity.

If the modern business man had to travel every time it was necessary to have a personal talk with a customer or business associate, he would be in the position of a builder without a crane.

Are you using the telephone as you should—systematically applying it to the needs of your business?

The telephone, especially the long distance service, makes possible real economy, and with it a greater, not a lower, efficiency. A careful study of the subject will repay you.

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Old Country News

THE ENGINEERS' TASK.

No branch of the British service has distinguished itself more in this war than have the Engineers.

At a recent point on the British front recently, writes a correspondent one of these companies of Engineers succeeded in digging a new trench, under a heavy rifle and gun fire, at a distance of only twenty-five yards from the German advanced trenches.

The feat was accomplished by night, but the Germans, employing their shells, were able to pour in an only too effective fire upon our plucky fellows. Some of the latter were on this occasion under fire for only the second time.

Yet these youngsters stuck it out and never flinched, though the cost was, relatively speaking, very heavy. They set out a party of about a hundred men; they brought back many wounded, and they lost their major, three other officers, a sergeant and some sappers.

"It was no sapping out," I am told by one of the men who actually participated in this heroic enterprise. "It was just trench digging right under fire. Major ---- was shot in the head two yards from me, and a bullet went through my spade.

"We had to crawl through the mud to get at the place where the trench was to be made, and we were shelled all the time. Sometimes we would stumble up to our waists in water in the holes made by the big German shells. But we did our bit."

When the men returned the next morning in a neighboring barn the sergeant-major, muddied like the rest, stepped forward, and, in a broken voice, addressed the men:

"I am going to say to you," he began, "what the major would have said had he been here. You have done well. The men in the trenches are better off than we, who have to dig under fire——"

But he could go no farther, for the tears were pouring down his face, and many of the men who had stood firm during the night were shaken at the spectacle.

FLOWERS FOR HEROIC NURSE

A pretty little story is told illustrating what noble and plucky work is being performed by the English Yeomanry Corps of Nurses, at present in France.

During an engagement a couple of days ago, in which the Belgian trenches were being constantly shelled, one of the nurses went backwards and forwards to the trenches helping to withdraw the wounded from the firing line. On one of these excursions a shell burst within twenty yards of her, killing three men and wounding several others.

In spite of the grave danger she went into the trench and ministered to the wounded men there. The officer in charge was so touched by her courageous action that, lacking any other means of recompensing her, he picked a few snowdrops which were growing on a little ridge in the trench. Making a little bouquet of them, he presented it to the nurse and thanked her.

HOW FOOD PRICES HAVE RISEN.

The average retail prices paid by the working classes for food in eighty of the principal towns now and a year ago are compared in the following table issued by the President of the Board of Trade:

	Last Year s. d.	Now s. d.
Bread, per 4-lb.	0 5½	0 7¾
Butter, per lb.	1 3¾	1 4½
Jam, per lb.	0 3	0 3½
Cheese, per lb.	0 8¾	0 10¾
Bacon (streaky), per lb.	0 11	1 0
Beef, English, per lb.	0 9¾	0 11
Beef, chilled or frozen, per lb.	0 7¼	0 8¾
Mutton, English, per lb.	0 10¼	0 11¼
Mutton, frozen, per lb.	0 6¾	0 8¾
Tea, per lb.	1 6	1 9¼
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	1 2	0 3¼

INOCULATION OF TROOPS.

Out of 606 cases of typhoid fever in the British forces in the field there were 50 deaths.

The War Office on Thursday week published the following table showing the distribution of the cases between the categories of uninoculated, fully inoculated, and partially protected:

	Cases	Deaths
Uninoculated	[illegible]	48
Fully inoculated within two years, two doses	111	1
Partially protected, one dose	136	1
Totals	606	50

HIGHER ALLOWANCE IN NAVY.

Increased weekly allowances for the children of sailors are to be paid by the Admiralty. The new rates are:

		Old rate
First child	5s	2½s
Second child	2s	2s
Third child	2s	1s
Fourth and subsequent children	1s	1s
Motherless children	3s	3s

NOTES.

Miss Melisina Mary Crofton, daughter of Mrs. Crofton, of Thornhill House, Dorset, has been killed while hunting with the Blackmore Vale foxhounds.

Mrs. Nanny Turner, the lodgekeeper on the Marquis of Cholmondeley's estate, Cheshire, held her 102nd birthday on Sunday week. Lady Cholmondeley, accompanied by her daughter, walked from the castle to the lodge to give their birthday greetings.

Lance-Corporal A. J. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, of Smith street, Chapeltown, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery and gallantry in the field.

D. S. Thornton, a pupil at King Edward VII. School, Sheffield, has won a mathematical demyship of £80 a year at Magdalen College, Oxford. F. Mastin, also a pupil of the same school, has won a natural scholarship of £80 a year at Oriel College, Oxford.

A lad named Walter Curley, 133, Attercliffe common, Sheffield, was killed on Sunday week as the result of an electric shock received while engaged in wiring operations at the rear of his house.

Mr. Albert Blackburn, agent to the Doncaster Conservative Association has resigned his appointment.

The death took place on Monday week, at the Pit Field Cottages, Mortomley, of Mr. Henry Gardener, aged 73. Within the last three weeks five residents of the district have passed away whose combined ages totalled [illegible] years.

The death has occurred of Mr. H. W. [illegible], the Liberal candidate for West Derbyshire, at Bexhill.

The death has occurred suddenly at New Mills of Mr. Elijah Hudson, aged 59, of the firm of Messrs. John Hudson & Sons, builders and contractors.

The Rev. R. L. B. Russell, curate in charge of St. Columba's Church, Scarboro', has resigned his curacy owing to ill health.

The Rev. Frank Meredyth Brooke has been appointed vicar of Bolsterstone in the place of the late Canon W. R. Wilson. The patron is Mr. T. H. Rimington-Wilson. Mr. Meredyth Brooke is curate in charge of Amington, Tamworth.

The Rev. Jas. Whittam, vicar of Sherburn, near Scarboro', was at York sent to prison for 9 months in the second division for obtaining money by fraud from money lenders. There were other indictments against the accused.

The Hon. Neil Primrose, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. Guy Laduck to be his private secretary.

The eleventh victim of the [illegible] railway smash on 1 January is Mr. Samuel Lewis, of Chadwell Heath, who has died from shock.

A Blackpool corps of the Women's Volunteer Reserve has successfully launched over seventy recruits being enrolled.

Two brothers named Richard and Arthur Follows, of Ansley, Warwick, both in the 1st Coldstreams, are reported to have been killed in action side by side.

The honor of being the youngest sergeant in the British Army is now claimed on behalf of Sergeant James Fursey, of the Army Service Corps, who is just eighteen.

The funeral took place of Rhyl of the Misses Margaret and Annie Griffiths, aged respectively 71 and 75. They were sisters and died within three hours of each other.

Forty five persons were killed in the streets in the Metropolitan Police district in February, 1915, as compared with forty in 1914.

Drummer Kenney, Gordon Highlanders, who has received the Victoria Cross, is to receive on his return to Drogheda, where his father and mother are living, the freedom of the town.

A report presented to the Durham Football Association shows that 112 clubs have disbanded owing to members enlisting and that 5,252 members of clubs, or 72 per cent. have joined the colors.

Conferences are shortly to be held in London under the auspices of the Institute of Industry and Science of Great Britain, to discuss the position of British trade both during and after the war.

Considering that languages will be more necessary after the war, the London County Council purposes to provide special facilities in connection with evening institutes for the learning of modern languages.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that the value to imports amounted to £[illegible], an increase on 1914 of £3,215,164, and those of exports to £26,176,557, a decrease on 1914 of £15,084,860. In both cases the figures show very substantial reductions.

The Glasgow Corporation cleansing carters struck for a weekly increase of 2s.

No settlement has yet been reached with reference to demands made by Norfolk agricultural laborers for increased wages throughout the greater part of the county.

Hull Corporation Tramways Committee and Works Committee has decided to grant a war bonus of 2s a week to all employes earning less than 30s per week and 1s to all employes with wages over 30s.

The death has taken place at Goole of Mr. John Sanderson, aged 79, a member of the shipping [illegible] of the port.

The death has occurred at Sunderland, in his 71st year, of Mr. William Thackray, an ironmaster well known in the North of England.

The death has occurred from wounds in Belgium of Captain H. T. Watson, third son of the late Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren).

Mr. James Duffield, for many years a director of Cammell, Laird & Co., and manager of their Workington Works, who began life as a pit boy, has died at the age of 81.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Coke, of Liverpool road, Birkdale, who was well known throughout the country in coursing circles. In 1880 his dog Character won the Waterloo Cup.

Mr. James Chuter, of Epsom, who held the record of forty years' service in the Epsom Board of Guardians, has died aged 82. Mr. Chuter was a great huntsman, and had seen seventy Derbies run.

The death has occurred at his residence, Park square, Lancaster, of Mr. James Moore, J. P., for thirty years prominently identified with the co-operative movement in North Lancashire and for twenty years president of the Lancaster and Skerton Co-operative Society.

About 100 Birkenhead policemen recently tendered their resignations. Much dissatisfaction has been felt by the members of the force that no compensation has been given them for having worked on rest days since the outbreak of the war. The men who have resigned are those with about three years' service.

Houses are so scarce in Coventry that an advertisement in a local paper offers £1 to anyone who will find a small house in any district of a weekly rent from six to eight shillings. Some of the Coventry factories are inundated with orders in connection with the war, and this has brought outsiders into the city.

At a sale in Dorking market on behalf of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund a billy goat changed ownership forty-eight times and eventually realised £11 15s.

At the Glamorgan Assizes Sergeant W. Hooper, of the [illegible] Welsh Regiment, was sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Atkin for the murder of Private Enoch Dudley last Christmas Day. It was stated that when Dudley was being taken under escort to the drill hall Hooper ordered his side arms to be removed. High words were exchanged and Hooper then fired, killing Dudley and wounding a soldier called Gates. The jury put in a strong plea for mercy.

Mr. Jonathan Bond, jun., of the firm of Bond & Son, boatbuilders, Maidenhead, was drowned on Thursday last week while attempting to release a pontoon boat which had got fixed at an island at Bray reach.

An ancient assize custom was revived on Monday at the assize breakfast at York. It has been the custom for many years to present each of the judges with a bouquet, the modern form of that much older custom of presenting them with a bunch of herbs as a protection against jail fever. The Lady Mayoress was responsible for the judges receiving a charming old silver box filled with sweet herbs, inscribed with their names and "York, 1915."

Six hundred wounded soldiers and sailors, with about a hundred nurses visited the pantomime at the Alexandra Theatre, Birmingham, on Tuesday week. Most of the men were convalescent, but a number were disabled and had to be brought in ambulances. Many were on crutches, and a few were on furlough, also convalescent, were brought from the University Hospital and the hospitals at Solihull and Harborne. The soldiers were served with cigarettes, chocolate and fruit, and, during the intervals sang the choruses of popular songs. The National Anthem was sung with special fervor, followed by cries of "Are we downhearted?" responded to with a tremendous roar of "No!"

VERY CHARMING.

A [illegible] made in slender and graceful lines, of [illegible] crepe and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affair hangs loosely from the shoulders.

Peek-A-Boo Bonnet Has Plenty of "Peek"

Peek-a-boo! We can see right through the newest of the spring bonnets. "The 'illusion hat' they call it, perhaps it's because there is nothing illusive about it, but what does a milliner care for a name?

The illusion hat is a sample of tan, its "ingredients" being two yards of black tulle and two inches of millinery wire.

THE MAN AT THE BOTTOM.

We are at the parting of the ways. For years without number—for years that run into the centuries—have men have slaughtered each other on many fields thinking that they were on the fields of honor, when awful despotisms have ground men into the dust, the despotisms thinking themselves divine. For all these years there have been men on the land trying to see the light, trying to make mankind hear, hoping, but never realizing. They have been the pawns on the great battlefields, men taken out of the peasantries to be hurled against other men they did not know, and for no reason except that they could count. They may even have been developed into a high degree of mental or technical skill that they might the better support governments to make conquest. They have been on the bottom, upholding the whole [illegible] fabric and pressed into the earth by the weight of it. When the final history is written, the lot of the man on the land will be the saddest chapter.

But in the nineteenth century, the man at the bottom began really to be recognized politically. This recognition was of two kinds, the use that a [illegible] can make in its own interest of a highly efficient husbandry, and the desire to give the husbandman full opportunity and full justice. I hope that in these times the latter motive always prevails. It is the only course of safety.—Professor Liberty Hyde Bailey in Science.

DIDN'T TAKE THE HOLE.

But That Was Probably Because the Court Said They Shouldn't.

An [illegible] instance of legal sharp [illegible] is set forth in the annals of [illegible] [illegible]. It occurred a hundred [illegible] years ago, showing that lawyers [illegible] as adept at quibbling as [illegible] [illegible] are today.

A [illegible] of [illegible] potatoes hired [illegible] a piece of land, agreeing to pay for the use thereof with a certain proportion of the crop. He [illegible] potatoes and had an unusual [illegible] of [illegible]. Being without a storeroom, he obtained the consent of [illegible] landholder and deposited [illegible] of the potatoes in what farmers call a potato hole—that is, an excavation in the earth in which the potatoes are placed and covered with earth and straw in the form of a pyramid.

Shortly afterward he fell in arrears to [illegible] and one of his creditors seized the opportunity to attach the potato hole.

Upon this, [illegible] creditor bestirred himself [illegible] consulted a lawyer as to what could be done to secure his claim. The attorney was equal to the occasion. He secured the issuing of a [illegible] [illegible] which an attachment was served upon the potatoes in the potato hole. The documents specifically [illegible] forth that the potato hole should be left upon the land where it was found.

The warrant was promptly served, and when the first creditor appeared upon the scene he found the potato hole, but not the potatoes.—Case and Comment.

Penetrated His Disguise.

The last minstrel stopped at a back door and said to the housewife who greeted him:

"Give me something to eat, fair dame, and I will tickle your ears with a very tale of romance."

"But why not tell me the tale first?" the dame suggested.

"No, I must have the food and drink before I talk."

Thereupon the dame slammed the door with the tart retort:

"You're not a merry minstrel. You're an after dinner speaker."—New York Globe.

Military Reservists.

A foreign nation in time of war cannot compel its subjects, living at the time in another country, to return for military service. It can call upon them to return, but in the event of their refusing to do it would be helpless in the case. A foreign nation, for instance, could not forcibly take its subjects living in this country and force them to depart.—New York American.

A specimen of the Kauri pine in New Zealand, growing on Mercury Bay, has a trunk 24 feet in diameter and is said to be 4,000 years old.

For You-a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor?

It's a fact, as you know that [illegible] [illegible] assists pulverization—lengthens the [illegible] [illegible] washing—makes your land lighter [illegible] and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crop.

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Makes home drainage pay. Don't neglect anything that [illegible] bigger crops. Proper drainage [illegible] in your [illegible] the Government lends you money for the [illegible].

Write us today. [illegible]

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited

SWANSEA, ONTARIO

Canada's Great Showing At Panama-Pacific Ex.

Yankee Writer Goes Into Raptures Over the Magnificent Exhibit Made by the Dominion.

Canada has a magnificent exhibition pavilion at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

She has erected a superb building, one of the most imposing structures on the grounds, a building with double entrances, with broad stairs leading the way and golden lions on guard.

But beautiful as is the outside of the Canadian building, it is but the shell to the kernel that is on the inside, and that goes to make up Canada's complete exhibit in this exposition.

Canada has thrown down the gauntlet to all other nations, and has challenged them, as it were, to produce an exhibit more beautiful and royal in its contents than hers, more wide in its area and more wonderful and diverse in its varied industries and resources.

She has even come to the uttermost end of California to compete with the natives in fruit growing and in gold and silver mining, things that California has claimed to be supreme in, one in which her people went unchallenged until these live, wide awake and enterprising Canadians entered the lists. Canada bars no one in the general competition, and she welcomes men and women of all nations to vie with her in the production of the minerals of the earth and those other resources for which she is already famous.

Her exhibit at this exposition is as complete and beautiful as the hand of man can make it, and no set of Canadians in its making have been neglected. The miner, the farmer, the timber chopper, and the furrier have been given a fair representation by have their men and women workers in other fields of industry and endeavor.

Not one of their districts has been neglected, and the gold producing, the silver mining, the timber territory, the great farming region and all the areas of the vast Dominion will find themselves magnificently represented in this beautiful exhibit now ready in the Canadian building on the exposition grounds.

To cover an exhibit like this, wide in extent, wonder and area challenging the admiration of the keenest expert, is a hard one at best, and it is so diversified and far reaching that the writer, in looking at it, would consider it were best to begin telling about its wonders.

Perhaps Canada's boldest display is in her fruit, for here she brings her strawberries, her pears, her peaches, her apples and all her native fruits to compete with the great fruits of California. Here Canada beards California in her own den, as it were, and the display of fruit she brings is an admirable one. The blush of nature has not left it, and it looks very fresh, very inviting and very beautiful.

The agricultural resources of Canada are shown very beautifully in miniature in one corner of the main exhibit. The past and present of the Canadian country are shown in all their glory. On one side is the rough Canadian country of a few years ago with the buffalo, moose, elk, musk ox, antelope, wapiti and the other small game, like wild turkey and geese, prairie chickens, snipe and quail of the early days of Canada roaming the living wilds. From these the scene drawn in the background, where the [illegible] Canadian country is pictured in all its beauty, as it is today, great farm lands, [illegible] fences and [illegible] [illegible] with never ending fields of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and immense orchards of fruits and fruit bearing trees.

In the valley [illegible] where once roamed the wilder animals are now seen cattle feeding near beautiful homes. These wonderful scenes of transformation are shown in various ways. The skill of the taxidermist is in evidence in the making and in the placing of the various animals, while assisting in the production of the complete picture are transparencies that will be shown by day and by night.

After the fields and trees, there is [illegible] a wonderful panorama. It [illegible] in the shape of a city in which [illegible] elevators in which the grain is being stored. Then from the elevators the grain is shown pouring into ships which haul it over the great lakes and down to the Atlantic Ocean, where it is shipped to the European countries. The work of growing, harvesting and [illegible] this great body of grain in all its ramifications is shown in this building in a remarkably practical and lifelike way, and gives one an idea of the vast grain-producing resources and of the great Dominion.

The mineral exhibit varies from the [illegible] multiplication of the smaller specimens in small cases to the greater specimens that can be weighed not only in ounces and pounds but that can be ranged by hundredweights and tons.

Conspicuous [illegible] with the mineral exhibit is the view of the Cobalt silver mining district, the richest silver-producing country in all the world.

The first view of the Cobalt district shows that country as it was a few years ago when nothing but long stretches of desert land, rocks, crags, hills and mountains were in view. Now the city of Cobalt is shown fitted up with all the fine things of a modern city, which can be reached by regular trains instead of by stage coach and other ancient conveyances.

In the last ten years this camp of Cobalt has produced over 200,000,000 ounces of silver, more than one-half of which has come straight into the pockets of the investors in the mines of this city.

Canada's great iron industry will not be overlooked in this exhibit. Canada's output of iron last year was 264,[illegible] tons, but that was a dull year for her. She has brought specimens of [illegible] and in other forms, to this [illegible], if only to show that even in [illegible] she is not lacking.

Canada possesses a wealth in building and ornamental stones taken from quarries which reach over her Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has a number of slabs of marble and serpentine distributed in various centers around the main court and surrounding the cases containing specimens of minerals, two large [illegible] have been set aside especially for these ornamental building stones and marbles. The backs of many of the cases are lined with many slabs of this ornamental marble, many of them rich in color and beautiful in grain, and on the shelves stand specimens in the form of cubes, having one side polished and the others cut or chiseled as in building stones. Among the specimens are all sorts of stones found on Canadian ground, including granite, [illegible], dolomite, serpentine, quartz and [illegible] sand stone, lime stone, moulding gypsum, roofing slate, cobalt [illegible] and [illegible] conglomerate.

Canadian in this exhibit will show the people of the world something about the wonderful coal fields of Canada. Five out of the nine provinces, as well as the Yukon, are now producing coal, and Canada has brought all sorts of specimens of coal ore to this exhibit but to show what she is doing in this line.

Asbestos, that wonderful production which defies the hottest fire, comes from a restricted portion of the eastern township of Quebec, Canada, and Canada produces eighty [illegible] per cent of the world's supply of this material. Canada last year turned out [illegible] tons of asbestos and hopes to beat that record this year. In this exhibit she will show the world just where asbestos comes from, just how it is used, and will give the people of all nations a chance to compete with her in this industry if they see fit.

On one side of the Canadian exhibit there are mountains, fields, lakes and trout streams in miniature. On the mountains and fields are set up specimens of the fur yielding animals of Canada, from the huge mountain lion, the caribou, the buffalo and the cinnamon bear down to the smaller fur bearing animals, like the fox, the otter, the mink and the beaver. There are some live specimens, but most of them have been set up in their life-like form by the taxidermists, and the whole produces a picture that is at once startling, life-like and wonderfully true to nature.

To this wonderful stream of Canadian forestry runs a stream of water from the surrounding mountains, in which the many colored brook trout and salmon of Canada disport themselves, challenging the admiration of the visitor and the wonder of the novice in Exposition display, who wonders how these beautiful specimens of the art of pisciculture ever got there.

Near them, and enjoying themselves in the running water, is a mother beaver and her little family of three. Sometimes from the water they dive into the nearby forest, put there to show Canada's resources in forestry and the wonderful trees from which she derives her pulp, that material from which comes the big rolls of paper used in this and in all other countries by the newspapers, the owners of which recognize Canadian paper as the best made for their special use. A great roll of white paper from a Canadian factory is placed in this exhibit just to call the attention of the world to the fact that Canada, in manufacturing paper for the special use of newspapers, is fast leading the world.

Canada, too, is now just becoming a competitor of all the nations in the manufacture of brick and tile, and she has many specimens of the handicraft on exhibition here.

In huge cases that set along the main court Canada has on display specimens of fish that are in that country, some large and some small, and in the background of these displays are beautiful pictures all made out of the grains which grow in Canada.

But the brightest and most beautiful pictures in this magnificent display are to be found in the Court of Royalty. In it, standing out in heroic size, are wonderful pictures of the late King Edward of England and his wife, the present King George of England and his wife; the late Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, who died a little while ago in his ninety-second year; Sir Robert Borden, now Prime Minister of Canada; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Premier of Canada; the late Sir John A. Macdonald, former Premier of Canada; the Duke of Connaught, now Governor-General of Canada, and his wife.

The most striking physical features of Canada are the Rocky Mountains, the Laurentian range and the chain of immense fresh water lakes. A series of wonderful pictures of these great mountains and lakes are shown in the Canadian building, not only in the great panorama, but in transparencies which show all the beauties of the Canadian country.

In this great moving panorama are shown the great lakes as well as the great mountains.

In all its entirety, in fact the Canadian exhibit is so rich, so unique, so beautiful and so extraordinary that no writer can do it justice. If there were not another single exhibit on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the wonders and beauties to be found in the Canadian structure would pay the visitor for his journey here, even though he came thousands of miles and from the very remotest corner of this great British Dominion.

It is a great show and exposition in itself, but it must be seen with one's own eyes to be appreciated, for no pen can fairly describe its beauty, its novelty, its greatness and the wonderful magnificence and vastness of its [illegible] ensemble.

RED FOR DANGER.

Some Queer Instances of Its Effects Upon Animals.

Confirmation of the theory of the bull's antipathy to red is never needed, although it came recently from North [illegible], N. J., in a rich way. The red [illegible] car of James E. Brighton, of Caldwell, supplied it.

The bull charged the car as it made a slow turn in a road. He broke one of his horns, and at the same time broke Brighton's radiator. The occupants of the car hit it, the [illegible] through [illegible]. Up came a black automobile and stopped. The bull only sniffed at it and kept on poking at the red car. The occupants were rescued with the aid of a collie dog, which lured the bull away.

A farmer near Princeton, N.J., not long ago sold a black bull that he declared was absolutely immune from red color anger. He frequently exhibited the bull under the test of having a red scarf waved before his eyes and rubbed back and forth under his nose. He explained that from the time of the birth of the bull he had experimented with the red scarf until both as calf and as grown up the animal had got so used to the color that it did not bother him in the least.

For several years there was a monkey in the New York Zoological Park with an ungovernable antipathy to red. In particular was his fury excited whenever a certain little five year old boy was brought to the monkey house by his nurse. The little boy lived near by and was a very frequent visitor. He was a very light haired little chap and generally wore a red fez.

The instant he entered the monkey house the monkey began to jump frantically all about the big cage, setting the other monkeys in a turmoil. He would chatter his teeth in rage and wind up by springing to the front bars and trying to shake them as he glared out at the little red hatted boy. The little chap happened to be a fearless little fellow and stood his ground with his nurse. The keeper finally had to request the nurse to move the boy away.

A curious experiment with the danger color was made by the dweller in an East Indian bungalow. He was told by a fakir that a dangerous species of snake seen in the vicinity was fascinated and at the same time afraid of red. The bungalow man had heard that if a hen's beak was placed on a chalk line she could not lift her head, but he had scoffed at the contention. But he listened to the fakir and finally, on the porch of his bungalow, painted a long, red, flame tongued line. The following morning he found no less than three snakes lying on his porch with their heads extended close to the red line. He became convinced the line stopped the snakes, but as he had never seen more than one snake around at a time before he painted out the line. It seemed more of a [illegible] than a [illegible].

Alienists have said that red has a decidedly irritating effect in many phases of dementia. Pass any other color before the eyes of a lunatic and he will exhibit no emotion. But when you flash red he is pretty apt to blink, frown and then nervously seek to seize and destroy or remove the cause of his irritation.

One case is reported of a demented man in a private institution tearing a red flannel shirt to shreds as soon as his keeper's back was turned. The shirt had been sent him as a protection against rheumatism. Another red shirt was treated the same way. Then a blue flannel garment was sent him. He wore it contentedly. In fact there was a tussle whenever it had to be removed for washing.

Railroads have long considered red the most prominent of all their signal colors and for that reason to it is assigned the most important of all signal duties, that of heralding danger.

Going It.

Old Lady (to grocer's boy)—Don't you know that it is very rude to whistle when dealing with a lady?

Boy—That's what the guv'nor told me to do, mum.

"Told you to whistle?"

"Yes'm. He said if we ever sold you anything we'd have to whistle for the money."—London Fun.

Switzerland normally sells $3,000,000 worth of cheese yearly to the United States.

As The Result

Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted

SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a great injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from it.

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone as well as I can. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself."

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of [illegible], a dread of things falling from above, fright at travelling on railroad trains, and distracted and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams.

Mrs. George Lee, Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes: "I am writing to tell you of the experience I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work. I did not want to see any one, or would I go [illegible]. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me terrible [illegible]. I took three boxes of your pills and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When Long Breaths Hurt Your Side Rub Soreness Away With "Nerviline"

Prompt Action Often Prevents Pleurisy or Pneumonia.

Do long breaths hurt you? Try it, and see. If you notice a wheeze or a catch in your side, then be sure trouble exists.

Proper action consists in a vigorous rubbing of the back, chest and sore side with "Nerviline." This wonderful liniment sinks into the tissues where the pain is seated—gives instant relief. That catch disappears, all sense of soreness goes, and you then know that Nerviline has probably saved you from pleurisy.

Just try Nerviline for chest tightness, coughs, aches and soreness—it's a wonderful liniment, and when kept in the home saves the family from lots of ills and suffering. A large bottle on hand makes the doctor's bill mighty small, and can be depended on as a reliable and mighty prompt cure for rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pleurisy, stiff neck, sore muscles and enlarged joints.

Get the large 50c family size bottle; it is far more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FARM GARDEN

CLEANING AND GRADING SEED.

The 1913 Seed Branch inquiry into the condition of seed grain used in Canada showed that an average of 41 noxious and 138 common weed seeds were being seeded on each square rod of land in oats. Seed wheat and barley foul, and flax was about four times worse. Over 55 per cent. of the 2,065 samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax collected as being sown were reported cleaned with a fanning mill, but most of the samples showed that either the mills were not equipped with the proper sieves, or else they were not well operated. The remaining home-grown seed, almost 11 per cent., was being sown direct from the thresher, with no cleaning whatever. Small, broken and shrunken seed in the samples also indicated the failure in grading.

Cereal grains should be graded to remove from one-third to one-half of the total bulk, and most of the weed seeds will be removed with the screenings. Some of the weed seeds are difficult to separate, but most of them can be removed by a fanning mill. Any make of mill which has sufficient shake, angle or slope of sieves and wind supply may be provided with suitable sieves. The top sieves should be just coarse enough to let the grain run through and need sufficient slope to run coarse impurities over the tail of the mill. The lower screens should have openings of the size required for grading or removing weed seeds.

With wheat the grade for high-class seed is made over an 8-64-inch perforated zinc screen. The grade for oats is made over a screen, with slots 5-64 by [illegible] inch. Barley requires the same type, with slots larger, depending on the size of the seed. Wild buckwheat may be removed from wheat by a screen with triangular perforations, 9-64-inch or larger. Flax requires on top a woven wire sieve 3 x 16 inch mesh (3 spaces to the inch one way, and 16 the other), and a 1-12-inch perforated screen below.

If sieves or screens of the desired size and type cannot be had from the fanning mill manufacturer, the sheet material may be obtained through any reliable seed house and made up by a carpenter.

ON SAFE GROUND.

With a fraction of [illegible] [illegible] points, corn possibly [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], nevertheless, [illegible], is actually [illegible] in planning for a more abundant milk harvest than ever from his faithful, patient cows. The prudent [illegible] man has [illegible] nearly all points, such as seed selection, labor-saving implements, better stable, more alfalfa, a new silo, abundant water, and the best cultivation he can possibly give to the land [illegible].

On many dairy farms, however, one more point needs immediate attention before the feed owner can truthfully be said to be on really safe ground. [illegible] the abundant feed or the expensive feed purchased is given to a cow, or cows, whose dairy ability is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. If dairy ability means ability of the cow to turn feed into good milk at low cost, is it not the [illegible] to make sure that each cow on the premises does possess that ability?

Where no cow testing has been practised a moderate estimate is that three out of twenty cows consume feed valued as high as the price received for the milk they yield. Dairy records [illegible] at detecting these boarder cows, show the dairyman which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce them the cheapest (for instance, [illegible] or 15 cents per 100 pounds of milk). So this man keeping dairy records is speedily on the home stretch towards the winning post inscribed "each cow pays a good profit." That is safe ground for the dairyman.

The row or drill method of planting corn is still commonly followed in Ontario and Quebec. The investigation conducted by the Seed Branch shows that 225 farmers were planting in drills at an average rate of 2.14 pecks of seed per acre and 250 planted in squares or hills at 1.17 pecks of seed per acre. The average results of 22 separate tests conducted throughout Ontario for a five-year period shows that the hill method gave one ton of green crop per acre more than the drills, and three-eighths of this ton was in the form of freshly-husked ears. A four-year average at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, shows two and three-quarter tons per acre in favor of the hill method. Hills should be three feet apart each way and contain three or four plants. Rows should be three feet apart and the plants nine inches apart in the row. Three and a half feet spacing might be preferable for large-growing varieties or weedy land. The hill method gives a much better opportunity for cultivating the land and controlling weeds, but the corn is rather more difficult to harvest than that which is grown in drills.

One bushel, 70 pounds, on the ear or 56 pounds of shelled corn, germinating 90 per cent., should be sufficient to plant five acres by the hill method. One acre will require 60 cents worth of seed at $3 per bushel. Seed corn of the same price planted at the average rate by the drill method will cost $1.60 per acre.

NOTES.

Give the colts the lightest of the seeding work. They are far more able to do harrowing than they are to take their places on the cultivator or disk. Where they are to be used on the cultivator do not put them on the tongue.

The first day in the fields allow the horses to stand for a few minutes at frequent intervals. Remember they are soft, have done little work through the winter, and there is a danger of overdoing them, especially if the day be hot with little breeze blowing.

Be careful in watering overwarm animals. Some will stand it, but many will not. It is good practice to give them a little water when coming in from work, and allow them more when going out again. This insures against their taking too much at once.

Give the colts that are going to help with the seeding this year for the first time exercise in harness as often as possible. Let them do the light team work around the farm from now until seeding begins. They will then be much more fit when the hard work comes.

Raise the collars off the horses' shoulders frequently, and with the hand rub down the shoulders well. This may be done when allowing the horses to stand for a breath of fresh air. It will cool the shoulder, remove the sweat and prevent, to a considerable extent, scalding.

The amount of silage which may be stored in a silo depends upon the depth, the diameter and the amount of water in the silage. A silo 24 feet deep will store nearly five times the amount of feed that one twelve feet deep will. Doubling the diameter increases the capacity four times. A silo thirty feet in diameter will hold more than nine times as much as one ten feet in diameter and at the same depth. The late Professor F. H. King, the authority for the above statements, worked out a table showing the capacity of silos of various sizes. This table shows that a silo 16 by 20 feet would hold 47 tons of silage, and it would require 3.5 acres of corn, producing 15 tons per acre, to fill it. A silo 16 by forty would hold seventy tons, and require 4.6 acres of corn to fill it; a silo fourteen by twenty-eight feet would hold eighty-three tons, and require 5.5 acres of corn to fill it. A cubic foot of silage in a silo one foot deep weighs 18.7 pounds. In a silo twenty feet deep, a cubic foot of silage, taking an average of the whole depth, will weigh 33.3 pounds. A deep silo will hold more in proportion than a shallow one and the silage will keep better. The height should be at least twice the diameter.

HOW ONO GOT THE NAME.

The father of a boy baby wished him to be christened Thomas. The mother favored the name of Robert. When they arrived at the church the matter was still undecided. The father informed the curate that the child's name was Thomas.

"Oh, no!" gasped the mother distressfully.

The curate, regarding the woman as the ruling spirit, promptly baptized the infant Ono.

The grave of Ono Titchener is to be seen in the churchyard of St. Giles' Camberwell.—London News.

The Worm Turned.

Coal Merchant—I say, Premium, I want to insure my coal yard against fire. What's the cost of a policy for £1,000? Insurance Agent—What coal is it? Same kind you sent me last? Merchant—Yes, it is. Agent—Oh, I wouldn't insure it, if I were you. It won't burn.—London Express.

Germany had 1,000 aeroplanes at the outbreak of war.

COUNT TEN! BAD COLD RELIEVED FIGURE THREE HOURS--COLD CURED

Never a Failure With Catarrhozone; It Cures Completely.

Don't sniffle and sneeze with a nasty cold. Kill it at once with "Catarrhozone." It's the surest thing on colds ever known; simply knocks them out in no time. The medicated vapor of CATARRHOZONE spreads through all parts of the breathing organs, and its beneficial action is felt instantly. Does not matter whether the cold is in the head, chest or lungs, Catarrhozone will reach it and cure it quickly.

Easy to use—you bet it is—not a single drug to take because you simply breathe in the most healing and soothing of piney vapors that come from the wonderful Catarrhozone Inhaler.

"I can cheerfully testify that Catarrhozone is simply a magical cure for colds," writes P. F. Clement, of Augusta. "For days last winter my head was completely filled up with cold. My eyes ran water. I sneezed and coughed constantly. I took many medicines. I was sick of the sight of them. Finally, I tried Catarrhozone. Its effect was magical. It soothed the inflamed membranes, stopped the sneezing, and cured in no time. I never met anything to kill a cold like Catarrhozone."

Get a complete $1.00 outfit; it does the work quick. Small size, 50c; trial size, 25c, at dealers everywhere.

The HouseKeeper

To give your silver a fine lustre after cleaning it make a strong alum water; skimming off what it does not dissolve; add some soap and bottle it. Rub the silver with a rag moistened with this after cleaning it.

To lengthen the life of a comb, wash it in soapy water before using it, and when it is dry rub it with a little olive oil.

To overcome the annoyance of the hands perspiring when doing fine sewing, bathe them with alum water.

To clean tinware, dampen a cloth, dip it in common soda and rub the ware briskly after which wipe dry.

To prevent flour from lumping easily, and to overcome the raw taste that sometimes clings to it when it is used for thick gravies, soups and sauces, bake it in an oven until it is thoroughly heated and dry.

To add breadcrumbs to scrambled eggs improves the dish and makes it go further.

To remove fresh ink stains from the hands moisten the phosphorous end of a match and rub the stain on the finger with it; or put a few drops of oxalic acid in the water used in washing off the stain.

Blankets should be washed through three waters, warm, not hot. The first should have strong, very strong, soapsuds; the second less soap, and the third just enough soap to make the water appear milky. They should then be wrung slightly, thrown over the line and then pulled straight. If they should not be dry when evening comes, fold them and put them in a wash-basket and hang again in the sun the following day, and the day thereafter, if necessary, until they are perfectly dry.

Doing Wonders For Rheumatism

WHAT PETER F. PATTERSON SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Gaspe Co. Man Gives Advice to all Who Want to be Cured of Kidney Troubles.

Haldimand, Gaspe Co., Que., April 12—(Special)—"I have just opened the third box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and find they are almost too wonderful for good for the Kidneys and Rheumatism," so says Mr. Peter F. Patterson, a well known resident of this place.

"My troubles came through a cold and strain," Mr. Patterson continues, "and I suffered for many years. I had headaches, backache and rheumatism. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning and I perspired freely with the slightest exertion. I was often dizzy; I was troubled with heart flutterings; I was nervous and my skin itched and burned at night.

"After using Dodd's Kidney Pills I recommend them to everyone who wants to be cured."

Everyone of Mr. Patterson's ailments was a symptom of Kidney disease. That's why he found such prompt relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They only cure Kidney disease.

PANGGANGS OF MALAY.

Ruled by an Old Witch, They Are the Queerest People Known.

Ruled by a great enchantress and having no form of money, the Pang-gangs, a tribe in a mountainous jungle in the northern part of the Malay peninsula, is one of the queerest known to white men. The tribesmen are of a negroid type whose social organization is that of a simple form of communism and who are nomadic, wandering about from place to place in their dense jungles and forests.

Among them dwells a woman whose strange characteristics are strongly reminiscent of Haggard's famous "She." The woman is supposed to be a great enchantress. She is held in dread by the Panggangs. She lives alone in a bamboo hut, shaded by the leaves of the sacred ubang tree. Food is brought her daily by the oldest man or woman of the tribe.

The Panggangs are said to be a peaceable and honest people, and do not, among themselves, either fight or steal. They literally have no use for money for trading purposes, but if by chance they get money they bury it, so that they may use it in trading after death. After eating a supply of food, they do no work whatever until the supply is ended. They eat any wild creature.

These people do not seem to have any religion, but they have a queer belief in the transmigration of souls. In their country tigers are numerous, and they believe that sometimes their relatives, when they died become changed into tigers.—Argonaut.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Oliver Goldsmith.

Among the anniversaries of November was that of the birth of Oliver Goldsmith. Few writers possess a more abiding place in the hearts and memories of the people than the author of the "Traveler," the "Deserted Village" and the "Vicar of Wakefield," and few have drawn so entirely from their own personal observations and experiences.

The "Deserted Village" is one of the most touching poems in any language, and the "Vicar of Wakefield" still retains its popularity in every library. In the field of history and biography he also made a reputation admired by the highest literary men of his time. Yet his personal experience was such as would suggest the least likelihood of acquiring fame.

He Left.

"I may have remained a trifle late, but her remarks were too pointed."

"What did she say, Ferdy?"

"Told me their lease was about to expire."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Russian railways have a mileage totalling 46,000.

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, But the Trouble Lies in the Blood.

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. J. Routley, Sydney, Man., says: "I was so badly crippled with rheumatism in my hips and knees that I could hardly go about. I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I took steadily for a couple of months, by which time all traces of the trouble had disappeared. I can most strongly recommend the Pills to all rheumatic sufferers."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SCALY LEGS.

Scaly leg is a disgrace to a poultry farmer, because it is curable with very little trouble when first observed. It parasite causing scaly leg is of the same family as the mange mites of horses, cattle, and other domestic animals, but the variety is [illegible]. Sarcoptes mutans is the correct name. Its size might be represented by a small dot. The manner of the mite's life is similar to that of their cousins which cause broken feather and [illegible] of horses in the stable at night, they cause itching and irritation and by inflicting many minute wounds provoke an escape of serum, which is their food and drink. Fowls rub and sometimes peck, and the rubbing off of the scales causes the mites to be distributed, as they can live in the dirt of the hen house and await their opportunity to fasten on to new hosts or previously clean birds. As the attack generally commences low down on the leg or between the toes, it is easy to see how the perch becomes the most frequent means of infection when a single member of the flock is affected.

Treatment: This is divided into three if the work is to be done well. First, to lift the scabby scales in order to get at the parasites; next to destroy them, and lastly to restore the skin. Any strong alkaline solution will swell up the scales as well as the normal cuticle. A strong solution of extract of soap answers very well, or the simple process in the case of leg mange in horses, namely, that of plastering on thickly a layer of soft soap. When this has opened the scales and skin generally, the patient can be held in warm up to the hocks, or higher, while the soap is washed out. There are many remedies which will kill the parasites. A pint of paraffin, half an ounce of soft soap, and half a pint of hot water can be made into an indifferent emulsion by dissolving the soap in the water when applied. Another remedy, sometimes referred to as "stink baths," is made by boiling together one ounce of sulphur, and one gallon of water. This is very effectual at the time, but is useless for a second application. It is a cheap remedy when a number of fowls need treatment and a second bath must be prepared. Any of the coal tar derivatives, sold under proprietary names, can be used at five per cent. strength in water. A second treatment at the end of four or five days is advisable lest any parasites should have escaped. After they have been destroyed, the legs should be anointed with vaseline to restore the normal functions of the skin, but in bad cases the legs never look well again. Sufficient that they cannot infect other birds.

VARIETY OF FEED.

Variety of feed is what fills the winter egg market. Corn three times a day, as a rule builds up fatty tissue, makes hens lazy and reduces profit.

"Animal food, ground bone and a generous supply of green stuff produce the best results of laying fowls," says J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin.

The exercise so needful for poultry can be provided in winter by working their grain ration well into the litter of fresh straw that should be provided as a carpet on the feeding floor. A good variety of grain should be provided, some corn, wheat, oats and barley mixed together, or fed alternately, makes a satisfactory ration.

A grain ration for winter use that has given good results at the experiment station farm consists of two parts corn, two parts wheat, one part oats and one part barley.

It is recomended that the ground feed be placed in a small mash box or trough where the hen can have ready access to it. The following mixture of ground feeds is considered to be quite satisfactory: One hundred pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds malt sprouts, 50 pounds meal scraps, and suffient salt. During the fall and winter about 25 pounds of oil meal should be added to this mixture. When these feeds cannot be had, other of a like nature may be substituted, the main idea in all instances being a wide variety.

Buttermilk and odds and ends from the kitchen, and such green food as cabbage, alfalfa, silage, and turnips are great aids to egg production. Not only more eggs, but eggs rich in protein and high in vitality with firm shells are likely to result when proper thought is given to feeding systems.

FILLING THE EGG BASKET.

The Missouri college of agriculture gives the following prescription for hen-happiness and a full egg basket.

Allow each hen four square feet of floor space.

Provide on square foot of glass to every fifteen square feet of floor space.

Locate the windows on the south side and place the tops not quite half as high as the house is wide.

Ventilate by placing one square foot of floor space, or by making a flat front similar to the cupolas in barns. Be sure that there are no openings for drafts on the back, ends and roof.

Build a floor eight inches higher than the surrounding ground. Fill in four inches of coarse stone, then two inches of clay ad then two of dirt. This will make a dry floor.

Provide eight to ten inches of roosting space and one nest to every six hens.

Cover the floor with a foot of eighteen inches of straw. Feed the grain in the straw so as to encourage exercise.

EGG LAYERS' SUPPLIES.

Many times, chickens do not lay in winter because they are not supplied with some of the materials which go to make up the egg. The demands of the hen in her business of egg production are just as exacting as are those of the locomotive which carries us so swiftly from place to place. The fireman may make himself crazy shoveling coal and the engineer may keep the working parts polished to the highest degree and yet, unless water is supplied to the iron horse, he fails to work but stands an ineffective and useless bulk of parts. The example is very comparable with the hen. She may have it in her to produce a fine lot of winter eggs, but fails in this through lack of the owner to provide with suitable materials for making the eggs and keeping free from vermin while the producing process is going on. No hen, no matter how industrious can make a success of laying eggs and fighting lice at the same time. She may be good at both jobs but a division of labor demands that she do either one or the other.

One can raise all the good apples he wants to and unless barrels are supplied in which to ship them, they do not amount to much. The hen must be provided with a receptable in which to place the egg. It can scarcely be questioned that many hens are supplied with the proper foods to make eggs from, but this lack of lime in some form results in few or no eggs, or perhaps a few, unsaleable soft-shelled ones. The egg shell is quite largely composed of lime carbonate. When the old hen can have fresh access to range, she can usually find all this material she needs, but when shut up some must be supplied to her. The exact material used will vary with the location and the materials at hand. In some instances old plaster is put in the hen coop but the majority of men who expect their hens to give them some winter eggs are supplying the biddies with oyster shells in some form. This gives a serviceable material, yet cheap.

Charcoal is a general condiment for chickens. Some regard it as a medicine and while it may serve some medicinal functions, it seems to act as a toner. No matter how this works exactly, the truth remains that hens are more healthy and vigorously when supplied with this material than are those not so fortunate.

The hen house should be supplied with plenty of ordinary road dust. There is no henhouse so clean that the liklihood of vermin getting a foothold does not present itself during the winter. Those hens that are working the hardest to fill the egg basket are just the ones that the lice single out for the first attacks. The vitality has become somewhat lower than that of the lazy birds and they are more subject to lice and diseases. In the fall, the Cornell lice powder can be made and sprinkled onto the chickens from a can, through the bottom of which some small holes have been made. This will give the chickens a good start.

To make this powder mix one-fourth pint of crude carbolic acid with three-fourths of a pint of gasoline. Into this thoroughly stir two and one-half pounds of plaster of paris. This will harden, and lumps may be pulverized by forcing them through a fine mesh sieve. After drying, the mass is put into a bottle and tightly corked and will stay effective for a long time. If lice are present it will take good feed to feed them. A liberal application of this loose powder when the chickens are put into the coop in the fall will get the majority of them eradicated. Then by giving the layers a liberal supply of good dust to bask in through the warm part of the winter days, may many more vermin will be kept down. These laying-house accompaniments are inexpensive and may have a bearing upon the number of winter eggs that are produced.

FEEDING GREEN BONE.

No poultry farm is complete in its equipment without a bone mill, and a bone mill that is not kept constantly at work during the winter months is an idler about the place that is not being compelled to do full duty along the line of helping to produce more fresh-laid eggs.

How to feed the cut green bone to the best advantage may well be considered. We prefer to thorough mix it with dry bran and to place it in covered troughs, so that the poultry can help themselves and be debarred from scratching the product upon the floor and wasting it. When fed in this way, each one of the hen is more likely to get their individual portion than they will if the cut green bone is thrown to them. Under this condition the strongest and most active get the greatest portion and of the supply, and the weaker and less active are usually deprived of that kind of food which they most need to built up their constitution and assist them in a profitable egg production.

NOTES.

When getting new stock it is better to purchase a few good birds than more of ordinary quality.

Be sure that the hen house windows are clean and free from cobwebs, etc., so that the sun can stream in to warm and purify the interior.

Fix the drink dishes or fountains so that the fowls can get their beaks into the water, but cannot get their wattles, wet. Wet wattles freeze easily.

Nothing will do so much to make the flock feel well during the day as good, vigorous exercise in the morning scratching for cracked corn, wheat or oats in a deep, clean litter.

Male birds with large combs and wattles may be protected from the frost at night by putting them in barrels or boxes covered over with thin burlap or a bran sack.

If combs or wattles get frozen through carelessness of the care taker, who should protect them, they should be rubbed with snow until thawed out and then have carbolic vaseline rubbed in every day until they are in good shape again.

If a curtain is used around the roosts to keep the hens warm on cold nights, be sure that it is of loosely woven material which will let air in and out so that the air which the fowls breath does not become impure.

Be sure to keep an account this year and know how much it costs you to feed your hens and care for them and how much the hens pay you in return. You may be surprised to find that poultry is the most profitable adjunct on the farm.

Test of Learning.

"Do you know Mr. Drydust?" said Maud. "Yes," replied Mamie. "He is very learned, isn't he?" "What makes you think so?" "He can talk so long on such uninteresting subjects."—Exchange.

ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND
ROYAL
YEAST CAKES
IN BUYING YEAST CAKES BE CAREFUL TO SPECIFY ROYAL YEAST CAKES DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD. TORONTO.
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E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

GIRL SAT STILL

When Fishing—And Now She's Fisherman's Heiress.

Miss Bertha Gretsch, of 42 Sidney place, Bensonhurst, N. Y., inherited half the estate of the late Jacob Hyman, about $25,000, simply because even as a little girl she knew how to sit still in a boat. This story of the odd reason for Miss Gretsch's good fortune was verified by Isaac W. Jacobson, executor of the estate.

Miss Gretsch when a child would sometimes go fishing in a boat with Mr. Hyman, and she would sit so still that she did not frighten away the fish.

Mr. Hyman, a retired Broadway jeweller, died at the Jewish Hospital on January 13. He was 73 years old. For many years he had made his home with Miss Gretsch's family, but she was the only one of eight children remembered in his will, the presumption being that the others were poor fishermen. The half of the estate not bequeathed to Miss Gretsch goes to sixteen first cousins. Miss Gretsch is now 23 years old.

CRATER LAKES.

Easter Island Has a Wonderful One and So Has Java.

Wonderful lakes are often found inside the craters of volcanoes. One of these can be seen upon Easter Island—the island which bears wonderful remains of an unknown ancient people. Inside a crater is a lake, near the borders of which lie several unfinished crowns composed of turfs, evidently destined for the huge figures on the shores of the island, but never completed. And on this lake float many waterfowl, one of which is said to be a goose unknown to science.

Another curious crater lake existed until recently within the extinct crater of a volcano in New Zealand. The water was heated to boiling point. But a short time ago a eruption of more than common violence tossed the whole lake into the air.

A most interesting crater lake can still be seen in Java in the volcano of Papandajan, and it is possible to enter the crater and gaze down on the scene below. Standing on its brim, one can see the vast seething mass of boiling mud. Every now and then a wave of mud heaves heavily along the sides of the chasm, only to fall back into the molten mass, and here and there columns of sulphur thrown out of the lake of mud gradually forming walls. It is indeed pleasant to escape from this dismal inclosure to breathe the free air once more.

BRUCE'S SPECIAL "BIG FOUR" FIELD ROOTS

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combining the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long-keeping, large size, easy-harvesting and heavy-cropping qualities of the Mangel. ¼ lb. 14c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 35c.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The best of all field Carrots. ¼ lb. 24c, ½ lb. 45c, 1 lb. $1.00.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet and equally easy to harvest. ¼ lb. 12c, ½ lb. 19c, 1 lb. 30c.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking, handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. ¼ lb. 12c, ½ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c.

Prices are at Hamilton—Add for postage, ¼ lb. 5c, ½ lb. 10c, 1 lb. 15c. Each additional pound 10c.—Where there are Express Offices this is cheapest way to send all orders of 5 pounds and up.

FREE—Our handsomely illustrated 112-page catalogue of Vegetable, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1915. Send for it.

John A. Bruce & Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Established Sixty-five years.

Properly Rebuked.

Emma, queen mother of the Netherlands, is the subject of many stories in her own country. During the time when she acted as regent before the present Queen Wilhelmina came of age it is said that one morning Queen Emma was awakened by a peremptory knocking at her bedroom door.

"Who is there?" she asked.

A precociously dignified voice answered, "The Queen of Holland."

The queen mother quietly answered, "I am not dressed and therefore not able to receive her majesty, but if it is my little girl she may come in."—London Mirror.

Japanese Gardeners.

Artist gardeners in Japan earn large salaries. They are required to twist and direct young trees and vines until they assume the shapes of various animals.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

Teacher—Where do our most valuable furs come from, Willie?

Small Willie—From the fir tree.

* * * *

"Johnny," said the minister, "can you name the three graces?"

"Sure," replied the little fellow, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

* * * *

Mamma—Howard, when you get to be the head of the family, what will you say to your children when they are naughty?

Small Howard—Oh, I'll do like papa does. I'll tell them how awfully good I was when I was a kid.

* * * *

One day there was fish for dinner and little Margie said, "Mamma, do you know what a shad reminds me of?"

"No, dear," was the reply.

"Well," said Margie, "it reminds me of a porcupine turned inside in."—Chicago News.

Bergamot oranges, which are cultivated solely for the oil obtained from their skins will grow successfully only in one small region in Calabria.

These Buildings are Painted with MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT
New Field Husbandry Building Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Barns at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

FARMERS

Consider *Purity* in *Paint* in *Preference* to Price.

You wouldn't pay the regular price for Sugar that analyzed 10% of sand. You wouldn't pay "all wool" prices for cotton-and-wool clothing. Why should you pay your good money for impure Paint, when you can get

MARTIN-SENOUR "100% PURE" PAINT

We guarantee Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint (except a few dark shades that cannot be prepared from pure Lead and Zinc alone) to be *100% pure* White Lead, pure Oxide of Zinc, pure Linseed Oil, pure Colors and Turpentine Dryer; and to be entirely free from adulteration or substitution; and sold subject to chemical analysis.

Every experienced Painter knows that the above formula is right. It is the standard of the paint world.

You get absolute purity — extreme fineness — uniform quality—when you insist on "100% Pure" Paint.

SENOUR'S FLOOR PAINT The old reliable. RED SCHOOL HOUSE PAINT for the barn and sheds

MARTIN-SENOUR WAGON and IMPLEMENT PAINT for wagons, tools, etc.

We'll send you, free, "Farmer's Color Set" and our fine book, "Town and Country Homes", if you write for the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT & VARNISHES

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
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655 Drolet Street, Montreal.

75

Men's and Young Men's Blue Suits

Extra Special Values at $15.00, Sizes 33 to 46.

All the records in our clothing department are broken with the offering of this navy blue serge suit at $15.00. If you're a blue suit man, or if you would like to switch over to a stylish blue suit this Spring, don't fail to see this special line at $15.00. It stands out in the midst of all the good values we have this Spring, as one of the best values we've ever offered and this is a time when serges are really scarce but we had the offer of this line eight months ago and now consider it the best investment in clothing we've ever made.

The cloth is a soft finished, all-wool, English, Navy Blue Serge in splendid good weight. It will give the best of wear and not gloss. The dye is a deep rich shade of navy blue. These suits are stylishly cut and splendidly tailored and lined throughout. Look at navy serge suits wherever you like and then compare them with this big value at $15.00.

DRESS GOODS VALUES

That will not be Duplicated for Many Days.

Since these imported lines of dress goods came in we have seen samples of Fall dress materials shown by one of the largest Canadian Houses and these samples were easily 50 per cent higher in price than our present selling price. Let this be a hint as to what you may expect in goods a year from now.

A Big Shipment of French and British Dress Goods Arrived During the Last Ten Days.

New Roxanas, Cord de Chines, Armures, San Toys, Modena Cords, Whipcords, Gaberdines, Bedford Cords and Serges in the fine grades of all wool and silk and wool.

These are the correct cloths for the season and in the new shades and black.

Prices 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50.

Fancy Suitings and Coatings in Tweed mixtures and checks that have the right texture and weight for tailored costumes and separate coats at **75c, $1.00 & $1.25.**

BUY LINEN DAMASKS NOW.

A shipment of table linens and napkins bought much below regular prices, in stock for immediate selling.

Table Linens—Bleached pure white, satin finish, very pretty designs. 66 inches wide at **50c, 60, 75c.** 72 inches wide at **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**

Table Napkins—20, 22 and 23 inches square. Beautiful new patterns and quality at **$1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00. $2.50 up to $4.50 a doz.**

SCOTCH LINOLEUMS.

A big shipment—Imported direct from Scotland—Artistic block and floral designs—Handsome color combinations—4 yards wide at **$1.75, $2.00 & 2.25 a running yard.**

STEPHAN BROS

FORMOSA

Last Tuesday, Miss Florence Hauck daughter of Mr and Mrs Engelbert Hauck, age 2 years 11 months, ate about 40 pills she found on the cupboard about 10 o'clock and was dead by 12 o'clock, before the doctor came. The remains were interred here last Tuesday.

Christian Weiler is in poor health.

Constable J Armstrong, of Riversdale, was here on business last Friday

Some farmers around here have started the plow.

Reeve Filsinger, of Carrick, came here last Tuesday to have a look at our muddy roads.

Mr and Mrs Frank Heisz were in Walkerton last Saturday.

John Schneider, of Mildmay, was here on business last week.

MARRIED—On Monday, Alf. Weiler son of Geo Weiler, Mildmay, to Miss Minnie Schmidt daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Schmidt, of Carrick.

Alex Oberle and J H Schefter took in the Mildmay spring show last Wednesday.

Tony Dolsin lost his buggy horse last week.

F X Hoffele, of Carrick, who has been sick for three weeks is improving again.

Miss Reg Bildstein who went with Mrs Jos Flach to Buffalo about a month ago came back last week.

John Steffler son of Lewis, of Ambleside, has been in the Walkerton Hospital for a long time, was taken home last week. He is still in very poor health.

PINKERTON

Mr Melville Reid returned to Stratford Normal School on Tuesday,

Miss Cummins returned to Molesworth last week after visiting her parents Mr and Mrs Joe Murray.

Miss Jessie Murray, of Paisley, spent Wednesday at her home here.

Miss Alma Reid returned to Toronto this week.

Fortnightly prayer-service well begin in the Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. On the alternate Wednesday evenings Y. P. Guild will be held. This prayer service is inter-denominational.

Miss Maggie Colwell spent a few days at her home in Kincardine.

Miss Hattie Gale returned from Alma on Monday.

Miss Kathleen Pinkerton returned from Toronto this week.

RIVERSDALE

Mrs Symons has returned home from Toledo after spending the winter with her son there.

Miss F. Cunningham is spending the week at MacDonald's.

Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn have returned to their home in Chesley accompanied by Miss Hannah Symons.

The fish are welcome back to the bridge again. The boys are catching lots of them.

Miss V. Houle has returned to her home in Port Huron.

Mrs. L. Beninger of Grand Valley is visiting her former home A. Dietrichs.

Mr. and Mrs P. J. Beninger and babe of Grand Valley spent Easter with relatives here

Mr. D. J. Beninger of Dungannon spent Easter at his former home here.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Friday evening April 2nd. About 35 neighbors and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McNally of the 14 con., Greenock, gathered at their home to spend a pleasant evening with them. Before taking their departure for their new home near Sarnia.

After spending some time in social conversation Mr. J. G. Purdy was called to the chair, and gave a short address. Mr. T. H. Purdy was then called on and read an address and Mr. W. T. Stewart presented Mr. and Mrs. McNally with a beautiful leather suit case, to which both Mr. and Mrs. McNally responded with much feeling and appreciation. Some time was then spent in short speeches and social conversation. After which an excellent lunch was served by the ladies which all enjoyed very much.

The chairman then read the 91st Psalm and led in prayer after which all joined in singing, "God be with you till we meet again."

Mr. and Mrs. McNally and their excellent family carry with them not only the best wishes of those present, but of a host of other friends besides.

Friend after friend departs,
Who has not lost a friend,
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.

But we are glad that we can look foward to the time when if true to our Lord and master Jesus Christ, we shall meet where partings never comes.

To Mr. and Mrs. John E. McNally and family.

Dear Friends,

Having learned of your intention of removing from our midst, we, your neighbors and friends, have come together this evening for the purpose of spending an hour with you. For many years you have lived with us, and as neighbors we have found you generous, kind and ever ready to lend a helping hand, in every time of need.

In the great moral questions that are ever before us you have always stood firm for the right.

In church work you have always been interested and have taken an active part.

In many ways you will be missed and our thoughts will often go out towards you, and we hope you may ever look back and remember the pleasant associations of this neighborhood.

We can assure you that our best wishes will go with you, and that you may find a home among people where pleasant associations may soon grow up, ever remembering that a good neighbor makes good neighbors.

And now we can only ask that the blessing of God may always attend you and that you may all rest under the shadow of his wing.

Please accept this suit case as a slight token, of our love just to remind you of the old friends of Greenock.

Signed on behalf of friends:—
Mrs J Metcalf, Mrs H Hettrick.
Mrs J G Purdy, Mrs W T Stewart.
Mrs McAbee, R Wright.
Thos H Purdy, Jonathan Metcalf.
W T Stewart, J G Purdy.

Child Poisoned By Pills.

A very sad case of accidental poisoning took place on Tuesday afternoon of this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Engelbert Hauck, north of Formosa, the victim of which was their little daughter, Florence Rose, aged three years. The little tot, while playing about the house came across a box of pills that Mr. Hauck had been taking, and thinking that they were candies, the child ate all that remained in the box, about thirty. The child soon became very violently ill and the doctor was hurriedly summoned but before his arrival death had ensued. The parents and family are prostrated over the affair. She was a bright child and will be sorely missed. The funeral takes place this morning to the Formosa R. C. Cemetery. The sorrowing family have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends. —Mildmay Gazette.

School Reports

S. S. No. 2, BRANT.

Sr IV.—A Milhausen 63, N Eckenswiller 62, T Plowright 43.

Jr IV.—M Humphent 79, G Ellis 72, G Grandsen 63, E Rapp 53.

Sr III.—E James 91, J McNally 68, C Misch 63 in 5 subjects.

Sr II.—F James 64 in 3 subjects.

Jr II—E Rapp 77, E Ellis 71, E Etsell 70, N Eckenswiller 62 A Wilhelm 30.

I—C James 87, G Ellis 78, H Ernest 65, P Misch absent.

Names in order of merit.

Sr Pr—J James, I Etsell.

Inter. Pr.—W Eckenswiller, G Ashley, I Ernest, B Misch absent.

S. S. No. 4, BRANT.

(Names in order of merit.)

Sr IV.—Sarah Siegner, Viola Traynor.

Jr IV.—Gertrude Blake, Victor Metcalfe.

Sr III. — Sybilla Schwandt, Eddie Tanner, Ruben Smith.

Jr III.—Graeme Kirstine, Eva Tanner, Ralph Metcalfe, Lola Tanner.

Sr II.—Laura Litt, Lillie Litt, Minnie Schwandt.

Jr II.—Ruth Krueger, Belva Tanner, Viola Lippert, Milton Fischer.

Primer B—Esther Schwandt, Allen Tanner, Oscar Tanner, Edith Smith.

Primer A—Grace Kirstine, Earl Litt.

P. Clarke,
teacher.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction g[illegible]

Consultation [illegible]

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia
Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special Bargains in 1915 Wall Paper

Before buying wall paper, call and have a look through my stock; it is the most complete ever offered to the public to select from. My prices are moderate and the quality of the paper I guarantee.

I have papers for all rooms—Parlor, Dining Room, Living Room, Hall, Den, Kitchen and Bath Room. Borders same price as side walls. All paper trimmed free of charge.

G. T. STEAD
TWO DOORS EAST OF POST OFFICE

Spring House-Cleaning Season

This is the time of the year the busy housewife starts in to renew and beautify the home, with new rugs, squares, runners, oilcloths and linoleums. We have the best variety it has ever been our good fortune to show, bought early before the big advance in prices and our customers will reap the benefit.

Beautiful hall runners at $2.00 to $10.00.

Small rugs and matts in all new colorings at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.00 up to $5.00 each.

Union squares in neat patterns and good sizes at $5.00, $6.00 $6.50 and $7.00 each.

Small bed room rugs in Tapestry, Brussels and Velvet at $5.00, $7.50 $9.00 $10.00 and $12.00.

Floral and [illegible]iental designs in handsome squares in Tapestry, Brussels, Wilton, Velvet and Axminster. Prices from $10.00 to $40.00.

We have assortment of Curtain Muslins, Scrims, etc. 10c. to 50c. per yard, in white, cream, arab and fancy colorings.

New patterns in floor oilcloths and linoleums in all widths.

Lace, Scrim and Nett Curtains from 50c. to $7.50 per pair.

We will be pleased to show you these new Spring goods and ask you not to delay. Our assortment never was better and the prices are within reach of everyone.

McBurney & Co.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON

Forward Movement

Greatly enlarged faculties in arts and medicine Vastly improved equipment, — library, laboratories, etc.

Seven new scholarships:
Record enrollment.
Inquiries solicited.

E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph. D.
President.

THE
Merchants Bank OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00 to.......	$17.00
Oats	" bsh.	55 ".......	60
Wheat	" "	1.30 to......	1 30
Barley	" "	60 to.......	65
Potatoes	" bag	40 ".......	40
Butter	" lb.	30 ".......	28
Eggs	" doz.	18 ".......	18
Chicken	" lb.	12 "......	14
Ducks	" "	12 "......	14
Turkeys	" "	15 "......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Grand Display

HAVE YOU ever seen such wonderful Smart Blouses, such wonderful Silks, such wonderful Dress Goods, such wonderful Wash Goods, at such wonderful PRICES?

Dress Goods.

Values in dress goods—Beautiful dress crepes, rice cloth, natural shantung silk, pailette silks, wash goods, prints, ginghams, galateas, apron ginghams, linen suitings, etc.

Spring Goods.

New shipments of Spring Goods fast arriving.

Neckwear.

Modish new Neckwear, you are sure to like.

Curtains.

New Curtains and Drapery materials.

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

New patterns in floor oilcloths in all widths. New Linoleums.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted Phone 53

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

[illegible]

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd 1915—8 PAGES

Formaldehyde or Formalin for Grain Smut—

The Government warns you against using "cheap" or weak" formaldehyde in the treatment of grain to prevent smut.

"Beaver Brand" is guaranteed to be full Government standard—40 per cent—and you will be sure of definite results.

50 Cents Pound.

Full directions on label for grain smut, potato scab and disinfecting.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks — Phone 35 — C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Sufferers from Rheumatism

will be delighted with

"Rexall" RHEUMATIC Tablets

50c. a box only at

SIEVERIGHT'S

The REXALL Store

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE new Spring Furnishings are here. New Cheney Cravats, the new tie with some of the cleverest color combination and designs you ever saw.

New Spring shirts, collars, gloves. See the new Arrow collar, Norman, in ¼ sizes.

Our Spring hats lead in fashions.

G.T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

C. P. R. and Steamship office at Hunter's.

"Royal Purple" calf meal and other preparations at Hunter's.

Mr. W. H. Adams of Toronto, was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Mr. A. Hutchison left for his home in Mount Forest on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Truax were visitors in St. Catharines this week.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn of Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Pte. Fred Jewell of the third contingent at Guelph spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Jas. Whitehead and Miss Helene returned from Toronto on Monday.

O'Malley's homemade bread is the best. Try it, made from Fleischman's yeast.

Mrs. (Dr.) Coram and children of Toronto spent Sunday at the Queen's Hotel.

Mrs. W. J. Ross and child of Forest are visiting at the home of Mr. R. H. McKay's.

Miss Vera Hildred of Berviels a guest at the home of her sister Mrs. A. J. Wesley.

If you want good bread, buy O'Malley's homemade loaf, made from Fleischman's yeast.

Bender Bros. & Schmon are supplying the village of Formosa with fresh meat during the summer months.

Pte. Wm. Winters of the third contingent in training at Guelph, spent Sunday with his wife and children here.

Mr. Thos. Lamb of Queen's University, Kingston, arrived here on Monday and will spend the summer with his parents in Brant.

Mr. McCoy, of Toronto, who was showing war pictures at the Red Star on Saturday rendered a solo very acceptably in Knox church on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Watt of Toronto (nee Miss Tillie Ayers) daughter of the late Geo. Ayers formerly of Walkerton, attended the funeral of her grandmother, the late Mrs. E. Hickling on Wednesday last.

First Car Ordered.

The first car of oil to be used in oiling the streets was ordered by the town council last week. It will probably be three weeks before the liquid is placed on the roads.

High School Baseball Club.

The organization meeting of the High School baseball club was held on Friday afternoon, the following officers being elected:—

Hon Pres.	Mr. Jos. Morgan
President	Jno. W. Rowland
Secretary	Oscar Schwindt
Mgr. and Treas.	F. M. Wilson

There is material in the school this year for an excellent team and the boys are looking forward to a successful season. They are now ready for challenges from any local teams.

This is "clean-up" time.

Eat O'Malley's homemade bread.

See McBurney's spring suits for boys.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

If you need floor rugs see our stock. Stephan Bros.

Saturday of next week is the first day of trout fishing.

The newest Dress Goods and Silks at Stephan Bros.

See McBurney's window for special prices on men's hats.

Buy Scotch Linoleum. It wears best.—Stephan Bros.

Ladies spring suits and coats, special prices at McBurney's.

Try O'Malley's homemade bread, made from Fleischman's yeast.

Two big bargains in Ladies suits at $7.95 and $9.95.—Stephan Bros.

The Liberal Convention will be held in Formosa on Tuesday May 4th.

Our Men's navy Serge Suit at $15.00 can't be beaten.—Stephan Bros.

Miss Evelyn Heffernan of London is visiting her mother, Mrs. P. Heffernan.

Miss Stella Jasper spent Sunday with her cousin Miss J. Jasper in Teeswater.

Mr. Guy Henderson has secured a position as stone-cutter at Lippert's marble works.

The South Bruce Conservatives are holding their convention in Formosa on April 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Powers of Peterboro spent Thursday last with Mr. P. J. Moloney.

Mr. Jos Anstadt of Chepstow has accepted a position at the R. Truax & Son factory.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierson and son Charlie were visitors at the home of Mr. P. Todd this week.

Lace and Scrim Curtains and Curtain Nets in great variety and best prices.—Stephan Bros.

Several towns and villages have fixed a "clean up" day this spring. How about Walkerton?

The Port Elgin Celebration committee are making preparations for a big day there on July 1st.

Mr. Wm Ferguson left on Wednesday last for the States and will spend some weeks in the Adirondack Mountains.

Miss M. V. Adams of Hanover is among the nurses selected by the Canadian Red Cross Society for service at the front.

Mr. Neil McDonald of Rife's staff is the proud possessor of an excellent driving horse and bike buggy which he recently purchased in Tiverton.

Mr. Albert Melhiliaus returned from Queens University, Kingston, this week. Albert will spend a few days with his parents and will then go west, where he will spend the summer.

Flat to Rent.

Any time after the 1st of May a 5 room flat with all conveniences, apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

Purchased New Cars.

Mr. J. H. Vogt and Mr. N. C. McKay have purchased new Fords from Lelseter & Kalbfleisch and Mr. O. E. Klein has purchased a 1915 model Studebaker.

Purchased Drilling Machine.

Messrs Denny Bros. of Walkerton have purchased a new drilling machine from the Listowel Drilling Co'y. This machine which is of the latest type arrived here last week.

Three Months in Gaol.

Wm King of Wiarton was given three months in gaol by Magistrate B. B. Miller, for annoying a young lady of that place.

Building Residence.

Mr. Alex Haas has commenced the foundation for a new residence on his vacant lot on Jackson st., opposite the town hall. When completed this will be a very desirable property and will no doubt bring a good rental.

Change in Hour.

After Sunday next and commencing on the first Sabbath in May, the several Sunday schools in town will change the hour of meeting from 2.45 p. m. to 9.45 a. m. This change is made each year during the summer months and continue until the first Sunday in September.

Moving to Farm.

Mr. Jos. H. Brick, formerly proprietor of the Walker House has decided to leave Walkerton and will shortly move with his family to his farm near Clinton. Mr. Brick has been a highly esteemed citizen and Walkertonians will be sorry to learn of his intended departure.

Wool Wanted!

S. A. Rife & Co are prepared to buy any quantity of wool.

For Sale.

An iron bedstead and springs. Apply to Mr. A. Bethel, over the Broom Factory.

Wanted!

Girl for general housework to go to Mount Forest. Family of two. Apply to Mrs. McNamara, Walkerton.

Flat to Rent

A six room flat, very convenient, above Dr. Reed's Dentistry. All conveniences, either furnished or not. Apply at Telescope or to C. Patrick.

Dental Notice

As in previous years my office will be closed Saturday afternoons during the summer months, commencing 1st. Saturday in May.—Dr W. B. Halladay.

Left for Peterboro.

Miss Afra Schumacher daughter of Mr. J. J. Schumacher, left last week for Peterboro where she has accepted a position as teacher in the Collegiate Institute.

Purchasing Surplices.

The management of the Knox Choir have decided to purchase surplices for the members of the choir, and the order for the gowns was placed this week with a Toronto firm.

Sold Farm.

Mr. Wm. Lambertus of Greenock has sold his 100 acre farm to Mr. Jas. O'Connor of Walkerton. Mr. Lambertus intends to reside on the farm until fall and then go west.

Ill With Pneumonia.

Mrs. R. H. McKay has been seriously ill during the past few days, suffering from pneumonia. Her condition was at one time serious, but we are pleased to report that she is now improving and apparently out of danger.

Liberal Convention.

The Liberal Convention of South Bruce will be held in the stone school house in the village of Formosa on Tuesday afternoon May 4th, commencing at 2 p. m.. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs Wm. Jermyn of Welland and Fred Pardee of Sarnia.

Fined for Shooting Pike.

Several men were recently fined for shooting pike in the streams in Greenock. One man who had secured half a bag of these fish in this unlawful manner paid $12 into the township treasury for his sport. Provincial constable Armstrong laid the informations.

Last Meeting of Commissioners.

The license commissioners of South Bruce will meet at the Queen's Hotel today to grant licenses for the coming year and transact other business. This will be the last meeting of the local commissioners as the liquor traffic regulations will in future be enforced by the Provincial Board.

Voted Deacons's Orders.

During the Evangelical Conference last week, A. T. Nash of Hespeler and G. L. Gross of Mildmay were voted elder's orders and ordained on Sunday. Edward Schroeder, Winnipeg; L. H. Pletsch, Walkerton, and W. H. Wagner, Rockinham, were voted deacons orders. The latter two were ordained on Sunday.

Auction Sale.

An auction sale of a large quantity of household furniture will be held at the residence of Miss M. Gokey. Colborne st. opposite the Lutheran church on Saturday morning next, commencing at ten o'clock. As the proprietress is leaving town everything must be sold. See bills for particulars W. H. Brocklebank, Auctioneer.

Lecture well Attended.

The lecture on Germany and the war given by Prof. Reithdorf German Professor of Woodstock College, in the town hall on Monday evening was well attended. Prof. Reithdorf's discourse was listened to with great interest. The proceeds of the silver collection amounted to $12.50.

Northern Baseball League?

The executive of the newly-formed Owen Sound Amateur Athletic Association is boosting the idea of a northern baseball league, and the branch of the executive devoting its energies to baseball hopes to be instrumental in interesting a number of the towns in this section of the province in some such scheme. The proposed towns include Owen Sound, Chesley, Wiarton, Hanover, Barrie, Collingwood, Meaford Palmerston, Walkerton, Harriston, Mount Forest, Kincardine, Listowel, Clifford and others.

BORN

MITCHELL—In Brant on Sunday April 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Mitchell, (nee Miss Nettie Whitehead,) a daughter.

COOPER—In Walkerton, on Monday, April 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Cooper, nee Miss Lizzie Oelbe) a daughter.

MULLIN—In Walkerton on Monday, April 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mullin, a daughter.

Baseball Meeting.

The annual organization meeting of the Walkerton Baseball Club will be held in the council chamber tonight, (Thursday) at eight o'clock. Everyone interested is invited to attend.

Going with Third Contingent.

Another Walkerton young man has enlisted for active service in the third Canadian contingent in the person of Ernie Cartwright, who has been cobbler at Mr. J. Ramsey's shoe store for the past few months. Ernie leaves on Monday for Guelph and his place here will be taken by Fred Sowell of Chesley.

Moved One Door East

The Savoy Cafe has changed places of business with Mr. Fred Benninger, barber and moved one door east last week, while Mr. Henninger moved to the stand vacated by the Cafe. The proprietors of the Cafe have now a better equipped stand and have better facilities for attending to the wants of their many patrons.

I. O. O. F. Church Parade

The local lodge of Odd Fellows will hold their annual church parade on Sunday morning next, April 25th, to the Methodist church where they will attend divine service. All Odd Fellows in Walkerton whether members of Saugeen Lodge or not are urged to meet at the lodge rooms at 10.30. A good attendance of brethren is requested.

Keep off the Sidewalks.

Now that spring is here, pedestrians are voicing their old grievance that of boys riding bicycles on the cement sidewalks. This is a practice which annually results in police court cases and as the authorities are determined to stop the boys from acquiring the habit this spring, the guilty parties should take heed and restrain from breaking the town bylaw. Otherwise they will sooner or later be served with a summons for their transgressions.

Cannot Publish News.

A circular has been issued to all newspapers by the Dominion government warning them to refrain from publishing any news with regard to the movements of troops in Canada. This is a precautionary measure to prevent facts about Canada's army falling into the hands of the enemy. The penalty for an infringement of this law, is a fine of $5000, or a term of one year in prison for the writer. Our readers will therefore understand the absence of some military news which would otherwise have been published.

Evangelical Conference.

The annual Canada Conference of the Evangelical Association has been in progress in Milverton all this week. Following are the ministers who will occupy the pulpits in this district for the ensuing year:—L. G. Litt, presiding elder; Bridgeport, S. R. Knechtel; Chesley, S. M. Hauch; Crediton, E. D. Becker; Dashwood, J. H. Grenzebach; Elmira, F. B. Meyer; Elmwood, Andrew Pletsch; Hanover, A. W. Sauer; Listowel, H. H. Leibold; Maitland, Henry Ruppel; Mildmay, J. S. Born; Normanby, W. M. Sippell; Parry Sound, to be supplied; Port Elgin, E. M. Gischler; St. Jacobs, M. L. Wing; Stratford, W. J. Yaeger; Walkerton, L. H. Pletsch; Waterloo, Emil Bonn; Wallace, D. H. Brand; Zurich, G. F. Brown.

Took Oath of Allegiance.

Rev. Mosig, pastor of the Lutheran church, has since the war began been accused of being a German sympathizer and on several occasions has been charged with making decidedly unpatriotic utterances in his pulpit. Strength was added to these accusations when he on being asked to announce the lecture of Prof. Reithdorf to his congregation, refused to do so and it was said called the lecturer a traitor. This led to an unpleasant situation and when approached by interested parties, Mr. Mosig denied having called Prof. Reithdorf a traitor, and claimed that he simply said he was not true to his country. Being anxious to clear the air and make things right, the Lutheran minister went to Crown Attorney Dixon's office on Wednesday and took the oath of allegiance.

One Hour in Custody.

The Dr. Hughes referred to in the following, which appeared in the Toronto Star on Tuesday, is well known in Walkerton.

"One hour's confinement in the custody of the sheriff was the unusual sentence imposed by Mr. Justice Clute in the Criminal Assizes upon Dr. F. G. Hughes of Edmonton one of the directors of the defunct Union Life Insurance who was found guilty of conspiracy in connection with the affairs of the company at the last Assize Court. Dr. Hughes visibly moved, served his sentence sitting with Constable John Brown near the prisoner's deck in the courtroom. His counsel J. H. Hancock remained with him. As soon as the sixty minutes were up, Sheriff Mowat left the bench, walked across the courtroom, and shook hands with the prisoner. Dr. Hughes was free He shook hands with the court officials and left the room.

Left For Tobermory

Three more local men have left to do guard duty at Tobermory, viz: Percy Jenkins, Al Wilton and Mr. Etherington. These men are taking the places of Wiarton guards who secured their release to take positions on the boats.

An Early Election.

Every indication points to an early Dominion election. The Conservative Associations throughout the country are holding conventions and the Liberals to be prepared are following suit. Although June 14th has been mentioned as the date of voting, no definite announcement has yet been made by the Government.

Destroying Property.

The Telescope received a letter last week from a lady in the village of Formosa in which she complained bitterly of the treatment accorded her by parties who apparently hold a spite towards her. The woman in question has been a sufferer from the depredations of these parties for some time and among other things which they have recently done was to destroy a blue clematis vine of thirty year's growth, on her property. This is only one instance of many in which they have been guilty of wanton destruction. Surely this should not be tolerated in such a community as this. The police have been informed and should any further damage be done, informations will be laid against the guilty ones who are known.

Daughters of the Empire.

At the regular meeting of the Walkerton chapter held at the armory, April 17th., the treasurer reported receipt of $100 from the ladies aid tea room, making a total of $228 contributed by the young ladies of the tea room, to whom a vote of thanks was tendered. The Patriotic Service committee reported a shipment of 167 pairs of socks and 20 shirts making over 600 pairs of socks sent by the chapter. The hospital supplies committee reported a case of surgical dressing ready for shipment, the superintendant of the hospital and her staff having very kindly sterilized these. It was decided to institute an honour roll of the men who have gone from Walkerton and the vicinity to the front, of which particulars will be given later.

A Dangerous Practice.

Early Monday evening boys passing along Jackson st., threw stones at and broke the glass of a lantern which had been placed on the road to warn those driving along the street of an excavation for an extension to the sewage system. Had it been a dark night an accident would likely have resulted, but the lantern was shortly afterwards replaced before anything serious occurred. The seriousness of such an offence cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of these young scallawags for should an accident occur, after these lights had been extinguished in this manner, the town would be liable for any damages sustained by horses or motors going into the excavations. In cases such as this, the boys who are responsible for the wanton destruction are liable to be sentenced to serve a prison term if they fall into the hands of the law.

How About Daylight Saving?

The people of America are now beginning to realize the absurdity of lying in bed in the summer months during the hours of daylight in the morning and then seeking recreation and continuing to prowl about at night in the hours of darkness, and as a consequence, what are termed "Daylight Saving" bylaws are being passed in numerous towns and cities both in Canada and the States, but more particularly in this country. These bylaws provide for the moving forward one hour of the hands of all clocks in the municipality. This starts work and business life in the town or city one hour earlier in the morning and gives an additional hour of daylight in the evening in which the youth and beauty employed in offices and stores can seek recreation or participate in athletic sports, the bowlers can play upon the green or in the case of the proud householder, can be devoted to the garden or lawn or to beating carpets, etc., for wity. These are only a few of the advantages to be derived from the adoption of such a measure. Daylight Saving bylaws were put into effect in several towns and cities last year and everywhere it was proclaimed a great success and is being put in force again this year. Other towns are now following suit and Daylight Saving is being adopted in many municipalities in Ontario this summer. Why should this measure not be put into effect in Walkerton? Let someone commence a movement and take the matter up with the town council.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cousins desire to express their thanks to their friends and neighbors for the many kindness shown them during their recent bereavement caused by the death of Mrs. Cousins' mother, the late Mrs. E. Hickling, which took place at their home on April 12th.

Cracked Eggs.

Cracked eggs for sale at the Walkerton Egg & Dairy.

Good Crop Needed in 1915.

If ever there was a year in the history of Canada when a good crop was needed, that year is 1915. The Spring has opened without any marked improvement in business, and it is useless to expect any great change while the war lasts. Industrial life in the cities and towns will be more or less quiet and the one thing which will help out will be good crops. It is said that the conditions are favorable in the West and may they keep that way, and here is the same wish for Ontario.

By-laws Carried.

As was expected, the two money by-laws which were voted on by the ratepayers of Walkerton on Friday last were carried by large majorities. Five votes were recorded against the bridge money by-law, and ten against the waterworks by-law. The vote polled was a decidedly light one, a good number of the ratepayers being sure the measures would carry, considered it unnecessary to poll their votes.

The vote by polls was as follows:—

BRIDGE BY-LAW

WARD	FOR	AGAINST
East	55	1
Centre	71	2
West	57	0
South	18	2
Total	205	5

WATERWORKS BY-LAW

WARD	FOR	AGAIN
East	48	4
Centre	73	3
West	55	1
South	18	2
Total	194	10

Provincial License Board

A Provincial Board of License Commissioners has been formed to take over the administration of the license liquor laws, the members being, J. D. Flavelle of Lindsay, W. S. Dingman of Stratford, Fred Dane, Toronto and George Smith, Haileybury. As a result of the appointment of the commission, the local license commissioners and License Inspector Jos. White will lose their positions. The new commission will have wide powers and will be able to cancel or grant a license at any time, fix the hours during which liquor may be sold in taverns and shops throughout the province, etc. The commission will start its duties on May 1st. A proclamation has been issued bringing the new act into force forthwith. The local boards which have hitherto controlled the administration of the liquor license laws will thus complete their work with the issuing of licenses for the coming year, which starts May 1st, after which the new board will take over the administration of the law. The last meeting of the local board will be held today. (Thursday) at the Queen's Hotel. How the provincial commission will enforce the liquor laws in the rural districts, remains to be seen, but it is expected that inspectors will be appointed in certain districts, who will have a field of operations of one or perhaps two counties. Since his appointment Inspector White has enforced the law in his district and has proven himself to be a very able inspector. If an inspector is to be selected to control Bruce or both Grey and Bruce counties, we hope the provincial body will see fit to give him the appointment.

Cleared $115.

The Walkerton Amateur Dramatic Club, more than upheld their good reputation at the opera house on Friday evening when they presented the three-act comedy, "A Pair of Spectacles." The comedy was one full of amusing situations and was thoroughly enjoyed throughout by the large audience. Each and every player took his or her part in a very creditable manner, but the honours of the evening go to Mr. G. E. Clarke of the Bank of Commerce staff, who is an artist on the stage and who filled his role in a manner which would have done credit to any professional actor. The attendance was good, the total proceeds amounting to $161.50 of which the Ladies' Hospital Aid, under the auspices of whom the play was given, cleared $115.55. Following was the cast of characters:—

Mr. Benjamin Goldfinch ....Mr. G. E. Clarke

Uncle Gregory (his brother).... ....Mr. W. H. McBurney

Percy, (his son)............... .... Mr. A. Hutchinson

Dick, (his nephew) ....Mrs. L. A. Nairn

Lorimer, (his friend)........... .... Mr. A. G. Smith

Bartholomew (his shoemaker)... ....Mr. H. McCallum

Joyce, (his butler)........... ... .Mr. J. Stephenson

Another Shoemaker, ... Mr. J. Erdman

Mrs. Goldfinch, (his wife), ...Miss Margaret McGregor

Lucy Lorimer, (Lorimer's daughter) Miss Marion Robertson

Charlotte, (a parlor maid)...... .... Miss Florence Vogt

A GIFT OF A SOUL

"Oh, there always are. It is between Monaco and Vintimille that smuggling is most generally carried on. There is not a week in which some smuggler is not caught. And for the past four days we have been watching a vessel which is waiting the chance to escape us. But the scoundrels will pay for the sleepless nights they have made us pass, and if they make any resistance they will be answered with musket-shots. Good-night, gentlemen. Do not remain here. The place is a bad one."

He raised his hand in a military salute to his kepi, and then disappeared among the bushes which served him for his post of observation.

Pierre Laurier and Davidoff resumed their walk, turning their steps toward the town.

"I envy the adventurous lot of the men who are the object of the threats of this fine soldier. They are sailing on the water at this moment, vigilant and circumspect, ready for business or for battle. Their affair finished, they depart on a new expedition to brave unknown dangers. They have no thought but for their hard and uncertain occupation. I should like to be in their place."

"So! Count Woreseff, whom I shall accompany in his yacht, leaves Villefranche the day after to-morrow. He is going to Egypt; we touch at Alexandria, sail up the Nile as far as the second cataract, visit Thebes, the desert, and the Pyramids. It is an expedition that will take two months, with the planks of a magnificent vessel under foot and the splendors of an eastern sky overhead. You know how happy the Count would be to take you with him. You would be occupied; you would hunt. And above all, you would forget."

"No, I should be too tranquil, too much spoiled, too happy, in your company. I should have to have none of those dangers that absorb all one's faculties. I should have no crushing hardships to endure. Everything around me would savor too much of civilization. What I need is to lead the life of a savage. If you could promise to have me captured by the Touaregs, who should take me a prisoner to Timbuctoo, I would follow you. In my case that would be a salvation."

"I can promise you no such adventures," replied Davidoff, laughing. "I must therefore abandon you to your fate."

They had stopped before a beautiful villa, painted rose color, whose windows shone in the moonlight through the thick foliage.

"It is settled—you will go in," said the doctor. "Good-by, then, for I do not know if I shall see you to-morrow—and good fortune attend you."

They shook hands, and while the Russian quietly took his way toward the city the artist crossed the garden and rang the door bell. A lackey opened the door for him and led him into a vestibule resembling a Moorish patio, with a basin in the middle, on the blue bosom of which floated cyprians with scales of gold. Around the columns which adorned this court roses twined. At the further end a white marble staircase led to the first storey.

"Is Madame at home?" asked Pierre Laurier.

"She is in the little salon," responded the domestic.

The young man pushed the door open and softly entered.

On a large sofa, reclining among silken cushions, Clemence Villa was turning over the leaves of a book. She raised her head, stretched out her arms, and then remained motionless.

Pierre approached her, and bending over her delicately modeled face kissed her on the eyes.

"How late you are!" said the actress, with a tranquil indifference that formed a contrast to the reproach conveyed in her words.

"Prince Patrizzi's dinner lasted longer than I had supposed it would," he answered.

"Did you enjoy yourself?"

"Less than if you had been with us."

"I have a horror of Patrizzi."

"Why?"

"I feel that he hates me."

"Why, he does not hate you; but he loves me."

"Well, can he not love you without hating me?"

"He would like you if you did not make me unhappy."

"Ah, the old story!"

The young woman snapped her fingers, threw her book to the further end of the salon, and with a gesture of displeasure turned over on the sofa, with her face toward the wall.

"Come, Clemence, let us be at peace," said the artist, "let us talk of something else."

The actress, however, her face buried among the cushions, replied in a sharp voice, without turning around:

"Your Patrizzi has been making advances to me, as you already know, and it is because I would have nothing to say to him that he dislikes me."

The countenance of Laurier was contracted with pain, and he asked ironically:

"And why did you make so unflattering an exception in his case?"

Clemence Villa sprang to her feet at a bound, and red with anger, her eyes sparkling her brow contracted in a frown, pointed to the door with a trembling hand, saying:

"My dear fellow, if you have come here to treat me with insolence, you can take yourself off again."

"Oh, I know how little you care for me; you have never allowed me to remain in ignorance on this point," said the painter with a despondent gesture. "Then why do you not leave me? If you were good-tempered, even, I could understand your obstinacy on that point. But you divide your time between abusing me to your friends and insulting me here. And all because I will not yield to your caprices, and shut myself up. What an enchanting prospect! In short, you are an ingrate. I was very fond of you—oh, you know it very well! For before you became crazy, you were an agreeable and charming fellow. But the fact is that, for the past three months, you have completely lost your head, so, good-night. As for me, I don't know how to take care of mad people; go to a lunatic asylum."

She leaned against the chimney-piece as she spoke, and, set off by her loose robe of ruby-colored plush, her dark skin gleamed like ivory. Her small head covered with curls, set on a rather long neck, was of an exquisite grace, and her bosom, enclosed, like a jewel in its setting, in costly Malines lace, heaved with her haughty anger.

"Forgive me," he said. "I am unhappy, because I love you, and I am jealous."

She looked at him sternly and in a cutting voice said:

"So much the worse. Because I am no more disposed to put up with your jealousy than with your brutality. For some time past I have had to make an effort not to tell you so. But I have had enough of it now. It is over! You may spare yourself the trouble of returning."

The artist grew a shade paler.

"You are dismissing me?" he said.

"Yes, I am dismissing you."

He remained silent for an instant, as if he hesitated to put his thought into words. Then in a low voice, as if he feared to provoke the answer he foresaw he should receive—

"Do you love another, then?" he asked.

"What does that matter to you? I love you no longer; that is all it concerns you to know."

A flush mounted to the face of the young man; his hands trembled, and he bit the ends of his mustache, but affecting a smiling indifference,—

"Tell me, at least," he said, "if you have given me a worthy successor. One must have a little pride."

"Make yourself easy on that score," interrupted Clemence sharply; "I shall lose nothing by the change. He is young, he is rich, he is handsome. And then he has interested me for a long past. Besides, you know him, he is a friend of yours."

And while the artist, thunderstruck at such audacity, asked himself whether he was dreaming or awake, the young woman continued, with relentless cruelty and dropping her words one by one like drops of poison:

"You have just left him; you dined together this evening."

"Davidoff?" exclaimed Pierre.

"Imbecile!" sneered Clemence. "That Russian cynic who despises women and who would rule them with the knout! Do you think me so stupid? No, the man who has captivated my fancy is a charming fellow, gentle, melancholy, rather delicate in health, but who believes in love and surrenders himself to it without reserve."

Pierre started to his feet at these words, and seizing the actress by the wrists, forced her to listen to him, notwithstanding her resistance. Their faces were close together, their glances met for an instant. They remained thus for a few moments, breathing hatred and rage. At last the painter said in a trembling voice:

"You mean Jacques de Vignes."

"I do."

"Do you know that his lungs are seriously affected?"

"Even so; he pleases me. I will nurse him. A disinterested affection has always had a charm for me."

"It is in order to torture me that you have invented this story. Confess that there is not a word of truth in all you have said."

"You shall see whether there is or not."

"Clemence, take care."

The young woman's eyes flashed with anger. She turned to ring the bell but in her haste her feet caught in the folds of her gown. Pierre was just in time to seize her arm and prevent her from falling.

"You threaten me in my own house?" she cried. "Well, then, I certainly shall accept him. Yes, I shall accept him; and it will be all your fault."

The painter, with a gesture of disgust, pushed her from him so abruptly that she fell backward on the sofa. He took his hat and in a choking voice, said:

"Infamous creature! I had rather die now than return to you. I shall never see you again!"

He pushed the door violently open with his clenched hand, as if to vent on inert matter the anger he could not vent on the woman who had called it forth, and with rapid steps went out into the garden. He heard the electric bell ring behind him under the quick pressure of an angry touch, the steps of the servant sounding on the pavement of the vestibule, and the sharp tones of Clemence issuing her orders. He did not stay to hear further. He felt in a rage that gave him a desire to kill some one. He had left Clemence lest he should be tempted to strike her. But here under the starry sky, his brow fanned by the cool seabreeze laden with the perfume of the orange blossoms, he began to feel a bitter sense of shame. Was it possible that for this woman's sake he had during the past year committed all the miserable follies that now came thronging to his memory? After spending all his fortune in order to supply the extravagance of Clemence, he had borrowed for the same purpose from his friends. His genius dissipated by a life of pleasure, had produced no fruit, and he had spent whole days in his studio dreaming of pictures which he had never had the courage to undertake. And all for this jade who had deceived him. It was in truth too stupid; she was right to despise him fully, for it was an undeserved piece of good fortune for him that she had taken it into her head to dismiss him.

He felt himself, at this moment, once more master of his destiny. He was delivered from the ghoul who had sapped his mental strength at the same time that she had tortured his heart. He was himself again, and he was determined to prove by his works that he was not, as people had begun to say, a wreck.

"Yes, she shall see what I am capable of, now that I am free from her," he cried. "Before a month is past she shall wish me back from vanity if not from love!"

While these thoughts were passing through his mind he was walking along the seashore on the road that led to Vintimille. In his emotion he had walked a great distance without being aware of it. The lights of Monaco had disappeared in the distance, and he found himself alone at the foot of a rugged cliff. At his feet stretched the rocky shore, on which the waves broke with a monotonous sound. Occasionally a stray cloud passing across the sky blotted out the light, plunging everything into darkness. Pierre sat down on a sandy hillock by the roadside, and lulled by the profound peace surrounding him, he fell into a revery.

He had now become calmer: his anger had abated, and he tried to form a clear idea of the situation. He had made excellent resolutions, but would he have sufficient strength of will to carry them out? He knew how little confidence he could place on his force of character. A dozen times already he had sworn never again to see the woman who had wrecked his life, and each time he had returned to her, weaker than the last, and as a consequence was more ill-treated than before. But he had borne everything in order to obtain a caress from her. Strange madness, which, reducing him to this state of bondage, left him sense enough to form a correct judgment of the woman who held him in thrall, but not enough courage to withdraw from her evil dominion.

"After declaring so violently that I would never see her again," he said to himself, "can it be possible that I should be weak enough to present myself before her to-morrow? No," he cried aloud in the silence of the night. But, as if to put his resolution to the test, the face of Clemence with its brilliant and seductive eyes appeared before him. He could see it distinctly, smiling with a defiant air, and it seemed to him he could hear from her lips the words he had heard so often:

"You leave me; you have not the strength to do so. I might dismiss you and you would come back to me again, like a beaten dog, faithful to its master. Do you think you could live without me? Am I not necessary to your existence? Without me, the world for you is a void where you can find only ennui, disgust, weariness and regrets. Come back to me, then! Pretend no silly pride. I send you away to-day, but I expect you back to-morrow. These are the quarrels of lovers, who fall out, and then kiss each other all the more passionately for their momentary anger."

The temptress evoked by his feverish imagination smiled at him, and with her white arm beckoned him on. He could see her distinctly, with the light falling upon her in her room. His heart beat to suffocation, and with a sigh he rose to his feet to go and rejoin her.

A cool breeze blowing across his forehead recalled him from his dream, and he found himself once more at the foot of the cliff, the sea stretching before him, far away from the town, and the image of the woman who had so completely subjugated him, vanished in the moonlight. He trembled to find himself so completely in her power. If he had been in front of her villa instead of on the sea-shore, in an instant more, without giving himself time for reflection, he would have been at her feet. A paroxysm of rage seized him. She spoke truly, then: the apparition of a moment since had dared him to break his chain. What should he do then, so that he might never again fall into the power of this fatal woman? Would space suffice to separate him from her? How could he say that in some moment of madness he would not again return to her? Calm as he was now, completely in possession of his senses, strong in the hatred which had revived within him, he did not dare to question himself lest he should be obliged to confess that there was no power strong enough to keep him away from her.

A feeling of despair and profound discouragement came over him. Yet he comprehended all the unworthiness of his life, all the baseness of his conduct, all the ignominy of his complaisance. She deceived him and he knew it, yet he had not sufficient pride to resolve to see her no more. And what anguish, what regrets did this existence contain, that would become more miserable, the weaker he showed himself to be! And what would be the end of it? An unworthy death in some jealous transport, a senseless and degrading suicide, that would drag his name into the newspapers, inflicting suffering on the few friends who should still remain to him. Would it not be better to end everything at once, here, under the deep blue sky, the sea stretching before him, while he was still worthy to cause sincere tears to flow?

He remained wrapped in meditation, bathed in the tranquil light of the moon, surrounded by fragrant odors. And little by little his thoughts were turned away from the woman who was his evil genius.

A peaceful and smiling dwelling, hidden among trees, now appeared before his mind. It was that in which his friend Jacques de Vignes lived, with his mother and sister. Life would have smiled upon them had not illness, alarming and rapid in its progress, attacked the handsome and once robust young man so ardently attached to life. What did they lack in order to be happy? Health, for the son and brother so passionately loved, health only. But irony of fate, each day Jacques grew more sad, more weak, more bent, as if to draw nearer to the earth which must soon hide him from view. And he was in despair about it, while Pierre would so gladly have given up his life at this moment when, overwhelmed with vexations, he reckoned it of so little worth. If he had been able to make a compact with his friend, and to cede him his own superabundance of strength, would not this be sufficient health for the sad and suffering young man whom he loved so tenderly?

At this moment the story of Dr. Davidoff came back to his mind, and a bitter smile crossed his lips. If this strange resurrection of which the doctor had told were possible, if the spell could be made to work, and if it were granted to him to make his soul pass, miserable and tortured as he was, into the languishing body of his friend, in whom the force to live was so completely wanting, would it not be a blessed miracle?

He bowed down his head with sudden grief. He said to himself: "She told me she loved him. If I were to become he, I should then be beloved by her! I should enjoy her beauty and her grace. For me should be all her smiles and all her kisses." He trembled. It was so long since there had been tenderness in the caresses of her he still adored. He felt this new, without illusion or self-deceit, and yet he could not resolve to leave her.

(To be Continued.)

"Griddles is a queer gink." "What's the latest manifestation?" "Why, he sent a $2 long-distance telephone call to save an hour's time, and then he squabbled two hours over paying the cent stamp tax on it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Danger Signals Warn You of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You feel tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

MRS. ALLAN.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step of development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the public. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 3, Hornby, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown, and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs [illegible] and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would shake as though I had the ague. I felt improvement after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

AGRICULTURAL BULLETINS.

So great has been the demand for bulletins, pamphlets, reports and reviews upon the publications branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa [illegible] that it has been found impossible to comply with all the applications as promptly as could be desired. Of some of the bulletins the supply has been exhausted and [illegible] for reprinting, while of others the quantity asked for individually has been such that instant compliance would mean many applicants might have to go without. This occasioned extra correspondence and consequent delay. The situation is, of course, satisfactory as indicating the success of the campaign, and the widespread interest created, but the inability to respond on the instant with the multitude of applications is greatly regretted. At the same time it is apparent that the size of the [illegible] could have been foreseen. As fast as possible the requests will be attended to, but in the meantime there will have to be reprinting and [illegible]. In such circumstances patience appears to be a desirable and necessary quality.

Facts for Health Seekers To Ponder Over

[illegible] Hamilton's Pills [illegible] Dr. Hamilton's Pills [illegible]

ANTHEM TITLES

[illegible]

"BILLY" SUNDAY'S WORK

(The Presbyterian)

[illegible]

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Mrs. [illegible], Audley, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past twelve months and have found them an excellent medicine for my little girl." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing—that, once a mother has used the Tablets she wants nothing else. [illegible] The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAR TIME AND TANGO

(Philadelphia Record)

[illegible] A nation [illegible] in which almost every family has been bereaved, may very well proscribe the wilder manifestations of mirth and the gayer forms of dissipation.

ARE YOU!

(Brantford Expositor)

Dear Reader: Are you ready to follow the lead of King George and Lord Kitchener, and "swear off" until after the war?

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest sheets, absolutely free from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not rolled, corrugations therefore fit accurately without waste. Any desired size or gauge, straight or curved.

LOW PRICES—PROMPT SHIPMENT

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited
Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Immune.

A mounted policeman riding through Central Park came upon some little girls picking handfuls of flowers.

"Hurry up," he heard them say. "Teacher is liable to catch up any minute."

Dismounting from his horse, he grasped one child by the arm.

"Stop it!" he thundered. "You know it's against the law to pick the park flowers! Why, I could arrest you for this, and I'm not at all sure that I won't go ahead and do my duty!"

The small girl wriggled from his grasp. "Oh, stop your fussing, and go along!" she said contemptuously as she watched a tall woman hurrying along the path. "You can't pinch us. Why, we're pinched already. We all come from the reform school."—Everybody's.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

WEIGHT OF AIR.

One Cubic Foot of Atmosphere Weighs More Than an Ounce.

The common belief that air weighs nothing or almost nothing, a belief which has given rise to the simile, "light as air," needs correction.

A toy balloon filled with a cubic foot of air weighs 564 grains more than the same balloon collapsed. This shows that the weight of a cubic foot of air is 564 grains, which is a good deal more than an ounce. Accordingly a small room (15 by 15 by 10) containing 2,250 cubic feet of air would weigh 2,900 ounces, or 181.7 pounds avoirdupois, as much as a large man. Could you lift a room full of air?

The air in an automobile tire under pressure of 150 pounds a square inch weighs proportionately ten times as much, while air under the pressure of fifty atmospheres weighs fifty times as much as an equal volume of ordinary air. When air is liquefied its volume is reduced to one sixteen-hundredth part, so that the liquid is 1,600 times as heavy as common air, or about as heavy as water.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

ENGINES

MARINE:—

[illegible]

STATIONARY:—

[illegible] Send for complete list, also catalogue of new ones.

GUARANTEE MOTOR CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

THE OLD MAID.

(Buffalo News)

[illegible]

The [illegible] of beloved memory [illegible] And for no reward other than grateful remembrance.

Old maid!

There is no irreverence in the term. If there were, men would never utter it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Safest of Vaults.

The bank vault in the new offices of J. P. Morgan, at Broad and Wall streets, New York, is the largest in the world, and, it is said, the most secure. It represents an expenditure of $200,000, and the door alone, which was made of Harveyized armor steel, cost $75,000. The vestibule of the door is 11 feet 6 inches in diameter, and the door itself 9 feet in diameter, with a thickness of 45½ inches. It is controlled by two 3-inch bolts, which in turn are controlled by two combination locks, and these by a time lock. The door swings on a crane hinge with heavy-pressure mechanisms to force it to its seat and to make the joint tight. This prevents the introduction of any explosive of a liquid nature. The plates are made of the full thickness, and are not held together by screws or bolts, but are dovetailed on the inner edges. After being fitted tightly together wedges are driven on the inside to hold the plates solidly in their place. The door and vestibule attached to it weigh 120 tons. Despite its enormous size, the door has been so accurately constructed that when closed it will make an air-tight and water-tight joint.

OWN YOUR HOME

(Montreal Evening News)

The man and woman who have begun saving for a home are laying the securest foundation of a successful life.

THE JITNEY BUS.

Live Subject Treated by a Disgruntled Patron.

A San Francisco paper printed this beautiful and touching poem:

It was raining
And it was late
And a jitney bus
Came along
And I got in
And some more got in
And it was full,
But then went right on
Picking 'em up
Till there were four
On the running boards,
And a tall man
With whiskers
On my side
Put his head in
And the rain
Dripped from his beard
Into my lap
And he said:
"I've been going about
For years
In crowded cars
And I'm thankful
To the man
Who started
These jitney buses."
And just then
We stopped
In a hurry
And he did a pivot
On the running board
And very nearly
Tore his head off
In the framework
On the top,
And we started again
And he said:
"There ought to be a law
To make a street
Car company
Give everybody
Seats."
And he put his head in
And dripped water
All over me
Again
And said:
"Would you mind
Reaching out
And taking hold
Of the sleeve
Of my coat?
I can't hold on
Any longer."
And I did,
And we got off
At the same corner
And he kept me standing
In the rain
While he roasted the
Street-car company.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

DEATH HOOK OF THE AIR.

Bomb Device Evolved by an American to Destroy Dirigibles.

The horrors of the Zeppelin dirigibles seem now to have encountered an invention that will put them out of action and end their apparently irresistible bomb dropping. It is an American invention, that of Joseph A. Steinmetz, president of he Aero Club of Philadelphia. It is a destroyer of aircraft, said to be farther reaching than any bomb dropping device or aerial gun invented. It bears the same relation that the torpedo destroyer does to a navy.

An aeroplane cannot carry the amount of explosive that a dirigible can, but it is faster and the Steinmetz device is to destroy dirigibles as well as other aeroplanes, for it is to be mounted on the swiftest of planes. It is a bomb with contact devices, hooks springing out on all sides.

It is let down by a slender wire from the aeroplane, which swiftly mounts above the slower dirigible. When the latter comes in contact with the wire this draws up until the hooks of the bombs, like the tentacles of a spider, become attached, and the explosion follows. The apparatus is simple and is characterized as one of the most terrible of death dealing devices.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Metals at Absolute Zero.

Prof. Olen has recently published some interesting observations on the behaviour of metals at the absolute zero of temperature. The infinite electrical conductivity of metals at absolute zero, which has been rendered very probable by the work of Kamerlingh Onnes, is explained if we assume that the distribution of molecules at the lowest temperature is perfectly regular, so that the displacement of electrons along certain lines encounters no resistance. By increasing the temperature the molecules are set in a state of thermal agitation and the free path of the electrons is reduced; whence the electric conductivity is reduced also. It appears probable that temperature evaporation affects only the mean free path and not the number of electrons nor their mean velocity.

A GOOD FASHION.

(Buffalo News)

A fashion note says "Men's trousers are to be made with full pockets," which is sufficient foundation for a better pun than usually creeps into the newspapers.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required, and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M. D.

NO SQUEALER.

(Detroit Free Press)

Johnson may have lived like a dog, but he died like a man. His most bitter hater, white or black, can do him that honor. There have been champions of the Caucasian race who saw their laurels swiped from them with less commendable [illegible].

And he took his defeat man-fashion. There was no whimper, no excuse, no plea that he was drugged. "I was beaten by a better man," was his only comment. It is the fitting farewell of a champion to his honors.

CARE FOR YOUR HAIR

By Frequent Shampoos with Cuticura Soap. Trial Free.

Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment if needed to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair, hands or skin than these fragrant supercreamy emollients. Also as substitutes for expensive toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

BARBER SHOP—TWO CHAIRS—POOL room, three tables, books, will show [illegible] two hundred month, best town [illegible] Ontario, thousand cash, five hundred time. J. H. [illegible], [illegible], Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

$12,000 ONE HUNDRED ACRES grain and stock farm between Burlington and Appleby. Solid brick house, two bank barns, splendid water, clay loam. Owner will take house part exchange and leave $6,000 mortgage. Send your requirements. Have large list of farms in Ontario and Western Provinces on easy terms. Apply, J. R. La France, 209 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

TWO ADJOINING SECTIONS—SAS[illegible] miles from elevator; beautiful creek; for quick sale at [illegible] value. R. B. Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN COUNTIES of Victoria, Peterboro and Haliburton. Fenelon [illegible] Train and Crowe, [illegible].

104 ACRES — AT ENNISKILLEN — choicest level land, clay loam; in high state of cultivation; ten acres fine orchard; eleven-roomed brick house; barn, 85 x 40; stone stable, cement floor, litter carrier; driving sheds, pig pens, hen houses; well watered; well fenced; fall plowing all done; price, eight thousand, with reasonable cash payment. R. J. Ashton, 126 Simcoe street, Toronto.

MANITOBA IMPROVED FARMS—A full section on half crop payments, fully equipped with stock, implements, seed and feed, close to market and school; good water; small cash payment to good man; also two good half sections, improved and fully equipped on same terms. We specialize in this class of farms and handle real bargains only. Wilkinson Land Co., 101 Carlton Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

GENTLEMEN'S FARM—31 ACRES; 14 room house; basement barn, will accomodate twenty head cattle; large drive shed; granary; hen house; land gently rolling and sloping to south; two wells; good spring; 75 apple trees; forty plums; quanty peaches; pears; grapes; fine maple grove; few implements; price $7,500; $1,500 down; balance easy terms. Lewis, 530 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

3 ACRES—MOST SUITABLE TO ANYone in the chicken business; large brick dwelling and good outbuildings. 1½ acres; large, well-built, solid brick dwelling; good barn, and land of the best; some fruit. Apply, C. F. Saunders, Burford, Ont.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS IMproved quarter sections in famous Jack Fish Lake Summer Resort and farming district. Few hundred cash will handle. Write owner. Terms to suit purchaser. F. W. Tobey, Meota, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEED CORN

Prize-winning Wisconsin No. 7; the best for the [illegible]. George R. West & Sons, Northwood, R. R. No. 1.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Earn lots of pocket money working for us. Send no money, just Your Name and Address and we will send you full particulars free.

ECLIPSE SPECIALTY CO.,
52 Jackson Block, Edmonton, Alta.

Shoes in Olden Days.

Early Britons wore shoes of raw cowhide with their hairy surface outward. The Anglo-Saxons showed an advance, for they were black and laced by a leather thong. Then came what might almost be termed the bag shoe of the Merovingian period, tied around the ankle, a similar easy sort of covering obtaining in Germany, and so by gradual stages from the [illegible] shoe to the poulaine shoes, a queer early German specimen, the band round the ankle being of engraved brass.—London Spectator.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Odd Effects of Hydrochloric Acid

Some very singular and unexplained effects of hydrochloric acid upon silica are brought out in M. Armand Gautier's paper recently read before the Academie des Sciences. In his recent experiments on this subject Gautier finds that the effect of the acid varies widely according to the form of the silica. In the shape of rock crystal the acid attacks it but slightly. Some action can be detected when the crystal is cut parallel to the axis, but it is practically nothing upon the surface when cut across the axis. The reason for this difference is unknown as yet.

Sore Corns Go!

Absolutely Painless

No cutting, no plasters or pads to press the sore spot. PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR makes the corn go without pain. Takes out the sting overnight. Never fails—leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-day.

Why We Oppose Pockets fo Women.

1. Because pockets are not a n ural right.

2. Because the great majority of men did not want pockets. If th did, they would have them.

3. Because whenever women have had pockets they have not used the

4. Because women are expected carry enough things as it is with the additional burden of pockets.

5. Because it would make dissen between husband and wife as whose pockets were to be filled,

6. Because it would destroy chivalry toward woman if he did have to carry all her things in pockets.

7. Because men are men and women are women. We must not fly in the face of nature.

8. Because pockets have been used by men to carry tobacco, pipes, whiskey flasks, chewing-gum and compromising letters. We see no reason to suppose that women would use them more wisely.—New York Tribune.

THE PERFECT MAN.

(Detroit Free Press)

[illegible] for what they carry in their heads.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

TO OUR LIBERAL FRIENDS.

The Tory Government is hovering between two opinions. It is afraid to delay the general election until next year, because it knows that if the war was over it would be beaten on its record of extravagance and mismanagement, and it is afraid to take the plunge now while the people are shocked at the contract scandal revelations. Its only chance it imagines is to flaunt the flag once more and have a khaki election, hoping to carry the people off their feet with their drums beating and their flags flying. Whatever the Tories may do at present they will be forced to the country some day [illegible] and the Liberal party should [illegible] to meet them before the people. We have the boot scandal, the drug scandal, the horse scandal, the binocular scandal, etc., with the middleman running all through them. We have the increased taxation, called war taxes, although we are borrowing the money from Britain to carry on our share of the war, none of which will have to be paid back after the war is over. Then we have the slap in the face of the old country by the reduction of the British preference. In fact the increased taxes are to meet the extravagant outlay of the Government. Here is a record that ought to open the eyes of the electors, taken from the public accounts of 1914, the Government's own figures. As to taxation under the Laurier Government the figures show that in 1908-09 the taxation amounted to $[illegible], in 1909-10, $[illegible],409,000, and in 1910-11, the last year of Liberal rule, the taxation amounted to $89,825,000. Under the Borden Government in 1911-12, the taxation of the people rose to $10[illegible],847,000, in 1912-13 to $1[illegible],002,000, and in 1913-14 it was $127,478,000.

Now let us take the ordinary expenditures under the two Governments. Under Laurier in 1908-09, the expenditure was $84,064,000; in 1909-10, $79,411,000, and in 1910-11, $87,774,000. When Borden came into power in 1911-12, the expenditure jumped up to $98,161,000, in 1912-13 to $112,059,060, and in 1913-14, $127,384,000. Comment is unnecessary.

THE SERBIAN HORRORS.

G. M. Trevelyan, member of the committee of the Serbian relief fund, 23 Berners street, London, has recently returned from a tour of investigation of Serbia, and he writes to the Contemporary Review, telling of some of the horrors he came across while on his pilgrimage. He says that the ravaged regions of northwest Serbia were, in July last, among the richest agricultural districts in Europe, and are still among the most beautiful. They are strikingly like Devon. A better, happier state of society does not exist in Europe, least of all in oligarchic Hungary, whence have come the hordes who have sacked these farms and murdered so many of their inmates. Every house that the enemy entered has been sacked, and near Shabatz the great majority of the houses had been not only gutted, but unroofed and destroyed. Shabatz was probably for its size the richest town in Serbia, but of two thousand houses five hundred are burnt to the ground and all the rest gutted; not a room was left unsacked.

The town of Lesnitsa has been completely destroyed [illegible]. It was in the district of [illegible] that the atrocities took place in August at the hands of Magyar troops. The Serbian Government memorandum on these atrocities, and the report of the commission on which sat Dr. Arbis Van Tienhoven, of The Hague, and M. Jules Schmidt, of Switzerland, have already been given to the world. The inhabitants of Shabatz town and district remained in their homes during the first invasion in August, supposing the Austrians to be a civilized people. The invaders, it is calculated, murdered more than two thousand civilians, and carried off two thousand more. The prefect showed Mr. Trevelyan a list of the names, ages and fate of one thousand persons murdered, ascertained on the oath of their neighbors and on the evidence of the identified corpses. Of these he copied out sixty as examples. Here are given a few examples from [illegible] village, where [illegible] bodies were found.

Glisha Maksimovitch, age 72, eyes gouged out; killed.

Stanika Gajitch, woman, age 7[illegible], stabbed many times, killed.

Two girls named Zagorka, aged [illegible] and 10, and their brother, Borisa Zagorka, age [illegible], killed.

Gavra Rakitch, age 85; burnt alive.

At Prnjavor a large number of mothers, with their children aged from three days and upwards, were shut up in their houses and burnt alive. He has their names. Vojislav Koulezitch, aged eight months, was thrown into the flames after his father and mother had been killed. The ways in which a number of women and girls met their deaths in Nedeljen village are too horrible to be printed. After this experience in August it was natural that in October and November, during the later and more extensive Austrian invasion, the whole population fled in good time. Hence the refugee and repatriation problems in Serbia today are entirely due to the Austro-Hungarian atrocities in August.

We hold up our hands in horror at the atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium. But they pale into insignificance compared with the deeds done by the Magyars in Serbia. The Germans have shot and maimed hundreds of Belgians and committed many wanton atrocities, if all stories be true. But these well authenticated stories of Serbian horrors cry to high heaven for vengeance. It is devil's work, not man's.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prin. Eitel preferred to be interned rather than interred.

◆

Keir Hardie is about as popular in Britain to-day as [illegible].

◆

Toronto's Mayor is forbidding men to enlist for the front. He is a good old Tory, too.

◆

The Government bought soldiers' "housewives" for 57½ cents a set, when they could have been bought for [illegible] cents a set.

◆

Valcartier farmers complain that they were dispossessed of their farms against their will and not properly remunerated for their loss.

◆

Charles E. [illegible], the man who made so much money as a go-between in the boot contracts, was put on the patronage list privately, whatever that may mean.

◆

The Dominion Government has added [illegible] thousand persons to the Civil [illegible]. No wonder the country is hard up.

◆

Col. James McBain bought the Valcartier camp ground for the Government for the sum of $250,250, for which he received a commission of $12,000. This may be why we are paying war taxes.

◆

Major-General Sam Hughes evoked in a rare sense the admiration and confidence of the people of Canada.—London Free Press.

Yes. They admire his nerve for thinking better men than himself.

◆

The revelations keep pouring in. The latest is that the Deputy Speaker's sister has been supplying thousands of dollars' worth of drugs to the Militia Department without tender. She raised her prices, too.

◆

The "Made-in-Canada" propaganda is in line with the increase of the tariff. But if the people are to buy nothing but made-in-Canada goods, where will the revenue come from? The increased taxation will bring none, if no foreign goods are bought.

◆

A progressive business man in Ottawa remarked the other day "I helped to put Laurier in and I voted to put him out again, and," he added, "I would vote to put the present group out." This statement is from the Ottawa Citizen, which is situated close to the scandal factory.

◆

The Buffalo News is sarcastic over the decision of the commander of the Eitel to stay in safe waters. It says:

"I have decided not to deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction," Commander Thierichens' message to the Government is well spoken. In another man it might have been mistaken for a desire to evade danger. Commander Thierichens' record for dash and daring dispels the [illegible] suggestion.

◆

The Kingston Whig protests against what it calls extravagance in salary of the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission. It says:

Two of the commissioners are always under salary, Sir Adam Beck and Hon. Mr. Lucas. [illegible] of the commission at a salary of $[illegible] per annum. The other is Attorney-General at a [illegible] of $[illegible]. With the addition provided under the Hydro [illegible] Sir Adam will have $12,000 a year and Mr. Lucas $10,000, [illegible] more than the Premier of Ontario receives, and [illegible] the other $[illegible] more.

And the municipalities pay the [illegible] salaries.

◆

The graft scandals smell all over Canada. The Vancouver Saturday Sunset says:

As the investigation into army graft continues, one seems to [illegible] manufacturers [illegible] sink in the [illegible]. The man who [illegible] boots to the soldiers who are fighting for the freedom of humankind against Prussian aggression and brutality is not worthy of the name of man. He is a filthy profiteer, a traitor to his country and to his fellowmen. To call him a criminal is an insult to the murderer or thief, whose motives, at least, are less reprehensible than those of [illegible] traitors.

If You Wish to Be Well You Must Keep the Bowels Regular.

If the bowels do not move regularly they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill health than almost any other trouble.

The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headaches, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrh of the stomach will follow the wrong action of this, one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

Mrs. Elijah A. Ayer, Fawcett Hill, N.B., writes: "I was troubled with constipation for many years, and about [illegible] to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they [illegible]. I got a vial and took them, and by the time I had taken three vials I was cured. I always keep them on hand, and when I need a mild laxative I take one."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

"Why, no," answered Mag, beginning to grow a little mystified. "The dead have nothing to do with it. You tried to put on me when I was a baby and that's what makes you crazy. Isn't it so? Grandma thought it was, when I told her how you talked last night."

There was a heavy load lifted from Hagar's heart, and she answered calmly, but somewhat indignantly, "So you told. I thought I could trust you, Maggie."

Instantly the tears came to Maggie's eyes, and, coloring crimson, she said: "I didn't mean to tell, indeed I didn't, but I forgot all about your charge. Forgive me, Hagar," she sinking on the floor she looked up in Hagar's face so pleadingly that the old woman was softened, and answered, gently: "You are like the [illegible] of your sex, Margaret. No woman but Hagar Warren ever kept a secret, and it's killing her, you see."

"Don't keep it then," said Mag. "Tell it to me. Confess that you tried to poison me because you envied grandma," and the girl very looked with an anxious expression into the dark, wild orbs of Hagar, who replied: "Envy was at the bottom of it all, but I never tried to harm you, Margaret, in any way. I only thought to do you good. You have not guessed it. You cannot, and you must not try."

"Tell it to me, then. I want to know it so badly," persisted Mag, her curiosity each moment increasing.

"Maggie Miller," said old Hagar, and the knitting dropped from her fingers, which moved slowly on till they reached and touched the little snow-flake of a hand resting on her knee, "Maggie Miller, if you knew that the telling of that secret would make you perfectly wretched, would you wish to hear it?"

For a moment Mag was silent, and then, half laughingly she replied, "I'd risk it, Hagar, for I never wanted to know anything half so bad in all my life. Tell it to me, won't you?"

Very beautiful looked Maggie Miller then. Her straw hat sat jauntily on one side of her head. Her glossy hair combed smoothly back, her soft lustrous eyes shining with eager curiosity, and her cheeks flushed with excitement. Very, very beautiful she seemed to the old woman, who in her intense longing to take the bright creature to her bosom was for an instant sorely tempted.

"Margaret!" she began, and at the sound of her voice the young girl shuddered involuntarily. "Margaret!" she said again, but ere another word was uttered the autumn wind, which for the last half hour had been rising rapidly, came roaring down the wide mouthed chimney, and the heavy fireboard fell upon the floor with a tremendous crash, nearly crushing old Hagar's feet, and driving for a time all thoughts of the secret from Maggie's mind. "Served me right," murmured Hagar, as Maggie left the room for water with which to bathe the swollen feet. "Served me right, and if ever I'm tempted to tell her again may every bone in my body be smashed!"

The feet were carefully bathed by Maggie's own hands, tenderly bandaged up, and then with a redoubled zeal, she returned to the attack, pressing old Hagar so hard that the large drops of perspiration gathered thickly about her forehead and lips, which were white as ashes. Wearied at last, Mag gave it up for the time being, but her curiosity was thoroughly aroused, and for many days she persisted in her importunity, until at last, in self-defense, old Hagar, when she saw her coming, would steal away to the low roofed chamber and hiding behind a pile of rubbish, would listen breathlessly, while Margaret hunted for her in vain. Then when she was gone, she would crawl out from her hiding place covered with cobwebs and dust, and mutter to herself, "I never expected it, and it's more than I can bear. Why will she torment me so, when a knowledge of the secret would drive her mad!"

Yes, however, Maggie Miller did not know. Blessed with an uncommon degree of curiosity, which increased each time she saw old Hagar, she resolved to solve the mystery which she felt sure was connected with herself, though in what manner she could not guess. "But I will know," she would say to herself when returning from a fruitless quizzing of old Hagar, whose hiding place she had at last discovered. "I will know what it is about me. I shall never be quite happy till I do."

Ah, Maggie, Maggie, be happy while you can, and leave the secret alone. It will come to you soon enough, soon enough!

CHAPTER V.

Very rapidly the winter passed away, and one spring day early in March, Mag went down to the cottage with the news that Madam Conway was [illegible] immediately" [illegible] where she had business which would probably detain her until fall.

"Oh, won't I have fun in her absence!" she cried. "I'll [illegible] [illegible] in the neighborhood. [illegible] kept Theo and me cooped up like two wild animals, but now I'm going to [illegible] the world. I don't mean to study a bit, and instead of visiting you twice a day, I shall come at least three times."

"The Lord help me!" ejaculated old Hagar, who, much as she loved Maggie, was beginning to dread her daily visits.

"Why, do you want [illegible]?" asked Maggie, laughingly. "Are you tired of me, Hagar? Don't you like me any more?"

"Like you, Maggie Miller! like you!" repeated old Hagar, and in the tones of her voice there was a world of tenderness and love. "There's nothing on earth I love as I do you, but you worry me to death sometimes."

"Oh, yes, I know," answered Mag, "but I'm not going to tease you awhile. I shall have so much else to do when grandma is gone that I shall forget it. I wish she wasn't so proud," she continued after a moment. "I wish she'd let Theo and me see a little more of the world than she does. I wonder how she ever expects us to get married, if she mewleds(?) [illegible] us here in the woods like two young savages. Why, as true as you live, Hagar, I have never been anywhere in my life, except to church Sundays, once to Douglass' store, in Worcester, once to Patty Thompson's funeral, and once to Methodist camp-meeting, and I never spoke to more than a dozen men besides the minister and the schoolboys. It's too bad!" and Maggie's cheeks quite becomingly at the injustice done her by her grandmother in keeping her thus secluded. "Then I don't care," she said. "She is proud for what I am, and she's not wish to know the Yankees, as grandma calls the folks in this country; but I'm glad I am a Yankee. I wouldn't live in England for anything."

"You mustn't say Grandmother [illegible] with her," said Hagar, who in a [illegible] sympathized with Maggie in her feeling thus isolated.

"[illegible]," answered Mag. "It will be time enough two years hence, when I'm eighteen and Theo twenty. Then I believe she intends taking us to London, where we can show off our accomplishments, and practice that wonderful courtesy which Mrs. Jeffrey [illegible] taught us. I suppose the Queen will be astonished at our qualifications, and with a merry laugh, as the thought of the appearance she should make at the Court of St. James, Mag leaped on Gritty's back and bounded away, while Hagar looked wistfully after her, saying as she wiped the tears from her eyes, "Heaven bless the girl! She mustn't sit on the throne of England, nor Mag, and Victoria wouldn't disgrace herself at all by [illegible] her [illegible] [illegible] even if she is a child of Hagar Warren."

As Maggie had said, Madam Conway was going to England. At first she thought of taking the young ladies with her, but, thinking they were hardly old enough yet to be removed from her [illegible], she decided to leave them under the supervision of Mrs. Jeffrey, whose niece she promised to bring with her on her return to America. Upon her departure she bade Theo and Mag a most affectionate adieu, adding:

"Be good girls while I am away, keep in the house, mind Mrs. Jeffrey, [illegible]."

This last injunction came rather late, from the old lady, to whom the idea of their falling in love was quite as preposterous as to them.

"Fall in love," repeated Maggie, [illegible], while [illegible] was driving slowly home. "What could grandma mean? I wonder who there is for us to love, unless it be John the coachman, or Bill, the gardener. I must wish we could get in love, though, just to see how it would seem, don't you?" she continued.

"Not with anybody here," answered Theo, her nose slightly elevated at the [illegible] of people whom she had been educated to despise.

"[illegible] not here as well as elsewhere," said Maggie. "I don't see any difference. The grandma needn't be troubled, for such things as uncles hardly ever come near our house. I think [illegible], though," she continued, "but we don't know anybody, either male or female. Let's go down to Worcester some day and get acquainted. Don't you remember the two handsome young men whom we saw three years ago in Douglass' store, and how they winked at each other when grandma [illegible] down their goods, and said she'd [illegible] [illegible] anything in this [illegible] [illegible] of the salver?"

On most subjects Theo's memory was treacherous, but she remembered perfectly well the two young men, particularly the taller one, who had given her a remnant of blue ribbon which he said was just the color of her eyes. Still the idea of going to Worcester did not strike her favorably. "She thought Worcester would come to them," she said, "but she would not dare to go there. Their grandmother would not like it and Mrs. Jeffrey would not [illegible] [illegible] even if they wished."

"[illegible] ma," said Maggie. "I won't mind her much. I'm going to have a real good time, doing just as I please, and if you are wise, you will do the same."

"I suppose I shall do what you [illegible]. I always do," answered Theo, [illegible], and thus the conversation ceased.

Arrived at home they found dinner awaiting them, and Maggie, when seated, suggested to Mrs. Jeffrey that [illegible] two weeks just long enough for them to get rested and visit the neighborhood. But this Mrs. Jeffrey refused to do.

"[illegible] had [illegible] to keep them [illegible]," she said, and sternly she [illegible] at the same time she [illegible] in the school room on the morrow. Theo, [illegible] looked at Maggie, but her tongue [illegible] [illegible], and when next morning [illegible] repaired to the school room, she was surprised at hearing from Mrs. Jeffrey that every book had disappeared from the desk where they were usually kept, and though the room was searched at long, [illegible] [illegible] lady [illegible] might, not Theo [illegible] [illegible] found.

"[illegible] has hidden them, I know," said Theo as soon as the mischievous [illegible].

"Margaret wouldn't do such a thing, [illegible]," answered Mrs. Jeffrey, her face and manner indicating a little doubt, nevertheless, as to the truth of her assertions.

But Maggie had hidden them, and no amount of coaxing could persuade her to bring them back. "You promised me a vacation when I asked for it," she said, "and I am going to have it, perforce," and playfully catching up the little dame, she stood in the very center of the room she carried her out upon the [illegible], and seating her in a large [illegible] chair, bade her rest, and comfort [illegible] as long as she liked.

Mrs. Jeffrey knew perfectly well that Maggie in reality was mistress of the house, that whatever she did Madam Conway would ultimately sanction, and as a rest was to be secured, she yielded with a good grace, dividing her time between [illegible] and dreaming, while Theo lounged upon the sofa and devoured some musty old novels which Maggie, in her [illegible], had [illegible].

Meanwhile, Maggie kept her promise of visiting the neighbors, and almost every family had something to say in praise of the merry light-hearted girl, of whom they had heretofore known but little. Her favorite recreation, however, was riding on horseback, and almost every day she galloped through the woods and over the fields, usually terminating her ride with a call upon old Hagar, whom she still continued to tease unmercifully for the secret, and who was glad when at last an incident occurred which for a time drove all thoughts of the secret from Maggie's mind.

CHAPTER VI.

One afternoon toward the middle of April, when Maggie, as usual, was flying through the woods, she paused for a moment beneath the shadow of a sycamore, while Gritty drank from a small running brook. The pony having quenched his thirst, she gathered up her reins for a fresh gallop, when her ear caught the sound of another horse's hoofs; and looking back, she saw approaching her at a rapid rate a gentleman whom she knew to be a stranger. Not caring to be overtaken, she chirruped to the spirited Gritty, who, bounding over the velvety turf, left the unknown rider far in the rear.

"Who can she be?" thought the young man, admiring the utter fearlessness with which she rode, then, feeling a little piqued as he saw how the distance between them was increasing, he exclaimed, "I'll see who she is, be she witch, I'll overtake her!" and, whistling to his own fleet animal, he too dashed on at a fearful rate.

"Trying to catch me, are you?" thought Maggie. "I'd laugh to see you do it," and entering at once into the spirit of the race she rode on for a time with headlong speed. Then, by the way of tantalizing her pursuer, she paused for a moment until he had almost reached her, when, at a sensible whistle, Gritty sprang forward, while Maggie's mocking laugh was borne back to the discomfited young man, whose interest in the daring girl increased every moment. It was a long, hard chase she led him, over hills, across the plains, and through the grassy valley, until she stopped at last within a hundred yards of the deep, narrow gorge, through which the millstream ran.

"I have you now," thought the stranger, who knew by the dull, roaring sound of the water that a chasm lay between him and the opposite bank.

But Maggie had not yet half displayed her daring feats of horsemanship, and when he came so near that her waving locks and handsome dark eyes were plainly discernible, she said to herself: "He rides tolerably well. I'll see how good he is at a leap," and seating herself more firmly in the saddle, she patted Gritty upon the neck. The well-trained animal understood the signal, and rearing high in the air was fast nearing the bank, when the young man, suspecting her design, shouted out: "Stop, lady, stop! it's madness to attempt it!"

"Follow me if you can!" was Maggie's defiant answer, and the next moment [illegible] in midair over the dark abyss.

Involuntarily the young man closed his eyes, while his ear listened anxiously for the cry which would come next. But Maggie knew full well what she was doing. She had leaped that narrow [illegible] often, and now, when [illegible] [illegible] on the opposite bank, caressing the noble animal which had borne her safely there.

"It shall never be said that Henry Warner was beaten by a schoolgirl," muttered the stranger. "If she can clear that, I can, too, rider as I am," and burying his spurs deep in the sides of his horse he pressed on, while Maggie held her breath in fear, for she knew that without practice no one could do what she had done.

There was a partially successful plunge—a fierce struggle on the slippery bank where the animal had caught a few feet from the top, then [illegible] [illegible] panting on terra firma, while a piercing shriek broke the air. [illegible] of the steed, and Maggie's cheeks blanched to a marble hue. The rider, either from dizziness or fear, had fallen at the moment the horse first struck the bank, and from the [illegible] [illegible] rose [illegible] [illegible] first.

"[illegible] dead—he's dead!" cried Maggie. "'Twas my own foolishness which killed him," and springing from Gritty's back she gathered up her long riding skirt and glided swiftly down the rock until she came to a wide [illegible] path, where the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and still his white face upturned to the sunlight, which came stealing down through the overhanging leaves. In an instant she was at his side, and his head was resting on her lap, while her trembling fingers parted back from his pale face the damp locks of curling hair.

"The fall alone would not kill him," she said, as her eye measured the distance, and then she looked anxiously round for water with which to bathe his face.

But water there was none, save in the stream below, whose murmuring flow fell mockingly on her ears, for it seemed to her she could not reach it. But Maggie Miller was equal to any emergency, and venturing out to the very verge of the rock she poised herself on one foot and looked down the dizzy height, to see if it were possible to descend.

"I can do it, at least," she said, and glancing at the pale face of the stranger, unhesitatingly [illegible] to descend(?) it.

The descent was less difficult than she had anticipated, and in an incredibly short space of time she was dipping her tasteful velvet cap in the brook whose sparkling foam had never before been disturbed by the touch of a hand as soft and fair as hers. To ascend was not so easy a matter, but, chamois-like, Maggie's feet trod safely the dangerous path, and she soon knelt by the unconscious man, bathing his forehead in the clear, cold water, until he showed signs of returning life. His lips moved slowly at last, as if he would speak, and Maggie, bending low to catch the faintest sound, heard him utter the name of "Rose." In Maggie's bosom there was no feeling for the stranger, save that of pity, and yet that one word, "Rose," thrilled her with a strange, undefinable emotion, awakening at once a yearning desire to know something of her who bore that beautiful name, and who, to the young man, was undoubtedly the one in all the world most dear.

(To be continued.)

That Explained It.

"I say, I have just come from my landlord's and—would you believe it?—I had the greatest difficulty in the world to get him to accept a little money from me."

"Nonsense! And why, pray?"

"Well, because he wanted a lot!"—Liverpool Mercury.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson IV., April 25, 1915.

David and Goliath.—I. Samuel 17: 1-54. Print 17: 38-51.

Commentary.—I. Goliath's challenge and David's acceptance (vs. 1-37). 1-11. The armies of the Philistines and of the Israelites were facing each other in a narrow part of the valley of Elah. The crests of the hills are about a mile apart and five or six hundred feet high. One army occupied the highland on the north, and the other the highland on the south. For one army to leave its place of defence and descend into the plain and ascend the hill on the other side would be to give the other army an advantage and invite defeat. Each army waited thus day after day hoping that the other would leave its place of security, but neither would do so. At last the Philistines challenged the Israelites to decide the struggle by single combat. They named Goliath as their champion, who offered to fight any one of Israel. It was probable that he was the remnant of the Anakim, nearly all of whom Joshua destroyed, which remnant became identified with the Philistines. Goliath was from eight to ten feet in height. The cubit is the length of the forearm from the tip of the middle finger to the point of the elbow, hence varies so much that the cubit is said to be from sixteen to twenty-one inches. He wore metallic armor weighing from ninety to one hundred and fifty pounds, and his spear weighed from twelve to eighteen pounds. He had a man to carry his shield before him to protect him.

12-37. David's three eldest brothers were in Saul's army and Jesse sent him from Bethlehem to the valley of Elah with food for them. When he saw Goliath's defiance of Israel and the true God, his courage arose and he declared that he was willing to meet the giant. His eldest brother would have David be quiet, but word came to Saul of David's offer and he sent for him. Saul doubted the ability of the youth to fight successfully against the experienced giant, but when David related his combat with a lion and a bear and expressed his faith in God, he consented to let him act as the champion of Israel.

II. David's armor (vs. 38-40). 38. Saul armed David with his armor—"Saul clad David with his apparel."—R.V. It seemed to Saul that David [illegible] be properly clothed and protected if he was going into battle with such a powerful adversary as Goliath. a helmet of brass—In ancient warfare the vital parts of the body, and in many instances the entire body, were protected with armor that would resist the strokes of the sword or spear. coat of mail—A garment consisting of small, overlapping sheets of metal to cover the upper part of the body. 39. girded his sword—The sword was worn suspended from a belt. assayed—Attempted. have not proved them—David had had no experience in the use of such weapons as these, hence he distrusted his ability to use them successfully. 40. staff—The shepherd's crook. chose him five smooth stones—Smooth stones would pass more easily through the air than rough, and would be more likely to hit the mark. out of the brook—Through the centre of the valley ran a brook in the ravine, and there was an abundance of pebbles in the bed of the stream. scrip—A skin bag for carrying his belongings.

III. Goliath's boast (vs. 41-44). 41. The man that bare the shield—Goliath, mighty in physical strength and clad with weighty metallic armor, advanced toward David accompanied by his shield-bearer. David was alone, a youth and with no weapon of defense. 42. Disdained him—Goliath felt insulted when an unarmored youth presented himself for combat against him. A youth—He may have been from 20 to 25 years of age. Ruddy—Auburn-haired. 43. Am I a dog—It was customary for combatants before engaging in a fight to hurl abusive remarks at each other. Goliath's speech was [illegible], but David's was full of [illegible] trust in the God of Israel. The giant considered the staff a fit instrument with which to punish that despised animal, the dog. Cursed David by his gods. The gods of the Philistines were Dagon, Baal and Ashtoreth. Goliath called down upon David the curses of these gods. 44. I will give thy flesh, etc.—The giant believed he could easily vanquish his adversary. He had no regard for God, in whose name David trusted. He was boastful, and it was only a few minutes until his boasting was shown to be in vain.

IV. David's victory (vs. 45-54). 45. Then said David—It was not simply a contest of man with man, but of the true God with false gods. David expressed his firm reliance upon his God. 46. The Lord will deliver thee into mine hand—Goliath boasted in [illegible], but David depended upon Jehovah. That all the earth may know—David was not considering his own exaltation from the expected victory, but had the honor of God in view. 47. The battle is the Lord's—From a human standpoint the advantage was entirely in Goliath's favor. His helmet of brass, his coat of mail, greaves and shield promised complete protection from any missile his youthful antagonist could hurl, but David looked higher than the natural. He believed God would interpose in his behalf. 48. David hasted—He was eager to meet and defeat the foe of God and Israel. 49. Smote the Philistine in his forehead—The stone either struck an unprotected spot or pierced the giant's helmet. Some suppose that Goliath raised his head either in taking aim [illegible] or in laughing in disdain at his antagonist, and thus exposed his forehead to the missile. David did his best in slinging the stone and trusting God, and God gave the victory. 50. No sword in the hand of David—There was given him a sword when Saul put his armor upon him, but he had laid it aside for the weapon with which he was familiar, and which proved to be the one weapon with which he could successfully meet his great opponent. 51. Philistines . . . fled—According to the arrangement previously made they were defeated, for Goliath, their champion, had been slain by the champion of the Israelites.

Questions.—What positions did the armies of Israel and the Philistines occupy in the opening of the lesson? What plan was offered for deciding who should be the victor? Describe Goliath and his armor. How long did Goliath defy Israel? Describe the coming of David to the camp of Israel. What offer did he make? What equipment did he have? What was the outcome of the combat? Why did David undertake the contest with Goliath?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Faith demonstrated.

I. For the exaltation of divine power.

II. For the deliverance of Israel.

I. For the exaltation of divine power. Faith here stands alone in the person of David. Abject terror reigned throughout the entire army of Israel. The Philistines proposed to make the issue depend on a single combat between their champion and an Israelite warrior whom they might appoint to meet him. The impotence of Saul and his army without God was thereby clearly and conclusively demonstrated. It was after that humiliating demonstration that the Lord brought into the field his own champion. During his retirement David received that divine preparation which should fit him for great achievements, especially the overthrow of the adversaries of Israel. To him it was an abhorrent strength against God. With all the sincerity of gladness and force of conviction he was not afraid to let it be known that he differed from others. Faith in God gave him at once the true point of view. He felt that the cause of the armies of Israel was the cause of the living God and that the Philistines were arrayed therefore against the power of God. That the power of God is adequate to any human need was the basis of David's reasoning. The proud challenge of Goliath fully justified David's burning indignation and patriotic zeal. There was cause to act and cause to speak when God's honor was outraged. In David's sense of Goliath's sin increased in proportion as his faith in God expanded. While Israel thought of Goliath's strength, David thought of God's power. He had been living in communion with God, storing up spiritual strength, which he exhibited under circumstances which appalled the hearts of other men. There was settled within his soul a deep and holy confidence in the existence and absolute rule of the divine Being. His jealousy for the honor of the God of Israel was equal to his confidence in his ability to save. His one desire was to take away the reproach from Israel and to let all the world know that there was a God in Israel.

II. For the deliverance of Israel. Before David well knew to what he had committed himself, he found himself pledged to a deadly conflict with Goliath, the champion of idolaters. David felt the immeasurable difference between material force and moral force, between man at his broadest and God using his feeblest instrument. When the moment came for the conflict, David did not hesitate. He declared his faith to the giant that "the Lord saveth not with sword and spear." The issue proved that the Philistines laid the foundation of their own defeat when they deprived Israel of swords and spears and compelled them to try other means for the accomplishment of their deliverance. David's determination to fight only with the weapons with which he was familiar was a stroke of military genius, though his confidence rested mainly in the immutability of God, the divine worker. He who defied the armies of Israel had to reckon with the God of those armies. David was specially prepared, providentially led and inwardly impelled to the conflict. He felt the seriousness of the crisis, notwithstanding his bravery. He conquered the temptation to share in the general cowardice of the army before he conquered Goliath. Instead of being overcome by the rage of Eliab, David went on his course with the same glowing enthusiasm as before. A marvellous exhibition was given that day in the valley of Elah that those who are gentlest under provocation are strongest in the fight, and that meekness is really an attribute of might. In David simplicity and strength of heart appear throughout together with meekness, modesty, agility, courage, humility and confidence. Though the Spirit of the Lord had departed from Saul, he could recognize the workings of that Spirit and bid Godspeed to another in an exploit foreign to himself. Goliath, representing mere human force, appeared with sword and shield, helmet and spear. David, representing faith, appeared with simple sling and stone, but in God's strength and in his name. The vaunting of the Philistines were silenced by the son of Jesse. David gained three victories in quick succession: first, over the spirit of anger in Eliab, second, over the cowardice of unbelief in Israel, and, third, over the proud blasphemer, Goliath. David's victories were victories for all Israel.

T. R. A.

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BACK.

When the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore, dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

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Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Mamma—Why do you ask that, my dear?

Little Lola—Well, I am afraid she won't 'cause she can't bend her knees to say her prayers.

Margie, aged 6, wanted a milkmaid's costume for her cousin's party.

"But, dear," said her mother, "such a costume would hardly be appropriate for a little girl like you."

"Oh, yes, it would, mamma," protested Margie. "I can pretend I'm a condensed milkmaid."—Chicago News.

Anxious to Please.

"You [illegible] are expected to do a kind act every day?"

"Yes," replied the Boy Scout.

"How about to-day?"

"Well, the teacher has been having a little trouble with me. Don't you think I might stay away from school and give her a rest?"

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EDITORIAL

THE KAISER'S PEACE TERMS.

In speculating about the terms of peace, those who like to indulge in the pastime can fall back on the precedent set by no less a personage than the Kaiser himself: Talking in the park of the castle of Niebowo in Russian Poland, more than two months ago, this reincarnation of Attila, addressing his modern Huns, declared for himself and his nations that, "we must neither overestimate our enemy nor underestimate our own strength. God is only with the armies of believers. The troops of our enemies have not the promise; they know not for what they are fighting or for what they are allowing themselves to be killed. The terms of peace will be dictated by me with the help of my soldier's bayonet's points." The Allies have had this fair warning and they also have had very clear intimation of what in that event the term of peace will be. The Kaiser will have no hesitation in extending the bounds of the German Empire for to the victors belong the spoils

THE WESTREN BATTLE LINE

There is some vigorous fighting going on in the western field of opoerations. There does not seem to be much doing in Belgium, but towards Metz the French are pushing their attacks vigorously. There was a rumor that the Germans had withdrawn troops from the west to help the sorely beset Austrians in the east, and the French attack is probably to hold the German forces now on the line and prevent them relieving the Austrians. The French attack has been in the regions of Woevre plain which lies between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. Ever since last fall the Germans have held a position at St. Mihiel, and all efforts of the French have failed to dislodge them. Now the French have attacked and captured Les Eparges which dominates the Woevre plain. Between this point and Metz is about twenty-five miles. Les Eparges was desperately defended, and violent attempts have been made to retake it from the French, but the French appear to dominate the situation. And yet there is no general advance and no sympton of any, and it seems probable that the Allies will for some time to come simply keep nibbling away at the German line with no decisive action but with a steady, if small advance. The reports from Neuve Chapelle indicate that the British success there was a very costly one to them as well as to the enemy.

WILL ITALY FIGHT

This is the question which Germany and Austria would like to have answered, and to have it answered in the negative; and certain of the Italian statemen also appear to be strongly of the opinion that for the present at least, neutrality is best; but the people are not so disposed, and the situation has been growing very tense during the past few days. Prince Von Buelow has left Rome; it is rumored that Germany has forbidden all exports to Italy, and she has stopped all empty homeward bound Italian freight cars at the frontier; German families are crowding from Italy into Switzerland; Italian troops are moving towards the Austrian frontier, and altogether it looks as though Italy intended to enter the fray. Some of the Italian leaders who favor war are arranging for monster demonstrations in different parts of the country to force the hand of the Government, and certain of the newspapers declare that there is a popular movement which threatens the throne itself if Italy should remain neutral. Prof. Mussolini a Socialist leader, explains the matter in this way: "If the monarchy is unable to make national war, the monarchy will cease to exist." It may be that King Victor's private fortune is at stakes as has been hinted, but on the other hand, his throne also would appear to be involved in his decision. It looks just now as though Italy would shortly solve all doubts by an invasion of the territory of her ancient Austrian foe. If she delays much longer it is just possible that Austria will have concluded a separate peace with the Allies, and, this, of course, will put an end to any possibility of Italy securing the territory which she so much covets in the Trentino. Italy would also like to be on hand when Turkey is redistributed, and this also will probably hasten her entry into the conflict.

Bruce County Council is apparently shipping its donations to Toronto, to be forwarded from there. Following is the item from the Globe: "Bruce County Council has just Paid $117.50 being its quarterly instalment to the Belgian Relief Fund of the Toronto Board of Trade."

Terribly Effective.

The loss of British officers since the outbreak of war has been far greater in proportion than that of the rank and file. The German method of paying a bonus to every sharpshooter who can show that he has killed an officer of the allied armies has proved terribly effective.

New Time Table.

Both the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk are now preparing new time tables to be issued about the middle of May, which will probably include the replacing of several trains cut off last Fall. It is to be hoped that the change will favorably effect the local schedule, which at the present is anything but satisfactory.

An Adult will do.

By a new amendment, children under fifteen years of age will in future be granted admission to moving picture theatres if accompanied by an adult, the law being shifted back to the position it held for several years. The recent requirement providing for the sponsorship of a guardian or a member from the child's household, when admission was sought, has been cancelled because of its unworkable nature and children will now be admitted if accompanied by a responsible man or woman.

Substitute for Gasoline.

After a decade of experimenting, a Hull, Que., scientist claims he has found a substitute for gasoline and a test before several officials of the Public Works Department recently, two tablespoonful of the liquid, mixed with two quarts of water, provided sufficient to run a 2½ horsepower engine for an hour and a half without stoppage. The discoverer, who is, Mr. Gideon Charboneau, of Hull, claims he will be able to manufacture the liquid which he calls "charbo-oil," in any quantity at four cents per gallon. The liquid does not give off any smoke, and the inventor asserts it will revolutionize the automobile and other industries. The hydro-electric will have a real competitor. In many cases the gasoline engines will not be discarded as was about to be done because gasoline was getting smokier and dearer.

Fire Water Turned Indian's Head.

Joe Elliot is "big Injun" at Cape Crocker, he sits at the council board and looks wise, but like lots of other human beings Joe likes fire-water and it always goes to his head, and for being drunk on the reserve he is now in the cooler in the town hall and will probably spend thirty days in jail. According to his story he was given the liquor by some boys on the reserve. But getting drunk was the least of his offence. According to reports he seriously abused his wife, kicked his wife and she is dangerously ill in bed. All the evidence is not yet in as she cannot come to town but her evidence will probably be taken at the reserve by the agent, and if it is damaging against Elliot as reported he will likely be given a lesson he will remember a few days. If the evidence agrees with the report he should be given time enough in Walkerton to teach him that he cannot pound his wife whether he is drunk or sober. But where did the liquor come from, this is what the authorities would like to know?—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

Case Dismissed.

Ignatz Diemert was brought before Magistrates Brink, Tolton and Richardson on Friday on a charge of being drunk in this local option Municipality on the sixth of March. Otto Klein acted for the prosecution. Who is meant by the "prosecution" we are unable to find out. Arch. McNabb was Diemert's lawyer. Three local men were called as witnesses for the prosecution and the reason for calling these men in this capacity is a mystery as each one swore positively that that they had not seen Mr. Diemert on the day mentioned. Inspector White of Walkerton was also brought over to make the statement that no liquor licenses were issued in the village of Teeswater. This startling bit of information added greatly to the interest of the proceedings. Mr. Diemert was also called by the prosecution and swore that he had not a drink of liquor of any kind on the 6th of March. No evidence was submitted by the defence, as a matter of fact the three witnesses which had already given evidence were better witnesses for Mr. Diemert than for his opponents. The case was dismissed by the magistrates without hesitation.—Teeswater News.

Same Here.

A man residing here visited a neighboring town and attempted a "deliberate steal," and got caught in the act. To save the good name of the family, we refrain from publishing the news item, but in future persons who get before footlights can look for publicity. This "local influence" that is continually appealing to keep their names out of print, have been shown too much consideration by the press. —Ripley Express.

Ripley is Hit.

In the casualty list sent out from Ottawa on Friday appears the name of Private Ernie Parsons, of Ripley who enlisted at Chesley, and went to the front with the First Contingent. Ernie Parsons made his home with Alex McMurchy of this village, and went to Chesley over a year ago to work in a furniture factory. Ernie was wounded in a village in the north of France, by the bursting of a shrapnel, and is now in a hospital in that locality. He was not on the firing line when wounded. A great many persons were surprised when they learned that Parsons had been accepted as a soldier. He is a delicate looking chap, and is not out of his teens, and gave up farm work to learn a trade. He came originally from London England.—Ripley Express.

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W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets

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S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Lowers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

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Easy rests th head that wears the

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King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

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THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

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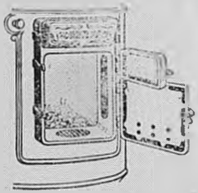

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BUILD the kind that will keep your ensilage always at its best. Build the kind of silo that does not have to be repaired or painted every other year. Your dairy herd will show its appreciation in the additional quantity of milk it gives. The *best* silo, by keeping ensilage perfect, increases output and soon pays for itself.

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Farmers' Information Bureau
Canada Cement Company Limited
519 Herald Building, Montreal

The dust is flying on our streets the autos are buzzing, the hens are laying diligently, and there are many other signs that spring is here.

W H Bellinger who formerly owned the American Hotel at Neustadt has Purchased the Queen's hotel at Elmwood from Wm. Le fes.

Fall wheat is said to have wintered well, and is picking nicely with the advent of warmer weather. A good spring is predicted, groundhogs having been seen as early as March 17th.

The marriage of Mr. Frank Rumig of Carrick to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Voigt, of Brant, took place at Walkerton on Wednesday of last week, Rev. H. R. Monig officiating. The young couple will take up residence in Brant where Mr. Rumig has purchased a 100 acre farm.

Fight Films Barred.

Moving picture scenes of the Johnson-Willard fight at Havana will not be viewed by Ontario audiences, the Ontario Board of Censors having reached the decision that it would be unwise to depart from precedent by allowing the exhibition of fight scenes, and are thus fortifying themselves against all applications.

Fined $10

A local citizen was fined $10 by the post office authorities for using a previously used stamp on a letter posted at this office. We understand that evidence has been furnished it was simply a mistake, and not an intentional violation of the law, and it is probable that the post office department may refund a portion of the fine.—Mildmay Gazette.

Clerk of Amabel Dead.

Mr. R H. Murray, the veteran clerk of Amabel passed away on Tuesday afternoon, April 6th at his home in Allenford, aged 74 years 7 months. The funeral service was held at his late residence on Thursday at one o'clock and interment was made in Zion cemetery. It was his request that the pallbearers be the reeve and exreeves of the Township. He was probably the oldest clerk in Ontario so far as length of service was concerned. He was a man of vivacious disposition although he had borne much trouble. For many years he covered this district on behalf of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company and was well known.—Lions Head. Peninsular News.

Funny Things Owing to War.

The present Ontario Government has done some funny thing "owing to the war." Early last fall the secretaries of agricultural societies were notified that owing to the war the government were not going to be able to supply expert judges for the fall fairs. What difference could it make to the government when they charged the cost of the judges to the societies employing them? The secretaries were at the same time notified that owing to the war the government grants to the societies would hereafter be cut down to half. How could the war effect the government revenues when it increased the prices of nearly everything the farmer had to sell? The thing was so fishy that the government has, however, had to crawl down and both the judges and grants are to be continued as usual. It might also be intimated that owing to the war the government has decided to steer a zig-zag course on the liquor question. This, no doubt, is to avoid the shots from the submarines.

PINKERTON

The farmers here are commencing work on the land. A few more warm days will see seeding operations in full swing.

Miss Jennie Pinkerton entertained a few of her friends at a birthday party on Saturday evening.

Miss Margaret Garvey visited her cousin Miss Mary Donnely on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Herb Fiddis of Elmwood visited in the village on Sunday.

Miss Ida Rumney is spending a week with her sister Mrs. J. Metcalfe on the 14 con.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE . ONTARIO

Richard's
QUICK NAPTHA
THE
WOMAN'S SOAP

In three weeks it cost the Commercial hotel at Hensall $140 for selling liquor without a license.

Messrs. Rowland, McKerracher, Oberle and Vogt, of Walkerton, were in town on Tuesday Mildmay Gazette.

A Chicago women has been fined $50 because she told a judge to "go to the devil." When will women learn that they cannot talk to judges like they talk to their own husbands? Collingwood Bulletin.

The Ontario Legislature has raised the license fee on deer and moose and shortened the hare season. Three dollars is now the license fee for deer and seven for moose. The hare hunting season is shortened to one month—from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15.

Miss Neelin to The Front.

Eight nurses from Western Ontario have been instructed to report immediately to Ottawa for services overseas with the Army Medical Corps. Among the list is Miss Edith F. Neelin of Seaforth, former Lady Superintendent at the Kincardine General Hospital.—Kincardine Review.

Don't Grumble.

Don't grumble about paying the war tax on letters. The money is not going to defray the cost of Canada's participation in the war, but there are other things. For instance your little contribution might help to pay part of the cost of one of those old rattle-bone nags that was dumped off on the government buyers.

A Train of Misfortunes.

For a persistent train of misfortune few men, probably, have ever experienced anything compared to that which has pursued Mr. R McKee of the 4th line, Artemesia. Early in the winter he lost a valuable horse. Later his wife—his second wife, by the way—died, leaving an infant. The babe, on the death of its mother, was taken charge of by Mr. McKee's sister, (Mrs. Jerry Thompson of Collingwood. It was taken ill and last week Mr. McKee drove down to see it. While there Mr Thompson's barn was burned and Mr. McKee's span of horses along with it But an inexorable fate was not yet satisfied. The babe died while he was there and the remains were brought home and interred in Flesherton cemetery on Saturday. Surely if ever a human being was entitled to human sympathy it is Mr. McKee, and he is receiving it in large measure.—Flesherton Advance.

Arbour Day in Canada.

In Canadian schools it has been the custom for years to observe Arbour Day in a greater or less degree. This custom should receive increased attention from educational bodies and the general public, for the country has a great need for the planting of more trees and shrubs, both in school and residential grounds. Canada is so dependent upon her forests that any measures which may be taken to extend the knowledge of the pupils respecting trees and the need for their protection will serve a useful purpose. In each of the provinces, with the exception of British Columbia, provision is made for the celebration of Arbour Day. In most provinces it is a public school celebration only, the regulations requiring its observance by the planting of trees and shrubs in school grounds. It should be made a public holiday, instead of being confined to the schools, and the scope of its observance should include the annual clean-up, particularly as it is usually celebrated early in May. In this way, more general interest would be aroused in the work, and greater results secured, from an arboreal as well as an artistic and sanitary standpoint.

To Stop Bank "Kiting."

The banks in Toronto have united in inaugurating a campaign to afford themselves and their customers better protection against dishonest business tactics and sharp practices. Starting last week the various commenced a systematic protest of all cheques of over $25 that were dishonored when presented for payment, and it is announced that immediate legal steps will be taken by them to force the issuers of the worthless cheques to meet their obligations at once. Some idea of the magnitude of the present system of "kiting," and of the far reaching effects of the new campaign, may be realized when it is known that the bankers estimate the amount of "kites" carried by the banks daily will easily total over the hundred thousand dollar mark. While the amendment refers only to the Toronto branches, in reality it covers the whole Dominion, as far as Toronto business men are concerned, for it has been the custom of all country branches to protest any cheques sent them by the Toronto banks which were not honored. Under the new rule, the cheque upon reaching the bank on which it is drawn will be immediately protested, both the issuer and the depositor will be notified at once and the bank will take immediate legal steps to collect the value of the cheque and the issuer must pay all costs incurred, the banks being determined to protect the depositor in every possible manner.

Harriston Fair will not be held this year.

People take newspapers nowadays, read them and then throw them away. They never think what a source of pleasure and profit—or reminiscence and thought, a file or even a few numbers of such a paper would be to them twenty or thirty years afterwards. Pay for your papers and then keep them especially the local papers.

Spring is here, and everyone feels happy. It does not matter so much now whether the woodpile is big or small, we can get along anyway. the hens cackle and down goes the price of eggs, the milkman will soon be saying milk is now a cent cheaper, off go the rubbers, overshoes and all superfluous clothing. The times may be hard but we can get along in the good old summer time.

Keep off the Street.

There is no doubt but that a large per cent. of degradation and disgrace, springs from the habit of night prowling, corner loafing and kindred acts by both sexes in city town and hamlet all over this broad country. Any person who keeps his or her eyes open knows this. Hundreds of boys and girls are out at night and we all know that many influences for evil and none for good surround them continually.

Can't Tell the Truth

Thos. Egan who has been posing as an "Irish Tenor," sang in Massey Hall last week. The papers do not go crazy over Thomas. The Mail and Empire says Toronto has several tenors who could have done better than Egan. It is refreshing to read a real criticism Nowadays the papers say singers do well when they sing rotten. However a country newspaper wouldn't dare tell the truth about singers.—Kincardine Review.

To Manufacture Traps.

Mr. George Redford of Elmwood has invented a trap which is patented and styled "The Redford Humane Trap." It is designed to kill all animals instantly and is consequently more humane than allowing animals to suffer a lingering death by the old fashioned traps which have hitherto been in use. We understand that these traps will be manufactured by the Fisher Machinery Co. of Hanover. We personally saw the trap this week and it looked good to us.—Hanover Post.

"Gott Strafe England."

The enemy's embittered hatred of the British lion and her whelps is manifested by a brooch with the words "Gott strafe England" (God punish England, across the centre, one of which the Canadian Pacific Railway secured as a reminder of the restless nature of the foe with which we are now in conflict. The brooch is in colors, the two top sections showing the Austro-Hungarian flag colors, and the two bottom the Turkish and German. Millions of these brooches are now being worn in the Central European and Turkish Empires, and even the postal letters in these countries are stamped with a similar inscription.

BRANT COUNCIL

April 5th, 1915

The Municipal Council of the Township of Brant met at the Township Hall on Monday the 5th day of April, members all present, minutes of last meeting read and declared correct.

Rowand - Manto - That petitions having been presented requesting to have lots 10 to 14 inclusive, con. A, changed from polling subdivision No. 1 to polling subdivision No. 4, and to have lots 20 and 21, con. 8 and 9, and lots 19, 20 and 21, con. 10 and 11, changed from polling sub-division No. 6 to polling subdivision No. 7, the prayer of the petitioners be granted and that the Clerk prepare a by-law confirming this resolution.—Carried.

Rowand—Willoughby—That By-law No. 70, A.D. 1915, be altered by appointing the following named persons as pathmasters instead of those who are unable to act: Harry Chrispin, Fred Harnock, Jas. Cahoon, Wm. Norton, Thos. Carder, Fred Engel.—Carried.

Findlay — Willoughby — That this Council grant Mrs. Henry Richardson the sum of $10 as assistance in destitution on recommendation of Dr. Murray of Cargill.—Carried.

Willoughby — Findlay — That this Council purchase a road grader and also two road drags for use in township and the Reeve and Councillor Rowand be empowered to purchase same.—Carried.

Rowand—Manto—That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting, viz. as follows ;—Carried.

E. Myles, table for Tp. hall	$ 1 25
John Pohlman, filling washout culvert lot 19 con 8	1 75
John Foster, cedar posts	26 25
W. J. Richardson, repairing railing on bridge, opp lot 19 con. 2, S.D.R.	50
Wm. Hastie, Treas. Bentinck, Tp., townline work	3 75
W. G. McCallum, services rendered, overhead b'dg Hanover	9 00
Mrs. Henry Richardson, relief of destitution	10 00
Wm. McConkey, 40 yds of gravel	4 00
R. S. Nesbitt, council meeting	2 70
D. Willoughby "	3 30
W. A. Rowand "	3 85
Mano Monto "	2 80
J. W. Findlay "	2 65

Willoughby — Findlay — That this council do now adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, as a Court of Revision and other general business. Court of revision commencing at 1 o'clock, p.m.

M. A. McCALLUM,
Clerk

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IS MILD, PURE, APPETIZING
Just the Beverage for the busy man—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.
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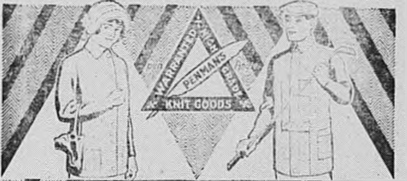

Note the dressy appearance of these Penman Sweater Coats

They drape the figure as gracefully as a custom tailored garment because knit-to-form—knit with exacting care to fit the varying physical types of men, women and children.

Penmans Sweater Coats retain their graceful and pleasing shapeliness—because made from the *best selected* wool. You know you need a sweater coat—there are scores of occasions when it is *decidedly* the vogue. Ask for a Penman.

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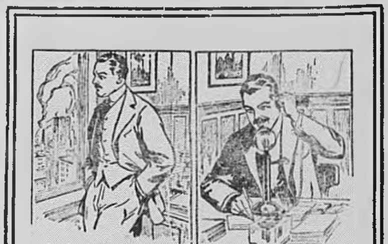

Don't Wait For Business-Work For It!

Working, not waiting, will make your business prosper.

It is often a long, weary road to business success, and the goal is seldom reached by waiting for opportunity to come to you!

Perhaps you have a plan in mind for promoting business. Why not turn to your Long Distance Telephone and test out the possibilities of your plan? Your personal appeal will go far towards making it a success.

Put the power of your personality into your efforts! It costs little to find out by Long Distance Telephone how you can get more business—the telephone may give you just the help you need to pull prosperity your way!

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Old Country News

SPEEDY RELIEF WORK.

Lying in the wards of the London hospital are men who were wounded at the end of last week. Some of them were in their beds at the hospital within 45 hours of receiving their wounds.

Here is the time-table of one of the men: He was wounded at Neuve Chapelle at 2.30 on the morning of Friday on his way to the trenches. A shell exploded almost in his face and he was struck in the head. He lay an hour where he fell, "shrapnel flying all over me all the time," picked himself up and was assisted to the field dressing station at 3.45 a.m.

Thence he was taken by motor-ambulance to Estaires Hospital, arriving there at 5 a.m. His wound was again attended to, and in another motor-ambulance he went to the hospital at Merville. He rested there a few hours and left in a hospital train at 7 p.m. for Boulogne, arriving there at 9 p.m.

He was taken to the hospital boat at once, was asleep when it sailed, and arrived at Southampton on Saturday at 2 p.m. Then the train to London at 7 p.m. Waterloo at 9 p.m.—and to his bed at the London Hospital at midnight, 45½ hours after he was wounded.

"Is he doing well?"

"Very well," answered the nurse, "for such a severe wound."

The patient, a handsome, dark-eyed fellow, turned his heavily bandaged head. He wanted to give his testimonial to the British War Office and the British public. "It's marvellous what we get. The men want for nothing. Food—and splendid food, too—in abundance, and all sorts of gifts and extras."

Another patient at the London Hospital is an "accidental" casualty. This was his time-table:

Wounded, Saturday 11 a.m.
Boulogne, Saturday 9 p.m.
Sailed, Monday afternoon.
Dover, Monday 7.30 p.m.
London, Monday 9.30 p.m.
London Hospital, Monday before midnight.

DEATH RATE LEAPS.

The return of population statistics of England in 1914 apparently shows the result of the war. A comparison with the figures for 1913 shows the following:

	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.
Deaths 1914	113,545	130,882
Deaths 1913	113,155	123,281

The marriages for the whole year increased from 303,026 to 316,27[illegible], but the increase in marriages seems to date back to the summer of 1913, and is more probably attributable to the trade "boom" of two years ago.

Despite the heavy mortality of the last quarter of last year, it is still less than that of the first quarter of the year, the period when the weather is most fatal to the aged.

Once again the birth rate has fallen. Last year it was 23.77 per 1,000 against 23.87 in 1913, 23.89 in 1912, 24.80 in 1910, and 26.66 in [illegible]. Last year's net addition to population was only 362,014, against 376,451 in 1913.

DEARER FOOD.

There was a further slight rise—about 2 per cent.—in the retail prices of food in the United Kingdom during February (says the Board of Trade Labor Gazette). The two articles which showed the greatest advance were flour, with a rise of about 8 per cent. on the average, and bread, with a rise of about 7 per cent.

Decreases were shown by bacon, butter, and eggs. In the case of bacon and of butter the reductions were only about 1 or 2 per cent., but in the case of eggs—where the reduction is, of course, largely seasonal—it amounted to nearly 10 per cent. On the whole the reductions in articles other than bread and flour approximately balanced the advances, so that the whole advance in February may be put down to those two articles.

A TRIBUTE TO OUR TROOPS.

Canon Hicks, of Lincoln, has recently returned from a visit to the Y.M.C.A. camps in France for the British troops, and can now claim that he has taken part in services connected with two hundred camps. "I have been greatly struck," he says, after this experience "with the magnificent self-sacrifice on the part of many of these men who have gone to the front. I appeal to my hearers," he added, "to be true to their highest manhood in the midst of the new spheres and temptations that beset them. As chaplain to Territorial and Yeomanry camps I am glad to bear testimony to the high-toned character of the men at the front."

SOLDIER'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

A story is told of a lady who visited the base hospital, and her first inquiry, "Are you better?" was addressed to a young resident doctor, who genially replied:

"Thank you, I have nothing the matter with me."

"Oh," said the lady, rather mystified. Then turning to a patient near, she sweetly said:

"Have you anything the matter with you?"

"No, no, ma'am," was the reply. "Nothing at all. I am simply here to make up the number!"

NOTES

The need of an isolation hospital in the Malton district of Yorkshire was strongly urged at the meeting of the Malton Cottage Hospital.

Mr. Douglas Twigg, son of Mr. J. T. Twigg, of Rotherham, has been appointed solicitor in the Town Clerk's Department of the City of York.

During the past month there were 57 births and 29 deaths in Rotherham Rural District, giving a birth rate of 35.2, and a death rate of 10.5 per 1,000 per annum.

The funeral took place at Scarboro' of Mr. William Drawbridge, the oldest practising solicitor in the town.

At the meeting of the Bradford Board of Guardians the chairman stated that there was not a single able-bodied pauper in the workhouse.

Ten thousand troops with a dozen bands took part in a great recruiting march through Hull, which was bedecked with flags and had recruiting messages on every lamp post and tramway standard.

Haddon Hall will be open to the public during the summer. Last year the historic mansion had to be strictly guarded on account of the suffragettes.

The funeral took place at Wirksworth of Mrs. H. Spencer, 67, who died suddenly shortly after hearing that the regiment to which her son is attached had been sent to the trenches.

The Rev. J. Fenwick has accepted a unanimous invitation to remain in the New Mills circuit another year. Mr. W. Whitehead has been re-elected circuit steward, and Mr. T. Beard circuit secretary.

The Royal Humane Society has granted a certificate and a reward of £4 to Mr. W. Winter, of 10 Goodall street, Derby, now a relief signalman at Wirksworth, for saving the life of Willie Cope, aged 7, from drowning at Cromford on 6th January.

At a summons at Willesden for refusing to pay his taxicab fare it was stated that he stayed two days in the cab. The meter registered £3 11s. and he was ordered to pay the sum and costs.

At Leeds, Samuel Willie Silverdale—a farmer, of Cawthorne, Barnsley, indicted for the murder of Amy Newton, a married woman, whom he was alleged to have shot, was found Not Guilty and discharged. The jury took the view that the gun was fired accidentally.

Joseph Wilson, aged 30, of 191 Wentworth street, and Edward Willcock, alias Charles Shenton, aged 27, were each sentenced at Sheffield to 12 days with hard labor for a savage and brutal assault on Police Constable Miles Walker, on Holmirea road on Sunday.

At Leeds Assizes Thomas Phillips, 77, formerly assistant manager at the Brodsworth Colliery, Doncaster, was charged with wilful murder of his wife, Theresa Jane Phillips, at Doncaster, on 30th December last. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

James Hetherington Pearson, a Lancashire police constable and now a sergeant in the 10th Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was charged with manslaughter at Eastbourne and remanded. It was stated that Pearson, while riding a motor-cycle, knocked down and killed a barmaid, named Lily Robb.

Moxley Council has decided to increase the wages of stokers at the destructor to 7d an hour, equivalent to [illegible] a day.

The employees of the Scunthorpe Co-operative Wholesale Society have sent in a schedule demanding an increase in wages.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have presented the Rev. John Taillour David, now deputizing for the Archdeacon of [illegible], in Wales, on duty at the front, to the vicarage of Stroud, Kent.

Lord Savile has presented the living of Walesby, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. C. R. Corten, who had been Vicar for about 25 years, to the Rev. W. Pullen, who has acted as curate in the parish for the last nine years.

The Archbishop of York has licensed the following: The Rev. T. [illegible] to the curacy of Tadcaster; Rev. W. H. Milner, to the curacy of Drypool, Hull; Rev. T. H. Pullen, to the curacy of Hemsworth; and the Rev. A. H. Wellington, to the curacy of South Kirkby.

Fourteen thousand Northumbrian miners are serving with the colors.

At the age of 90, Mr. Luke Langley, of Little Charr, Kent, has undertaken the duties of a special constable.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirk, of 62 Trafford street, Southorpe, have six soldier sons serving King and country.

A hen belonging to Mr. W. J. Lillyman, of Kettering, recently laid two eggs weighing 3 oz. 11 drms and 3 oz. respectively.

The Royal Naval and Military Tournament, it is reported, will not take place this summer, as there are no troops available.

While in a tobacconist's shop at Hanley, Staffs, Mr. William Heath, a member of the Staffordshire Football Association, fell down dead.

An Austrian banner, at [illegible] of a sale at London of war trophies brought by Prince Alexis of Serbia from Serbian battlefields, was sold for [illegible].

It is announced that 1,220 players, club officials, and referees connected with the Northumberland Football Association, have joined the colors.

At a recruiting meeting held at the Empress Theatre, [illegible] 30 men [illegible] marched on to the stage when an appeal was made [illegible].

Nine of the 12 new chaplains recommended by Sir John French [illegible] for special service, belong to the Church of England. Of these six are officers in the Church Lads' Brigade.

After celebrating his golden wedding Mr. Thomas Russell, of Rokerstaffe, near Ormskirk, Lancashire, died after a sudden illness. He was in his [illegible] year, and had been a colliery worker for nearly sixty years.

The treasurer of the Patricroft [illegible], Mr. William [illegible], has died at Harrogate.

News has been received at Alnwick [illegible] 19th year has been killed at the front.

The death has occurred at Edinburgh of Mr. R. T. Swinburn, of Newcastle, chief accountant of the North-Eastern Railway.

Miss Nellie [illegible], the well-known Scottish international hockey player, has died of fever in Serbia, where she had gone as a volunteer nurse.

The death has occurred at Hull of Ald. Henry Feetham, [illegible], and head of a firm with branches in London and [illegible].

The death has occurred at his residence, Hamilton road, Lincoln, of Mr. Tom Fuller, manager of the Lincoln Corporation Gas Works. Mr. Fuller was 57 years of age.

The death has taken place at the [illegible] Infirmary of the Rev. D. W. Evans, vicar of Llandinam, near Denbigh, [illegible].

The death has taken place at Southport of Mr. Henry P. Dawes, a well known commercial traveller in Lancashire and Yorkshire. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible], whose death has occurred at [illegible], at the age of 78, was formerly a well-known township owner in Liverpool, retiring from the local association with G. Shepherd & Co. fourteen years ago, when the concern was amalgamated with the [illegible]. The company subsequently engaged in the [illegible] trade.

A [illegible] which is said to be unknown in British lakes and rivers, although common in Germany and other parts of Europe, has been caught in the Thames near Hampton Court, by a small boy fishing with a stick and a string to catch smelts.

Mr. Luke Langley, who is 90 years of age, has been returned unopposed as a member of the West Ashford Board of Guardians. He claims to be the oldest acting special constable in the country, and it is interesting to recall that he served as a special constable nearly 70 years ago.

The appointment of Mr. Llewelyn Williams, M.P., to be Recorder of Cardiff will cause a by-election in the [illegible] which he has sat since 1906. Mr. Williams is deeply interested in all Welsh subjects and is the author of several essays on Welsh history. [illegible] not an Englishman, but a [illegible] centurion, [illegible] in Cappadocia.

Drogheda Corporation conferred the freedom of their city upon Drummer Kenny, Gordon Highlanders, in recognition of his bravery at the front which gained him the V.C. It was described as the highest honor they could pay him. Other freemen are Butt, Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Redmond.

The name of Dr. Kuno Meyer, late Professor of Gaelic at Liverpool University, has been expunged from the roll of freemen of Dublin.

By an explosion through a light coming in contact with vapor from a vat containing several thousand gallons of whiskey in Dublin, a man named George Ryan was killed and another man seriously injured.

Fourth of June celebrations at Eton School are to be curtailed. The Eton and Harrow match has been abandoned, and it is doubtful if Eton will play Winchester.

The Glasgow Corporation have decided to give their art galleries at Kelvingrove to the military authorities for use as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The galleries will accommodate 500 beds. The pictures are to be transferred immediately, and the building, which cost nearly £250,000, is to be closed.

The holograph will of the late Sir James Donaldson, principal of St. Andrews University, has been lodged in Edinburgh. He bequeathed all his books, manuscripts, papers, and letters of Lady Rosebery and Lord Rosebery in his possession to be handed over to Lord Rosebery. He also leaves a fund to be established in the university to be called the Lady Donaldson Fund, to aid students who have been attacked by illness during their attendance at the University.

Walter Milner, a postman, and Thomas Pearson, a jeweller, of Holderness road, Hull, were committed to York Assizes, Milner charged with stealing 18 cases sent through the post and Pearson with receiving them. It was said that Milner had made a complete confession of the theft of a large quantity of jewelry, including 21 watches, 37 rings, and other articles. The method seemed to be for him to take them from the sorting table in the post office.

A member of a Rotherham family, Mr. Douglas S. Twigg, has been appointed assistant solicitor to the York Corporation. He has held a similar position at [illegible] since 1910.

Lady Mabel Smith has been appointed a member of the West Riding Higher Education and Elementary Education subcommittees.

Mr. E. Walker has been appointed president of the Birstwith Liberal Club and Mr. C. A. Bancroft treasurer.

The Rev. L. W. Kessley, rector of [illegible], has been appointed an honorary canon of Southwell Cathedral, in succession to the late Canon Atkinson.

The living of Walesby, near Retford, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. C. R. Cotter, has been presented by Lord Savile to the Rev. William Pullen, headmaster of the Tuxford Grammar School, who has acted as curate in the parish for the past nine years.

The Rev. C. H. Matthews, of the Baptist Tabernacle, [illegible], has been appointed to undertake special educational work in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, for Serampore College, Bengal.

An application for an advance of 5s a week for constables and 7s a week for inspectors and sergeants has been made on behalf of the Northumberland county constabulary on account of the high cost of living.

A conference between the master dyers and men on Tyneside has resulted in the settlement of the question of an advance in wages due to the increased food prices. The employers have conceded an advance of 12½ per cent. [illegible] an hour on ordinary time and 2d night work.

Mr. Herbert Stanley, secretary to the High Commissioner, has been appointed Resident Commissioner for the Imperial Government in Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. John R. Giles, medical officer to the South Shields Union, has been appointed medical superintendent of the Salford Union Infirmary.

It has been decided that upon the occasion of the [illegible] birthday of Princess Mary, Her Royal Highness shall be permitted to have a small [illegible] part of Buckingham Palace [illegible]. Princess Mary, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert [illegible] in order to be present.

Two members of the crew of the [illegible] trawler, [illegible], were rescued owing to an accident to the vessel.

One effect of the war has been to reduce the number of London's homeless poor found sleeping upon the Embankment and in other public places.

It has just been discovered that John Hunter, a laborer, of [illegible], near Chertsey, who died in a workhouse infirmary and was given a pauper funeral, possessed property worth [illegible].

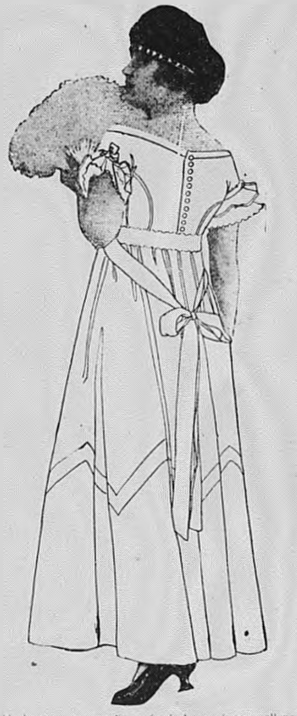
Mr. Austen Chamberlain has granted the use of Highbury, the residence of his late father, as a military hospital, and it will be equipped and staffed at once. Room will be found for over 100 beds.

[illegible]

The death has occurred at [illegible], Surrey, of [illegible] of the late Earl Roberts.

"BETTY BROWN'S" WARDROBE.

She Describes Her Newest Dance Frock



I am told about my newest dance frock. I wore it to a college hop the other night and everybody admired it. It is made of flowered pussy willow taffeta. It is full and has the picture-dress effect. The buttons and embroidery of blue velvet. It is simple and inexpensive to make.—Betty Brown.

Lord Clanmorris, a peer in the peerage of Ireland and a baronet of Great Britain, has died at his residence, Crossways, Oxford, at the age of 75.

Mr. G. P. Moore, of Cirencester, a well-known auctioneer in the west of England, died suddenly while conducting a farm sale at Kingscote, near Tetbury. He was sixty eight.

The death has occurred of the Rev. J. H. Freake-Van, 51, Vicar of Swimbridge, near Barnstaple, and for many years Vicar of Radbourne, Derby.

A patrol of women police was officially inaugurated at Brighton on Wednesday week. The chief constable said that the policewomen would not usurp the assistance of the police at all times, and the town clerk said that the new movement promised to be most useful. The women police wear a uniform of dark blue serge, their hats are similar to ladies' riding hats.

Rather more Essex red wheat is being cultivated this year than ever before. Mr. Joseph Smith, a very large farmer, of Windpits, Braintree, has made what is believed to be a record in sowing wheat [illegible] thousand acres in Essex [illegible] wheat.

A [illegible] in the form of migrant wood-pigeons took place over a considerable area of East Norfolk in connection with the Stalham Farmers' Club. A general invitation was given to "guns" to join in the attack. These wood-pigeons come from Northern Europe in [illegible] every autumn and during the winter and early spring play havoc with the farmers' crops. [illegible] the importance of thinning them out is recognized.

A verdict of accidental death was returned on Thursday at the inquest into the death of Private David Woods, stationed at Fort Bovisand, near Plymouth. His friend, Private Laird, [illegible] cartridge in the rifle [illegible] through Woods' [illegible]. The cartridge proved to be a live one [illegible] killing him instantly.

Military authorities in Swansea have prohibited the wearing of khaki in uniform in public houses, except between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. The order applies to [illegible] area, embraces all Swansea and includes Aberavon, Briton Ferry, Mumbles and Gower.

The Warwickshire hounds met last Friday at Northend, and the [illegible] of the dogs drowned. Two of them died almost immediately, and it is said [illegible] having been [illegible].

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution have voted £50 to the widow and children of Mr. C. J. Haywood, who lost his life when the Worthing lifeboat capsized on February 17. They also conveyed the thanks of their committee, inscribed on vellum, to the coxswain of the boat, Mr. H. Marshall, for the gallant manner in which he handled the lifeboat in the severe weather conditions which prevailed when the accident occurred.

Basting.

[illegible] in the sewing classes. [illegible] the cut used, is basted, but for the beginner it is the only way to make the sewing satisfactory.

In even basting the stitches are about the same length, and do not draw. [illegible] If the pieces to be basted are large, place materials on a table to keep them even. If small they may be basted over the [illegible].

Deep Doings.

"What's ailing Mr. Trout?
He suffers from sunstroke.
Can't! Whoever heard of a fish with a sunstroke?"

Well, you see, it was a [illegible] that lumped into him.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Russ Peasants' Odd Figuring

This is not a meaningless, freaky [illegible] of a puzzle. But it is a puzzle. It is the method by which Russian peasants multiply, and as yet the boasted mental superiority of America cannot solve the simple riddle of the play.

Suppose you want to multiply two numbers together. Divide one of the numbers by 2, ignoring the fractions. Continue the process until the original column reaches one. Then double the other number and continue the process until it equals in lines the first column. Then wherever a number is even in the first column strike it out, together with its corresponding number in the second column. Add the second column, and, lo, the answer! Now, why does it do it? There seems to be no reason for it, but what is it? Can you work it out?

It is infallible. It has never been known to fail. But what principle of mathematics is behind it all? Perhaps it is some queer freak of numbers, some one says, but such things are not to be treated aside with such scientific fire. Mathematics is not built upon so lax a system. There is some rule behind it all.

Take the simple multiple 12 by 10. The answer is 120. Try it the Russian way. Place 12 in the first column and 10 in the second. Divide 12 by 2 and multiply 10 by 2 and place the respective answers beneath the ones from which they were derived. It will stand 6 and 20. Dividing 6 by 2 equals 3 and multiplying 20 by 2 equals 40. Continuing, 3 divided by 2 and throwing away all fractions will be 1, while 40 multiplied by 2 will be 80. Now strike out all the numbers in the first column which are even and with it their parallels in the second column (12 and 6) and 10 and 20 go out, leaving the last two parallel results, ignoring the first column and adding the numbers in the second, the answer will be the result of 40 and 80, or 120.

The questions are: Who ever worked it out? How did he start?

Now try working the problem by putting 10 in the first column and subjecting it to the dividing and 12 to the multiplying. It will result like this, 10 and 12 will become 5 and 24 which will in turn be changed to 2 and 48 and finally into 1 and 96. Then striking out the number 10 and 2, with their corresponding numbers 12 and 48, leaving the second column figures 24 and 96 to be added, this becomes 120.

There is no escaping it. No matter how large the score, it comes out right with distressing surety. Take the odd numbers. Perhaps there is something in the scheme that applies to even numbers. Take 25 and 15. Going right down the column they become 12 and 30, then 6 and 60, then 3 and 120, then 1 and 240; 12 and 6 go out, taking with them 30 and 60. Add 15, 120 and 240, answer, 375. Multiply 25 by 15 according to our methods. Correct—375.

Now, why is it that the even numbers must be eliminated on the right side when they do not count at all in the addition?

It is plain to be seen that all the numbers in the second column will be even, but by what freak of calculation are those corresponding to the even numbers in the first column of no consequence when the correct sum is to be obtained?

Where no even number results in the first column, as in 15 x 13, there is no cancellation; 15 and 13 in the process become 7 and 26, then 3 and 52 and finally 1 and 104. Adding 13, 26, 52 and 104 equals 195, the correct sum. There can be no multiplication in figure, which will divide down to a place where there are no odd numbers, for the final number must always of necessity be 1. In the case 16 x 4, 16 divides itself into 8, 4, 2 and 1 successively, while 4 becomes 8, 16, 32 and 64. All of the pairs are crossed out, with the exception of 1 and 64. In that case the addition of the second column will be 64.

Despite the puzzling nature of this formula, there is some mathematical principle by which it can be explained. There is some rule awaiting the fertile minds of the workers by which this "dummy" can be demonstrated to be simplicity itself.

Another quizzer. Why must fractions be discarded? How is it that the result will be true when several units are cast aside? For example consider the number 47. Dividing by 2 the result will be 23. One whole unit is thrown away. Twenty-three becomes by the same process 11, another unit discarded. Eleven resolves itself into 5, making the third unit passed by. The next step results in 2 and then 1, but why is it that these three units count for nothing?

The mere fact that the explanation is near, that the whole thing is simple if the key can be found, is one that cannot help but draw attention to this novel means of adding.—Philadelphia News American.

HAD A BAD COLD
WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.
TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING
FINALLY
DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP
CURED HIM.

Mr. Wallace H. Graves, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "During a cold spell late about the middle of last October (1913) I caught a cold which got worse in spite of all treatments. I could not get rid of it until November 22nd, a friend said 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' Really, I had no faith in it at the time as I had tried nearly every other remedy I had heard of, but I thought I would give it a fair chance. I purchased a 25 cent bottle, and to my surprise I was feeling a little better. [illegible] I carried the bottle in my pocket, [illegible] complete cure. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone suffering from a cold, as it proves a most marvellous [illegible], and I never intend being without it at all times."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25 and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Meditation.

In meditation we are free. We can consider one side and then the other without embarrassment. If we change our opinion because the weight of evidence has shifted there is no one to crow over us and make us ashamed. If we recognize that we have been mistaken in our meditations there is no one to say, "I told you so." We quietly make the necessary adjustments to ever changing reality and go on with our business of thinking. We are not required to reach any predetermined conclusions. We have no nervous anxiety to catch any particular train of thought, as we are traveling on our own feet and are willing to put up wherever the night finds us. Hence it is that, while discussions go on with great vigor and few are convinced except of the righteousness of their own cause, meditation often brings unexpected results. When we meditate we sometimes change our mind. This is a beneficent achievement, for it renders it unnecessary for us to spend all our strength in attempting to change the order of the universe and the whole direction of human progress in order to get a sense of the fitness of things.—S. M. Crothers in Atlantic Monthly.

UNDERGROUND POSTMEN.

Parliament recently gave permission to the postoffice authorities to construct a miniature underground tube railway for the purpose of conveying letters and parcels across London to halt the [illegible]. In the tubes, nine feet in diameter, [illegible] electrically-propelled trucks will run and parcels and mail bags will be conveyed on them. The first postal tube is to be constructed between Paddington and the District Postoffice at Whitechapel.

Driven by electric current, controlled by switches at intermediate stations, the mail trains will need no drivers. The mail bottle through the tubes at about twenty miles an hour carrying the mails from point to point to halt the loss that motor vans threading their way through traffic in the streets above would take.

A Possible Explanation.

"I can't understand," said the librarian, "why it is that so few women come here. We have a beautiful and comfortable reading room, and I should think the ladies would like to come in, not only to read, but to rest."

"Yes," replied the trustee, "but I notice that you have at the entrance a big placard which says, 'No Talking.'"

War News
Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at [illegible] of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep.

The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak heart.

Miss Hilda Dennis, Morristown, Ont., writes: "In August, 1914, I was out of school for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

MILK, ITS USE AND ABUSE.

It is a remarkable and interesting fact that Nature supplies only a single article purely as food, that is milk. Everything else, for other animals, consumed for nourishment is placed here for some other purpose in the first instance, and not to be devoured by creatures who seek their prey, animal or vegetable, or other creature living on [illegible] from themselves.

[illegible] still further struck by the [illegible] to all the [illegible] of man [illegible] Nature [illegible] milk [illegible] that is required for [illegible] the body of the animal [illegible]. There is no substitute that will take its place, or even nearly approach that kind. If the supply fail for the young infant, we have to invoke the aid of a large number of other substances in combination, and very commonly the result leaves a great deal to be desired.

PURITY ESSENTIAL.

As milk is a perfect food, and it placed before us as such by Mother Nature, so we should always take special heed not to tamper with her in any way, but always endeavour to maintain it in its original perfect purity. I am afraid that purity is not always, or even frequently, borne in mind by dealers, who [illegible] it, or do some [illegible]. There is often a [illegible]. For if you feel milk you certainly are [illegible] it longer without [illegible] than if you had left it [illegible]. But the price of [illegible] and has always to be [illegible] a matter of fact very frequently far too high a price to be paid at all by the infant or the invalid.

PASTEURISATION.

Perhaps or even the milder process known as pasteurisation, which consists in exposing for some hours to a high temperature under the boiling point, effects [illegible] and other changes in the milk, which render that far less digestible than it is naturally. That is a [illegible] thing for the young child, or even for the adults, whose digestive powers are weak. Hence, when either of these fall in question, every effort should be made to give milk not artificially treated or in any way changed from the condition in which Nature has provided it for us.

CLEANLINESS IN ALL THINGS.

Cleanliness is said to rank next to godliness, and, if that were anywhere literally true, it surely would be so in the handling of the cow's milk, which is such a necessary article of diet for each and all of us. Perfect people are said to be [illegible] at least I imagine so, but it has never fallen to my lot to meet them [illegible]. And in the same way anybody who was not a very long [illegible] this perfect food of ours, milk is extremely [illegible] by [illegible] dirty [illegible] or [illegible]. Then it [illegible] the vehicle of disease. [illegible] I have known it convey [illegible] which someone suffering, or who had recently suffered from that malady, had milked the cow or handled the milk [illegible].

TYPHOID FEVER.

[illegible] typhoid fever, about which so much has lately been said in reference to the armies in the field, is [illegible] spread by infected milk—that is [illegible] containing some of the drinking water which has become infected by the discharge from patients. The almost invariable source of typhoid [illegible] happily far less common in England than they were [illegible] the latter.

We need not go more than mention [illegible], diphtheria, smallpox, measles, cholera, etc., as in the same category of maladies easily diffused to a large number of people by any infraction of the principle of absolute cleanliness in the milk supply. It is sufficient to repeat that no pains, individual or collective, can be too great to ensure purity. It ought to be almost a hanging matter to milk a cow with dirty hands, or to wash out a milk pail with dirty water.

THE BABY.

For every species the natural article is best wherever that is procurable, and other things are equal. Cow's milk is not a complete and all-round substitute for human milk, though it commonly has to stand in its stead, and is easily the best procurable. But only mother almost [illegible] as the [illegible] to be physically sound and healthy during the lactation period, ordinarily, to nurse her baby through ten months, perhaps a year. After that [illegible] Eastern [illegible] women [illegible] and I once encountered [illegible] who was actually suckling three—a young baby of six months, an older of three years, a still older boy of four. [illegible] carried to [illegible] and that [illegible] was too much of a good thing.

[illegible] mother's health fails [illegible] there is resort to artificial feeding during the first few months of an infant's life. Then the cow's milk has to be diluted with water, which should always be taken from the purest source, and well boiled as well as filtered. One part milk to two water for the first three months, then equal parts of each, at six months [illegible] and not before, the undiluted milk.

THE ABUSE OF MILK.

Many [illegible] people entertain the idea that milk being a highly nutritious article [illegible] they drink the better. And sometimes they thus consume what really does them a great deal of harm.

It is not every adult who really can digest milk easily, though the majority of us can do so in moderation. With some it profoundly disagrees, even in small quantities. And it cannot be too emphatically [illegible] that it is not what we swallow, but what we are really digesting which has been swallowed that actually nourishes.

When milk is taken in quantity and not digested, it sets up constipation, and habitual constipation may be described with fair accuracy as the root of almost all disease [illegible]. Many persons who have the better health than they might have if they did not consume [illegible] with their [illegible] organs will [illegible].

BUTTERMILK—SOUR MILK.

I suppose there are many thousands of gallons of milk are thrown away because it is sour, or tends to become so. I have heard of terrible waste of perfectly sound milk at large hospitals. The [illegible] pour it down the sink at night because they say it will be sour by morning. That is absolutely almost wicked waste. Sour milk is good [illegible] food for persons who is not [illegible] in [illegible]. And buttermilk, as is [illegible] known, are greatly recommended in the treatment of [illegible].

Directly we swallow fresh milk it is curdled by the gastric juice—the first stage of digestion. Sour milk is only milk which has undergone this first and necessary stage before being swallowed, for some persons would have learnt not to drink the milk at all until it is sour.

The Sport of Kings.

In very early times some kings, having made war, went forth in person to fight the battles themselves supposing there was no other way.

But they had not proceeded far till they were swept aside by a great multitude rushing to the front.

"Who are you?" asked the kings, in no small curiosity.

"We? Why, we're the precious fools who are always ready to make somebody else's quarrel our own—patriots, in short!" replied the multitude.

"Precious, indeed!" chuckled the kings and risked their skins no more.—New York Post.

TONSILITIS, SORE THROAT, CHEST COLDS, CAN BE CURED OVER NIGHT

They Vanish Quickly if Nerviline is Well Rubbed in.

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia.

An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful, penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline.

Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

Rub it on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain, It satisfies every time.

The large 50-cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25-cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

FAT AND LEAN.

In the busy world of dairying even a few meagre calculations show great differences, whether in cows, their owners, the land, the bank deposits or the test of fat, etc.; fat and lean are mixed, good results and poor, even on adjoining farms, even in two stalls in the one stable. One owner gets perhaps 200 pounds of milk from each lean, hungry acre; a neighbor, with better methods, produce the fat total of seventeen hundred pounds of milk per acre, keeping 16 good cows on a well-tilled eighty-acre farm. One milk producer with poor grade cows, never averages of less than three thousand pounds of milk per cow; another producer, who is a real dairyman, revels in the knowledge of each of his sixteen cows giving over eight thousand pounds of milk that will test fairly rich in fat.

Then when it comes to feeding for profit, not simply for existence, we find one man with a hundred pounds of milk costing him only 59 cents for feed but a neighbor has to admit the impeachment of milk costing him per hundred at least 99 cents, perhaps over a dollar. So one will make the fat profit above feed of over thirty dollars per cow, while his neighbor is down to the lean margin of only three dollars. Why do such amazing differences occur? Primarily because dairymen has not studied each cow individually. Dairy records alone can shed light on these problems.

In one dairy record centre maintained by the dairy division, Ottawa, in 1914 there were such surprising contrasts in yields of milk and fat that they have command the attention of every progressive dairyman.

The best cow in one herd gave only 4,158 pounds of milk and only 155 pounds of fat; the average of the whole herd was only 3,772 pounds of milk and 136 pounds of fat. In a herd near by the poorest yield of any one cow was 5,658 pounds of milk and 278 pounds of fat; the herd average was 7,255 pounds of milk and 312 pounds of fat.

There were several individual yields of over eight thousand pounds of milk, while one good grade cow gave 14,409 pounds of milk and 562 pounds of fat.

Coming to the cost of feed, plenty of herds had an average cost per cow of from forty to fifty-five dollars; even at these high figures the profit above the cost of feed ran up to forty-six and fifty dollars as the herd average.

Such results are full of encouragement for the owners, and augur well for the future of cow testing in the Maritime Provinces. Other dairymen may well strive to emulate these records of fifty and sixty-five dollars clear profit above the cost of feed as made by good individual cows. This sensible method of determining the respectible merit of each cow as a profit maker lays a solid foundation for building up a singularly interesting herd from a modern business standpoint.

TREATMENT OF SMUT.

Commissioner Clark, writing in the Agricultural War Book on "Treatment for Smut Prevention" says that in Eastern Canada there is considerable smut in the grain crops each year, but that it has not been sufficiently prevalent to make treatment for its prevention general. The losses, however, are much greater than is commonly realized, and the value of the crop could be considerably increased if treatment for smut prevention were more generally practiced. Over half the samples of fall wheat collected in Ontario contain smut, and it is also very common in the spring crops, especially oats. Reports on the samples treated indicate that formalin, one pound in forty gallons of water, is much more popular than bluestone as a preventative.

EXPERIMENTS IN WEED ERADICATION.

During the past three years (1912-13-14) the Department of Botany of the Ontario Agricultural College, in connection with the work of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, carried on co-operative experiments in the eradication of weeds. Some forty-five farmers co-operated in this work. The weeds experimented with were perennial sow thistle, twitch grass, bladder campion, wild mustard and ox-eye daisy. Some very interesting and valuable results were obtained. Those who took part in these experiments profited by the experience. In nearly every instance they cleaned the field experimented with, and demonstrated to their own satisfaction the effectiveness of the methods tried, and at the same time the results furnish practical information to others. Some of the practical information gained from these co-operative weed experiments.

1. That good cultivation, followed tails of "the way somebody blundered by rape sewn in drills, provides a means of eradicating both perennial sow thistle and twitch grass.

2. That rape is a more satisfactory crop to use in the destruction of twitch grass than buckwheat.

3. That rape gives much better results in the eradication of twitch grass and perennial sow thistle when sown in drills and cultivated, than it does when sown broadcast.

4. That thorough, deep cultivation in fall and spring, followed by a well cared for hoed crop, will destroy bladder campion.

5. That mustard may be prevented from seeding in oats, wheat and barley by spraying with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate.

These co-operative weed experiments will be continued this year. The weeds to be experimented with are perennial sow thistle, twitch grass, bladder campion or cow bell, wild mustard and ox-eye daisy. All who have any of these weeds on their farms are invited to write to the Director of Co-operative Experiments in Weed Eradication, O. A. C., Guelph, Ontario, who will gladly furnish information concerning this experimental work.

SMUTS AND RUSTS OF GRAIN CROPS

It is estimated that the losses sustained from smuts in Ontario grain crops amount to $2,720,000 annually, about two-thirds of which occur in oats, wheat being the next greatest sufferer. To cope with this danger, Bulletin 229, entitled "Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops," prepared by J. E. Howitt and R. E. Stone, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, for free distribution to those who may apply for it. This very practical bulletin goes fully into the cause and cure of smuts and rusts, and gives a number of ways of treating seed grain in order to avoid or lessen injury to grain crops from these causes. Practical farmers will hail it as a valuable adviser regarding relief from these two common grain troubles.

◆

EFFERVESCENT DRINKS.

They Allay Thirst Quickly, but the Effect is Not Lasting.

The reason why we like effervescent drinks is that the slightest stinging or pricking of the palate that follows on drinking liquids charged with carbonic acid gas produces immediately an increased flow of saliva and thus diminishes for the moment the sensation of thirst.

But the relief they bring is only temporary and is followed by a reaction in which the thirst is actually increased. The salivary glands are no more susceptible to perpetual stimulation than any other, and after each period of excitement one of depression supervenes. Young soldiers on route marches quickly come to understand this and to discover that the more water they drink the more thirsty they get and that it is best, therefore, to limit the quantity of liquid swallowed. Moreover, the saliva contains matters of great importance for the digestion of food particularly of starchy foods, and if it all be washed down the throat into the bowels as soon as it is secreted a great part of its usefulness is lost.

It would therefore seem that a less wasteful way, physiologically, of promoting the flow of saliva might be adopted with profit. The consumption of fruit containing subacid juices is about the most excellent way.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

◆

A leader of men is one who seems which way a crowd is going in time to get in ahead of it.—Atchison Globe.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes.—Dryden.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

THE POULTRY WORLD

CARE OF BROODER CHICKS.

No brooder is self-regulating like a hen. It cannot call the chicks to where the heat is, or tell them if the heat is too great, or too little. This is a man's regulation, and the nearer the person operating the brooder comes to the proper mark in heat regulation the better the results will be. Attention must be paid to the operating of the brooder. No brooder yet made could be depended upon to regulate itself to all requirements that must be put to a brooder from time to time, and it is here that man must step in and supply the needed brains. If they are used with good judgment, success can be attained with high-grade modern brooder.

The greatest care must be used during the first 10 days. It is during this time that the chick is weakest and needs the most attention. A chill during that time means, if not a large death rate, a setback in growth that cannot be overcome. Overheating is harmful, more so during the late spring than earlier. Of the two evils, too much heat is better than too little. In a measure the chicks to some extent can get away from the heat, but when not enough is supplied, and the chicks can in no way find it for any length of time, it means a chilled chick and as a rule that means a dead one, or one that has received a setback that will take some time to recover.

So a good plan is always to be on the brooder, especially first 10 days. About 90 degrees is a safe figure if it can be held at that degree during the entire night. Ninety degrees is the ideal temperature for the first 10 days, if it can with our high-grade. Can it? Even with our high-grade brooders, especially the outdoor styles, on cold nights there is a tendency for the heat to drop several degrees, and in many cases, while the self-regulating dampers may close, the flame is not powerful enough to again place the heat at 90 degrees. So the operator may find a drop of from 3 to 10 degrees from 10 p.m. until the next morning. If this happens during the first 10 days of the chick's life something is going to happen. So, to be on the safe side, it is best to have the brooder heat at 95 to 100 degrees at night, especially nights the operator feels sure will be cold ones, in order that the chicks may be comfortable. It is far better to err on the side of overheat at this time of the year than too little and the chances from day to night are great at this season of the year.

In feeding the essentials are feed little and often, and avoid early feeding and overfeeding, especially the first ten days. Most all the ills and ailments are caused by some mismanagement, heat or lack of it, feed, etc., during the first ten days. A little rolled oats can be fed after the chicks are 48 to 50 hours old. The second day's feed can consist of dry bran placed in boxes where they can obtain it when wished, rolled and a small amount of clean chick grain. For the first ten days the chicks do not require much or heavy feeding, but should have comfortable quarters. Plenty of fresh water, fine charcoal and grit are essentials that go towards success.

MORE POULTRY NEEDED.

Canada is short fifty hundred thousand hens averaging one hundred eggs per year. Canada in 1914 imported two hundred thousand dollars' worth more poultry than she exported and imported eggs to the enormous amount in value of $2,-[illegible] in excess of her shipments abroad. These are the somewhat surprising, if not alarming, statements made by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, from which also emanates the important announcement that Britain took from Belgium, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary in the available months of 1914, three million dollars' worth of poultry and 191,-[illegible] dozen, or sixteen hundred and thirty-two million eggs—sufficient to give two million two hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and sixteen people two eggs apiece for every day in the year. Such facts must surely convey a world of meaning to poultry breeders in Canada. These facts are further emphasized by the statement that the average egg yield per hen in this country is but 80 per year, which we are further assured by experts could, by careful selection, feeding and housing be increased to 150 eggs per hen per year.

NOTES.

Poultry on the farm is the right thing in the right place. It is not necessary to rush the business to the exclusion of all other branches any more than it is reasonable to neglect this department altogether. A happy medium should be struck. The stock, if good, already on hand should be culled down to productiveness and then bettered by the infusion of new blood. Poultry on the farm is a source of profit when managed right.

With the advanced knowledge in all lines of poultry the beginner has many more chances of success than the beginner of some years ago. In those days incubators, brooders and the knowledge of feeds, and feedings were in a crude state compared with the new and tried up-to-date methods.

Always remember that the standard-bred fowl is just as good a utility fowl as any other, if coming from a progressive breeder who sees that utility is always foremost in his flock. The egg-producing powers of any flock lie wholly with the breeder. Egg production is purely a matter of good breeding. But the aid of the trap nest, and the size of comb, color of eye or carriage of tail, cannot make a 200 egger out of a scrub unless bred for it.

A few weeks are yet left to plant the shade trees in the poultry runs. The importance of shade during the summer months is never fully realized by any except the poultry breeder of some years' experience. It is a big factor toward success in poultry, and the sooner the trees are started the quicker the fowls and their owner will enjoy their fruits.

The beginner in many cases makes the mistake in ordering the eggs for hatching day-old chicks, or stock too late. It takes time to deliver, and as a rule there are orders ahead which must be served in turn. Order now, that there will be as little delay as possible.

It takes time to educate the public, but the day is coming when, through the press lectures by poultry experts, etc., the people will find that there is much difference in the very cheap stock and that of a fair price. That there is a difference in chickens, and in the long run it pays to purchase the best in standard-bred poultry. Scrubs won't do. They have never accomplished anything in the long run, and never will.

◆

BABIES IN ASHANTI.

They Go Through a Trying Ordeal in Getting a Name.

When children are born in Ashanti they are at once rubbed all over with a mixture of oil and red ochre, this being repeated every two days. Their mouths were washed with a fiery concoction in which red pepper is the main ingredient, and a crier goes through the town proclaiming the new arrival and claiming for it a name and a place among the living.

Some one else in a distant part of the village acknowledges the fact and promises, on the part of the people, that the newborn babe shall be received into the community. The townspeople then assemble in the streets, and the baby is brought out and exposed to view.

Next a basin of water is provided, and the head man, or chief of the town, sprinkles water upon it, leaving it a name and invoking a blessing upon it, such as, for instance, that it may have health, grow up to manhood or womanhood, have a numerous progeny and possess riches.

Most of those present follow the example of the head men, and the poor child is thoroughly drenched before the ceremony is ended. Everyone who participates in the ceremony pledges himself to be a friend to the child.—London Standard.

◆

MEMORY KEPT GREEN.

It is not often in these days that we find any real humor in the interrupters of political meetings. There are exceptions however. "A man is soon forgotten after he's dead," said a speaker one evening. "Not if you marry his widow, guv'nor," cried a voice from the crowd.

That cause is strong which has not a multitude, but one strong man behind it.—Lowell.

SPRING BLOOD IS WATERY BLOOD

How to Get New Health and New Strength at This Season.

Spring ailments are not imaginary. Even the most robust find the winter months most trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery and is clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor. Others are low-spirited and nervous. Still others are troubled with disfiguring pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order and that a medicine is needed. Many people take purgative medicines in the spring. This is a serious mistake. You cannot cure yourself with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. That is all that a purgative does. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and soothe the jangled nerves. And the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills do not only banish spring weakness, but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. In proof of this, Mrs. D. E. Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask., says: "About a year ago I was badly run down, my nerves were all unstrung, and I could not go up stairs without stepping to rest. As I was a long ways from a doctor I decided to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in the course of a few days I felt like a new person. As an all round restorative I can heartily recommend this medicine."

If you are ailing this spring you cannot afford, in your own interest, to overlook so valuable a medicine as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆

BETTY BROWN'S DANCE FROCK

Did you ever expect to see Betty Brown in such a flimsy, whimsy dress as this? All the girls are wearing them and I simply had to have a transparent dancing frock.

It's made of heliotrope striped voile and light tan daphne silk embroidered with gold thread is used in the bodice. The band around the bottom of the skirt is purple voile and ribbon of the same soft shade make the collar and girdle.—Betty Brown.

◆

It All Came From Strain and Cold

But G. K. MacDonald Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Nova Scotia Man, After Fifteen Years Suffering, Found a Cure Through Reading an Advertisement.

Harrigan Cove, Halifax Co., N. S., April 18.—(Special).—After suffering for fifteen years from lame back and kidney trouble Mr. George K. MacDonald a well known resident of this place is telling his neighbors of the great benefit he has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started from a strain and a cold," Mr. Macdonald states. "I was troubled with stiffness of the joints and cramps in the muscles. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, my limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins.

"My back ached and I suffered form rheumatism, when reading an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am only too pleased to say that the treatment was successful. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a great deal of good."

Mr. MacDonald's symptoms show that he was troubled with kidney disease. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

◆

THE INVINCIBLE CHAMPION.

(Detroit Free Press)

The real heavyweight champion of this world is Youth, and he is an unbeaten champion. Once more he has won his fight.

Willard is only his alias, which he will discard some day for another name, for Willard's time will come to deliver his honors to his successor as Sullivan's time came and Jefferies' time came.

◆

You never can tell. A groundless rumor sometimes covers the most ground.

The HouseKeeper

Put a little saltpetre in the water you use for your bouquets and the flowers will last for a fortnight.

Cream of tartar rubbed on soiled white gloves cleans them.

When rinsing ecru curtains, stir a little yellow ocher into the water and they will be of just the right color.

Keep flowers fresh by putting a pinch of soda in the water.

To restore gold lace that has become tarnished, brush well with powdered alum.

To save yourselves steps (going back and forth to the stove) and economize on heat, buy a square of soapstone and use it for an iron stand on ironing day. The irons will retain their heat twice as long as when placed upon other materials.

To clean an unpainted kitchen table, scrub it first with hot water and soda, then sprinkle silver sand over it and finish scrubbing it. Rinse this off, first with hot and then with cold water.

To remove inkspots from any kind of linen, soak the spots for several days in turpentine and then in water, strongly soapy three or four times, if necessary. The treatment is said to be infallible.

Paste soft blotting paper on the bottom of flower bowls and they will not mar polished surfaces.

To clean white satin slippers, take a little alcohol and drop three or four drops of lemon juice in it, then apply it to the slippers with a piece of soft white cloth or linen.

To keep brooms in proper shape, souse them down in the suds, after boiling the clothes on wash day, bending them into shape as you do this; then rinse, shake well and stand to dry upside down.

To clean a violin, wash it very carefully with soap and water, seeing to it that not a drop runs inside, or dip a piece of soft silk in paraffin oil and rub the violin with it. The interior of the violin should be cleaned with dry rice.

◆

CARDINAL FACTS

This is Canada's war.

What will the harvest be?

Increase of knowledge means increase of production.

The first essential for the highest yield is good seed.

Not only grain growers, but breeders and all producers are making history at this juncture.

Value of the crop is increased if treated for smut prevention.

Failure to secure suitable varieties is a frequent cause of poor ensilage.

All grain intended for seed should be cleaned and graded, in order to retain only the strong kernels.

Farmers who have separate houses for their laborers have no difficulty in securing help.

Good labor is worthy employment in winter as well as in spring, summer and autumn.

If labor is scarce now, it will not be more plentiful in another year, so it is wise to encourage present help.

A bureau of employment could find useful work in every town of size.

Austria has decreed that every acre must be utilized for production. Wasting land is the worst form of extravagance.

Live stock is the foundation of permanently successful farming to-day, as it has always been.

The farmer who conserves his best stock for breeding will profit greatly in the future.

When manure is piled and allowed to heat, the vitality of most of the seeds is destroyed; but when drawn to the field from the stable, or not left long enough in the pile to become well rotted, manure is one of the most important means of seed dispersal.

Canada is many times larger in area than Belgium, but in population there is not a great deal of difference, that is, considering Belgium before the war. Britain is the protector of small states. The greater the area and variety of area, the more protection is needed when emergency arises.

◆

AVERAGE VALUES OF ONTARIO CROPS.

The figures in the following table are obtained or deduced from the Census and Statistics Monthly for December, 1914, and January, 1915. Profits per acre for 1914 will vary with the cost of production, yield and market price.

Average yields and values per acre of field crops for Ontario in 1914:

Crops.	Ave. yield per acre bus.	Ave. value per acre.
Fall wheat	21.51	$23.23
Spring wheat	18.80	20.12
Oats	35.09	17.15
Barley	30.34	19.42
Corn (husking)	56.11	38.71
Flax	15.76	26.79
Rye	17.19	14.61
Peas	16.09	21.12
Beans	18.09	10.32
Buckwheat	25.40	16.38
Mixed grains	36.66	23.09
Potatoes	167.35	78.65
Turnips and other roots	430.31	90.36
	tons.	
Hay and clover	1.11	17.00
Fodder corn	11.95	51.68
Sugar beets	9.06	54.99
Alfalfa	2.26	33.92

These figures are interesting in considering increased production for 1915. The cost of production includes the cost of preparation, seed, seeding, cultivation of crop, harvesting, threshing, wear and tear of implements and rental value of land. Preparation includes the cost of applying manure (if any; the value of the manure is counted as offset by the bye-products, straw, fibre, stalks.

Figures are not available for the profits per acre of the heavier-yielding crops, and potatoes, roots, etc., but their high values should not lead the farmer to overlook their increased cost of production.

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THE OTHER FELLOW'S PLACE.

(Atlanta Constitution)

The fault with most American slogans, and "Back to the farm" is one of them, is that they are too sweeping, too indiscriminate. It is better to pick your man to go back to the farm, to acquaint him with what he must expect, and to train him for his job. Just as it would be merciful if we could place an embargo on the country people who flock to the cities. The idea that is prevalent, that any American can go out on a plot of ground and dig out a livelihood, is a fallacy. Just as big and more cruel a fallacy is the delusion of the countryman that he can, by some mysterious magic, succeed quickly in the city without previous experience.

READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

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CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

EXPERIMENTS WITH FARM CROPS

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1915 they are prepared to circulate into every Township of Ontario material of high quality for experiments with Grain, Fodder, Crops, Roots, Grasses, Clovers and Alfalfas, as follows:

No. 1—Testing two varieties of Oats—2 plots.

No. 2a—Testing O.A.C. No. 21 Barley and Emmer—2 plots.

No. 2b—Testing two varieties of two-round Barley—2 plots.

No. 3—Testing two varieties of Hulless Barley—2 plots.

No. 4—Testing two varieties of Spring Wheat—2 plots.

No. 5—Testing two varieties of Buckwheat—2 plots.

No. 6—Testing two varieties of Field Peas—2 plots.

No. 7—Testing two varieties of Spring Rye—2 plots.

No. 8—Testing two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese Beans—2 plots.

No. 9—Testing three varieties of Husking Corn—3 plots.

No. 10—Testing three varieties of Mangels—3 plots.

No. 11—Testing two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes—2 plots.

No. 12—Testing three varieties of Swedish Turnips—3 plots.

No. 13—Testing two varieties of Fall Turnips—2 plots.

14—Testing two varieties of Carrots—2 plots.

No. 15—Testing three varieties of Fodder and Silage Corn—3 plots.

No. 16—Testing three varieties of Millet—3 plots.

No. 17—Testing two varieties of Sorghum—2 plots.

No. 18—Testing Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches—3 plots.

No. 19—Testing Rape, Kale and Field Cabbage—3 plots.

No. 20—Testing three varieties of Clover—3 plots.

No. 21—Testing two varieties of Alfalfa—2 plots.

No. 22—Testing four varieties of Grasses—4 plots.

No. 23—Testing three varieties of Field Beans—3 plots.

No. 24—Testing two varieties of Sweet Corn—2 plots.

No. 29—Testing three grain mixtures for Grain production—3 plots.

No. 30—Testing three grain mixtures for Fodder production—3 plots.

Any person in Ontario may choose any one of the experiments for 1915 and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received, while the supply lasts. Each applicant should make a second choice, as the material for the experiment selected as first choice might be exhausted before his application is received. All material will be furnished free of charge to each applicant, and the produce will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment. Each person applying for an experiment should write his name and address very carefully, and should give the name of the county in which he lives.—C. A. Zavitz, Director Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, March, 1915.

◆

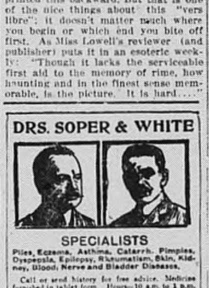
FUTURIST POETRY

"Poetry for Poetry's Sake" is the title of a book review in one of the literary periodicals. The book is "Sword Blades and Poppy Seed," by Miss Amy Lowell, and contains bobtail verses not worse and certainly not better than most of the semi-rhythmic chunks of language issued nowadays from time to time under the poetic license called "vers libre." Here is a sample—"A London Thoroughfare at 2 a.m.":

It has white lamps,
It is too bright.
She cannot light the city
Through the plum-colored night.
Clear and round,
The moon cuts
Opposite my window
A river leading nowhere;
Slow-moving,
With the silver barred street in the midst.
The city is squalid and sinister,
Night walkers pass along the sidewalks,
Tramps doze on the window ledges.
Between them I hear the shuffling of feet.
And then another
One,
Cans go down it
Barred with silver and black—
Like a slow-moving river
And lies
Cold, white lamps—
It shines in the glare of lamps.
They have watered the street.

Oh, shucks! The linotyper went and printed this backward. But that is one of the nice things about this "vers libre": it doesn't matter much where you begin or which end you bite off first. As Miss Lowell's reviewer (and publisher) puts it in an esoteric weekly: "Though it lacks the serviceable first aid to the memory of rime, how haunting and in the finest sense memorable, is the picture. It is hard...."

Yes, brother, it is even tough. But wouldn't a real live poet like Walt Whitman have chuckled at the pale echoes we have nowadays of his old full-bodied work?—Collier's.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25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

◆

PLANT INTELLIGENCE.

Maurice Maeterlinck Justifies Belief in Their Wisdom.

Gather, if you will, from the side of the path, in the very first tuft that you see, a blade of any grass, and you will find a work a little independent, untiring, unexpected intelligence. Here are two poor little creeping plants that you have seen a thousand times on your walks, for they are found everywhere, even in the tiniest crannies into which a bit of dust has been blown. They are two varieties of wild lucern, two bad weeds in the most modest sense of the word

One bears a red blossom, the other a yellow crest the size of a pea. When you see them among other plants, you would hardly think that they, long before the illustrious geometrician and physician of Syracuse had discovered and tried to apply not to the raising of liquids, but to aviation, the astonishing properties of the power of Archimedes. They place their seeds in light spiral envelopes, with three of four turns admirably constructed, when figuring upon their falling and being picked up by the wind, to be whirled a long distance in the air.

One of these, the yellow one, has even improved upon the apparatus of the red one, by furnishing the edges of the spiral with a double row of points, with the plain intention of attaching itself to any passer-by, by the clothing of humans, or the hair and wool of animals. It is clear that it goes to enjoy the advantages of the aeronaut—that is, to scatter its seeds by aid of the sheep, rabbits, etc., thus going even further than those taken up by the air.

The most touching part of all this great effort is that it is useless. The poor red and yellow lucerns have deceived themselves. Their remarkable power will do them no good. They canot act unless they fall from a certain distance, from the height of a tall tree; but dropping amid the grass, they fail to germinate. Here we have a curious instance of the errors, disappointments, experiments and little mishaps, occurring so often in nature, for we need study very little to know that nature never makes a mistake.

It is not only in the seed, or the blossom, but in the whole plant, twigs, leaves, roots, that we may find, if we will turn our attention to their humble work for a while, real traces of calculating and lively intelligence.

Just recollect the magnificent efforts towards the light of those branches turned the other way, or the ingenious and courageous efforts made by trees when in danger.

Among the plants which offer the most striking proofs of initiative, plants which we can really call animated or sensitive claim the right to a detailed study. Other plants, capable of spontaneous movements, are less well known, notably the hedysarum gyrans, or waving fenugreek, which moves in a most surprising manner.

This little plant, originating in Bengal, but often cultivated in our gardens, does a kind of perpetual complicated dance in honor of light.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

◆

DON'T WASTE TIME.

Many Men Have Accomplished Wonders in Their Spare Moments.

Great men are economical in their use of time. They not only work hard for hours together, but they also save the spare minutes which most persons waste in profitless employment.

As the distinguished naturalist Cuvier rode from place to place he read and thought, and the results of his saving these odd quarter hours are seen in his books.

Napoleon, as he hurried over Europe in his camp carriage, was busy in planning for the government of conquered countries and in contriving new conquests.

Elihu Burritt learned no less than eighteen languages and twenty-one dialects by the economical use of time. While he worked fourteen hours a day at his trade of a blacksmith he found a few minutes each morning and evening to study Latin or French.

His Greek grammar would fit into the crown of his straw hat, and as he stood at his furnace, waiting for the fusing of the metal, he would catch it up and commit to memory a part of a Greek verb.

Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar and a judge in the supreme court of India, had so well improved his time that before he reached the age of twenty one he knew Greek, Latin, several modern languages and had studied the Arabic and the Persian. His use of the spare minutes made him both learned and famous.

John Wesley said: "Never be unemployed; never be triflingly employed; never while away time."

So Goethe, the great German poet and thinker, said:

"Do not wait for extraordinary opportunities, but make use of common situations."

Be careful of the minutes, and the hours will take care of themselves.

◆

TAKING THE CURE.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

Foreigners should not get the idea that all these ships they see in American harbors belong to Uncle Sam. They are merely taking the rest cure during the war.

A Stirring Bargain

Women's Attractive Spring Suits Designed to Sell at $13.50 & $22.50 for $7.95 & $9.95.

They are tailored suits so much in demand always. The coats are smart, jaunty little models, prettily trimmed, satin lined and finished to perfection. The skirts are plain tailored styles and of moderate width. The material is navy serge of excellent quality.

WOMEN'S WHITE BLOUSES.

There are very many pretty models in these women's smart spring waists. The styles are very new, very becoming. The waists are well made and prettily trimmed.

Prices $1.25, $1,50 to $3.50.

MOREEN & SATIN PETTICOATS.

In deep knife pleated flounce or narrow pleated frill: Splendid materials and excellent fitting skirts. Shades are Cerise, Irish Brown, Belgian Blue and Black.

Prices from $1.00 to $3.00.

NEW SPRING SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

When you want dress goods don't overlook the fact that right here is gathered a stock of dress fabrics (which we have imported direct) that for newness, variety and values is unbeatable.

R-U-G-S A Big Display of Artistic Floor Rugs.

Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Union and Brussels Hemp.

These come in very pretty shades and patterns and are the very best and choicest stocks we've ever shown in these lines. Sizes 2½ x 3—2½ x 3—3 x 3—3 x 3½—3½ x 4—3½ x 4½.

Prices $4.50, $5.50, $6 50, $7.50 up to $27.50, in the best quality and largest size.

SCOTCH LINOLEUMS.

Imported by us direct from Glasgow, Scotland, and consequently very special values. 4 yards wide. Patterns floral and inlaid block effects. Extra heavy qualities at **$1.75, $2, $2.25 and 2.50 a yard.**

LACE CURTAINS.

Beautiful designs in fine filmy net and plain scrim with handsome medallion insertion border. They come in shades of Ivory, Cream, Arabe and White. 2½, 3 and 3½ yards long, to suit every window and every individual taste. **Prices $1, $1.50, $2, to $7.50 a pair.**

Curtain Nets, Nets, Scrims and Madras.

All the window hanging materials are here in wonderful variety of design, colorings and quality. **20c, 25c, 35c, 50c to 90c a yard.**

STEPHAN BROS

FORMOSA

Mrs Martin Meyer of Mildmay visited relatives here on Thursday of last week.

The automobiles started to come to town on Thursday, John Kormans' being the first one,

Mrs. Joe Hauck went to Berlin on Wednesday to attend the funeral of her brother in-law Gregory Hergott.

Butcher G. Bruder of Walkerton started to supply our town with meat last week.

Mr. George Farbenkopf formerly of Culross, who went to the north-west two years ago, visited relatives here these past two weeks.

Alex Kropp ex-stage-driver here, is now one of Wellers teamsters.

The farmers around here are busy with their seeding now.

Mr. J J Fedy is back from Mt. Clemens, Mich. where he went for the good of his health.

Married this week, Tuesday, Pete Martin of Carrick to Miss Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rittinger of Culross.

Alpin Hergott of Berlin who was home for some time, left for that city last week.

Joe. Graf of Berlin returned home last week.

The Teeswater butter factory started to collect cream on Monday of last week.

Weller's saw-mill started on Monday

Mr Hank Irwin of Walkerton was in town on Tuesday afternoon and bought four good horses.—Mildmay Gazette.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

First Monument Commemorating War

The first monument commemorating the war has been erected at the point where Gen. von Kluck's advance was stopped between Barcy and Meaux, 22 miles east of Paris. It consists of a truncated pyramid set on a cement platform and is inscribed: "To the memory of soldiers belonging to the army of Paris who died for their country on the battlefield of the Ourcq in September, 1914. The monument is the work of an engineer territorials.

War Stamps A Nuisance.

The war stamp tax is one of the biggest nuisances a government could inflict on the people and the revenue to be derived therefrom will by no means atone for the great annoyance caused. A big portion of the mail matter on the first day of the tax was minus the war stamp and went direct to the dead letter office. Imagine how aggravating this will be. It is petty legislation such as this and the big graft exposals at Ottawa that go a long way towards turning sentiment against a government and should an election be brought on at such a critical time as the present it shouldn't surprise the government were they turned out of power.

COMMUNICATION

The following letter was received at this office this week from Mr. A. D. McKinnon formerly of Greenock.

Editor Telescope,

Dear Editor:

I don't remember ever receiving a bill from you for the paper, but referring to the label I find that we are [illegible] years three or four years. It is a standing joke about country editors living on hot air but you must have something more substancial behind you or you would have sent out your statement with "Please remit" long before this.

It is almost twenty years since we left Bruce but we enjoy the Telescope about as much as ever. We notice though in reading the local happenings that the old familiar names are becoming more and more scarce.

Enclosed find draft for $10.00 which will at least pay postage for another while.

Respectfully yours,
A. D. McKinnon,

Going to Valcartier.

Valcartier camp grounds is again to be used for the training of Canadian contingents as spring opens. The area of the land there and the extensive accommodation afford better facilities for both manoeuvring and shooting practise than at any of the district camps.

Daylight Saving.

The daylight saving movement seems to be gaining ground. Cleveland, O. and Regina, Sask., are two cities in which the business and work day is started an hour earlier in summer than in winter, and of course adds an hour earlier, allowing people longer evenings. London, Ont. has also decided to adopt the plan, and the city council has ordered the preparation of a by-law establishing the new order. what's the matter with Paisley and every other Bruce county town and village getting into this line of progress? — Paisley Advocate.

Dr. de Van's Female Pills

A reliable French regulator; never fails. These pills are exceedingly powerful in regulating the generative portion of the female system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. de Van's are sold at $5 a box, or three for $10. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

Subjects taught by expert instructors at the

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
LONDON, ONT.

Students assisted to positions. College in session from Sept. 2nd. Catalogue free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal — J. W. Westervelt Jr., Chartered Accountant, Vice-Principal

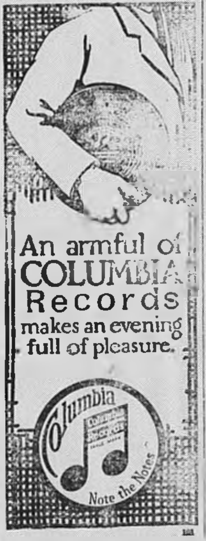
"You'll find it's so."

Labatt's London Lager

Now Perfected — *Best Buyable*

TRY IT

JOHN LABATT LIMITED 28
LONDON ONTARIO



An armful of COLUMBIA Records makes an evening full of pleasure.

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller Walkerton

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO Erdman's

[illegible]

C. A. Fox. Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton Ont

Special Bargains in 1915 Wall Paper

Before buying wall paper, call and take a look through my stock; it is the most complete ever offered to the public to select from. My prices are moderate and the quality of the paper I guarantee.

I have papers for all rooms—Parlor, Dining Room, Living Room, Hall, Den, Kitchen and Bath Room. Borders same price as side walls. All paper trimmed free of charge.

G. T. STEAD
TWO DOORS EAST OF POST OFFICE

Boys Spring Suits Hats and Caps

[illegible] a specialty of boys [illegible] the same [illegible] style, cut and [illegible]

[illegible] Norfolk sack suits, sizes 22 [illegible] $8.00.

[illegible] suits in D. B. Sack and [illegible] at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, [illegible]

Special Selling Mens and Young Mens Hats

[illegible] stock the most complete [illegible] young mens spring hats in [illegible] green, chocolate, reseda, [illegible] in hat bands, the [illegible] prices, any you choose [illegible] $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, [illegible]

[illegible] we can please you [illegible] the low prices we secured by [illegible]

[illegible] Shirts, Ties, Collars and [illegible] mens furnishings, [illegible] the value we show.

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

Forward Movement

[illegible]

[illegible] PRINCIPAL

THE
Merchants Bank OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,218,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

[illegible] ACCOUNTS of [illegible] SAVINGS BANK are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and [illegible] of May and Nov [illegible] as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

Special this Month

[illegible]

P. J. MALONEY
Principal Walkerton

Walkerton Markets

[illegible]	per	ton	$16.00 to	......	$17.00
[illegible]	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	60
Wheat	"	"	1.30 to	......	1 30
Barley	"	"	[illegible] to	......	65
Potatoes	"	bag	[illegible] "	......	90
Butter	"	lb.	25 "	......	28
Eggs	"	doz.	18 "	......	19
Chicken	"	lb.	12 "	......	14
Ducks	"	"	12 "	......	14
[illegible]	"	"	15 "	......	16

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Grand Display

HAVE YOU ever seen such wonderful Smart Blouses, such wonderful Silks, such wonderful Dress Goods, such wonderful Wash Goods at such wonderful PRICES?

Dress Goods.

[illegible] etc.

Spring Goods.

New shipments of Spring Goods [illegible]

Neckwear.

Handsome Neckwear, you are sure to like.

Curtains.

New Curtains and [illegible] materials.

Linoleums and Oilcloths.

New patterns in floor oilcloths in all widths. New Linoleums.

J. H. Appel

Produce Wanted Phone 53

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 17

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 29th 1915—8 PAGES

"NYAL'S"

Hypophosphites With Creosote.

A combination of all the medicinal and nutritive elements of fine Norway Cod Liver Oil—without the nauseating grease — with malt, hypophosphites and creosote.

For a lingering cough, chronic bronchitis and asthmatic condition and as a general tonic—you will find this preparation good.

—Get a Bottle today at—

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Harmony Rose

and

Harmony Violet

Glycerine

Soap

15cts a cake

or

2 for 25c.

A Most Delightful Soap

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE new Spring Furnishings are here. New Cheney Cravats, the new tie with some of the cleverest color combination and designs you ever saw.

New Spring shirts, collars, gloves. See the new Arrow collar, Norman, in ¼ sizes.

Our Spring hats lead in fashions.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

BOYER-VINCENT STOCK COMPANY

at the

Opera House,

Walkerton,

Two Nights

April 30th & May 1st.

Friday, April 30th, "THE WHIRLPOOL"

Saturday Night, May 1st, "A HIDDEN CRIME"

Saturday Afternoon Matinee at 2.30 o'clock, the great book play, "ST. ELMO"

Reserved seat sale at McCrum's. Prices 35c & 50c.

Matinee prices, 10c & 20c.

A positively guaranteed attraction. Vaudeville between acts.

Play begins at 8.15 sharp.

Fresh Fish today at I. McIlwain's.

Saturday is the first day of trout-fishing.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

"Star" brand summer shirts at McBurney's

Stylish oxfords and pumps at Ramsey's Shoe Store

Ladies and Misses raincoats $4.00 to $15.00 at McBurney's.

Mrs. T. E. Attwood was a visitor in Toronto this week.

Fresh Fish every Tuesday and Friday at I. McIlwain's

The Newest shapes in men's straw hats.—Stephan Bros.

Newest shapes in straw hats and Panamas at McBurney's.

Miss Gertrude Eckel spent Sunday with friends in Hanover.

Mr. Ernie Watson of Kincardine, is visiting at Mr. Jos. Lindsay's.

Miss Rowland of Toronto is a guest at the home of Mrs. C. Clark.

Electric and hand vacum cleaners to rent, by the day.—H. A. Havill

Miss Minnetta Davidson of Hanover was a visitor here on Saturday.

Mr. Joe Cain of Durham was a visitor at his home here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Spitzig of Meaford is visiting her mother, Mrs. Huck.

Buy an electric iron for hot weather use, we sell them.—H. A. Havill.

Private Albert Earwaker of Guelph, spent a few days of last week here.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in, sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

If you need floor rugs see our special imported qualities.—Stephan Bros.

Saturday night, in the Opera House, the great drama, the Hidden Crime.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson of Teeswater spent Sunday at Mr. A. Campbell's.

Miss Elizabeth Anstedt of Chepstow is visiting her brother here this week.

Royal on your shoes means quality in shoes, sold at Ramseys shoe store.

High class vaudeville between acts in Matinee as well as at regular plays.

Remember that special matinee. Great book play, St. Elmo, Saturday at 2.30.

Men's & Women's special quality Raincoats, $5., $6., $8. and $10.—Stephan Bros.

Women's sand cloth top bal, new toe, all sizes in stock. — Ramsey the Shoeman.

Private Frank Zettle of the 34th at Guelph was a visitor at his home here this week.

Misses Bertha Schwindt and Annie Bennie spent Sunday at Mr. Motec's in Hanover.

Do not forget the dates of the Boyer Vincent Stock Co. Fri. Apr. 30th., Sat. May 1st.

The South Bruce Liberal Convention will be held in Formosa on Tuesday next, May 4th.

Mrs. Obrecht returned on Friday from Wiarton where she spent the winter months.

For tired, burning feet try a pair of Dr. Reed's cushion shoes sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Ernie Cartwright left on Monday for Guelph, where he joined the 34th, battalion.

Private Joe Wallace of the third contingent at Guelph, spent Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Elliott Dixon who has been attending Toronto University, returned home on Monday.

Watson's—The right kind of underwear for women and children. Stephan Bros., Agents.

Mrs. O'Gorman returned on Monday from Winnipeg, where she has spent the past few months.

Women $3.50 and $4.00 tan shoes, clearing at $2.19, on the bargain table. Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mr. Art Robertson who has been attending S.P.S., Toronto, returned to his home here on Tuesday.

Rain coats in the latest styles Balmacaan and Raglan cut $5.00 to $14.00 —G. T. Rourke mens wear.

Holeproof Hosiery for Men, Women & Children. 6 pairs guaranteed to wear 6 months.—Stephan Bros.

Save work, house cleaning, by using Vacum cleaner, no carpets to take up, no dust, try ours.—H. A. Havill.

Private Geo Himmelspach a member of the 34th, battalion at Guelph renewed acquaintances here on Sunday.

Miss Ella Beattie was in Watford this week visiting her father who was suffering from a severe attack of La Grippe.

About sixty members of the local lodge of Odd Fellows attended divine service in the Methodist church on Sunday morning.

Messrs Ed. and Walt. Eidt of the Wireless station guard at Tobermory, spent the past few days at their home here and return to their duties Friday.

A carryall load of youth and beauty of Mildmay spent Thursday evening at the roller rink and on Friday evening a score of young people were in attendance.

The Bruce Presbyterial meets in Chesley on Thursday of this week. Afternoon and evening sessions will be held. A number of members of Knox church are in attendance.

One of the joys of motoring was experienced by a party of Walkerton young people on Thursday evening last, when their car broke down about five miles out and they were obliged to "hoof it" home.

Rev. Thos. Wilson is in London this week attending the meeting of the Synod of Hamilton and London which has been in progress in St. James church of that city during the past three days.

Flat to Rent.

Any time after the 1st of May a 5 room flat with all conveniences apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

Big Bargains.

In electric irons, toasters, grills, etc. Special two weeks' sale at Walkerton Electric Light & Power Coy's office.

Tannery being Rased

Mr. Thos. Pellow has been engaged in tearing down the old tannery at the corner of Younge and Durham Sts, one of the town's old land marks, and we have been informed, will build a residence there.

Cracked Eggs.

Cracked eggs for sale at the Walkerton Egg & Dairy.

Women's Institute.

The annual meeting of the Walkerton Women's Institute will be held at Mr. Wm. Morgan's on Thursday, May 6th.

Just Arrived.

A car of seed corn has just arrived from Essex, and can be had either on or off the cob in any variety at Smith and McConnell's.

Bought Overland Car

R. Truax & Son have disposed of their Studebaker car and have purchased a 1915 model Overland. The car was delivered to them on Monday by Mr. J. Hartman of Clifford.

A Big Pike.

Whit Van Horne has had the honor of landing the biggest fish from this part of the Saugeen so far this season, he having on Friday last, caught a pike, weighing 7½ pounds and measuring 32 inches.

Indian Sentenced to Lashes

Joe Elliot, the Cape Crocker Indian who was brought here recently on a charge of assaulting his wife, appeared before Judge Klein on Monday and was sentenced to five months imprisonment with lashes.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement was announced from the R. C. pulpit on Sunday last, of Miss M. Kiefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiefer of Formosa, to Mr. Jno. McAuley of the Bell Telephone staff, Walkerton, the marriage to take place on May 10th.

A Large Membership

Messrs. W. H. McBurney and C. S. Stephan are canvassing the town for members of the bowling club for the coming season. They are meeting with great success and this year's membership will be considerably in advance of that of last year.

Meeting of Liberals.

A meeting of the Liberals of Walkerton will be held in the Telescope office tonight (Thursday, April 29th), at eight o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates from the several polling divisions to attend the convention which will be held in Formosa on Tuesday, May 4th.

Lawn Mowers Sharpened.

Those wanting their lawn mowers, scissors, knives, or cutlery of any kind sharpened will do well to call on Lawrence Batte, station road, opposite House of Refuge, Walkerton, he having installed a machine made especially for sharpening lawnmowers. Work guaranteed, and prices reasonable.

Death of Infant.

Mr and Mrs. Wm Koellar have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement, caused by the death of their infant daughter, Melba Jane, which took place on Wednesday last after a week's illness, at the age of eight months. The remains were interred in the Walkerton cemetery on Friday.

Conservative Convention.

The Conservative convention for this riding is being held at Formosa today (Thursday). Many names have been mentioned as possible candidates to oppose R. E. Truax the Liberal M.P. but the two most prominently mentioned as possible nominees are: — John Joynt of Lucknow and John Purvis of Holyrood.

Defeated in Hanover

A local youthful basketball team comprised of B. Rogers, A. Scanlon, G. Hass, A. Hehn and E. Reichenbach, journeyed to Hanover on Monday evening to try conclusions with the junior Y.M.C.A. team of that town. Owing to lack of practice they were defeated, the score being 20-14 in favor of Hanover.

All Licenses Renewed.

The last meeting of the License Commissioners for this district was held at the Queen's Hotel on Thursday last. Besides the transference of the Elmwood license to Mr. Dillinger, the only business done was the granting of licenses for the year all the hotels which had licenses last year, being granted renewals.

Received Acknowledgement.

The young ladies of the Soldiers Aid Tea Room have received an acknowledgement through K. M. Taylor, Secty, Red Cross, of $50 forwarded to endow a bed in the Duchess of Connaughts Can. Red Cross Hospital Clivedon, the table to bear the inscription "Donated by the Young Ladies of the Soldiers Aid Tea Room, Walkerton, Ont.

To Build New Bridge

The bridge over the roadway at the Walkerton Flour Mill has lapsed into such a state of decay that it threatened to collapse and a gang of men are now engaged in making preparations for the erection of a new bridge. The new structure which will replace the old one which has been annually repaired for the past twenty years will be cement with steel top and will cost in the neighborhood of $2000.00.

Overcoat Lost.

On Monday, April 26th, between Todd's schoolhouse and C. Voelzing's on 6th concession, Brant. Finder please leave at Telescope office.

War Pictures at Red Star.

"Canada in Peace and War" in three parts will be the program at the Red Star on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. These are not slides, but moving pictures of Canada's troops in training at Toronto and at Salisbury Plains. Admission 10c.

Died in Formosa.

A very sudden death occurred in Formosa on Thursday last when Mrs. Julius Knoll took a paralytic stroke and died a few hours later. The deceased was in her usual good health and was working in the garden when she was suddenly stricken. She was 50 years of age. The funeral took place to the Formosa cemetery on Friday morning.

Special at Red Star.

Friday of next week will be a special night at the Red Star Theatre. In an endeavor to raise sufficient money to open the season, the lacrosse club have engaged the theatre for the evening and are putting on four special films. Further announcement will be made next week. Admission 25c. Buy a ticket when asked and in this manner help sport in Walkerton.

Liberals Attention!

Bills have been posted this week announcing the Liberal Convention for South Bruce, which will be held on Tuesday next, May 4th, commencing at two p.m., in the stone school house, Formosa. The speakers of the afternoon will be Messrs F. Pardee M. P., Sarnia, W. German M. P., Welland. Come and here these speakers discuss the questions of the day.

Enlisted as Veterinary Surgeon.

Dr. Gerald Hanmore, veterinary surgeon of Cargill, has volunteered as a veterinary surgeon in the Canadian army and left this week for Halifax. Dr. Hanmore's practice in Cargill will, during his absence, be conducted by Dr. H. M. Younghusband V. S., of Ottawa, who will carry on the business at the same stand and continue to give his patrons the same excellent service, day and night.

Presented with Silver Cake Dish.

A number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brick, met at the home of Mr. J. J. Schumacher on Thursday evening to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Brick who left this week for Londesborough, near Clinton, where they will in future reside. Mr. and Mrs. Brick were presented with a beautiful silver cake dish as a token of the esteem in which they were held by their many friends in Walkerton.

Entering Junior Team.

At a meeting of the executive of the lacrosse club held on Monday evening it was decided to enter a Junior team only in the O.A.L.A. An intermediate team is out of the question as there is not sufficient material and as to a juvenile team as in the series, Walkerton was grouped with Mount Forest, this is also out of the question as the club could not secure sufficient funds for the trip to Mount Forest.

C.O.F Notes.

At the regular meeting of Court Bruce 56, C.O.F. held on Tuesday evening, Messrs A. Royce and Lou Anderson were appointed delegates to attend the meeting of the High Court which will this year be held in St. Catherines on June 15th. Mr. M. Hudson was appointed as substitute. Mr. Geo Faust was appointed Chief Ranger to take the place of Mr. Critchison for the balance of the year

Still at It.

The people of Walkerton are still at their old tactics, that of muzzling the press when they get into trouble which is liable to give them unwelcome free publicity. This week we have been requested and prevailed upon, to leave unpublished no less than fiveitems, any one of which would make good reading matter and be considered good news items, by any outside those interested. Our readers will understand from this that running a newspaper is not all pleasure, particularly on a slack week.

Killed in France.

The following was clipped from the Canadian Casualty list which appeared in Monday's dailies, Major Norsworthy who was killed in the battle of Langemark being a nephew of Mrs. (Rev.) J. H. Watts of Walkerton.

"Major Edward C. Norsworthy, killed was born at Ingersoll, Ont. in 1879. He was manager of the Montreal branch of the Dominion Securities Corporation. Just before leaving for the front he was offered a position with Sir Max Aitkens, the official eyewitness for the Canadian forces but preferred the fighting service."

DIED

STEFFLER—In Carrick on Thursday, April 22nd, Mrs. Anthony Steffler, aged 57 years. The funeral took place to the Formosa cemetery on Saturday.

30 Days for Vagrancy.

Jack Johnston a knight of the road hailing from Ripley vicinity was taken into custody by Chief Ferguson on Wednesday night last on a charge of vagrancy and was taken before Magistrate Tolton. Johnston was sentenced to 30 days and will be a boarder a castle McKechnie until the weather becomes warmer and sleeping in the open will be more comfortable for the "Weary Willies."

Missionary Here.

Rev. F. H. Russell, missionary of the Presbyterian church in India, who is in Canada on furlough, was a guest of Rev. Thos. Wilson at the manse this week. Rev. Russell, who is well known here, having spent a previous furlough, some years ago, in Walkerton, spoke in the pulpit of Knox church on Sunday morning and evening and gave very interesting discourses on his work at Russelpoura, India. Mrs. Russell is at present in Ireland with her children, who are being educated in that country, and will visit here before she returns to India with Mr. Russell at the end of his furlough.

Pinkerton Hotel Licensed.

The license commissioners of Centre Bruce have granted a license for this year to Mr. Adam Knox, proprietor of the Pinkerton hotel. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Knox presented a petition to the commissioners asking for a renewal of the license, but was refused owing to some irregularities of the petition but this year the petition measured up to the requirements of the law and the commissioners had no other course but to grant the license. The granting of this license is against the wishes of the best thinking people of the district and it now remains for the temperance people to petition the provincial commissioners to have the license cancelled.

Water Problem Solved.

Although the new arterian well at the pumping station gave forth a strong and continuous flow of water there were a great many doubting Thomases, who feared the supply was not permanent and claimed that once pumping started it would soon give out. These fears and doubts, however, have been removed and the well has measured up to the expectations of both the contractors and the town council. Pumping was started at the new well last week and for eighteen hours a steady stream was poured into the reservoir, until it was filled to the brim. The pump was then stopped to discern what effect it had had on the flow and in five minutes the water was again pouring over the piping to the well. It surely appears as if the town council had at last solved the vexatious problem of the town's water supply for all time.

In the Thick of the Fray.

The First Canadian Contingent is now in the thick of the fray in Northern France. The casualty lists received by the Canadian Government at Ottawa, up until Saturday were light, but that day was a disastrous one for the Canadians, the casualty list issued Sunday after a day's desperate fighting, included eighty-six officers and more than one thousand men killed and wounded. The terrible battle is still in progress and the Canadian casualty list is being added to daily. The names of the privates killed and wounded have not yet been published, but no doubt the names of some of Bruce's sons will appear. Among the wounded officers is Lieut. Pick of Mount Forest. All over the Dominion great anxiety is felt by persons who have relatives and friends in the Canadian division. The gaps in the Canadian ranks will be filled from the men stationed in England as reinforcements.

A Bad Accident.

An accident which was attended by serious results and which might easily have resulted fatally occurred in the west ward on Saturday afternoon. A number of men were engaged in raising the house of Mr. Bester, and when jacked up full heighth, without a moments warning the jacks slipped from under the building and it dropped to the ground. Mr. Bester and Mr. Zettle who were assisting in the operations were caught beneath the building and were pinned there by the heavy timbers. Although the other men employed on the job worked frantically it was fully an hour before they were extricated. It was seen that both were seriously injured and a doctor was immediately summoned who on examination found that Mr Bester suffered a broken leg, and Mr. Zettle a broken leg, and arm, and it is also feared that the latter was hurt internally. Last reports state that both men are recovering and no serious results are anticipated

---

CARD OF THANKS

The ladies of the Soldier's Aid Tea Room wish to thank those of the town and country who so generously assisted them in making the tea room the success it has proved. All empty jars not called for were left at Goode & McKay's.

90 in the Shade.

The months of March and April of this year will go down on record as having been the two driest spring months we have had for many years, with practically no rainfall. This dry spell has resulted in exceedingly warm weather, the temperature at mid-day, for the past week being in the neighborhood of 80 in the shade. Sunday was the most humid day so far the temperature reaching 90 degrees in the shade. Although the present weather is excellent growing weather for most grains, rain is needed and needed badly for other products of the soil.

High School Defeated.

The High School baseball team was defeated by a "Scrub" team in their first game at the exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon by a score of 11-5. The teams lined up:—

High School		Scrubs
M. Wilson	p	H. Wettlaufer
J. Rennie	c	W Russel
J. Rowland	s s	H. Oberle
O. Schwindt	1 b	F. Smith
W. McFarlane	2 b	H. Henderson
V. McKechnie	3 b	R. Oberle
A. Scanlon	l f	O. Schefter
C. Hugill	c f	C. Oberle
J. Hickling	r f	W. Smith

Umpires: H. Runstadtler and H. Obrecht.

Baseball Club Organized.

The Walkerton Baseball Club held their organization meeting in the council chamber on Thursday evening last, the following officers being elected:—Hon. Pres., R. E. Truax, President, Lou Anderson, Vice Pres., P. J. Murray, Secretary—Treasurer A. M. LaFrance, Managing Committee, H. Runstadtler, J. Richardson, G. Henderson. There is material for a good team in Walkerton this season. The Walkerton club is cooperating with other clubs in this part in an endeavor to form a Northern Baseball League which will include all teams in this section of Ontario. The London Free Press publishers have put up a cup which will be competed for by the clubs and it appears that the success efforts to form this league is now assured. Walkerton's 1915 team should make a good bid for the championship.

Canadians Defeat Germans.

Bravo Canadian! All honor to the sons of Canada in khaki who were the first to answer the call of king and country and went to fight the battles of the empire in France and Belgium in the first contingent. They have been put to the test and have upheld the honor of this fair land on the battlefield. They bore the brunt of the furious German attack at Langemark, on Saturday, were forced to retire, abandoning several guns, but rallied, and after desperate fighting repulsed the Germans and recaptured their guns. That the Canadians did well is indicated by a telegram sent by Sir John French to Gen. Alderson, commander of the Canadian division: "I wish to express to you and the Canadian troops my admiration of the gallant stand and fight they have made. They have performed a most brilliant and valuable service. Last night and again this morning, I reported their splendid behavior to the Secretary of State for War, and I have a reply from him saying how highly their gallantry and determination in a difficult position are appreciated in England. (Signed) French." The Canadians covered themselves with glory, but their victory was dearly bought and the actual number of killed and wounded will probably not be known for some days.

Death of Peter Todd.

Another of Walkerton's prominent citizens passed away during the past week in the person of Mr. Peter Todd who has been Walkerton's assessor for the past five years, having died at his home on Scott street in the early hour of Saturday morning after a lengthy illness at the age of 69 years, 1 month and 3 days. The deceased was born in Puslinch tp. and came to Walkerton forty-three years ago, since which time he has been a resident of this town. He was married in Guelph in 1873 and besides his wife is survived by two sons, Allan and Roy of Saskatoon, and three daughters, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Fahey, and Miss Jean of Toronto. All of the above attended the funeral with the exception of Allan who was unable to be present. The remains were interred in the Walkerton cemetery on Monday afternoon, the remains being accompanied to their last resting place by a large concourse of vehicles in which were a large number of the town's most prominent citizens who paid their last tribute to the deceased who had always been a public spirited citizen and had gained the respect of all who made his acquaintance. Mrs. Todd and family have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement. Among those who attended the funeral were: Mrs. Fraser of Detroit and Miss M. Todd of Guelph, sisters of the deceased; Mr. Martin Todd of Galt a nephew; Messrs. Sam, Jack and David Allen of Guelph, brothers-in-law; Mrs. Col. Mutrie of Rockwood, sister-in-law and Mr. Pearson and Mr. Fahey, of Toronto, sons-in-law.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

In the silence of the night, surrounded by the rocks, before him the immensity of the sky and sea, he gathered together all the strength of his will for a supreme invocation. He called to his aid all the invisible powers. "If they exist as has been affirmed," he said to himself, "around us, in the air; if, impalpable as the air, mysterious beings surround us, let them reveal themselves to me by some sign which I can comprehend, and I shall be ready to obey them. I deliver myself up to them in self-sacrifice. A being of flesh and blood, I shall enter the realm of the spiritual and I shall leave existence with delight so that I be no longer myself, and, as a consequence, be in pain no longer, no longer groan and sigh. Let them speak to me in the whisper of the breeze, the murmur of the waves, the rustling of the leaves, and to reach them I will pass through the gate of death."

As he finished this incantation he shuddered, terrified at the solitude in which he found himself. He looked fearfully around him. The cliff, the sea, the sky were silent and solitary. Suddenly the moon showed herself between the clouds, and in the luminous space it seemed to Pierre that white spectres passed. He looked down at the expanse of waters before him, and will-o'-the-wisps appeared among the rocks on the shore. Hither and thither they passed, brilliant and light, vanishing and reappearing ceaselessly, like the souls of shipwrecked mariners haunting the breakers on which the bodies they had inhabited had perished.

Fascinated, Pierre was unable to take his eyes from these vaporous phantoms, these wandering lights, and a species of torpor took possession of him. Murmuring sounds filled his ears. At first confused, they gradually resolved themselves into these words, like a chant: "Come with us, where suffering no longer exists. Die in order to live again, reincarnated in a being of your choice. Come with us!"

Pierre made an effort to rid himself of this hallucination, but without success. He felt himself deprived of force, incapable of making a movement as if he were in a state of catalepsy. His gaze penetrated the depths of the sky, and supernatural accents vibrated in his ears. He thought to himself: "The revelation I demanded has been made. Spirits have manifested themselves to me. I believe in them, I will obey them—but let them cease to possess me."

As if he had pronounced a magic formula the vision disappeared, the chant ceased. He rose and walked along the deserted shore, and he might have thought that he had been dreaming. But he did not think so. He hoped the vision might be real: he saw in it the delightful end of all his ills.

Ascending to the summit of the cliffs, he stood there, took out his pocket-book, and wrote these words on a card:

"My dear Jacques, I am of no use to others and I am hurtful to myself. I wish to end this. I am going to try the experiment which Davidoff described to us. You are the being I love most on earth. I make you a present of my soul. Live happy through me, and for me."

He signed the card with his name, and taking his hat passed the folded paper between the felt and the silk band. He tranquilly divested himself of his overcoat and placed it at the side of the path together with his hat; then with quick steps went down again toward the sea. The coast curved at this point, forming a little bay, where the waves died away with a gentle murmur. A path, running up the side of the cliff, led to a little fishing village. The attention of Pierre was attracted by a barque coming slowly toward him, propelled by the breeze that swelled out its low sail. It seemed to be empty; but when it reached the strand sailors made their appearance everywhere. At the same time men sallied from behind the rock, and entering the water went toward the boat. Bales and casks encumbered the stern of the vessel.

The painter, interested, notwithstanding his depression, guessed that these were the smugglers of whom the custom-house officer had spoken. He sought this later with his glance among the brushwood behind which he had hidden himself. He had doubtless quitted his post, for there was no sign of movement on the cliff. The men from the rocks had joined those on board the boat, which they had already begun to unload, when a whistle from the summit of the cliff interrupted the operation. The men ran along the beach. The sailors hastened to put out to sea. At the same moment a shot was heard in the silence, and a red flame lighted up the rocks. It was the custom-house officer who thus made known his presence. At another point near by another shot was heard, and shadowy forms ran up the side of the rock. The men climbed up the path with their bales, the smugglers pushed their boat out into deep water. During this manoeuvre a sailor fell overboard. Signals were heard. It was the custom-house officers assembling. The boat reached the open sea, and the swimmer, left behind, cried out with all the strength of his lungs. His movements gradually became wilder and his voice more feeble. Pierre felt touched by the heartrending accents of this fellow creature. A moment before he had thought only of dying, now he wished to save life. He hurried toward the beach, leaping from rock to rock, narrowly missing several shots as he ran, reached the water, and throwing himself into the sea swam vigorously toward the drowning man. A few hundred yards away the boat had stopped. The smugglers had disappeared in the brush-wood at the summit of the cliff, and on the sea, polished as a mirror, the moon cast her cold and tranquil light.

CHAPTER II

Near the seashore, on the charming road that leads from Monaco to Nice, between Eze and Villefranche, but nearer to the latter, in a little bay formed by an abrupt fissure of the cliff, stands a villa painted in red and white, its terrace covered with oranges and mimosa, stretching down into the water. Fir trees, with red trunks and large branches, juniper trees with their blue-green foliage, black thuyas, grow together on the side of the hill, among fragments of rock. In the midst of briars, framing in with wild vegetation this tranquil valley, isolated and silent. A little harbor, protected by a natural jetty of reefs, against which the waves break in clouds of spray, contains two pleasure boats, motionless in the calm and transparent waters, to watch the marine plants at the bottom give an emerald-green tinge. The red earth absorbs the rays of the sun and heats the atmosphere of this sheltered spot, where all day the temperature of a hothouse reigns. In the evening the air is exhilarating and laden with the exquisite odor exhaled by trees whose leaves never fall, of flowers that renew themselves ceaselessly. Little fishing boats, plying between Beaulieu and Monaco, sail across the open sea and give an air of life to the horizon as they slowly pass. The noise of the railroad that runs behind the villa is the only sound that disturbs the silence of this peaceful spot. Here it was that, two months before, Madame de Vignes came to establish herself with her son and daughter, far from the agitation of the Parisian world, in the sweet and salubrious repose of this enchanting country.

Left a widow at thirty, after a married life made stormy by a dissipated husband, Madame de Vignes had consecrated herself with exalted intelligence and profound wisdom to the education of her children. Jacques, a tall and handsome boy, of an impassioned soul and enthusiastic nature, in spite of prudent counsels daily received, soon gave signs of having inherited his father's faults. His sister Juliette, four years younger than he, had, by a happy contrast, inherited all her mother's virtues, wisdom, so that if the one was a source of grave anxiety to the mother, the other seemed made to console her for it. With these two, so different from each other, Madame de Vignes, up to the age of forty, lived a comparatively tranquil life. Jacques, extremely intelligent and tolerably industrious, had finished his studies with brilliant success. His health, delicate during his childhood, had become stronger as he grew up, and when he attained his majority, he was, with his tall stature, his long blonde moustache, and his blue eyes, one of the most charming young men one could see. He made no delay in abusing these advantages.

Put in possession of his father's fortune, he had freed himself from domestic restraints by installing himself in a handsome bachelor's apartment, and began to lead a gay life. He remembered, however, from time to time to ask an invitation to dinner from his mother. On these occasions he was often accompanied by one of the companions of his childhood, Pierre Laurier. On such evenings it was a festival at the villa, and Juliette lavished her tenderest attentions on her brother's friend, who, she imagined, rightly or wrongly, had no influence in bringing about these returns of the prodigal son. The evening passed joyously, thanks to the original turn of mind of the painter.

And while these hours fled all too rapidly, the young girl, for Mademoiselle de Vignes was at this time only fourteen, was ecstatically happy in the society of the two young men.

Pierre Laurier with his intelligent and mobile countenance, his piercing eyes, his sarcastic mouth, and thoughtful brow, had for a long time inspired her with fear. But she had soon discovered that his strange moods were only the consequence of his artistic preoccupations, and that his mocking accents served to mask the confiding goodness of his heart. In the midst of his fantastic discourse she could very well discern his love for his art, to which he was devotedly attached, and in his passionate sallies she saw flash forth a love for the true and the beautiful. She divined, with singular penetration, that the painter made every possible effort to restrain Jacques in his dissipated life, and that the influence he exercised over him could not but prove favorable. This had made her like him all the more. And then his manner toward this child was like that of a brother. For her he softened the expression of his skepticism, and became innocent and playful to adapt himself to her.

In this he showed want of penetration, for Juliette, whose reasoning powers had been early developed, was quite capable of comprehending him. But Pierre persisted in seeing in her only a little girl, and it was always with astonishment that he heard her, when she allowed herself to be drawn into the conversation, put forth in a few timid phrases judgment extraordinarily just. He did not give her credit for them indeed, he said to himself. "This little girl is surprising; she remembers what she hears and brings it in in the right place. In every woman there is something of the ape, to imitate, and of the parrot, to repeat!"

If Juliette, however, had, where art was concerned, a precious faculty of assimilating the knowledge of others, she was altogether herself in the tender effusiveness of the thanks she bestowed on Laurier for his protecting care of her brother. Here she neither imitated nor repeated. It was the very heart of the child that spoke, and the painter, however absorbed he might be by preoccupations of which Mlle. de Vignes was singularly ignorant, could not avoid being struck by her emotion and her gratitude.

A little incident, of which he caught the true significance, had just occurred, however, which completely opened his eyes. He had been in the habit of bringing this child, whom he had known since her infancy, a present on St. Juliette's day. When she was a child these presents had been dolls, extraordinarily attired in magnificent robes, made according to the taste and after the suggestions of the painter, as if they had been meant to pose for one of his pictures. Each time he came to partake of the family dinner, carrying in his arms his annual gift, there were exclamations of surprise and cries of joy. Laurier would take the child by the shoulders, imprint a sounding kiss upon each check, and say in his sarcastic accents

"This doll is beautiful, is it not? She is a Venetian—of the time of Titian!"

Then he would begin to chat with Mme. de Vignes and Jacques, without taking any further heed of the little girl lost in ecstatic contemplation of the porcelain patrician dressed in silk and gold. When Juliette was fourteen, however, dolls, he began to think, were now out of place, and he set about finding a more sensible gift. He selected a little work-box of the eighteenth century, garnished with beautiful implements in silver gilt, of exquisite design, and, according to his habit, arrived with it at the dinner hour. On this particular evening only Jacques was in the salon. The two friends shook hands, and Laurier asking where Juliette was.—

"My mother is dressing her," answered Jacques. "It is an important affair—her first long dress. Our friends have wished to celebrate the occasion. So, what do you think! Her hair also had to be arranged differently. It would not do, as formerly, to wear one's hair hanging loose over one's shoulders—a chignon was a necessity!"

He was still laughing when the door opened, and instead of the little girl Laurier expected to see, a young girl, a little timid, a little awkward, altogether changed, but charming, entered the room. She did not run to the painter as usual with girlish curiosity. She extended to him her hand gracefully, and paused, silent and embarrassed, before the young men. Pierre observed her with a smile.

"You look very well so, Juliette," he said. "If I might be allowed to make a slight criticism, I would say that I disapprove of the little curls over the forehead. You have a very beautifully shaped face, and the hair well set. Put them back then, unceremoniously. It looks younger, and I am sure it will be very becoming to you."

Then, taking from his pocket the present he had bought—

"See," he said, "this is a useful article. I, also, treat you like a grown-up person today."

"Oh, how pretty!" she cried, her eyes sparkling with joy. "Look, Jacques!"

"This is an object of art, my child. This painter has committed an extravagance. You should give him a kiss, at least."

This had been her habit. For many years past Pierre had kissed Juliette on this day, and yet they remained, for an instant, facing each other in embarrassment. Was it the long dress or the new mode of arranging her hair that caused them both this embarrassment? Or was it rather this sudden blooming of the child into the young girl like a rosebud opening in the sunshine? Be that as it may, the painter did not now feel, as on former occasions, the spontaneous impulse to give a fraternal kiss to Juliette.

It was necessary for Jacques, who observed them with some surprise, to say:

"Well, what's the matter? Don't you know each other any longer?"

Then Mlle. de Vignes took a step forward, Pierre took two, and they found themselves in each other's arms. The young man bent his face down toward that of his little friend. She raised herself slightly on the tips of her toes, and, with strange emotion Laurier saw that she trembled and turned pale at his kiss. All the evening he remained preoccupied, speaking rarely, as if absorbed by some secret displeasure.

From that day on, in his intercourse with Juliette, he showed himself more circumspect, weighing every word he said. At the same time his gaze returned continually to the young girl, whom a week before he had treated like a baby. And he could not but confess that a rapid transformation had taken place in her. Her figure had acquired a healthy roundness, her complexion a [illegible] brilliance. Her movements had lost the vivacity of childhood and were more restrained than charming. The commonplace chrysalis had opened, and a brilliant butterfly, which irresistibly attracted the attention, had emerged from it. This metamorphosis produced in the mind of Pierre an agitation which he found difficulty in mastering.

He began to dream of things altogether different from those which up till now had occupied his thoughts. Artistic triumphs, the free existence suited to them, the stimulus given to thought by variety of sensation, all that had constituted the programme of his life, in the past, was now regarded by him as ridiculous and contemptible. He thought now that the tranquility of domestic life, the peace of the heart, the even course of days well employed might contribute as surely as these to the achievement of great works, and that there was more probability of inspiration in regularity of labor than in spasmodic efforts. Marriage seemed to him like a fresh source at which to acquire new vigor. He began to think of settling down, of giving proof of wisdom, and he allowed himself to regard Mlle. de Vignes with a tenderness which had nothing in common with the feeling he had entertained for her in other days.

No one perceived this, but Juliette herself. Neither her mother, too much occupied with the dissipation in which Jacques lived, nor Jacques, too much engaged with his own pleasures, suspected for an instant what was passing in the mind of the painter. Juliette, at first astonished at this rapid change in the sentiments of her friend, then happy in thinking herself loved by one whom she regarded as a superior being, was soon destined to experience the bitterness of disappointment. The flame thus kindled, which had promised to burn with ardor, was suddenly extinguished. Pierre, who of late had been a frequent visitor at the house of Mme. de Vignes, now came only occasionally, as before. And all the flattering hopes, cherished in secret by the young girl, vanished like a dream.

She did not easily resign herself to this change, however, but determined to discover, if possible, the cause of it. One evening, when Jacques came to the house alone to spend a few moments with his mother, Juliette hazarded an expression of surprise at their no longer seeing Pierre Laurier.

"Is he not now in Paris?" she asked.

"He is," responded Jacques, "but he scarcely ever leaves his studio. He has a fever for work."

The young girl breathed again. Work was a rival she did not fear.

"And what is he painting," she asked.

"A portrait."

(To be Continued.)

His Desire.

"Where did you last work and how long?" demanded the colonel. "Did you quit of your own accord or were you discharged, and —"

"Laugy huh, boss!" sourly returned Brother Bogus, "I isn't pubposin' marriage to yo'; I's axin' for a job."—Puck.

JUST SUITS MY NEEDS BUILDING UP THE SYSTEM

This is the Way Thousands of Women Are Speaking of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"I want to state that I have never taken anything to do me so much good as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food," writes Mrs. Edson Brock, Trenholmville, Que., "and I am never without it in the house. I was so nervous I could not sleep, but now I sleep soundly at nights and wake up feeling refreshed and ready for the day's work. I used the Nerve Food for months and found that it just suits my needs, and has built up the system wonderfully. I know it is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food that has brought about the great change in my condition, and am thankful for it.

"My husband was a great sufferer from itching piles and has been entirely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment."

We are constantly receiving letters like this in regard to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Everywhere it is being used because of its great restorative and reconstructive influence on the nervous system. Men and women who are run down in health, tired, nervous and discouraged, find in this great Food Cure the means of nourishing the exhausted system back to health and vigor.

Headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, nervous irritability, lack of energy and vigor—all tell of nervous exhaustion, and indicate the need of such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Instead of affording mere temporary relief by stimulating the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food builds up the system by supplying the ingredients from which Nature forms new rich blood and revitalizes the wasted nervous system. Put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to the test when you are feeling tired out and discouraged, fill the body with new rich blood and new nerve force, and you will realize again the joy of good health. 50 cents a box, six for $2.50; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Clearing for Action.

When a warship is cleared for action not only is everything moveable on the decks removed or made secure, but every article made of wood is, as far as practicable, thrown overboard. Sofas, tables, chairs, pianos, all the furnishing of officers' quarters, in fact, are hurriedly put over the side by the bluejackets, and in a few minutes as much as £1,000 worth of stuff is floating round the Dreadnought. At the moment that a warship is preparing to fire not a single soul is to be seen on the decks. All the sailors are below working the guns and getting the ammunition ready.—London Answers.

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

FIFTY YEARS.

(Philadelphia Record)

It would be impossible to name any 50 years of greater changes in the world than the half century that has elapsed since the death of Abraham Lincoln. [illegible] on the history of the [illegible] Church in 1862 [illegible] that the [illegible] of the dissolution of the American Union [illegible] several [illegible] in advance. Froude published the first volume of a treatise to prove the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the American, but the second volume was never issued, events here made it absurd. But who could have anticipated 50 years ago that the wounds of war, on the face of nature and in the heart of man, would heal so fast? Who could have anticipated the rise of the German Empire, and the present [illegible]? It is difficult to measure moral progress, but there are [illegible] for [illegible] that the world's moral [illegible] in material things. If [illegible] "Fifty years of Europe were worth a cycle of Cathay," the last 50 years would pre-eminently be that period.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

An Unknown Hero.

A group of patriotic and very enthusiastic boys was assembled around a hoarding outside a well-known London hospital. A passer-by was asked by one of them: "Please, sir, can you tell us which general it is who is in this hospital."

"General!" replied the man. "I don't know of any general in this hospital."

"Well, you sir look for yourself!" cried all the boys together. The man fixed his gaze on the hoarding and read, "General Lying-in Hospital."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

It's a Good Letter, After All.

Some one has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. For some reason he overlooked the fortunes of the letter, so we call his attention to the fact "e" is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the centre of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there could be no editors, devils or news.—Fourth Estate.

A cupful of vinegar added to the water in which colored clothes are washed will often prevent color running.

The Ice Jewels.

The fairies were out in the storm last night
For yesterday's barren trees
Now fill the valley with glittering light
As they toss in the morning breeze.
So hurry and let us explore
Where the paths of the woodland run—
Where the jeweled branches a-sparkling o'er
At the touch of the morning sun!

And who are the fairies, you bid me tell,
That have done this wonderful thing?
Why the woodland fairies we know so well
In summer and fall and spring.
And how can the summer days
Endure in a wintry storm?
Oh, the fairies are wise in all their ways,
And, of course, know how to keep warm!

For weeks ago when the cold winds drove
The flowers to their winter naps,
From the milkweed silk the fairies wove
The warmest of their wraps.
On a moonlit autumn night,
In a circle under a tree,
They made them garments more soft and white
Than ever we mortals see.
The warmest of their wraps.
On a moonlit autumn night,
In a circle under a tree,
They made them garments more soft and white!
Than ever we mortals see.

And so last night—in the cold and the rain—
As dry and warm as you please,
To make the woodland pretty again
They hung the ice on the trees.
For the fairies never shirk,
But whether with ice and snow
Or flowers and leaves, they're always at work.
And aren't you glad it's so?
—St. Nicholas.

In Tropical Countries Liver Chill Very Common

In northern latitudes also the liver is a very touchy organ and requires careful watching. The concentrated vegetable juices in Dr. Hamilton's Pills act directly upon the liver and stimulate its action to a normal basis. The blood is purified, the skin grows clear, headaches disappear and robust health is firmly established. No medicine for the stomach, liver or kidneys can compare with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. box at all dealers.

Differences in Fuel.

Fuel commences to burn when it has reached what is called the ignitation point which varies greatly with the different kinds of fuel. Coal gas does not burn below a [illegible] of iron, and carbon, such as charcoal, has a still higher igniting point. A piece of iron heated dull red will not ignite a gas jet, but if the iron is heated till it approaches orange color it will lit the gas. The igniting temperature of coal burned in locomotive fire boxes is about 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit. Fire box temperature is about 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit.

Immunity of Children.

Professor Armbruster asserts that the reason very young children are relatively immune to infectious diseases is that their hearts beat so much more rapidly than those of older persons that the blood flows swiftly through the arteries, and this swiftness of flow makes it difficult for micro-organisms to gain a foothold in the blood stream. —New York World.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Safety Lights.

The use of matches and candles, etc., by repair men in making alterations or repairs in buildings is a dangerous practice. Numerous fires have been started by their use, and one of the most serious of recent fire losses is charged to the use of a candle to supply light while changing a gas meter. The gas pipe was broken, the gas caught fire from the lighted candle, and caused a loss to property of over $[illegible]. For work of the above nature, the use of the storage battery electric lamp is strongly advocated. It is portable, the light is ample, and it is safe even amidst dangerous gases.

NOT ALL BAD

(Montreal Mail)

A Turk fighting with the Canadians, has died of wounds. A national character which can produce a liberty-loving hero like this must have something in it, after all.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?

Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will make your farm better, larger crops. Proper drainage means so much extra dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.

Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

REVERSIBLE SENTENCES.

Read Backward or Forward They Tell Same Story.

Scandalous society and life make gossips frantic. This reads backwards, Frantic gossips make life and society scandalous. Apply the same rule to the others given below:

Solomon had vast treasures—silver and gold, things precious. Happy and rich and wise was he. Faithful served he God.

She sits lamenting sadly, often too much alone.

Dear Harry—Devotedly yours remain I. Have you forgotten twenty dollars check? Reply immediately, please, and hand to yours, Grace Darling.

Man is noble and generous often, but sometimes vain and cowardly.

Carefully boiled eggs are good and palatable.

Love is heaven, and heaven is love, youth says. All beware, says age. Trying is poverty and flirting is love.

Exercise take; excess beware.

Rise early and breath free air.

Eat slowly; trouble drive away.

Feet warmish keep; blend work with play.

Adieu, darling! Time flies fast; sails are set, boats are ready. Farewell!

Matter and mind are mysteries. Never mind. What is matter. Matter is—never mind. What is mind? Mind is—never matter.

Honesty and truth are good and admirable qualities, as sympathy and love are endearing traits.

Politics and religion avoid arguing in. Here is good and sound advice.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

To be Expected.

"I've been reading Shakespeare. Hadn't poor Hamlet a dog's life?"

"Well, wasn't he a Great Dane?"—Baltimore American.

ITCHING ECZEMA SPREAD OVER WRIST

Would Burn. Suffered Great Pain. Grandchild Also Afflicted. Used Cuticura. Now Perfectly Well.

Poulamon, N. B.—"I had eczema on my right wrist for over a year. It broke out like a rash. It would itch and burn and I had to scratch. The skin was broken and the blood came through. Sometimes it spread all over my hands and I suffered great pain when I put them in water. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me quick relief, healing my wrist and hand in a few months.

"My grandchild was also afflicted with that trouble. He had it on his head, face and hands. We began to treat him with Cuticura Soap and Ointment and he began to improve. So we continued the treatment for a few months and he is perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Joseph Fougere, May 28, '14.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

When Iron Doesn't Rust.

Iron which is actually in service in buildings and similar structures, it is found, often behaves in a rather unexpected manner as regards its tendency toward corrosion, writes L. C. Wilson in the Engineering Magazine. Those parts immersed in a few inches of water may corrode with great rapidity, while other parts placed a considerable distance under the surface will remain in practically perfect shape almost indefinitely. Similar conditions are found in parts buried in the ground. The explanation is to be found in the fact that both water and oxygen are necessary to produce corrosion. If, therefore, iron parts are immersed in water or buried in the ground to a depth greater than that to which oxygen can penetrate, they will be preserved because the conditions for corrosion have not been attained.

A little observation will show that "busy" iron, as it has been termed, does not rust as readily as that which is not in service. Perhaps steel rails are the commonest example of this and it is well known that little or no corrosion is seen in lines on which the traffic is fast and heavy.

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Uses of Silver.

The largest single use for silver, outside of the manufacture of silver plated war, is estimated to be in the manufacture of photographic plates, films and paper. The manufacture of films for moving picture use has now become an enormous business, and it is probable that in the future this will bring the largest consumption of silver. The silver is used in photography for making the light sensitive emulsion and is principally the bromide of silver.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Easy to Cool Water.

Water in moderate quantities may be cooled to icy temperature in a very simple manner. Secure a test tube such as is generally used by chemists, and half fill it with nitrate of ammonia salts, fill up with water, cork tightly, shake till the salt is dissolved. Be careful to wipe the outside of the tube dry in order that all trace of the nitrate may be removed. Place this tube in a glass of water and stir as you would with a spoon. The water is rapidly chilled. The nitrate of ammonia salts can be bought of any chemist.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

The Gentle Exterior.

"What I admire," said the statesman, "is the hand of iron in the glove of velvet."

"Yes, indeed," replied Miss Cayenne. "It is much more unusual than the head of bone in the hat of silk."—Washington Star.

THE PARENTS AT FAULT.

(Rochester Herald)

The boy or girl—especially the girl—who goes out upon the streets at night to take his or her initial steps in a vicious life, does it usually because there is lack of parental authority at home. By holding parents responsible for the delinquency of their offspring, much of this delinquency would be prevented.

THE EDITOR, HE KNOWS.

(Guelph Mercury)

The London Advertiser asks the rather pointed query, "Have you interred your winter coat yet," which is equivalent to inquiring, "Have you a new pair of pants?"

ISSUE NO. 17, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Apply to Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

BARBER SHOP—TWO CHAIRS—POOL room, three tables; books will show average two hundred month; best town western Ontario; thousand cash; five hundred time. J. H. Duncan, Hanover, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BALLURE; McNISH HOMESTEAD; 200 acres, Elgin County; rich clay loam soil underdrained, well fenced; 25 acres beech and maple; original growth; 5 acres orchard; two storey frame house, seven bedrooms, parlor, sitting and dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, two cellars; hard and soft water at house; bank barn 50 x 75; drive barn; shed; hen-house; five miles west of St. Thomas on Talbot Road; R. R. No. 1; telephone. Price $15,000; about one-third cash. Has been in present family 61 years. Write owners or John A. Mosely, P. O. Box 432, London, Ont.

$12,000 ONE HUNDRED ACRES grain and stock farm between Burlington and Appleby. Solid brick house, two bank barns, splendid water, clay loam. Owner will take house part exchange and leave $6,000 mortgage. Send your requirements. Have large list of farms in Ontario and Western Provinces on easy terms. Apply J. D. La France, 20 Clyde Block, Hamilton, Ont.

TWO ADJOINING SECTIONS—SASKATCHEWAN—five miles from elevator; beautiful creek; for quick sale at assessed value. H. H. Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN COUNTIES of Victoria, Peterboro and Haliburton; $500 up. Train and Crews, Kinmount, Ont.

3 ACRES—MOST SUITABLE TO ANYone in the chicken business; large brick dwelling and good outbuildings, 1½ acres; large, well-built, solid brick dwelling; good barn, and land of the best; some fruit. Apply, C. F. Saunders, Burford, Ont.

GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLES.

Where Were Ultima Thule and the Lost Atlantis Located?

A most puzzling geographical mystery has come down from ancient times. This is the old question as to the identity of Ultima Thule. It was about 400 B. C., that Pytheas, a citizen of Masella, sailed on his famous voyage. He discovered Albion and then continued farther north until he reached a spot which he named Ultima Thule. What this country was has never been determined. It may have been Shetland, Norway or Iceland.

Another ancient puzzle is that of Atlantis. It is commonly believed nowadays that this vanished continent did once actually lie beyond the pillars of Hercules, and there are theories unending concerning it. Some regard the Canary Islands as fragmentary remains of it, others think that the supposedly lost land was really America; but, in considering these speculations, it is well to bear in mind the fact that the first mention of the country was made by Plato, and many scholars are sure that the philosopher merely indulged in an imaginative flight. The solitary evidence that Atlantis ever existed is his reference to it.—Chicago Herald.

SICKLY CHILDREN PROMPTLY CURED

Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They regulate the bowels and stomach and promptly cure constipation, indigestion, colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic, and give baby health and happiness. Concerning them, Mrs. Fred. VanGorder, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my four children and find they always give perfect satisfaction." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUMMER'S COMING!

(Detroit Free Press)

Pretty soon now the picnic baskets will be brought down from the attic, and the streets will be filled with happy-faced throngs intent on getting away for the day to inviting spots where the dreary cares of city routine are forgotten and nobody gives a hang for the petty things that have perforce filled the mind for the last six months.

The weather man doesn't know it yet but spring is with us and summer is just around the corner. Even the skies cannot forever be clouded. Sooner or later these bone-searching winds must give way to balmy air and invigorating sunshine and we'll all be happy.

Summer is the only season of true joy. Winter is a make-believe, a time for deluding one's self into thinking one is alive while one is really but hibernating. Wake up; summer's coming.

Corns Drop Out

Instant Relief

Paint on PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR to-night, and corns feel better in the morning. Magical the way "PUTNAM'S" eases the pain, destroys the roots, kills a corn for all time. No pain. Cure guaranteed. Get a 25c bottle of "PUTNAM'S EXTRACTOR" to-day.

His Last Look.

A church in the north of Scotland requiring a pastor had a beadle who took an active interest in all that concerned the church. One of the candidates after the last service for the day was over stepped into the vestry to put off his gown. He thought he would have a look at the church and, meeting the worthy beadle putting things to rights, said:

"I was just taking a look at the church."

"Aye, tak' a guid look at it," said the beadle, "for it's no likely ye'll ever see't again."—Dundee Advertiser.

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Waterstock, "I wanted to go to sea and be a pirate." "And you changed your mind," replied Miss Cayenne, "to the extent of deciding to remain on land."—Washington Star.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—

Zam-Buk

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1915.

IRELAND IN THE WAR.

Other things than the map of Europe will be changed after this war is over. Many things will never be the same again. The war is bound to make a change in the status of India in the Empire. The woman question and Mrs. Pankhurst will have a different meaning after the war. And for Ireland a great change is produced. She was on the verge of civil war just before the outbreak of this war and the question of Home Rule was the cause. Now there is something like a United Ireland. Sir Edward Carson would be a bold man were he to again [illegible] the same old trouble in Ulster at the close of the war. "Ireland is a unit in the war," said Mr. P. A. O'Farrell, a prominent Irish-American journalist, now in Montreal, having just arrived from Great Britain. "She is heart and soul with the Empire and the Allies in the fateful world struggle for the overthrow of Prussian militarism and mad ambition. Nuns, priests, and children who were the victims of the awful cruelties and infamies committed by the Germans in Belgium have found shelter in Ireland, and the tales they tell have raised the hot blood of the Irish people to madness. Belgium, Louvain and Rheims are names that will brand Prussia and the Kaiser forever with infamy!" Prior to the war, said Mr. O'Farrell, the Kaiser had Ireland honeycombed with spies and secret service agents, whose whole mission was to create civil war in Ulster and a great labor war in Dublin. These spies were in the working men's clubs, and in the hunting fields, and in Dublin Castle itself, while in the shipyards of Belfast they were nourishing religious and class hatred. The Emperor of Germany fondly believed that Ireland would be a broken reed from which England would get no more help in the hour of need.

But Mr. O'Farrell is not the only one to speak of the loyalty and unity of Ireland. In an eloquent speech delivered at Manchester by John Redmond, he said:

The circumstances of Ireland, it must be remembered, were peculiar. For more than half a century the flower of her manhood had been fleeing from her shores to distant lands. Every part of Ireland had suffered equally. The emigration from Ulster had been if anything greater than the emigration from the other provinces. In the last sixty years over four millions of people had emigrated from Ireland. Since the year 1900 over half a million had emigrated, and two-thirds of the people who had gone had been young men of military age. Happily, for all of us, the drain of emigration had now been arrested. Last year, 1914, was the first year since the great famine, when the population of Ireland actually increased.

Up to February 15 there were Irishmen from Ireland with the colors to the number of 85,761. Recruiting was going on at the present moment at the rate of about 1,000 a month. From December 15 to January 15 there were 3,858 recruits; from January 17 to February 15 there were 4,0[illegible] recruits. It had been stated that at the Grafton street recruiting office in Dublin they were now getting over [illegible] as many recruits as they got in August and September, and that the men were coming in from all parts of the city and county of Dublin. They were so-called Unionists, so-called Nationalists, and it was interesting to note so-called Sinn Feiners. All young men now seemed to be imbued with the new idea in their duty and responsibilities. There were with the colors on February 15, 25,120 men who had been actually enrolled and equipped and drilled members of the Irish National Volunteers, whereas there were 22,5[illegible] Ulster Volunteers with the colors. Ireland had sent from Irish soil over 100,000 men to the colors. What about the Irish race in Great Britain and throughout the world? Some figures were recently published which showed that 115,000 recruits of Irish birth or descent had gone from Great Britain since the beginning of the war and after making careful inquiries he was convinced that these figures erred on the side of modesty. It was no exaggeration to say that at this moment the Irish race had with the colors at least a quarter of a million men. At least 12,000 Irish recruits had come out of Manchester.

◆

EDITORIAL NOTES

Money makes the mare go in the [illegible].

◆

"As a soldier I have no politics—Lord Kitchener.

◆

Wait a minute. Have the soldiers asked for a vote?

◆

Three hours drill were enough to make a horse laugh.

◆

Very likely [illegible] Mr. Garland and Mr. [illegible] will be thrown to the wolves.

◆

Those German captains interned at Newport News can [illegible] their troubles to each other.

◆

We notice that Von Hindenburg is not doing much these days, and the Crown Prince has even quit talking for publication.

◆

Up to date there has been only one Sir Robert L. Borden in Canadian politics. Toronto Mail and Empire. One is enough.

◆

[illegible] to pay for the Government. [illegible] Dominion Government must [illegible].

◆

There are several seditious pro-German newspapers published in the Canadian Northwest trying to corrupt the people, but the Minister of Justice winks the other eye.

◆

The Imperial Government calls in Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and other Tories to confer with it about the war. The Dominion Government won't even consult Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

◆

"The personal virtue that keeps every Laurier hand clean can be taken for granted. Such virtue is not worthy of mention unless to that virtue be added the public vigilance that can keep other people's hands empty—of all dishonest gain."—Toronto Telegram.

But Sir Robert Borden failed to keep other people's hands empty.

◆

Says the Toronto Saturday Night: "If General Sam had attended to his business in place of running around making a fool of himself and a fool of the country, all this would not have happened. Members of General Hughes' staff were warned time and again that the boots being produced were not of a proper character."

◆

The Financial Post of Canada makes the startling statement that "In one case alone a Canadian manufacturer paid a go-between broker over $73,000 before he was able to get an order for food in urgent demand. This amount was added to the cost to the Government." Sir Wilfrid said that the fringe of the grafting had only been touched.

◆

The following is from a Russian source in the Eastern war zone:

Prisoners declare that three members of the city parliament of Oseff were publicly disgraced yesterday and their property confiscated, themselves being driven beyond the military limits of Oseff. They were convicted of charging an exorbitant price for food supplies to the local garrison. The food was found to be worthless.

Will the Dominion Government deal with the grafters as the Russian Government is dealing with the grafters over there?

◆

Charges are being brought by the Government against Hon. Mr. Oliver and others, with a view to minimize the scandals that have not been brought to light by the investigations at Ottawa. These charges are all old and have been answered time and time again. As Hon. Mr. Rogers said these charges are being brought so as to give the Liberals a "dose of their own medicine." The Tories are worried over the recent disclosures, and the charges they are now making are made for the purpose of drawing public attention from their iniquities.

◆

Mr. Alfred Minister, of Toronto, said before the Boot Investigation Committee:

"I then picked up a boot and said to Colonel Brown that I would not make such boots as these at any price, as I would hate to think that any man had suffered or maybe lost his life through wearing a pair of boots made by me, and that these men were risking their lives for us and should have the best shoes that could be made. I was disgusted and angry clear through at the indifference shown as to whether the men were properly shod, as I consider this one of the most important items in a soldier's outfit."

Yet General Hughes kept on handing out such boots to the soldiers. Who is the man that should be hanged?

The United States Court at Indianapolis has shown the Canadian Government how it should deal with grafters. A number of Terre Haute people came up the other day for sentence on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government. The penalties were made severe. The Mayor of Terre Haute was condemned to six years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. One judge was sentenced to five years and another to three years in a penitentiary. A sheriff was condemned to five years' incarceration. The chief of police got one year as his punishment. A number of municipal officials were given various terms from five years to one year. Some of those fellows mixed up in the horse and other deals should also come up for sentence some of these days.

Peeling or Paring.

Do you peel or pare a potato? There is authority for the contention that raw potatoes are pared, while potatoes boiled with their jackets on are peeled. It is a fine distinction, but logical. You pare a thing by taking a knife and removing its outer integument together with some of the substance of the thing itself. But to peel a boiled potato is a sort of surgery [illegible] the already loosened integument itself and simply strip it off. It's hard to put it into words, but you see how it is, don't you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BAD BLOOD

Is The Cause of Boils and Pimples.

When boils or pimples start to break out on your face or body you may rest assured that the blood is in an impure state, and that before you can get rid of them it will be necessary for you to purify it by using a good medicine that will drive all the impurities out of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters is a blood purifying remedy. One that has been on the market for the past forty years. One that is known from one end of the country to the other as the best blood purifier in existence. It cures boils, pimples and all other diseases arising from bad blood.

BOILS CURED.

Mr. Andrew E. Collier, River Glade, N.B., was troubled with boils for years, in fact, did not know what it was to be rid of them until he used Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured him.

PIMPLES CURED.

Mr. Otto Rose, Yarker, Ont., had his face and neck break out with pimples. He tried several kinds of medicine with out success. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters banished them.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

"Rose," he said again, "is it you?" and his eyes, which opened slowly, scanned with an eager, questioning look the face of Maggie, who, open-hearted and impulsive as usual, answered, somewhat sadly: "I am nobody but Maggie Miller. I am not Rose, though I wish I was, if you would like to see her."

The tones of her voice recalled the stranger's wandering mind, and he answered: "Your voice is like Rose's, but I would rather see you, Maggie Miller. I like your fearlessness so unlike most of your sex. Rose is far more gentle, more feminine than you, and if her very life depended upon it she would never dare leap that gorge."

The young man intended no reproof; but Maggie took his words as such, and for the first time in her life began to think that possibly her manner was not always as womanly as might be. At all events she was not like the gentle Rose, whom she instantly invested with every possible grace and beauty, wishing that she herself was like her, instead of the wild mad-cap she was. Then, thinking her conduct required some apology, she answered, as none save one as fresh and ingenuous as Maggie Miller would have answered: "I don't know any better than to behave as I do. I've always lived in the woods—have never been to school a day in my life—never been anywhere except to camp-meeting, and once to Douglas' store in Worcester!"

This was entirely a new phase of character to the man of the world, who laughed aloud, and at the mention of Douglas' store started so quickly that a spasm of pain distorted his features, causing Maggie to ask if he were badly hurt.

"Nothing but a broken leg," he answered; and Maggie, to whose mind broken bones conveyed a world of pain and suffering, replied: "Oh, I am so sorry for you, and it's my fault, too. Will you forgive me?" and her little chubby hands clasped his so pleadingly that, raising himself upon his elbow, so as to obtain a better view of her bright face, he answered: "I'd willingly break a hundred bones for the sake of meeting a girl like you, Maggie Miller."

Maggie was unused to flattery, save as it came from her grandmother, Theo or old Hagar, and now, paying no heed to his remark, she said: "Can you stay here alone while I go for help? Our house is not far away."

"I'd rather you would remain with me," he replied; "but as you cannot do both, I suppose you must go."

"I shan't be gone long," said Maggie, "and I'll send old Hagar to keep you company." So saying, she climbed the bank, and, mounting Gritty, who stood quietly awaiting her, she seized the other horse by the bridle and rode swiftly away, leaving the young man to meditate upon the novel situation in which he had so suddenly been placed.

"Ain't I in a pretty predicament?" said he, as he tried in vain to move his swollen limb, which was broken in two places, but which, being partially benumbed, did not now pain him much. "But it serves me right for chasing a harum-scarum thing, when I ought to have been attending my own business and collecting bills for Douglas & Co. And she says she's been there, too. I wonder who she is, the handsome sprite? I believe I made her half jealous talking of my golden-haired Rose; but she is far more beautiful than Rose, more beautiful than any one I ever saw. I wish she'd come back again," and shutting his eyes he tried to recall the bright, animated face which had so lately bent anxiously above him. "She tarries long," he said at last, beginning to grow uneasy. "I wonder how far it is, and where the deuce can this old Hagar be of whom she spoke."

"Close by," answered a shrill voice; and looking up he saw before him the bent form of Hagar Warren, at whose door Maggie had paused for a moment while she told of the accident and urged of Hagar to hasten.

Accordingly, equipped with a blanket and pillow, a brandy bottle and the camphor, old Hagar had come, but when she offered the latter for the young man's acceptance he pushed it from him, saying "Camphor was his detestation, but he shouldn't object particularly to smelling of the other bottle!"

"No, you don't," said Hagar, who thought him in not quite so deplorable a condition as she had expected to find him. "My creed is never to give young folks brandy except in cases of emergency." So saying, she made him more comfortable by placing a pillow beneath his head, and then, thinking possibly that this, to herself, was "a case of emergency," she withdrew to a little distance, and sitting down upon the gnarled root of an upturned tree, drank a swallow of the old cognac, while the young man, maimed and disabled, looked wistfully at her!

Not that he cared for the brandy, of which he seldom tasted, but he needed something to relieve the deathlike faintness which occasionally came over him, and which old Hagar, looking only at his mischievous eyes, failed to observe. Only those who knew Henry Warner intimately gave him credit for the many admirable qualities he really possessed, so full was he of fun! It was in all merry eyes, and about his quizzically-shaped mouth, that the principal difficulty lay; and many persons, seeing him for the first time, fancied that in some way he was making sport of them. This was old Hagar's impression as she sat there in dignified silence, rather enjoying, than otherwise, the occasional groans which came from his white lips. There were intervals when he was comparatively free from pain, and these he improved by questioning her with regard to Maggie, asking who she was and where she lived.

"She is Maggie Miller, and she lives in a house," answered the old woman, rather pettishly.

"Ah, indeed, sharpish, are you," said the young man, attempting to turn himself a little, the better to see his companion. "Confound that leg!" he continued, as a fierce twinge gave him warning not to try such experiments. "I know her name is Maggie Miller, and I suppose she lived in a house. But who is she, anyway, and what is she?"

"If you mean is she anybody, I can answer that question quick," returned Hagar. "She calls Madam Conway her grandmother, and Madam Conway came from one of the best families in England that's who she is. And as to what she is—she's the finest, handsomest girl in America; and as long as old Hagar Warren lives, no city chap with strapped down pantaloons and sneering mouth is going to fool with her, either!"

"Confound my mouth! It's always getting me into trouble," thought the stranger, trying in vain to smooth down the muscles of that offending organ, which, in spite of him, would curve with what Hagar called a sneer, and from which there finally broke a merry laugh, oddly at variance with the suffering expression of his face.

"Your leg don't hurt you much, [illegible]," muttered Hagar, and the young man answered: "It does almost murder me, but when a laugh is in a fellow he can't help letting it out, can he? But where the plague can that witch of a—I beg your pardon, Mrs. Hagar," he added, hastily, as he saw the frown settling on the old woman's face. "I mean to say where can Miss Miller be? I shall faint unless she comes soon, or you give me a taste of the brandy."

This time there was something in the tone of his voice which prompted Hagar to draw near, and she was about to offer him the brandy when Maggie appeared, together with three men, bearing a litter or small bed. The sight of her produced a much better effect upon him than Hagar's brandy would have done, and motioning the old woman aside, he declared himself ready to be removed.

"Now, John, do be careful and not hurt him much," cried Maggie, as she saw how pale and faint he was, while even Hagar forgot the curled lip, which the young man bit until the blood started through, so intense was his agony when lifted upon the litter. "The camphor, Hagar, the camphor," said Maggie, and the stranger did not push it aside when her hand poured it on his head, but the laughing eyes, now dim with pain, smiled gratefully upon her, and the quivering lips once murmured as she walked beside him: "Heaven bless you, Maggie Miller!"

Arrived at Hagar's cottage, the old woman suggested that he be carried in there, saying as she met Maggie's questioning glance: "I can take care of him better than any one else."

The pain by this time was intolerable, and scarcely knowing what he said, the stranger whispered: "Yes, yes, leave me here."

[illegible] a moment the bearers paused, while Maggie, bending over the wounded man, said softly: "Can't you bear it a little longer until our house is reached? You'll be more comfortable there. Grandma has gone to England, and I'll take care of you myself."

This last was perfectly in accordance with Maggie's frank, impulsive character, and it had the desired effect. Henry Warner would have borne almost death itself for the sake of being nursed by the young girl beside him, and he signified his willingness to proceed, while at the same time his hand involuntarily grasped that of Maggie, as if in the touch of her [illegible] fingers there were a soothing power to soothe his pain. In the meantime a hurried consultation had been held between Mrs. Jeffrey and Theo as to the room suitable for the stranger to be placed in.

"It is not likely he is much," said Theo, "and if grandma were here, I presume she would assign to him the chamber over the kitchen. The wall is low on one side, I know, but I dare say he is not accustomed to anything better."

Accordingly several articles of stray lumber were removed from the chamber, which the ladies arranged with care, and which, when completed, presented quite a respectable appearance. But Maggie had no idea of putting her guest, as she considered him, in the kitchen chamber, and when, as the party entered the house, Mrs. Jeffrey, from the landing, called out "This way," Maggie [illegible]. She waved her aside and led the way to a large, airy room off the parlor, where, in a [illegible] bedstead, surrounded on all sides by heavy damask curtains, they laid the weary stranger. The village surgeon arriving soon after, the fractured bones were set, and then, as perfect quiet seemed necessary, the room was vacated by all save Maggie, who glided noiselessly around the apartment, while the eyes of the sick man followed her with eager admiring glances, [illegible] to him in her new capacity of nurse.

Henry Warner, as the stranger was called, was the junior partner of the firm of Douglas & Co., Worcester, and had come to visit the [illegible] neighborhood for the collection of several bills which for a long time had been due. He had left the cars at the depot, and hiring a livery horse was taking the shortest route from the east side of the town to the west, when he came accidentally upon Maggie Miller, and, as we have seen, brought his ride to a sudden close. All this he told her on the morning following the accident, retaining until the last the name of the firm of which he was a member.

"And you were once there at our store," he said. "How long ago?"

"Five years," answered Maggie, "when I was eleven and Theo thirteen"; then, looking earnestly at him, she exclaimed: "And you are the very one, the clerk with the saucy eyes whom grandma disliked so much because she thought he made fun of her, but we didn't think so, Theo and I," she added, hastily, as she saw the curious expression on Henry's mouth and fancied he might be displeased. "We liked them very much and knew they must of course be annoyed with grandma's English whims."

For a moment the saucy eyes studied intently the fair, girlish face of Maggie Miller, then slowly closed, while a train of thought something like the following passed through the young man's mind: "A woman and yet a perfect child, innocent and unsuspecting as little Rose herself. In one respect they are alike, knowing no evil and expecting none, and if I, Henry Warner, do aught by thought or deed to injure this young girl, may I never again look on the light of day or breathe the air of heaven."

The vow had passed his lips. Henry Warner never broke his word, and henceforth Maggie Miller was as safe with him as if she had been an only and well-beloved sister. Thinking him to be asleep, Maggie started to leave the room, but he called her back, saying: "Don't go. Stay with me, won't you?"

"Certainly," she answered, drawing a chair to the bedside. "I supposed you were sleeping."

"I was not," he replied. "I was thinking of you and of Rose. Your voices are much alike. I thought of it yesterday when I lay upon the rock."

"Who is Rose?" trembled on Maggie's lips, while at the sound of that name she was conscious of the same undefinable emotion she had once experienced. But the question was not asked. "If she were his sister he would tell me," she thought, "and if she is not his sister——"

She did not finish the sentence, neither did she understand that if Rose to him was something dearer than a sister, she, Maggie Miller, did not care to know it.

"Is she beautiful as her name, this Rose?" she asked at last.

"She is beautiful, but not so beautiful as you. There are few who are," answered Henry; and his eyes fixed themselves upon Maggie, to see how she would bear the compliment.

But she scarcely heeded it, so intent was she upon knowing something more of the mysterious Rose. "She is beautiful, you say. Will you tell me how she looks?" she continued, and Henry Warner answered: "She is a frail, delicate little creature, almost dwarfish in size, but perfect in form and feature."

Involuntarily Maggie shrunk back in her chair, wishing her own queenly form had been a very trifle shorter, while Mr. Warner continued, "She has a sweet, angel face, Maggie, with eyes of lustrous blue, and curls of golden hair."

"You must love her very dearly," said Maggie, the tone of her voice indicating a partial dread of what the answer might be.

"I do indeed love her," was Mr. Warner's reply, "love her better than all the world beside. And she has made me what I am; but for her, I should have been a worthless, dissipated fellow. It's my natural disposition; but Rose has saved me, and I almost worship her for it. She is my good angel, my darling, my——"

Here he paused abruptly, and leaning back upon his pillows rather enjoyed than otherwise the look of disappointment plainly visible on Maggie's face. She had fully expected to learn who Rose was; but this knowledge he purposely kept from her. It did not need a very close observer of human nature to read at a glance the ingenuous Maggie, whose speaking face betrayed all she felt. She was unused to the world. He was the first young gentleman whose acquaintance she had ever made, and he knew that she already felt for him a deeper interest than she thought. To increase this interest was his object and this he would do by withholding from her for a time a knowledge of the relation existing between him and the Rose of whom he had talked so much. The ruse was successful, for during the remainder of the day, thoughts of the golden-haired Rose were running through Maggie's mind, and it was late that night ere she could compose herself to sleep, so absorbed was she in wondering what Rose was to Henry Warner. Not that she cared particularly, she tried to persuade herself; but she would like to be at ease upon that subject.

To Theo she had communicated the fact that their guest was a partner of Douglas & Co., and this tended greatly to raise the young man in the estimation of a young lady like Theo Miller. Next to rank and station money was with her the one thing necessary to make a person somebody. Douglas, she had heard, was an immensely wealthy man; possibly the junior partner was wealthy, too, and if so, the parlor chamber, to which she had at first objected, was none too good for his aristocratic bones. She would go herself and see him in the evening.

Accordingly, on the morning of the second day she went with Maggie to the sick room, speaking to the stranger for the first time; but keeping till a respectful distance until she should know something definite concerning him.

"We have met before, it seems," he said, after the first interchange of greetings was over, "but I did not think our acquaintance would be renewed in this manner."

No answer from Theo, who, like many others, had taken a dislike to his mouth, and felt puzzled to know whether he intended ridiculing her or not.

"I have a distinct recollection of your grandmother," he continued, "and now I think of it I believe Douglas has once or twice mentioned the elder of the two girls. This must be you?" and he looked at Theo, whose face brightened perceptibly.

"Douglas," she repeated. "He is the owner of the store, and the one I saw, with black eyes and black hair, was only a clerk."

"The veritable man himself," cried Mr. Warner. "George Douglas, the elder partner of the firm, said by some to be worth two hundred thousand dollars, and only 28 years old, and the best fellow in the world, except that he pretends to dislike women."

By this time Theo's proud eyes shone with delight, and when, after a still further conversation, Mr. Warner expressed a wish to write to his partner, she brought her own rosewood writing desk for him to use, and then, seating herself by the window, waited until the letter was written.

"What shall I say for you, Miss Theo?" he asked, near the close; and, coloring slightly, she answered: "Invite him to come out and see you."

"Oh, that will be grand!" cried Maggie, who was far more enthusiastic, though not more anxious than her sister.

Of her, Henry Warner did not ask any message. He would not have written it had she sent one, and folding the letter, after adding Theo's invitation, he laid it aside.

"I must write to Rose next," he said. "It's a whole week since I have written, and she has never been so long without hearing from me."

Instantly there came a shadow over Maggie's face, while Theo, less scrupulous, asked: "Who is Rose?"

"A very dear friend of mine," said Henry, and, as Mrs. Jeffrey just then sent for Theo, Maggie was left with him alone.

"Wait one moment," she said as she [illegible] the letter [illegible] gilt-edged paper. It is more worthy of Rose I fancy, than the plainer kind."

"Thank you," he said. "I will tell her of your suggestion."

(To be Continued.)

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The man who minds his own business isn't so apt to have other people doing it for him.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON V.

May 2, 1915. Saul Tries to Kill David. 1 Sam. 1:9 1-24. Print 19: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Jonathan's care for David (vs. 1-7). 1. That they should kill David—It was in one of his insane fits of jealousy that Saul gave this murderous order. David continued to play on the harp before him to quiet him, but his efforts were not always successful. The records do not show that there was any fresh cause for Saul's anger. 2. Jonathan told David—David had a warm friend in the king's court in the person of Jonathan, whose soul was knit with the soul of David (ch. 18. 1.). The two had made a covenant of friendship and Jonathan showed himself a true friend to David as long as he lived. He took the part of David rather than that of his insanely jealous father. Abide thyself—Since Saul had given orders to his servants as well as to Jonathan to take David's life, it was very necessary that David take the best possible precautions to protect himself. 3. In the field where thou art—Jonathan was standing between his father and David. It would seem that he wished David to know exactly what Saul's mind was regarding him, therefore he requested him to hide in such a place that he could quickly report to him what Saul said. I will commune with my father of thee—Jonathan was willing to draw out his father in conversation and to plead for his friend.

4. Jonathan spoke good of David—Had Jonathan simply advised David to flee without endeavoring to bring Saul to a better mind, he would have acted to the prejudice of his father's interests, by depriving him of the best support of his kingdom.—Cam. Bib. What follows reveals the wisdom of Jonathan and his sense of justice. Let not the king sin against ... David—The course Saul was taking with reference to David was most unjust, and Jonathan was ready both to recognize respectfully his father's kingship and to point out the wickedness of his actions toward David. This meant much, since Saul was the father and was also king. Hath not sinned against thee—David had constantly worked for the interests of the nation and in doing so had worked for the best interests of the king. To thee-ward—Toward thee. 5. Put his life in his hand—David risked his life, as he went out against Goliath. He did it out of devotion to his country and his God. He did what no man in all the army of Israel was willing to do. The Lord wrought a great salvation for all Israel—David went forth in the name of the Lord against the Philistines champion and the Lord gave Israel the victory as a result. Jonathan devoutly ascribed to God the honor for it. Didst rejoice—It was well for Saul to be reminded of what had been done and of how he had felt about the work David did. Innocent blood—In taking the life of David he would be shedding innocent blood.

6. Saul harkened—The plea of Jonathan was effectual. He had appealed to reason, to justice and to experience. Jonathan was a noble man and deserved to be heard. As the Lord liveth—A form of expression used to render a statement emphatic. He shall not be slain—Thus quickly was Saul's mind changed, but it was not permanently fixed. This shows his impulsiveness, which no doubt became greater on account of his malady. 7. Showed him all those things—David's relief must have been very great when he learned of Saul's changed attitude toward him; yet he must have realized that his attitude might change as suddenly again. He was in his presence, as in times past. He was Israel's great military leader, yet he employed his skill in music for Saul's sake.

II. David's escape from Saul (vs. 8-17). 8. There was war again—The Philistines had not been permanently subdued. David went out—His success in this campaign was great. He performed a most important service for Saul and his kingdom. 9. Evil spirit from the Lord was upon Saul—The Holy Spirit had been withdrawn from Saul because of his disobedience to God's commands, and the Lord permitted an evil spirit to take possession of him at times. The spirit of jealousy returned and he was beside himself. As he sat, etc. Saul, as usual, had his spear in his hand, and David was playing upon his harp in an effort to soothe the enraged king. 10. Saul sought to smite David—No promise that he had made was remembered when this new fit of anger gained control of the king. Escaped that night—Fled from the king's presence and first sought refuge in his own house. To some it seemed strange that David did not affect his escape altogether from Saul after his former attempt to smite him (ch. 18: 11); but doubtless David regarded Saul's former attack as an outburst of his madness, not flowing from any deep-seated design against his life. But now, after the startling revelations which Jonathan had made to him of Saul's deadly purpose, he feels that his life is no longer safe in the royal court.—Whedon.

11. Saul messengers unto David's house—At this time Saul's purpose seems to have been firm to cause the death of David. As David had at first fled to his house, Saul hoped to have him caught there. He expected his men would guard the house to prevent David's escape. They were to take him in the morning while he was not suspecting an attack and not on his guard. Michal David's wife—She was Saul's daughter. She warned David against her father's efforts to slay him. She doubtless knew Saul's disposition better than David did. "Psalm 59 is referred to by its title to the present occasion. If this is correct, the psalm supplements the history, showing that David was in danger, not from Saul only, but from ruffians among Saul's followers who prowled about the streets of Gibeah threatening his life."—Cam. Bib. 12. Through a window—The spies entered from Jericho through a window (Josh. 2. 15), and Paul once made his escape from his enemies by being let down from a window. If David's house was on the city wall the escape was not difficult, for the guard would likely be watching at the door of his house. 12-17. Michal took an image she had in the house and put it in David's bed and with a goat's hair pillow made a representation of a man. She did this to deceive Saul's men and give David time to make good his escape. She also employed falsehood to explain to her father her course in allowing David to escape. We can not approve of her deception and falsehood.

III. Saul prophesying (vs. 18-24). David fled to Ramah, the home of Samuel, and told Samuel what Saul had done. He remained with Samuel in the school of the prophets. Saul heard of it and sent men to take David, and as they came near the school of the prophets, they began to prophesy. Saul sent the second time and the third time with the same results, then he went himself and as he drew near he also began to prophesy. God would call Saul's attention to his wicked course.

QUESTIONS.—Who was Jonathan? What was his attitude toward David? How did Jonathan bring his father to feel friendly toward David? What success did David have in his war with the Philistines? What attempt did Saul make to slay David? How did David escape? Who was Michal? Where did David go from Gibeah? With whom did he live? What came to those whom Saul sent to take David?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Attempted violence.

I. Disclosed Saul's secret plot.

II. Defeated by divine intervention.

I. Disclosed Saul's secret plot. In tracing Saul in his progress to final ruin and David in his accession to the throne we have here brought out the aroused hostility of Saul on the one side and the services of Jonathan's friendship on the other. Father and son were at cross purposes concerning the life of one who in the providence of God was to supplant them both. In the progress of the conflict between cruelty and friendship there was a revelation of the individual characteristics of the two men and the principles which actuated them. The ruling passion of Saul's inner life became his acknowledged master, so that murder in intent became murder avowed. He raised in Jonathan's mind the conflict between worldly, personal interests, and his fidelity of friendship. It was a deep grief to Jonathan to witness the downfall of his father in character, but to be called upon to be partaker of his sin was beyond all else. In yearning desire to save his father from continued crime and in fervent hope to spare the life of God's chosen one, Jonathan conversed in a kindly manner with his father, citing David's heroism in behalf of Israel and God's evident approval of him. He recalled Saul's own admiration for David, then asked if he could inflict death upon him. Jonathan's prudent and persuasive intercession softened the king's obduracy, so that he made a most solemn profession of reconciliation and David "was in his presence as in times past." The change wrought was but superficial, for Saul's nature was alienated from God.

II. Defeated by divine intervention. The path marked out for David was dark and dangerous, but God watched over, led and defended him. Things permitted were to test, strengthen and perfect his character, however strange such providence may have seemed to David. Though Saul had made him his son-in-law it was in the exercise of his low cunning that Michal might become a snare to him. In this he was also defeated. Michal's quick wit devised the means of escape for David, deceived the messengers of Saul and invented a ready story to disarm her father's wrath. Her fear of her father was greater than her love for truth. Her love for her husband was greater than her hatred for sin. David sought Samuel whose home was the centre of spiritual influence. Life at Saul's court was out of accord with his most cherished aspirations. He was conscious of being misunderstood and misrepresented. The earlier days of quiet service and holy communion with God were but sweet memories, bringing the bitter realities of daily life into stronger relief. What wonder that with bounding heart and rapid flight he sought consolation, counsel and rest with the honored man who once anointed him to some unexplained service. While battles were being fought and the kingdom was troubled with the unsatisfactory condition of the court, Samuel was quietly gathering around himself a band of men who were becoming a power to influence the national life in days to come. Saul's wicked desperation was great when he sent to Naioth to capture David. It reached its highest pitch when, after three attempts to take him, he ventured to go himself to the abode of Samuel. It was after long separation that Saul thus drew near to the revered man of God and the company of prophets, the only occasion on which Samuel, David and Saul were present at the same time and place. To protect David from Saul's messengers were restrained from carrying out position to Saul's designs, the messengers weer restrained from carrying out their orders. The divine power, was exercised, first upon Saul's men and then upon himself. As each band saw the venerated Samuel stand at the head of the prophets, they feared to do violence to one under such august protection. Hitherto Saul appeared to be fighting solely against David, but when the spirit of prophecy came upon his messengers and rendered them helpless, it was obvious that he was fighting against God. Such knowledge added to his mental confusion, though not sufficiently to subdue his wild passion. His bodily manifestations were not marks of grace, but indicated a moral state at variance with the Spirit of God. The experience served to change a persecuting monarch into a harmless enthusiast. T. R. A.

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A fool and his money are soon parted, and all the fools are not dead yet.

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EDITORIAL

LOOKING FOR METHODIST VOTE

There has been a suspicion for some time that under the Premiership of Mr. Hearst the Conservative party in Ontario was making a decided bid for the support of the Methodist church which is well known for its advocacy of temperance reform.

One of the Government's moves evidently is very plain in the appointment to the new Central License Commission; Four Methodists out of five are appointees. All the members, Messrs. Flavelle, Dingham, Ayearst, and Dane are Methodists, while Mr. Smith of Haileybury is a Roman Catholic.

That the Conservatives, however, are hardly succeeding in their attempt to control the Methodist church vote is shown by the comment of the Christian Guardian the organ of the Methodist in Canada. Although it comments favorably on the actual choice of commissioners, it is outspoken in its opposition to the general temperance policy of the Conservative party and of Mr. Hearst.

The Guardian openly expresses its disappointment with Mr. Hearst. "The fact" it said, "that the Premier was an active Methodist and was known to be opposed to the traffic in intoxicants, seemed to warrant the expectation that some radical steps would be taken towards minimizing the evils of the traffic. Under these circumstances we may be pardoned if we fully expected that something would be done and we may be excused if we voice our bitter disappointment at the Governments inaction. If the Government had had to deal with an Opposition which was opposed to such legislation there might have been a little more excuse but in this case the leader of the opposition had pledged himself and his party to support the Government in curtailing the evils of the traffic so that the whole blame for the inactivity must rest upon the Government.

ROUMANIA

Area..........50,720 square miles
Population, 1912........7,248,000

Rumania extends from the shores of the Black Sea westward to the Transylvanian mountains, which divide it from Hungary. The Danube divides it from Bulgaria to the south and to the north and east is the Russian Empire.

The Rumanians are proud of their race and country, and look forward to the day that will unite them to their kinsmen in Transylvania (Hungary) and in Bessarabia (Russia.) The agricultural classes are hardy, frugal and inured to toil, but very superstitious. Their staple diet consists of vegetables and corn meal porridge. Beef, mutton and pork, are rarely eaten, but veal is commonly used.

Products

In 1900, Rumania ranked third after the United States and Russia among the grain growing countries of the word. Since then its relative importance has been lessened by the development or wheat growing in Canada and Argentine. Corn is the next most important cereal. Beans potatoes, beets and tobacco are grown. Rumania is also a wine producing country, and on the uplands fruit-growing is general. Cattle sheep and swine raising are the most important branches of the live-stock industry. Cheese is made from ewe's milk.

The petroleum deposits are among the most important in the world The American Standard Oil is largely interested. The output in 1909 was 1,300,000 metric tons. Many valuable minerals occur, and salt, lignite and brown coal are largely worked. Lumbering is important although the forests have been recklessly exploited. The manufactures which employ native raw materials, are few and unimportant.

Commerce

Commerce depends largely on the grain harvest and fluctuates accordingly. The principal imports are metals, machinery, and textiles, silk, wool, hair, and hides. The imports come chiefly from Germany, Austria Hungary, Great Britain and France

Grain and timber are by far the most imortant exports, Lumber is exported to Turkey and Bulgaria; casks, planks, and petroleum drums go chiefly to Austria and Russia. The remaining exports consist of live-stock, fruit and vegetables. The exports go chiefly to Belgium Great Britain, and Italy. Swine and pork are largely exported to Russia and Austria Hungary.

Extra Hour For Sport.

On the suggestion of Mayor Barnsdale, the Stratford city council has instructed the industrial committee to sound the feeling of manufactures and other employers toward a daylight saving plan, whereby the hour for starting and quitting work would be earlier permitting longer evenings for the enjoyment of parks and sports.

Doing Good Work.

The Carrick Council has introduced a new order of things this spring by starting the grader to work as soon as the roads were dry enough to start upon. The first piece of grading was in the Otter Creek division, and those who have seen the road since are quite enthusiastic over the excellent results obtained. The work was done under the supervision of Pathmaster J. W. Smith, and is worthy of emulation by other pathmasters in Carrick. — Mildmay Gazette.

War Graft Must go.

The revelations at Ottawa in connection with the purchase of army supplies call for drastic action on the part of Sir Robert Borden and his government and the Conservative party. They must dissociate themselves with any wrong doing, with any attempt to take advantage of the country or of our soldiers in the field. They cannot stand for graft, for unfair profit, or for worthless or inferior goods. If members of parliament did wrong, they must take the consequences; if officials were parties to fraud or were lax in duty, they must be dismissed and punished if within the power of the law, and wherever contractors acted unfair or took undue profit they must make restitution. In other words, the department of justice must be put in operation in the most vigorous way, and more than anyone else the cabinet must be held to strict accountability. The Conservative party as a party must clear itself before the country. They have an active opposition in front of them, and the people will await an immediate statement and the action that must follow. The system of purchases by way of a patronage list, no matter how long in use, must now be wiped out forever. There must be open competition, and every contractor must be compelled to put in a declaration as to his good faith in every respect in filling any and every contract. War graft of every kind must go, and The World believes the Conservatives have the opportunity and the duty of saying so now — Toronto World, Conservative.

Beautiful spring weather during the past week has favored the commencing of seeding which is now well under way The land and roads dried up rapidly with some night frost and bright days.

The business men of Paisley met on Thursday evening to discuss early closing for the summer. The outcome of the conference is that there will be no early closing regulation, except that a majority of business places will take a half holiday on Thursday afternoon and evening during the months of May June, July and August. Paisley Advocate.

What They Brought.

An Orangeville society woman announced a "white elephant" party. Every guest was to bring something that she could not find any use for and that was yet too good to throw away. The party would of been a success but for the unlooked for development which broke it up. Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.

Get into The Garden

On the authority of W. T. Macoun, of the dominion Experimental Farm, on 1,000 square ft. any one can grow $25 worth of vegetables, enough for consumption and storing for a family at an expenditure of not more than $2 and $3 for seeds, That's something for the city man with a small garden or his lot to ponder over. If the season's vegetables can be secured for a couple of dollars and a little labor isn't it a profitable investment and one worth taking up— especially at a period when a large portion of the men of the Empire are at war and it devolves as a bounden duty upon those who stay at home to provide food for the warriors? Patriotism as well as economic common sense are involved in the cultivation of the garden plot.

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HANOVER - - ONTARIO

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

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Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
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Cracked Wheat, Farina Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

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STRATFORD. ONT.

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Attractive Tours to
Pacific Coast Points

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H. G. Hunter, - Town Agent.
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LABATT'S LAGER
IS MILD, PURE, APPETIZING
Just the Beverage for the busy man:—rests the nerves and ensures sound sleep.
If not sold in your neighborhood, write
JOHN LABATT, LIMITED
LONDON - - CANADA
☞ Special arrangements for direct shipment to private consumers.
52

Note the dressy appearance of these Penman Sweater Coats

They drape the figure as *gracefully* as a custom tailored garment because *knit-to-form* —knit with *exacting* care to fit the varying physical types of men, women and children.

Penmans Sweater Coats retain their *marvelous* and *pleasing* shapeliness—because made from the *best selected* wool. You know you need a sweater coat—there are scores of occasions when it is *decidedly* the vogue. Ask for a Penman.

Look for the trademark.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada
Sweaters Underwear Hosiery
95

Penmans Sweater Coats

Mr. H. Rife, of Walkerton, was a visitor in town a few days last week.—Wiarton Record.

Messrs. Robt. Irwin and Thomas E Morgan purchased a carload of horses last week. They were all delivered at Walkerton on Monday.—Ripley Express.

A farmer in Essex recently sold beans off 18 acres at $3 per bushel which amounted to $1000. His five acres of tobacco also brought him $220 per acre or $1100, so $2100 from 23 acres proves that farming pays, and in this year of disheartening results in business it is enough to turn many back to the soil.

A Good Show.

The Boyer-Vincent Stock Company played here last Wednesday and Thursday evening and were given good houses. "The Whirlpool" was the most popular presentation. The company appeared here under the auspices of the Hockey Club, who have made arrangements for a return engagement next fall. The company are assured of a big business.—Ripley Express.

Cheap Food.

Citizens of Ripley are going to live high for the next few weeks, and it looks as if the high cost of living has at last been solved, by the abundance of cheap food that will be secured when the season opens for sucker fishing. In a few days you can have all the fish you can carry home by visiting the small streams in this neighborhood. It will be a rather hard knock on local butchers, as there will be a big demand for this wholesome but cheap food.—Express.

Elliott Got 30 Days.

Joe Elliott, of Cape Croker, whose wife beating we noticed last week, was sent to Walkerton for 30 days for being drunk on the reserve, and while there he will be charged with cruelty to his wife. As she is still very ill and possibly may not recover Joe may thank his lucky stars if he gets off with lashes, and if ever a man deserved the lash it is this red man from the Cape. Joe swore that he got the liquor from Wilfred Lamorandiere and Wellington Pendonquot on the Cape, but the Indians on Saturday swore that they bought a bottle from Elliott, each were fined $50 and costs for the offence. There is no sympathy for Elliott in this district and he will deserve all he gets.—Wiarton Canadian.

Refund on Unused Tickets.

Hereafter the travelling public who do not use railway tickets or portions of tickets will be able to get back their money from the railway companies without having to wait from two or three months to a year for it. The Railway Commission issued an order to-day compelling Canadian Railway companies to pay the refund on all tickets within thirty days from the time of application in case of where one line only is effected, and within sixty days when in to lines are affected. The order was granted after the board had heard arguments from counsel for the companies as to why there should not be prompt payment. Chairman Drayton during the course of the discussion declared that he had waited for two years, and was still waiting for a refund from the C.P.R. on a return half of a ticket between Toronto and Ottawa. He was promised that his two-year-old application would now be looked after.

Robberies in Wingham.

Wingham has been visited lately by an epidemic of robbery and stealing. Some little time ago the office of the Wm. Davies Co. on Edward street was entered at night and a considerable sum of money was taken. On Thursday night the ticket office at the G.T.R. station was entered between six and seven o'clock when all the employees were at tea. The drawer containing the money was broken open and when Operator Kaiser returned after supper the money was gone. Carson & Fyke's fancy goods store was entered the evening previous through the back door and a quantity of goods stolen. The robbers continued in their work and some time during Saturday night or early Sunday morning, Geo. Mason & Son's book, stationery and fancy goods store and H. E. Isard & Co's. dry goods store were broken into, the robbers having gained an entrance to both places through the back doors. From the Izard store there does not appear to have been anything taken while from the Mason store some $10 in cash was taken as well as a few articles. The police have been at work on the various cases, but as yet have not been able to locate the guilty. It is to be hoped that parties who are guilty of this kind of work are found out and given proper punishment.—Wingham Times.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co. Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Bought Ford Car.

Mr. David Harper, a prosperous farmer of the 4th concession, this week became the proud possessor of a 1915 Ford touring car, purchased from Liesemer & Kalbfleisch. Mr Harper believes in taking a little enjoyment out of life as he goes along.—Mildmay Gazette.

Avoid Giving Offence.

Our correspondents are requested not to send in items which cause pain or annoyance to anyone. Sometimes a seemingly inoffensive article has a hidden meaning which escapes the attention of editor and is resented by some reader. We try to avoid this by careful editing but occasionally an ofence slips through. Again we urge our correspondents not to write such paragraphs. when in doubt, leave it out.

April Wedding.

A quiet wedding was solemnized in the Sacred Heart church here on Tuesday morning, when Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Berberick, was united in marriage to Mr William Steffler, of Formosa. Rev C. W. Brohmann was the clergyman. Miss Steffler sister of the groom acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Gregor Berberich performed the duties of best man. After a short honeymoon the happy couple will take up residence near Formosa.—Mildmay Gazette.

First Hero Welcomed Home.

The people of Forest and district turned out en masse on Monday in a "welcome home" to Private Harry Jennings of the Princess Patricias, who was invalided to his home here after being severely wounded in the fighting in France. Forty automobiles were in a huge procession, which wound up at the town hall, where Jennings was presented with a handsome gold watch and an address of appreciation in behalf of the citizens of the town. Mayor Baillie presided.

Division Court.

Judge Klein held Division Court here on Tuesday but, as is usual now on "court day", the docket was short and the cases of no great interest or importance. A case which occupied the court for some time was that of the Formosa Brewery Co. vs J. C. Clark, one time proprietor of the Royal hotel, Lucknow. The Co. sued for the value of beer barrels and bottle crates which they claim were not returned by Clark at the time the hotel was burned out nor since. The difference appeared to be as to the number of barrels and crates that were not returned and as to who was responsible. After hearing the evidence—two witnesses for the Co. and Mr. Clark for himself, the Judge said he would reserve his judgment. Mr. Malcomson acted for the Company.—Lucknow Sentinel.

Homeseekers Excursion to Western Can

Particular attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with Homeseekers Excursion to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 26, inclusive and are good to return within two months from date of sale. The C. P. R. offers the finest possible equipment and fastest train service via one of the most scenic routes in the world. It is the only line operating through standard and tourist sleeping cars, also dining cars to Winnipeg and Vancouver. All equipment is owned and operated by the C. P. R. affording the highest form of efficiency. If such a trip is under consideration apply to any C. P. R. agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy D. P. A. Toronto.

Have Offered a Trophy.

The following from the London Free Press of Wednesday will be of absorbing interest to the baseball fans, not only of this town but of this section of the province as well. Ever willing to provide assistance to sporting organizations, which stand for something in the various pastimes in season. The London Free Press yesterday notified Secretary Robert Pollock, of the Owen Sound Amateur Athletic Association, that a beautiful silver trophy would be donated in the event that the Northern Baseball League materializes with a widening scope. It was announced yesterday in The Free Press that a movement is on foot to organize a baseball league starting the season with at least four groups, incorporated for the first year with four or more clubs in each district, and the belief that such an organization would undoubtedly prosper, prompted the big Western Ontario daily to provide the many clubs with a trophy to fight for, emblematic of the N.B.L. championship. The trophy will become the property of the club winning it three times, not necessarily in consecutive years. This is not the first year that such an organization was talked of, and each attempt failed for the lack of co-operation among the various districts, which have enjoyed baseball among themselves, but with no scope other than winning the title of little groups of teams. This undertaking started by the Owen Sound A.A.A., will enable the winners of the various districts to meet in play-offs until a final series is arranged for the N.B.L. championship similar to hockey competition in the northern league, also an organization which was assisted by the Free Press. Clubs are requested to take the initiative by corresponding either with W. H. Rhodes, sporting editor of The Free Press, or with Mr. Pollock, of Owen Sound A.A.A. Many leagues are forming at the point of lining up clubs for the coming season at the present time, and therefore it is expedient that good intentions are assisted by early communication.

Purvis is Likely Candidate.

South Bruce Conservatives will meet in convention at Formosa on Thursday, April 29th at 2.30 p. m. to select a candidate for the next Dominion Election. The name most prominently mentioned to oppose R. E. Truax who is likely to be renominated by the Liberals is John Purvis an auctioneer at Holyrood in Kinloss township. Others mentioned in connection with the nomination are Dr. Hicks of Chesley, Dr. Doering of Mildmay, Dr. Fowler of Teeswater, John Rowland of Walkerton, and Reeve Joynt of Lucknow.—Chesley Enterprise.

Just Waiting for Weather.

The Bowman Bowling Cup is the most sought after trophy in this district, and the team holding it is almost sure of a game every day. Last summer considerable interest was in evidence in this event. Twenty-eight clubs are elegible to play for the cup. Wright of Owen Sound was the first winner, and since then the trophy has changed as follows: - Wheeler, Southampton; Wright, Owen Sound; McLaughlin, Chesley; Batchellor, Owen Sound; Symons, Wiarton; Veitch Port Elgin; Bruce, Kincardine; Black, Paisley, and the present holders, Brock McAulay, Southampton. Challenges are already coming in to the Southampton club for 1915.—Southampton Beacon.

Caused Spring Feeling.

The action of the members of the Perth county council in attempting to knock off $,000 from the grant voted on in December 1914, when a by-law No. 481 was carried, donating to the Canadian Patriotic Fund one mill on the dollar has caused a great deal of strong feeling amongst friends of the Patriotic Fund and amongst citizens in Stratford and Perth in general. So strong is the feeling that the Stratford and Perth county branch of the Patriotic Aid intend to bring action against the county council to force them to pay the back payments according to the bylaw and adding as party defendants each member of the council who voted to reduce the amount and thus negative the effect of the bylaw.

Locusts in Eastern Canada.

Few people who have not experienced a plague of locusts can appreciate how terribly destructive the pest can be. In Circular No. 5, of the Entomological Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, Mr. Arthur Gibson, Chief Assistant Entomologist, tells something about locusts or "grasshoppers" that every tiller of the soil should know. He states that for the past three years the pest has been extremely destructive in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In one district of Lanark County alone an estimated loss of $8,000 was caused representing 75 per cent of the crops. In a number of instances fields of oats and barley were cut green to save for feed, while in other cases in the province of Quebec farms have been abandoned owing to the prevalence of locusts. The insects are most impartial in their attention, attacking all kinds of grain and vegetables. After describing the different species which are liable to invest any part of Canada, Mr. Gibson suggests as an efficacious poison a bran mash that has been well tried, consisting of

Bran........................	20 pounds
Paris green of white arsenic	1 pound
Molasses	2 quarts
Oranges and lemons.......	3 fruits
Water	3½ gallons

It is said that the oranges and lemons make the bait more attractive and hence lead to the undoing of the locust. Experiments made with this mixture, which can be concocted at small cost, have proved most successful, in one case no fewer than from 900 to 1,200 dead locusts being counted to the square yard. Besides illustrating the efficiency of the poison this statement also proves the alarming and overwhelming nature of the creatures. As every farmer should be prepared to protect his crops against the pest he should see to it that as soon as possible he becomes possessed of this invaluable circular, and this he can do by applying to the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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Seven new scholarships:
Record enrollment.
Inquiries solicited.

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President.

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
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PERRIN'S
British Navy
Biscuits
REGISTERED
At your grocers
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One baking tells the tale.
Use PURITY FLOUR once and you'll always use it.

PURITY FLOUR
MAKES
"More Bread and Better Bread"
and—Better Pastry too.

Buy a sack of PURITY. Your money will be returned if it does not prove entirely satisfactory.

In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use

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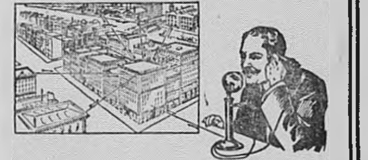
Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.



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Your telephone connects you intimately with the varied interests of the community in which you live. You are in touch with all phases of the life of your town. Though you seldom go far from your own office, yet your influence is a factor.

Through your telephone you can widen your influence, you can extend the scope of your business. The long distance lines bring distant communities within reach of your voice, your personality, in the most inexpensive way.

By careful planning and systematic application, you can also keep in touch with distant customers, wholesalers, manufacturers, that all the advantages of personal intercourse are secured through the telephone.

Why not make a study of long distance telephone service as related to the special needs of your business. It will pay you, and we will gladly give you any information in our power.

"Every Bell Telephone is a Long Distance Station."

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Old Country News

ODD EFFECT OF THE WAR.

London Cable—Some remarkable effects have accrued from this war, but all that we have ever heard of pale before the story told by a surveyor of taxes in London. He says: "Numbers of people seem to be seizing the opportunity of displaying their patriotism by paying their income tax as early as possible." Perhaps some people will sneer, but let the surveyor tell his own story:

We made an appeal for early payment, but it scarcely seems to have been necessary. Never before has there been so little trouble in the collection of the tax. In this district the books are in many instances made up to the end of March, but, despite this, we have had numbers of cases where individuals and firms have voluntarily made large payments on account during January and February. Day after day people come to the office and say, "Let me know what I am liable for and you can have the amount at once." So far as the city is concerned, there seems to be a general desire on the part of all classes to meet this obligation at the first moment possible, and in many instances the payment has been described to us as a pleasure as well as a duty. The "silver bullet" theory seems undoubtedly to have made great headway — at all events our duties have never been before so pleasantly light."

TEACHING BLIND SOLDIERS.

London Cable——(Correspondence of the Associated Press)— There are already fifty blind soldiers, including three officers at the home of Otto Kahn, the American banker, at Regents' Park, St. Dunstan's. Mr. Kahn turned his residence over to the Red Cross Society some time ago for the use of soldiers who had lost their eyes.

The Kahn estate includes about fifteen acres of grounds, with various small buildings, which will be used for training-rooms and work shops. There is also a small lake on which the blind men will be allowed to row.

The sightless soldiers will receive preliminary instruction in carpentry, boot repairing, mat making, basket weaving, telephone operating, massage, poultry farming and market gardening, an effort being made to find for each man the occupation to which he is best adapted. The cost of running the institution will be met by the Red Cross, the National Institute for the Blind and the Order of St. John.

FOOTBALL PROS.' SHAME.

London Cable— (Correspondence of the Associated Press)— Only 122 professional football players out of some 1,800 in the league teams have enlisted in the Football Battalion, which was organized for the express purpose of bringing this class of professional athletes to the colors and of breaking up a sport which is supposed to have had a bad effect on the recruiting campaign.

"The laxity of football professionals and their following has amounted to almost a public scandal," states Col. C. F. Grantham, commanding the battalion. "I am aware and have proof that in many cases directors and managers of clubs have not only given no assistance in getting these men to join, but have done their best by their actions to prevent it. I will no longer be a party to shielding the want of patriotism in these men by allowing the public to think they have joined the Football Battalion."

POSTAL VETERAN'S DEATH.

London Cable——(Correspondence of the Associated Press) Sir John Cameron Lamb, who as second secretary of the British postoffice, had a large part in the development of the post and telegraph system of England, is dead at his home here, aged 70 years. His death was hastened by the shock of news that his son had been killed in action.

Sir John's work in the Postoffice covered a period of over forty years, and was chiefly concerned with the administration and development of the telegraph. He was an ardent advocate of a cheap telegraphic service, and carried through most of the arrangements which made possible the present flat rate of six pence (12 cents) for any twelve word message anywhere in Great Britain. He took part in all the great international telegraphic congresses, and was in charge of the negotiations whereby the British Postoffice acquired ownership of all telephone lines.

LONELY NO LONGER.

London Cable——(Correspondence of The Associated Press)— Rifleman A. C. White, who was described by a sentimental fellow soldier in a letter to a London paper as the loneliest man in the British army, has become the bane of the British army postal service. White was lying in a hospital near the front, with no one to write to him or to send him presents. But after the pathetic description appeared, an extra force of men had to be employed to handle and carry his mail. His letters have now passed the 3,000 mark, and his parcels are numbered by the hundreds. Every mail White draws a bigger bag than many companies.

LATEST CALL FROM THE FRONT.

London Cable—Sandbags by the million is the latest call from the front. They are used not only for parapets to trenches, but to make houses for officers and men of the artillery, as well as for the guns and telephone stations. The infantry trenches require about 100,000 bags for each mile.

"When we advance," writes one officer, "we have no time to empty out old sandbags. We need fresh ones, made either of coarse linen or canvas."

WOMEN CAR CONDUCTORS.

Glasgow, Scotland, Cable—(Correspondence of The Associated Press). —Women street car conductors are being tried in Glasgow. The uniform includes a neat blue skirt and coat, edged with gold braid. If the trial squad of women conductors proves efficient, a considerable number will be employed at once. For the present, the women fare-collectors will work only four hours a day, running between the University and Dumbreck. They will be paid the same wages as men—$6.25 to $5 a week.

Rev. Canon Osborne is to be presented with his portrait in oils in recognition of the completion of 21 years' faithful service as vicar of St. Michael and All Angels Church, [illegible].

An old gentleman who was confirmed on Saturday evening a week ago by the Lord Bishop of Sheffield was in his 91st year. He was amongst the candidates presented by Rev. A. C. Jones, from St. Silas' Church.

At Malton (Yorks.) a dog given to Mr. Clappinson, of Settrington, sold on behalf of the Red Cross Society's fund 13 times, and realized a total of £4 5s.

All the employees of the [illegible] corporation and the members of the local police force are applying for an increase in wages. Consideration of the request has been deferred.

Mr. and Mrs. William Read, who resided at the postoffice, Old Malton, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Read, who is 82 years of age, is the oldest Oddfellow in the district, having joined the British Oak Lodge of Oddfellows (Grand United Order) on its establishment in 1861.

Mr. H. H. Six has been appointed head master of the new schools recently erected by the Derbyshire County Council at Heanor.

At a meeting of the Romford Belgian Relief Committee, Mr. J. Gregory presiding, it was decided that a suitable house be acquired, when an opportunity arose, so that a family of Belgians might be housed.

At Grays, Essex, a German, named Friedrich Worlz, was fined £100 or ordered to undergo six months' imprisonment for being an alien enemy entering a prohibited area without a permit. He admitted having deserted from the German army.

As the result of the Salvation Army self denial week this year £77,[illegible] was raised. Last year the amount raised was £71,359, and the previous highest amount was £72,684.

Rev. W. P. Wright, Vicar of Hemingbrough, near Selby, who has been appointed to St. Silas, Broomhall street, Sheffield, was instituted by the Bishop of Sheffield on Thursday, April 15th.

Female labor is in demand in the Doncaster district, and already girl clerks are being engaged by the railway companies.

The Cleveland miners have accepted the mine owners' offer of a war bonus of 3d. a day for boys under 16, 4d. for youths under 18, and 6d. for workers over 18.

A number of tramway cars in Glasgow on Monday week had women conductors, and it is explained that this is an experiment by the Corporation Tramways Department, which is to last for one week.

The surfacemen and boys employed at the North Wales collieries have demanded an increase in wages. A joint conference between the masters and the men will meet in Wrexham to consider the question.

Several hundred women registered at Newcastle for war work during the past week, and doubtless many more would have done so but for the fact that nearly 4,000 women have already been absorbed into the [illegible] industry at Elswick, and that the staple trades of the district are hardly suitable for women.

The operative plumbers of Newcastle and Gateshead were on strike on Tuesday owing to the employers having refused to accede an advance of 1d. per hour. The men refused an advance of 2s. a week war bonus and of arbitration by an arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade, and the matter is now in the hands of the Chief Industrial Commissioner.

A woman was burned to death in a fire at South Parade, Chelsea.

The Liverpool licensing justices have decided that the restricted hours of drinking to be applied to public houses should also apply to clubs.

During March the Clyde shipbuilders launched ten merchant vessels aggregating 40,600 tons. The total since the beginning of the year exceeds [illegible] tons.

Captain Douglas [illegible], Welsh Fusiliers, whose son, an army lieutenant, was recently killed at the front, has been found dead at his residence, Wickham, Hants.

At a fire at Messrs. [illegible] Taylor & Sons, maltsters, Twerton-on-Avon, Bath, damage at between £15,000 and £20,000 was done. Soldiers stationed in Bath helped at the fire.

The last world's crop of wheat, rye and maize shows a surplus over the quantities necessary for consumption, and a deficit for barley and oats, according to official statistics published in Rome.

Owing to the shortage of labor the Kent education authority has suspended the school attendance by-laws, so that children of 12 years may be employed in agricultural work until Michaelmas next.

The Home Secretary has confirmed the order made [illegible] for the Colwyn Bay [illegible] requiring all licensed premises in the division to be closed at 9.30 p.m. The order came into force on Saturday evening week.

The sale of all intoxicating liquors in the hotels and registered clubs at Southport was forbidden by the Southport Licensing Committee on Monday week, before 10.30 in the morning, and after 9 o'clock at night.

"If I am hit I shall regard it as promotion," was a phrase quoted by Bishop Taylor-Smith, Chaplain-General to the forces, at St. Michael's, Cornhill, from a young officer's letter to his sister. "That night he was promoted," added the Bishop.

Mr. Richard Pearson, J. P., a well-known public man of Thirsk, Yorkshire, died on Saturday week.

Ald. William Kendall, J. P., ex-Mayor of Brighton, died there on Monday week in his 79th year.

The death has taken place at Bexleyheath, Kent, of Mr. [illegible] Woodman, at the age of 66. He was an alderman of the City of London, having been elected in 1909.

Professor Tarrida de Marmol, a Spanish revolutionary, and possibly the most noted of political exiles resident in England, has died at [illegible] Park, Essex.

The death has occurred at his Enfield residence of Mr. Bernard Roth, J. P., F.S.A., for many years a well-known surgeon and specialist in Harley street. Mr. Roth was the son-in-law of [illegible] Bright.

The death is announced of Lady St. Davids, which occurred in a London nursing home after a short illness. She married Lord St. Davids, then Mr. John Wynford Philipps, in 1888, and leaves two sons who are in the army.

Sergeant James Hartford Blackmore, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, has died at Axminster, Devon, aged ninety. He enlisted in the 28th Foot in 1841. In the Mutiny he fought round Lucknow and Cawnpore. After leaving the army in 1871 Sergeant Blackmore was twenty-three years in New Zealand as instructor to the volunteer and militia forces of the colony, with the rank of lieutenant.

A disastrous fire broke out on Tuesday week at the works of Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], Ltd., Birmingham, pneumatic engineers and Government contractors. The fire was most serious. Several workshops were destroyed, and it is said that 600 machinemen will be thrown out of work. The firm was fully occupied with Government contracts, and it is said that [illegible] will be seriously interfered with.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain has granted the use of Highbury, Birmingham, the residence of his late father, to the military authorities as a hospital. Room will be found for 125 beds. Moor Green Hall, where the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's father and mother died and which was the residence of the late Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, is only separated by a narrow lane from Highbury, and is now being used as a convalescent home for wounded. Since Mrs. Chamberlain removed to London, Highbury has been unoccupied.

Mr. William Loudon Mollison, M.A., a Senior Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge, has been elected Master of the college in succession to the late Dr. Edward Atkinson. Mr. Mollison has been a Fellow since 1876, in which year he was 2nd Wrangler and Smith's prizeman.

News has been received by his parents at Dover of the death in action of Second Lieutenant R. J. Croft, 2nd Gloucester Regiment. Mr. Croft was a quartermaster-sergeant in his regiment when he went to the front early in the war. He was awarded a commission for gallantry last December. His younger brother, Sergeant W. J. Croft, Gloucester Regiment, has also been killed in the war.

The Cyfarthfa (Glamorgan) collieries' strike has concluded on an appeal from the Admiralty. The men have returned to work.

In the parish of St. Michael's, Sittingbourne, of which parish the Rev. A. B. Parry Evans, the Bargemen's Bishop, is vicar, the only curate, the organist, sixteen choirmen, and eight bellringers have gone on active service.

Gifts to the number of 1,200 and representing several tons of foodstuffs and luxuries were received by the Duchess of Portland at Queen Mary's Hospital, Southend, on Monday week for wounded British soldiers in the hospital. The gifts included a number of dresses, [illegible] and woollen articles sent by the Queen. Upwards of £500 was received in money. The occasion was a gift day arranged by a hundred people interested in the institution.

Second Lieutenant Walter George Fletcher, assistant classical master of Eton College, has been killed in action. He was born in 1888, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. L. Fletcher. A scholar of Eton, he rowed 7 in the Eton eight and was captain of the school. At Balliol, Oxford, he rowed in the eight. In September he went to the front with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and was mentioned in despatches in February. His younger brother, Second Lieutenant R. W. Fletcher, R.F.A., fell at Givenchy in October.

BETTY BROWN GETS A NEW RUFFLE GOWN

She Describes Her Gown and Its Ruffles.

I call this my "fluffy" gown, and the blouse ruffles and the shirred girdle give it plenty of fluffiness don't you think?

It's pale pink pussy willow taffeta. The skirt has a decided flare, you see, and the little hand embroidered and much ruffled bolero gives just that smart effect that's so popular this season.—Betty Brown.

Her Alimony Explained.

Miss Curley kept a private school and one morning was interviewing a new pupil.

"What does your father do to earn his living?" the teacher asked the little girl.

"Please, ma'am," was the prompt reply, "he doesn't live with us. My mother supports me."

"Well, then," asked the teacher, "how does your mother earn her living?"

"Why," replied the little girl in an artless manner, "she gets paid for staying away from father."—London Standard.

Literary Note.

"I must confess that I don't understand Henry James. His style is so involved."

"I'll tell you how to go about reading him. First run over a life insurance policy. After that Henry James will seem lucid and clear."—Pittsburg Post.

BETTY BROWN'S NEW SPRING HAT

SHE TELLS ALL ABOUT THE "PERFECT LOVE."

I finally decided on a "flower hat" for spring. Isn't it a dream in black and white?

There's not much to it—it's the trimming that makes it so different. Notice the way the wide white messaline ribbon is drawn through the hearts of the big field daisies and don't overlook the cunning little white roses on the brim—there are four of them, one for each corner.

White chiffon faces the upper side of the brim. It's such a featherweight of a hat and so summery looking I think I'll wear it right up to the Fourth of July.—Betty Brown.

Paderewski Pleads For Stricken Poland

WORLD-FAMED PIANIST TELLS OF AWFUL WOES OF HIS COUNTRYMEN IN WORLD WAR

(By Ignace Paderewski.)

Is it the death agony or only the birth pains? is the question which every Pole throughout the world is asking himself as tragedy follows tragedy in the long martyrdom of our beloved nation. You have only heard the details of Belgium, but I tell you they are as nothing with what has happened in Poland.

The scene of operations in Poland is seven times larger than that of Belgium, and she has had to endure seven times the torture. Remember, the battle of Europe is being fought in the east and in the west, and while the tide of battle has reached a sort of ebb along the frontiers about the frontiers of Alsace and Flanders, the great wave rolls backward and forward from Germany to Russia and break always on Poland.

Our country, in fact, is just as Belgium was called, the cockpit of Europe, and it may now be called the battlefield of the world, if not of civilization.

HUMANITY AT STAKE

I have not come over to London, however, to speak of politics. Besides, there is even above the gigantic issues involved the [illegible] element of a common humanity in the name of which our committee is appealing to every neutral and all the allies alike. The whole world stands aghast and impotent before Poland, all amazed that it is at once the victim and the culprit.

It is only perhaps we Poles who have known to its utmost depths what this war has really meant. It is not only that there are [illegible] human beings on the verge of starvation, nay, actually perishing there. It is more than that.

Remember that both Galicia and Poland are still under the yoke. The Russians, it is true, occupy some 17,000 miles of our country, but this is really nothing, for the Germans occupy two-thirds of it, and the desolation passes all comprehension.

As to actual battles, I can hardly speak of them. It is torture even to think of them. Only consider! Our one nation is divided, as it were, into three sections, which were thrust each against the others to work out their destruction. It is fratricide! It is fratricide, nay, suicide! Compulsory suicide! That is what it is.

Listen to what it means to us all. I was told by a man from Austria that an army doctor, a Pole by birth, who was deputed to go over the battlefields and verify identification marks on the bodies found among the 11,000 dead hardly anybody but Polish names. He looked in vain for any others and at the end went mad with horror at the thought of it.

POLES CHARGE EACH OTHER.

Another story that came to me the other day told of another case of the tragedy of Poland which is almost too terrible for the human mind to contain. The incident took place during a charge, both armies had been ordered to attack, and the Poles, as usual, were in the front line.

One man, when as he was piercing through with a bayonet, cried out in his death agony: "Jesu Maria! I have five children! Jesu Maria!" The words went straight to the brain of the conqueror as a dagger to the heart and killed his reason.

Somewhere among the madhouses of Europe there is a lunatic. He is not violent, but he never laughs. He only wanders about with the words of his dying victim, "Ah, Jesu Maria! I have five children, Jesu Maria!"

Again, in the fierce battle [illegible] during an interval which had been agreed upon by both sides for a momentary armistice to bury their dead and attend to their wounded, the doctors from either side first of all advanced and exchanged cards. Every slip of [illegible] bore a Polish name, while the feeling that rose silently through each breast was the same: Can Poland survive, Gratitude to Russia? Is it the death agony or is it but the birth pains? To-day, [illegible]? I only know the present, and unless that present is saved the future is lost.

PLEA FOR COUNTRYMEN.

[illegible] I have come, no longer to [illegible] the other but to beg for my countrymen. I speak not of art but of human life, and it is this that I plead for.

The promise of Grand Duke Nicholas that Poland ought to be a nation once again went straight to the very heart of every one of our [illegible] fellow countrymen. That one promise has been sufficient to change the whole mentality of the nation and fill their souls with new hope.

It has [illegible] that [illegible] in the minds of the [illegible] and Prussia [illegible] that the allies are fighting for [illegible], the principles of nationality [illegible]

The [illegible] stands out prominently above everything else to-day. [illegible] and [illegible] the Russians in Poland. [illegible] of pity for all that [illegible] every Polish heart [illegible]

SAVE POLES FROM STARVATION

I do not wish to touch on politics. [illegible] all I want is that the thousands who are dying of hunger should be saved, and that is the main object of our committee, which, I must mention incidentally, is the first representative body in the full sense of the word which has [illegible] the partition of Poland, and with headquarters at Geneva.

It comprises Austrian Poles, Russian Poles, Prussian Poles, as well as Catholics, Protestants and Jews, all working for the same great humanitarian cause.

[illegible] by the authorities that all sums of money and foodstuffs sent to us for that purpose will be scrupulously applied to the relief of the Poles.

It is at once a work of pity and [illegible] the whole world [illegible]. The only question will be [illegible] will the help come too late?

It is in the great name of a common humanity that I would make an appeal to the country which has been so generous to me in the past—the United States. It will not, I feel sure, be unheeded. I plead on behalf of the future of my race.

BALDNESS.

A Treatise is a Humorous Vein On a Bare Subject.

Baldness is a lack of perseverance on the part of the hair.

Man is born to adversity, grows up in trouble, survives colic, teething, [illegible] and safety pins in his infancy, endures education and football, keeps up under matrimony, is afflicted by politics, his business, [illegible], golf, balloons, debts, tooth ache, [illegible], November, [illegible], rheumatism, [illegible] and bills. Yet at 50 he is bald and [illegible] his hair, which had stood by him [illegible] years, [illegible] withdrawn years before.

Misfortune is a great critic in all cases, but never more so than in the case of hair. When a man has hung on in this severe and exhausting life for 50 years, accompanied by his faithful and unterrified hair, he is justified in speaking of the latter in terms of warmest admiration, even if it is tomato-colored.

When a man's hair quits the job his smooth and well-polished dome of an intelligence rises more or less grandly above the ears, thus enabling the public to discuss his cranial architecture. Nothing is more impressive than a broad and massive [illegible] receding grandly backward from the eyes to the rear collar button. John Quincy Adams was twice as charming with his flushed and defiant two-acre forehead as he would have been with a crop of sorrel hair, with pompadour. William J. Bryan's forehead, rising magnificently into the zenith like the white summit of Chimborazo, is eloquent even when his tongue is temporarily closed for repairs. But sometimes the hair retreats from a head which is knobby in the wrong places and no more impressive and draped than an ostrich egg, little end up. In this case a man may be pardoned for speaking bitterly of his late hair and cursing its chicken-hearted desertion in retreating in mid-battle.

Baldness is treated lightly by those who have copper-fastened hair, clinched on the inside, and the baldheaded man has to endure a great many jokes from the public. He also has to accept unheated sympathy from his barber. It is hard to tell which is the more painful. Elijah was the only baldheaded man who ever got even with his scoffers. If a baldheaded man [illegible] we will find it difficult to [illegible] backing up bears. [illegible] here in the same case.

Several thousand cures for baldness have been invented, but only one so far is effective. This is resignation. Baldness is not painful and is even ornamental when the hair retreats in an orderly manner from the front, instead of sneaking out from behind a derby hat. However, the hair should be unanimous when it leaves. It is hard to admire 20 faithful hairs carefully parted in the middle of an acre of forehead.

Women very seldom become bald. This is presumably because they wear long hair and brush it from one hour and three-quarters each day. Any man may save his hair by treating it in this way. But outside of Buffalo Bill, who wears his long for revenue only, man has fatalistically chosen the lesser evil.

Fresh vs. Stale Fish.

Fresh fish is an exceedingly perishable food product. Even when considerable care has been taken by the packers and dealers, such fish will frequently deteriorate rapidly.

It has been scientifically demonstrated that the toxic or poisonous ferments formed in decomposing fish greatly exceed those produced in the flesh of warm-blooded animals. Further, these are usually most dangerous in the early stages of decomposition. Consequently the need for extra precautions in the selection of fresh fish is plain. The following points are worth remembering when purchasing fish.

Dead fish are unfit for food.

1. When the eyes have lost their clear and have become cloudy.
2. When the red gills have become pale.
3. When the flesh has become soft so as to pit if pressed with the finger.
4. When the scales are easily loosened.

Obviously all these tests cannot be applied to all fish that are offered for sale in the market stalls, but some of them can, and the householder would do well to apply them before purchasing fish.—A. D.

DON'T GIVE

CONSUMPTION A CHANCE

To Get a Foothold on Your System.

Check the First Sign of a Cold By Using

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A cold, if neglected, will sooner or later develop into some sort of lung trouble, so we would advise you that on the first sign of a cold or cough you get rid of it immediately. For this purpose we know of nothing better than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This preparation has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and those who have used it have nothing but words of praise for its efficacy.

Mrs. H. N. Gill, Truro, N.S., writes: "Last January, 1914, I developed an awful cold, and it hung on to me for so long I was afraid it would turn into consumption. I would go to bed nights, and could not sleep or rest at all for the choking [illegible] in my throat and lungs, and sometimes I would cough till I would turn black in the face. A friend came to see me, and told me of your remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle of it, and after I had taken it I could see a great change for the better, so I got another, and when I had taken the two bottles my cough was all gone, and I have never had an attack of it since, and that is now a year ago."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; and price, 25c and 50c.

It is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

NERVES WERE BAD

Hands Would Tremble So She Could Not Hold Paper to Read.

When the nerves become shaky the whole system seems to become unstrung and a general feeling of collapse occurs, as the heart works in sympathy with the nerves.

Mrs. Wm. Weaver, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I doctored for a year for my heart and nerves, with three different doctors, but they did not seem to know what was the matter with me. My nerves got so bad at last that I could not hold a paper in my hand to read, the way they trembled. I gave up doctoring thinking I could not get better. A lady living a few doors from me advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so to please her I did, and I am thankful to-day for doing so, for I am strong, and doing my own work without help."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists or dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CROP OUTLOOK FOR ONTARIO

No Cause for Anxiety as to Main Wheat Crop.

Live Stock Came Through Winter Well.

The following information regarding agricultural conditions in this Province is contained in a bulletin prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon information furnished by a large staff of correspondents under date of April 1st.

WINTERING CROPS.

Fall Wheat.—Reports of correspondents in November described the new fall wheat as being most promising. There being a good growth and a much [illegible] area. The fields were well protected by snow until the middle of March, when in many sections they became comparatively bare, and suffered more or less from alternate thawing and freezing, cold winds, etc., causing some heaving and considerable browning at the top. The hope was entertained, however, that warm rains and good growing weather later on would revive these more backward fields, as the tops only seemed affected. Late sown fields are the least promising. At present there is no cause for anxiety as to the condition of the main crop.

Clover.—Clover did not make a good catch last year, especially in the eastern portion of the Province, owing to the unusually dry summer, and as a consequence new fields were not so well prepared for the trying open spring weather. More or less heaving has occurred in every district, and while a number of correspondents report fields as giving good promise, the prospects of the crop, taken as a whole, are not so encouraging as might be desired. However, favorable spring weather may yet put a brighter face on the situation.

Rye.—Rye appears to have to come better through the winter than either wheat or clover, and gives promise of being a good crop.

ORCHARDS AND SMALL FRUITS.

Fruit trees so far have not suffered much from the winter, especially where care has been given the orchards. A few complaints have been made of injury to peach buds in some localities in south-western Ontario, but so far the peach orchards of the Niagara Peninsula have been practically unscathed from this cause. Several reports were made of girdling of young fruit trees by rabbits and mice, more especially in the County of York. Fruit bushes have come through the winter in good shape, but some correspondents speak of injury to strawberries from severe open weather in March, where not mulched.

LIVE STOCK.

The wintering of live stock, owing to the light hay crop and the poor autumn pastures of last year, depended largely upon ensilage, straw, roots and other roughage, of which, happily, there was more than the high prices prevailing during the winter.

Horses.—As a class horses have come through in generally good shape, although a number of minor cases of distemper have been reported. Working horses particularly are said to be in excellent fettle, although perhaps not so heavy as usual, as owners have in most cases been sparing with feed.

Cattle.—Cattle also have come through the winter in fair condition generally, but somewhat thinner than might be desired, owing to the high prices of grains and mill feeds. All ailments have been of local nature, no serious outbreak of disease being reported. It is stated that farmers are holding on to their cows in the dairy counties owing to the good prospects for cheese, and that more calves are being retained than formerly.

Sheep.—Sheep have been wintered better than any other class of live stock. They are doing well, and lambs are coming strong.

Swine.—Hogs have been kept thinner than usual, but it is said that they have suffered less from crippling than for several years past. A few spring pigs have died, but no serious disease is at present affecting swine.

Fodder Supplies.—The fodder supply at the present time is largely a matter of local or individual experience. Hay and straw, where not too freely sold at tempting prices, will be sufficient in most cases, and there will also be enough coarse grains on hand to meet requirements. Progressive farmers have an ample supply of roots for all needs, while the excellent crop of corn last year ensures an abundance of either ensilage or dry fodder. In this connection a correspondent tersely remarks: "Ensilage solves the feed problem."

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

Correspondents are not unanimous regarding the response to the call for a larger production. A few are outspoken against the movement, fearing over-production with a lowering of prices, but the great majority of those reporting heartily endorse the patriotism and production idea, and it is certain that there will be a substantial gain in the quantity of most of the commodities raised this year on Ontario farms.

Fall wheat already shows a decidedly increased area. More fall plowing than usual was done, much of it with old sod, and while this may mean an increase of grain (especially of oats), and of corn or roots, it will also mean to some extent less pasture. In the cheese districts a smaller acreage will be devoted to supplying the factories and more attention will be given to raising general farm crops. The cheese season will be earlier than usual, and this will require an increased production of milk and consequently a greater consumption of fodder.

One drawback to farm crop development is the lack of competent labor; for while help is offering fairly freely it often lacks quality.

Dancing as an Art.

"As a pastime dancing is capable of becoming the most potent influence in favor of national health and beauty that America ever had," declares Troy Kinney in the Century. "As an art it is a vehicle not one shade less eloquent than painting, music, drama or literature. Ballet pantomime, in fact, employs [illegible] of these, [illegible] to fine harmony [illegible] its message of [illegible]. It becomes an obligation to consider means by which the present magnificent beginnings of a national choreography may be conserved."

The Housekeeper

Fine ginghams and percales will emerge from the tub with gloss and dressing of new material if dipped in sweet milk instead of starch.

Roast turkey left from dinner makes delicious salad, mixed with celery seasoned with capers and dressed with mayonnaise. The usual directions call for equal parts of meat and celery, but there is no hard and fast rule. The amount of the meat on hand and the taste of the family are strong considerations.

The meat from roast fowl of any kind makes a delicious souffle. An old rule calls for two cupfuls of meat chopped fine, a cupful of bread crumbs, a cupful of white sauce beaten creamy and added to the mixture and the whites beaten stiff, folded in at the last minute. Bake about 15 or 20 minutes and send directly from the oven to the table.

To [illegible] kitchen knives nicely, mix a little bicarbonate of soda with the brick dust, and rub them thoroughly.

When a roast is small it is best to start it on top of the stove. Heat the pan very hot, put the roast in and turn it frequently. The quick searing holds the juices.

Heat your plates before putting hot pies on them when first taken from the oven, says an exchange. The hot pies on cold plates cause a sweat that makes soggy under crust.

If when preparing carrots they are boiled briskly five minutes then put under the faucet and cold water run on them a minute, the skins will slip off as do those of boiled beets. Then they can be cooked in the usual way. This does away with the task of scraping them.

A GOOD MEDICING FOR THE SPRING

Do Not Use Harsh Purgatives—A Tonic is All You Need.

Not exactly sick—but not feeling quite well. That is the way most people feel in the spring. Easily tired, appetite fickle, sometimes headaches, and a feeling of depression. Pimples or eruptions may appear on the skin, or there may be twinges of rheumatism or neuralgia. Any of these indicate that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has left its mark upon you and may easily develop into more serious trouble.

Do not dose yourself with purgatives, as so many people do, in the hope that you can put your blood right. Purgatives gallop through the system and weaken instead of giving strength. Any doctor will tell you this is true. What you need in spring is a tonic that will make new blood and build up the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this speedily, safely and surely. Every dose of this medicine makes new blood, which clears the skin, strengthens the appetite and makes tired, depressed men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. S. E. Stephens, Ponoka, Alta., says: "I suffered severely from headaches, and was badly run down in health. I had tried several remedies, with no benefit, until I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these have fully restored my health, and I can recommend them with confidence to all weak women."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

APPEALS TO THE FARMERS

Our country, with its allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the employment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of its pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many will be wounded, some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. It needs more money to provide more beds and hospitals in Great Britain and France; it needs more money to pay more Red Cross nurses, it needs more money, and more things made by women to supply to Clearing Hospitals, Base Hospitals and Recovering Hospitals.

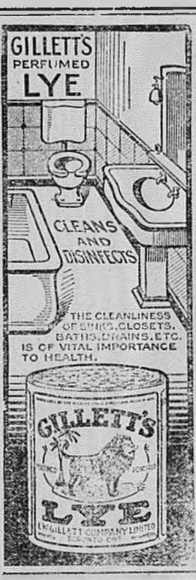
I appeal to farmers to send me sums from $1 to $50, during the first week in May. Every $50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make us all very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend, James W. Robertson, Chairman, Red Cross Society of Ottawa.

War and Aeroplanes.

The art of war has been robbed by the aeroplane of the element of surprise which afforded Napoleon ong[illegible] opportunity for the display of his genius. His object was to discover the weak spot in the enemy's lines and, having discovered it, to hurl upon it all the forces of his command. The success depended upon the speed and [illegible] with which the great blow could be struck. A premature revelation would have spoiled all. But a coup of the sort is no longer possible, for a movement on the one side is met instantly by a manoeuvre on the other. War now consists of a series of parallel movements; its art has vanished [illegible] would be scarcely an exaggeration to say that it does not exist. The two armies form minor [illegible] the powers in the preliminary [illegible] of a fight. They [illegible] each other at a disadvantage, and [illegible] is practically all the art of it.—London Times.

Ofttimes many things fall out between the cup and lip.—Greene.


GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
THE CLEANLINESS OF SINKS, CLOSETS, BATHS, DRAINS, ETC. IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO HEALTH.
GILLETT'S LYE
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO ONT.

THE POULTRY WORLD

EGG SELECTION FOR INCUBATION

(By M. A. Jull, in Frank Farm and Home.)

Eggs to be incubated should be selected with care. Not all eggs will produce chicks. On the other hand, there are many fertile eggs which [illegible] chicks but the chicks [illegible] for rearing. [illegible]

If the germs are naturally weak, the most careful attention during the incubation of the eggs and the brooding of the chicks will not make up for the lack [illegible] poor hatches and weak chicks.

[illegible]

A careful selection should be made of the eggs laid by the breeding stock. Small eggs produce small chicks, so these should not be incubated. An egg uneven in shape is not suitable for the [illegible] should be discarded. All of these undesirable eggs can be detected by their external appearance.

However, an examination of the external appearance only of the egg is not sufficient. An egg may appear to be all right but, when the contents of the egg are examined, it may be found to be worthless for incubation.

[illegible] in a slight ringing sound [illegible]

[illegible]

An egg with a "blood spot" is not satisfactory. [illegible]

[illegible]

For all practical purposes the eggs that [illegible] hatch well.

Eggs kept for hatching should not be [illegible] temperature in which to keep eggs for incubation is from 50 deg. to 60 deg. Fahrenheit. It is well to turn the eggs occasionally.

Poultrymen would save a great deal if they would test their eggs before setting them under a hen or in an incubator, and take out all eggs which would not at once cool chicks. Every egg which does not produce a chick is a loss.

It is not inferred, however, that infertile eggs may be selected out of those to be incubated. [illegible]

KEEP YOUNG AND OLD BIRDS SEPARATE.

A good many people who might otherwise be very successful with poultry have their profit decreased because they allow the young and the old stock to remain unchecked in the same house, or yard, or both. During the growing season the young stock needs a great deal of food and needs to be protected from the old ones, which if allowed to do so, will abuse them more or less. [illegible] yards and always keep the young in a separate building, if possible, or in a separate room at least. Pullets getting ready to lay need more feed as a rule than hens which have finished our work, because the pullets need to finish their growth and maturity as well as make eggs. This is another reason why the young and the old should be kept separate.

The ten leading pens to date are as follows:—

Ed Cam, Hoghton [illegible] Preston, England, White Wyandottes	415
Hillview Poultry Farm, St. Albans, Vt., Rhode Island Reds	673
Tom Barron, Catforth, near Preston, England, White Wyandottes	605
Merritt M. Clark, Brookfield Centre, Conn., Barred Rocks	533
A. P. Robinson, Calverton, N. Y., White Leghorns	571
Pinecrest Orchards, Groton, Mass., Rhode Island Reds	545
Frank L. Tuttle, Southboro, Mass., Barred Rocks	541
Colonial Farm, Temple, N. H., Rhode Island Reds	531
Springdale Poultry Farm, Durham, Conn., Rhode Island Reds	528
Storrs Station (Experimental Pen) Rhode Island Reds	518

THE FARMERS AND THE RED CROSS SOCIETY

We publish to-day an appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society, by Dr. James W. Robertson.

Dr. Robertson is still best known to the farmers of Canada as Professor Robertson. He began his official public service at the Ontario Agricultural College nearly thirty years ago. Twenty-five years ago he went to Ottawa as Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The Dairying Service of the Department of Agriculture soon became known and trusted throughout Canada. From Prince Edward Island to Alberta, farmers profited by the Illustration Dairy Stations and the Travelling Instructors. The output of cheese and butter in Canada added to the reputation of its rural workers.

Other public services of continuing and growing value were inaugurated, while Professor Robertson was Commissioner of Agriculture. Among them were the Live Stock Branch, the Cold Storage Service, the Seed Grain Competitions, Trial Shipments of Fruit to the United Kingdom and Extension of Markets.

Besides these [illegible] the Manual Training Movement, the School Gardens, Household Science, and the Consolidated Rural Schools.

In more recent years, Dr. Robertson was chairman of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education. Farmers in all provinces are familiar with the Survey of Farms by the Commission of Conservation and the Illustration Farms of the Committee on Lands, of which he is chairman.

In these and many other ways, Dr. Robertson has given the farmers of Canada the best that was in him. He says he is their debtor, for many opportunities, for much kindness and for warm [illegible] But they are his debtors too. And he now reminds them of it for the first time in order to establish his right and privilege to appeal to them for this worthy cause.

A Declining Art.

"Don't you want your boy, Joel, to be a good speller?" asked the school teacher.

"I dunno," replied Farmer Corntossel. "About all the letters a good speller gets nowadays is bein' called on occasionally to [illegible] a bet."—Washington Star.

Suffered For More Than Two Years

Then Joseph Gagne Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Man Took His Wife's Advice And is Now Enjoying a New Lease of Health.

Ste Marguerite Dau Mills, Temiscouata Co., Que., April 23 (Special).—"Yes, you can tell the public of the great relief I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. Joseph Gagne, a well-known resident of this place, and he has every reason to be enthusiastic over the great Canadian remedy.

"For more than two years I suffered from Kidney Disease," Mr. Gagne continued. "It finally developed into pleurisy and I was a very sick man when my wife persuaded me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial.

"I took just three boxes and they made me well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills make their users enthusiastic because they not only cure the particular ailment aimed at but they spread good health all over the body. They do this by curing the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and new health all over the body.

A Pretty Experiment.

How quickly the body eliminates waste matter may be seen by the following simple and pretty experiment.

Eat a tablet of lithium citrate. Then take a clean platinum wire, hold it in a colorless flame of a Bunsen burner and note that it gives no coloration to the flame. Now cool the wire and pass it along the skin of the forehead, or after rinsing the hand in distilled water draw the wire across the palm and again hold it to the colorless Bunsen flame. Note the beautiful yellow color, due to the presence of the sodium. Next take blue glass and observe the yellow flame through this. The cobalt glass absorbs the yellow sodium rays, and the lilac flame of potassium now shows. About a half hour after taking the lithia tablet make the same test as above with a clean platinum wire. The vivid red flame of lithium is now obtained. In one short half hour the lithium entering at the mouth has been absorbed into the blood and carried to all parts of the body and is being excreted through the skin.—New York World.

The sailing traffic of the world was at its height in 1868, when it reached 14,660,000 tons. In 1912 it was a little more than 983 tons.

RUB YOUR STIFF NECK AWAY TO-DAY—GOOD OLD "NERVILINE" WILL CURE

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are common causes of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the trouble is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the very finest pain-expelling [illegible]

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its curative properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline, ideal for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Redpath SUGAR

The inherited preference

for Redpath Sugar that exists in so many thousands of Canadian homes to-day, is based on genuine satisfaction for three generations. Satisfaction first with "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe", made in Canada by John Redpath 60 years ago—then with Canada's first Granulated Sugar, made by the Redpath Refinery in 1880—now with the modern 2 lb. and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons of Redpath Extra Granulated—

"Canada's favorite sugar, at its best" 121

Get Redpath Sugar in original packages—then you are sure of the genuine!

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FARM AND GARDEN

BRAINS AND EARLY CROPS.

[illegible]

[illegible] cultural nature [illegible]

[illegible] with peach canker are also prevented.

ONTARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association is now being sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. War conditions, [illegible] closing of many European [illegible] the question of [illegible] of unusual importance [illegible] from [illegible] Canadian [illegible] given [illegible] The [illegible] selection of improved [illegible] dealt with, [illegible] and selling are [illegible]

NOTE.

[illegible]

[illegible] taken from such milk is sure to be more or less affected.

Excessive fat in a young pig invites demoralization of its physical condition, destroys the natural tendency toward constitutional vigor, checks growth and induces a condition that no after treatment can correct.

Do not set strawberries too deep. The roots should be well spread out and the plants set no deeper than they originally grew in the field.

Breeding and feeding are not all. Watch the market and plan to finish the hogs at a time when they will not find a glutted market.

In formulating a ration due regard should be had to the palatability. A cow will give better returns if she relishes her food. It stimulates the appetite and aids digestion.

A good many farm folks look upon dairying as drudgery, but where this is the case it is so because people have made it so, not because of necessity.

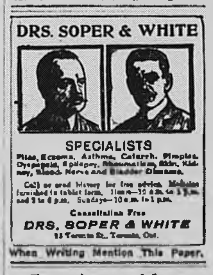
Sheep that are being fattened ought to have a ration of oil meal every other day. It prevents indigestion and is beneficial in other ways.

All garden makers should plant at least some beets for winter use. The soil should be fine and well prepared and handled in such a way as to have sufficient moisture for the germination of the seeds.

Frequent stirring of ripening cream will make better flavored butter, as it causes the cream to ripen more evenly.

In a ton, oat straw contains 7.2 lbs. of nitrogen, 2.1 pounds of phosphorus and 22 pounds of potassium; barley straw contains 12.8 pounds of nitrogen, 1.6 pounds of phosphorus and 17.6 pounds of potassium, and clover straw contains 21 pounds of nitrogen, 2.8 pounds of phosphorus and 16.6 pounds of potassium. So far as the effect on the fertilizer value of the manure is concerned, we would regard clover as nearly twice as valuable as either oat or barley straw. Ton for ton, all of the straws contain more plant food than manure. But since they do not decay as quickly, they do not produce such good results the first year or two after application.

Either beans or potatoes make an excellent crop to grow in the young orchard, and the thorough cultivation they receive furnishes the best possible condition for the growing trees.


DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Chrysanthemums of Japan.

Although the chrysanthemum has reached its highest form of development in Japan, and is still reverenced as the imperial emblem, it was taken to Japan from China, where it has been brought to its highest state of cultivation. At the imperial chrysanthemum party given by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in November every year one sees the most marvelous blossoms known to the floriculturist. The number of blossoms from one root is amazing. In one case no less than 700 flowers were seen growing from one plant. The festival of the chrysanthemum dates back to the Heian era, when the great ones of the empire used to call at the imperial palace and drink to the health of the imperial house from sake cups in which floated petals of the beautiful flowers.

Barns at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Painted with MARTIN-SENOUR PAINT

FARMERS

You'll Find Just What You Want For Spring Painting, In

MARTIN-SENOUR PAINTS AND VARNISHES

"MADE IN CANADA"

Your needs have been foreseen. Dealers in your neighborhood have been supplied with the Martin-Senour line. And you have only to name your Painting Wants, to have them promptly filled.

HOUSE PAINT—Why should you waste money on impure paint, or bother with mixing lead and oil, when you can get Martin-Senour "100% Pure" Paint for all outside and inside painting? Always the same in quality, color, fineness and purity.

FLOOR PAINT—There's only one to be considered—the old reliable SENOUR'S Floor Paint—the kind that wears, and wears, and wears.

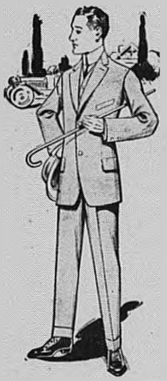
BARN PAINT — Martin-Senour "RED SCHOOL HOUSE" is the paint for the barn. It spreads easily—covers more surface—and holds its fresh, bright color against wear and weather.

WAGON PAINT — Keep the machines, wagons and tools fresh and bright — and protect them against rust and weather—by giving them a coat or two of Martin-Senour "Wagon and Implement" Paint.

Write us today for "Farmer's Color Set" and name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO
The MARTIN-SENOUR Co. LIMITED
655 Drolet Street, Montreal. 74

Men's Smartly Tailored Suits.



Tailored in Smartest 3 button Sacque style. The materials are smooth finished Tweeds and dressy Worsteds in small neat checks and some fancy mixtures. Colors grey, blues, fawn and brown shades.

The cut of the coat, vest and trousers are strictly new and they're finished and tailored to perfection.

Prices $10.00, $12.00, $13.50, & $14.50.

MEN'S SPRING & SUMMER COLLARS

We are showing the newest Arrow Collar which promises to become a big favorite during the coming summer, the Randor, also the Devon, another favorite.

Wash Ties and Silk Ties,

in the newest novelties of color and shape at 50c.

YOUNG MEN'S SOFT HATS.

High tapering crown in Telescope and new fedora style. Wide silk band with rear bow. Colors Navy, brown and grey. Very dressy hats and especially suitable for young men.

Worth $2.00 & $2.25. Market to sell at $1.50 & $1.75

Women's Suits and Coats

At $5.00, $6.00, $8.50 & $10.00.

We offer some very extra values and pretty styles in Women's and Misses Spring Coats in Wool Ratines Covert Cloths and Fancy Checked Tweeds. Empire and Military styles in Blue, Sand, Putty and fancy tweed mixtures.

The styles are very attractive the coats are servicable and the very latest word in fashion.

WOMEN'S SERGE SUITS

Were $13.50 to $16.50. Navy Serge Suits for Women, strictly tailored. Coats silk-lined. Sizes 34 to 42. **A special bargain at $9.95.**

Fancy Crash Suitings—In Black and White Tartan effects with blue and brown over-checks. **Price per yd. 40c.**

Fancy Crepes—With beautiful rose bud patterns on ground of Tuscan, Sky, Rose, Helio, Grey and Pink. **Price per yd. 15c.**

DAINTY WASH FABRICS.

With loveliest floral patterns. Particularly attractive lines now on display in our wash goods section.

Japanese Crepes—Resembles raw silk and very much in demand this season. Colors Pink, Helio, Sky, Cream and White. **Price per yard 25c.**

Marquisettes and Voiles—In Tuscan, Belgian Blue, Rose and White shades. **Price per yard 40c.**

STEPHAN BROS.

WALL papers that have an individual style—that are new and pleasing—the kind that are different and supply a range of color from the soft delicate pastel colors in dainty florals to the richly colored bold conventional designs—cut-out and panel decorations that are removed from the ordinary are at your service.

There's an interesting booklet showing beautiful interiors decorated with new 1915 wall papers that is yours for the asking.

G. T. STEAD

TWO DOORS EAST OF POST OFFICE

PINKERTON

The exceptional warm weather has allowed the farmers in this vicinity to rush the seeding. The acreage has been considerably increased.

In sending in the correspondence some time ago, your correspondent neglected to state that the Belgian Relief Committee of this village had received a receipt from Mr. Hector Prud'homme, the Belgian Consul, for $90.00, this being the proceeds of a box social held in the village.

An effort is being made by some of the ladies in this vicinity to increase the supply of socks and other necessaries to the soldiers at the front. These things will be needed as long as the war lasts and while it is a busy season for farmer folk it should be possible to give a few of the boys in trenches the luxury of a new pair of socks.

Rev. George Mason of Harriston, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church here, was in the village on Thursday of last week.

Mr. James Gale of Queen's University is visiting his parents at the manse.

Miss Jessie Murray of Paisley is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Murray.

We are informed that the hotel here has been licensed by the centre Bruce Commissioners and it looks as though we are to have what Premier Asquith calls the Empire's greatest enemy placed within easy reach. Following out the British statesmans reasoning we would arrive at the conclusion that those endeavouring to increase the consumption of liquor are on par with the Germans and Turks.

FORMOSA

The gardens were a lively place the past two weeks.

If the weather keeps nice, seeding will be finished in two weeks.

J. D. Schumacher is still in Waterloo on business.

Married, on Tuesday, Miss Johanna daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamel to Mr. Leo Steffler, in Culross.

Mr. R. Truax, M. P. came to town on Sunday with his auto.

Last Sunday was a record day for automobiles in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kreitzwiser of Culross spent last Sunday with relatives here.

Died last week, on Thursday, Mrs. Anthony Steffler in Carrick, aged 57 years 5 months. The remains were interred here on Saturday.

Died, last Thursday night after 8 hours of illness, Mrs. Jul. Noll aged 20 years 11 months. The remains were interred here last Sunday morning.

Geo. Lambert of Teeswater was here last Saturday.

Fred Schmuck who has been laid up for 3 months is able to do some work again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oehring of Hanover visited their relatives here, the week-end.

Mr. Matthew Goetz and Andrew Oberle of Walkerton were here on business last Saturday.

The youngsters are now out barefooted and say it is fine.

WESTFORD

Mr. and Mrs. J Linehan and family of Windsor were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Murray last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John McGlynn attended the Cassidy and Lippert wedding on Wednesday last.

Miss Merat Armstrong visited at Miss Edna Haldenby's last week for a few days.

Miss Margaret Murray has gone to spend a few months in Toronto with friends there.

Mr. William whytock of tenth concession called on friends here last week.

Mr. William Wall and Mr Walter Stanley visited at the former's father Mr Edward Wall on Sunday.

Mr. Edward Percy and family of near Kinlough have moved to Kincardine.

Mr. James H. Murray left for Collingwood last week where he will enter as purser on the S. S. City of Midland for the coming term.

An old pioneer of this section of the township of Culross passed away on Saturday April 17th., in the person of Mr. Peter Ruth. The funeral was largely attended and a great number from a distance was present. Some of them being Mr. and Mrs. Tony Ruth and Leo Ruth of Hepworth, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ruth of Formosa and also his nephew Jacob, Jos. and Lambert Ruth of Elmira and also Miss Emma Schaffnuch of Berlin. We all extend our greatest sympathy to those bereaved.

Paisley Man Hit.

Word was received at Paisley on Friday last, that Private John McLeod a former Paisley resident was wounded while fighting in the trenches in France. McLeod was a member of the Princess Patricias Regiment.

Fall Wheat Doing Well.

From all points reports on fall wheat indicate the best showing in the past five years. Practically no patchy spots or winter-killed exist. The weather is dry but the ground is not suffering for moisture. Seeding is advancing rapidly with great increased acreage.

King Proud of Canucks.

The message from His Majesty the King to the Duke of Connaught, congratulating Canada on the behavior of her troops reads: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Ottawa. 'Congratulate you most warmly on the splendid and gallant way in which the Canadian division has fought during the last two days north of Ypres. Sir John French says that their conduct was magnificent throughout. "The Dominion will be justly proud. (Signed) "George."

Murder at Goderich.

While driving home from a neighbors Robert Bean, a respected farmer of Colborne township, was murdered last night about 11 o'clock. Passing a farm belonging to Col. Varcoe, he was stopped by some one with whom he had some words. Afterwards two gunshots were heard, but no attention was paid to them. Very shortly after the dead body of Bean was found lying on the road, his horse having run away and thrown him out of the rig. The gunshot wound was in his breast. No trace has been found of the murderer and there is no clue.

34th. to Go Under Canvas.

It was for some time thought that the 34th battalion which has been training at Guelph would soon be sent to Valcartier, but the following despatch from Guelph would indicate that the men of the 34th, are to go under canvas at Guelph and remain there for some time at least.

"Lieut. Col. L. W. Shannon, officer commanding the first divisional area, accompanied by Lieut. Col. H. H. Smith, chief staff officer, paid a visit to this city today for the purpose of looking over camping ground for the 34th. battalion. Col. Shannon was met by the civic officials and Col. Oliver, O. C. the quartermaster, and the party motored out to inspect 100 acres located on the outskirts of the city, owned by the Guelph Realty Co. which has been chosen. The ground is well drained, and with city water and electric light very convenient. Col. Shannon reviewed the 34th. battalion while here.

More Canucks for the Front.

The important announcement was made Monday by Major General Hughes that the third and fourth Canadian contingents will be mobilized at the earliest possible moment. The troops now training at different divisional points in the various provinces will now proceed to camps for additional training as follows: Nova Scotia Aldershot, New Brunswick—Sussex, Quebec—Valcartier' Ontario—Kingston, Niagara Falls and London. Manitoba and Saskatchewan at Sewell; Alberta and British Columbia—cavalry at Calgary; British Columbia troops other than cavalry at Schiedam camp north of Kamloops.

Headed for Canada.

Headed for the Atlantic coast of Canada is a German squadron bent on bombarding important cities and fortification there, according to a letter received to-day by Captain Carl Brauch, master of the German bark Dalbek, interned at Portland Oregon since July 28, from a friend who is a deck officer of the German navy.

"Eight days before the German fleet bombarded Scarborough Hartlepool and other ports, I received a letter from the same friend, telling me that the German fleet would strike for the British coast and I trought that statement was laughable," said Captain Brauch. "Since it came to pass, I am convinced that the move of the squadron to the Canadian coast may not be a myth." The letter has been on the way since March 24.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	60	".......	60
Wheat	"	"	1.10	to......	1 45
Barley	"	"	60	to.......	65
Potatoes	"	bag	40	".......	40
Butter	"	lb.	20	".......	25
Eggs	"	doz.	20	".......	20
Chicken	"	lb.	12	".......	11
Ducks	"	"	12	".......	11
Turkeys	"	"	15	".......	16

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation

C. H. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

Boys Spring Suits Hats and Caps

Do you know that we make a specialty of boys clothing and the suits for the boys receive the same care and attention as mens regarding style, cut and workmanship.

Boys Buster Brown Norfolk sack suits, sizes 22 to 28, prices $3.00, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00, $8.00.

Boys' and youths Bloomer suits in D. B., Sack and Norfolk styles up to size 36 at $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00, and $14.00.

Special Selling Mens and Young Mens Hats

We have just passed into stock the most complete and best selected lot of young mens spring hats in black, brown, navy, Russian green, chocolate, reseda, grey and all the new combinations in hat bands, the styles are all correct, and the prices, any you choose from the following:—$1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50.

In mens suits and odd trousers we can please you with newest styles and the low prices we secured by early buying.

New Spring Jerseys, Shirts, Ties, Collars and Gloves. Come in and look over our mens furnishings, It will open your eyes to the value we show.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

Butterick Whispers

The Afternoon Tea
See The Delineator for May.

■

Bolero and Yoke-Skirt
of Wine Colored Silk.
The dearest little blouse
of finest lace
with Frill-Finished Waist-
line held by soft
Pea-Green Velvet Ribbon.

■

For the Nicest Things for Dress and Semi-Dress Occasions, come first to our Dress Goods and Butterick Pattern Departments.

J. H. APPEL

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV-No 18

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 6th 1915—8 PAGES

"NYAL'S"

Hypophosphites With Creosote.

A combination of all the medicinal and nutritive elements of fine Norway Cod Liver Oil—without the nauseating grease—with malt, hypophosphites and creosote.

For a lingering cough, chronic bronchitis and asthmatic condition and as a general tonic—you will find this preparation good.

—Get a Bottle today at—

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Harmony Rose

and

Harmony Violet

Glycerine

Soap

15cts a cake

or

2 for 25c.

A Most Delightful Soap

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

Newest Styles

With two button fronts, narrow natural shoulders and all the distinctive touches of Cut, Fit and Finish that characterize CLOTHES OF OUR TAILORING.

Come and decide now. Let us show you the most popular fabrics, the very latest designs and leave your order with us for a new suit.

Two piece summer suits made to your order. Best of trimmings and workmanship. $15.00 up.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Spiralla Corsets

Miss Evans of Toronto was here for a week instructing Mrs. M. Peltz in the Spiralla Corset work. She is now competent for fitting and corseting at a reasonable price, any lady who wishes a perfect figure and comfort.

Call on her at her home on Scott Street, or drop her a card.

MRS. M. PELTZ,

Scott St., Walkerton

Girl's $4.50 rain capes for $2.75 at McBurney's.

T. E Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Girl's $4.50 raincoats for $3 50 at McBurney's.

Read McBurney's bargain list on last page.

Mr. Geo Clark of Toronto spent Sunday at his home here.

Buy linoleums at Stephan Bros.—Special import quality.

Capt. Martyn of Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Two specials in Ladies Suits at $7.95 and $9.95.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. J. A. Cousins of Stratford, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. P. A. Malcomson of Kincardine, was a visitor here on Friday last.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

Mr. J. Wahlquist of Galt was a visitor at the home of Mr. N. Eidt on Sunday.

Mr. Wallace Cunningham of Toronto University is visiting at his home in Greenock.

Smart covert cloth and fancy tweed ladies' spring coats at $9, $8 and $10—Stephan Bros.

Corp. J. A. Farrell of the Third Contingent, Guelph, spent Sunday with friends here.

Splendidly tailored men's suits in navy serge and fancy worsteds at $10, $12 and $15—Stephan Bros.

Mr. James Lambertus, druggist of North Bay, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lambertus.

Mr. J. W. Mallon of the Attorney General's office at Toronto was a business visitor in town on Friday last.

Misses Clara and Kate Kuntz of St. Clements were visiting their cousin John Kuntz the latter part of last week.

Pte. Leslie Green of Chesley, who left Walkerton with the first contingent has been wounded in the fighting in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Hastings and son Robert motored here from Toronto on Saturday and spent Sunday at Mr. Robt Bryce's.

Mr. Birmingham the Conservative organizer attended the Tory Convention last week and has been working in South Bruce.

Mr. Armond Whitehead who has been attending Queens University, arrived home last week and will spend the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitehead.

Mr. Murray Wilson of Queens University spent Thursday and Friday of last week with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Thos Wilson. Murray left on Saturday for Saskatoon where he will join a government survey party with which he will be employed during the summer.

Mr. Chester Bryce, son of Mr. Robert Bryce who has been serving in the United States army in Mexico is at present in a patient hospital in Arizona suffering from lockjaw caused by a rusty nail running into his foot. A letter received by his father yesterday states that he is now recovering and out of danger.

Wanted to Rent.

Room wanted to rent by a young business man, apply at box 115 or this office.

Plough Points.

Farmers! Secure your plow points at The Walkerton Foundry 4 for $1.00 Points guaranteed.—S. Ellinghausen.

For Sale.

A lot of household furniture, dishes cooking utensils and etc. for sale privately.—Apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

Sold Farm

Mr. Ferdinand Frank has sold his 75-acre farm in Brant to Mrs. Carnegie of Mildmay. Mrs. Carnegie took possession this week.

Purchased New Studebaker.

Mr. Hank Irwin, horse buyer, has disposed of the automobile which he purchased last year and has bought a 1915 model Studebaker car.

Brant Hospital Aid.

The annual meeting of the Brant ladies Hospital Aid will meet in the Council Chamber on Sat. May. 15 h. at 3 p. m. J. A. Rowand, Sec. Treas.

Dog Lost.

A collie dog answering to the name of Jack, 1 year old, white strip on face and breast, all feet marked with white tips, bob tail. Any information will be thankfully received. Alex Waechter, Walkerton, R.R. No. 1.

Conservative Convention.

Jno. Purvis, the auctioneer of Holyrood was chosen the Conservative candidate to contest this riding in the coming Federal election. A report of the Convention will be found on page 8 of this issue.

Help the Lacrosse Club.

Buy a ticket for the special show at the Red Star on Friday of this week, which is being given in aid of the lacrosse club. The ticket is good for any night. Four special reels have been secured for that evening. Admission 25c.

Foot Crushed by Crow-bar.

While working at the construction of the new bridge at the grist mill on Monday, Mr. John Smith, street inspector, had the misfortune to have a heavy crow-bar fall on his left foot. Mr. Smith's toes were badly crushed and it was necessary for him to be driven home. He will be off work for some days

Baird's Corners S. S.

A number of families met at Baird's school house for the purpose of organizing a Union Sunday School for the summer months. Mr Thompson was elected superintendent and Mr. H. Brecklebank assistant superintendent and Miss Mitchell as Sec'y Treasurer. Meetings will be held every Sunday at 3 p.m.

Formosa Power Line.

The Walkerton Electric Light & Power Company are rushing work on their power line which is being run to the village of Formosa. The holes for the poles have been dug over the greater part of the route and it is expected that the poles will be erected and wires strung in the near future.

Drilling Artesian Well.

The Walkerton Egg & Dairy Company are having an eight-inch artesian well drilled on their premises on Main St. Drilling was commenced by the contractor on Monday and on Wednesday the well had been sunk to a depth of 65 feet. Mr. Player the manager of the Egg & Dairy states that drilling will continue until an adequate supply of water is secured.

Finished Seeding.

Mr. Wm. Lang, west of town was the first farmer in this locality to finish seeding, he having completed sowing the seed on Friday. Mr. Lang's farm like all others has been a scene of great activity and during thirteen days, on his property there was 30 acres ploughed, manure placed on 10 acres and 73 acres seeded. We believe this to be a record. Can anyone beat it.

At Training Camp.

Among the students of Toronto University who are attending the officers training camp which commenced on Monday at Niagara-on-the-Lake are Leslie Huether and Elliott Dixon. The camp will last for ten days

Fate--Olson.

Mr. Harry Fate, adopted son of Mr and Mrs. John Kuntz of Walkerton, was married to Miss Olga Olson in Gull Lake, Sask., on May 5th. The groom has been homesteading the last few years.

Passed Law Exams.

The list of successful law students who passed their third year examinations held at Easter, appeared in the Toronto dailies on Tuesday and among them were those of Roy B. Whitehead son of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitehead of Walkerton and Stanley M. Scott, of Perth. These two young men are now full fledged lawyers.

Second Contingent in England.

The second Canadian Contingent which had been training at London and Toronto, embarked at Halifax for England some days ago and have arrived safely in England. Pte. Norm. Huck sent a wireless message to a friend here saying that they had disembarked on English soil. Several cables from other local boys have also been received.

Blames the Liberal Press.

In his address at the Conservative Convention, Senator J. J. Donnelly, said that if an early election came, the Toronto Globe and Star would be responsible for forcing the issue. Pretty lame excuse, we think, and anyway since when have the Globe and Star come into control of the Borden administration? Contrary to this assertion of the Senator, both these papers have been agitating against an election at this time, when all Canadians are engrossed in the great conflict across the ocean.

Indian Gets First Lashes.

Joe Elliot, the Cape Croker Indian who was sentenced to be lashed by Judge Klein, received his first treatment from the cat-o-nine-tails at the gaol on Friday. The Indian true to the traditions of his race bore up well under the flogging, never flinching, nor making any outcry, though the lashing caused the blood to trickle down his back. Elliot received six lashes and will receive six more just previous to the expiration of his five month's term.

Celebrated 92nd Birthday.

Congratulations are due to Mrs. H. Bacon who on Sunday of last week celebrated her 92nd birthday. Mrs. Bacon, who is without doubt Walkerton's oldest citizen and settler, having come here with her husband in the spring of 1860, received many kind remembrances from friends and members of the family on the day. The aged lady, although confined to her bed, is still in possession of all her faculties and her many acquaintances hope to see her spared to pass still a few more milestones.

A Good Stock Company.

The Boyer-Vincent Stock Company which filled a two nights' engagement at the opera house here last week was an excellent company, and was deserving of better patronage than it received on its two nights stand. It is rather late in the season for a troupe of this kind to be on the route, but they are playing now, merely for advertising purposes and from the opinion of those who saw "The Whirlpool" or "The Hidden Crime" as presented by them they are assured of a packed house when they play their return engagement here next season.

Threatened to shoot.

Chief Ferguson went to Ambleside on Monday night and arrested Peter Waechter a farmer of Greenock, on a charge of threatening to shoot his two brothers-in-law. Waechter, it appears became incensed at his brothers for some reason and went to the barn, where with a loaded double-barrel shotgun he threatened to shoot anyone coming near. He held his fort for several hours until the arrival of Chief Ferguson and his assistants. He was taken before Magistrate Tolton and was remanded one week for trial. If the evidence on Monday next warrants it, Waechter will be examined as to sanity.

Left for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Bethel and family who have been residents of Walkerton for the past few years, left on Monday for England where they will reside in future. Previous to their departure Mr. and Mrs. Bethel were presented with a purse of gold by the members of the church of England, while their daughter Miss Hilda was presented with a beautiful silver mesh purse by the members of the Bell Telephone staff of operators of which she was a member. Word was received here on Tuesday stating that the boat on which the family who were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Langham were to have sailed on from Montreal had been seized by the government to convey troops, which compelled them to sail from New York.

Pruning Demonstration.

A Pruning Demonstration will be conducted by Mr. P. J. Carey of the Dominion Fruit Branch on Tuesday the 11th of May at 3 p.m. in Mr. J. E. McGregor's Orchard, near the G. T. R. station. This will be an opportunity to get advice regarding Pruning from one of Canada's leading fruit authorities.

Drunks Fined.

Two local men whose names appear on the prohibitory list of Walkerton appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Monday and were assessed $10 and costs on a charge of being drunk. Another fellow pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly and resisting arrest and paid $1 and costs. Another gent, who celebrated the event of his name being taken from the Indian list by getting a hilarious jag on, appeared in court yesterday also charged with being drunk and disorderly and paid $5 and costs into court and a fifth also paid a fine of $5 and costs on a similar charge

Accepted the Bribe.

With regard to the criticisms of the Telescope which appeared in the Herald and Times last week, we are prepared to admit that we are lax in our dealings in some respects, but yet we have not sunk to such a low level in newspaper life as our contemporary: He is down to the very lowest, if what we are told is true, that last week he committed a grievous offence against the rules of newspaperdom that of accepting a bribe in return for which he excluded a certain item from his columns. This in the eyes of the newspaper world and the general public also, is common bribery. We merely quote this to show that the Herald and Times is a greater sinner in any respect than the Telescope.

6000 Canadian Casualties.

An official statement from the office of Major-General Hughes on Monday gives the total amount of Canadian casualties, in the battle of Langemark between April 22 and 30th as nearly 6000, tabulated as follows:—Officers killed, wounded or missing 220, men killed 705, wounded 2,102, missing 2,530. Up to the present the names of the officers who have been killed, wounded or missing only, have been published, and it will probably be some time before the casualties in the ranks are made public. Although the battalion of which the Bruce boys form a part was in the conflict, we have to date not been able to learn of any Bruce volunteers having been killed, we noticed the names of a few Bruce boys in the casualty list. Hilton Johnston and Melville Davidson of Chesley were wounded but not badly while James Barty, whose parents live near Dunkeld was dangerously wounded. It is also stated that Howard Gransden, who left here with the first contingent as a blacksmith has been wounded.

Who's the Greater Sinner.

Our contemporary, the Herald and Times was apparently very short of copy last week and as is his usual course under such a condition he devoted no small amount of his space to throwing mud at the Telescope. We are not anxious to become participants in a mud slinging controversy, but we wish to say to the editor of the Times that people who live in glass houses should never throw stones and will endeavor to show that he lives in a glass house and that his mud-slinging will prove a boomerang. In one article the Times editor stated that he could not ask this journal to join with him in a campaign against the circulation of harmful literature in the shape of medical books bearing upon women's diseases, because we printed in our colums recently, an advertisement for a certain instrument for women. We would ask the Times man, or anyone who is interested to look into almost any copy of his paper and therein he will find an ad. for French female pills. Regardless of this fact, can the Herald and Times enter upon any crusade for the improvement of the moral condition of the community, when he publishes in his paper, the vulgar details of every rape, or indecent assault case which comes into the Walkerton courts, or, as was recently done, keep the disgrace of a young girl in the public eye for several weeks and in referring to her child's death, state that this was the daughter of Miss———. Talk about awakening childish curiosity which is apt to be followed by the subsequent shame of the child and its parents, can anything, not excepting the medical books bearing on women's diseases, eclipse the Time's vulgar reference to these cases which arise from the immoral condition of the community. If the Times man has a vestige of true manhood remaining in him, he surely did not pen the article about the Telescope without feeling the prick of a guilty conscience. Arte, it's you're turn to blush!

BORN.

WAHLQUIST—At the Bruce County Hospital on Saturday May. 1st, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wahlquist, a daughter, (still born.)

The Walkerton High School baseball team went to Hanover on Saturday afternoon and defeated the Y.M. C.A. team of that town by 16-9. This is the High School's first taste of victory this season.

Bad Fire at Formosa.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week the village of Formosa was visited by a disastrous fire which was not extinguished until considerable damage was done. The fire started about 3 o'clock in the stable on the property of Mr. Geo. Seitz being caused it is thought, by a spark from the smoke stake of the saw-mill. The building was soon in flames which spread to Mr. Seitz's house and both buildings were consumed. The house and stable of Mr. Walter Tedy then took fire and were destroyed and the flames then spread to Mr. Weiler's cooper shop which together with his residence and a large stock of staves and flour barrels were destroyed. Mr. A. Opperman's large stable about two hundred feet away from the cooper shop also fell a prey to the flames. The Mildmay fire brigade was sent for, and with their assistance, and that of a large crowd from the surrounding district, including Teeswater, the townspeople were able to check the conflagration. It was about six o'clock before the flames were under control. With the exception of that of Mr. Seitz, all the property destroyed was insured.

The Liberal Convention

R. E. Truax M. P. Chosen as Standard-bearer of the Liberal Party in South Bruce in the Coming Federal Election.

A record attendance, unbounded enthusiasm, good speeches and unity of the delegates assembled as to the election of a candidate, were the outstanding features of the Liberal convention for South Bruce which was held in Formosa on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain of the afternoon, the building in which the convention was held was packed to the doors, all seats were taken and standing room was at a premium. This fact in itself answers with a most emphatic NO! the question "Are the Liberals of South Bruce downhearted?" And as it was determined months ago as to who would carry the standard at this election, it also shows that the Liberals are taking an interest in the welfare of Canada and gathered yesterday to hear the questions of the day discussed and to protest against the grafting which has been proven to be so prevalent in almost all departments under the Borden Government and particularly in connection with the purchasing of supplies for Canada's sons who have gone to fight the battles of the empire. With such a degree of enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the meeting there was no one present doubtful of the outcome of an election should it be brought on at this time, for, it was asked if Mr. Truax can defeat a man with the prestige and influence of Mr. Cargill, against great odds, can he not defeat his present opponent, when he has the clean record of the prosperous Laurier administration behind him as against the corrupt Borden government which Conservatives of this country will be asked to vote for.

The speakers of the afternoon were to have been W. M. German, M. P., of Welland and F. Pardee, M. P. of Sarnia, but owing to sickness in his family the latter could not attend, and the former had a business engagement in Toronto which also prevented his being present. Their places on the platform, however, was very ably taken by Mr. McCaig, M.P. of Kent county and Wm McDonald, M P. P, of Chesley.

The meeting was called to order early in the afternoon and the following officers were selected:—

President Geo. Durst, Chesley
Vice Pres. D. A. McDonald, Kinloss
Secretary J. A. Johnston, Mildmay
Treasurer M. A. Halliday, Chesley.

Nomination was then proceeded with and the unity of the meeting with regard to the candidature of Mr. Truax was demonstrated when the motion to this effect by Mr. J. G. Anderson M. P. P, and seconded by Mr. Jas. Coulter, was received with cheers. Someone in the audience shouted above the din, "Let it go at that." When the President asked if this was satisfactory, the audience to a man rose to their feet, and it was so.

Mr. Truax was accorded a rousing reception when he appeared on the platform. He began his address by stating that this was the largest convention held in South Bruce since 1881 when Hon. Edward Blake ran in this riding, and was sufficient evidence that the electors of South Bruce were interested in the welfare of the Dominion. In speaking of an election he said, "It would be a disgrace to Canada to bring on an election now, when the British Empire is at war with the strongest nation in the world. There is absolutely no reason why an election should be held and the Dominion government should follow the example of the British gov't and allow the M. P.s [illegible] their seats one more year beyond the constitutional limit if need be and thus avert an election during the war. Mr. Truax spoke for considerable time on the graft disclosures in connection with the purchases of boots, horses, drugs, clothing and supplies for the army, the increased taxation and the 7½ % increased duty on all goods from the States. Although the present Government claimed to be practising economy, he stated that in the civil service, which was very efficient in all branches under the Laurier regime they had dismissed some 40 employees and to take their places had appointed no less than 2 200 new men, which means the annual additional outlay of thousands of dollars. As an example of the doings of the Borden administration Mr. Truax said that of 425 horses purchased in Nova Scotia, 151 of these were shot at Valcartier as unfit for use. The graft disclosures have been many, yet he said one third of the tale has not been told. Mr. Truax concluded his remarks by thanking the electors for their support in the past and asking for their support in the coming contest, whenever it may be.

After the nomination, the committee on resolutions were called upon and Mr. Cameron of Lucknow presented a resolution of condolence to be forwarded to Mrs. J. G. Murdoch of Lucknow, widow of the late President of the South Bruce Liberal association. This was followed by the following resolution protesting against the proposal of a Dominion election at this time, read by Mr. C. J. Mickle of Chesley.

"THAT the Liberals of the South Riding of Bruce in convention assembled unanimously protest against the proposal to dissolve Parliament and hold an election so long before the expiration of the constitutional limit, for the following reasons:—

1 BECAUSE, the energies of the Canadian people should be concentrated on the same duty of assisting the Empire to carry to a victorious conclusion the great war which is being fought for freedom and for democracy against the tyranny of militarism and the doctrine of the divine rights of Kings.

2 BECAUSE, to hold an election during the days of national peril and stress would be equivalent to an act of disloyalty.

3 BECAUSE, an election would seriously disturb the business interests of Canada which are just beginning to recover from the financial stringency of the past year.

4 BECAUSE, the voice of public opinion as expressed in resolutions of the Montreal Board of Trade, the statements of public men of both sides of politics, the replies given to the press by mayors of cities and towns, the reeves of villages and townships, and the wardens of counties in Ontario, and the editorials of Conservative newspapers who prefer the welfare of Canada to party interests is against holding an election on patriotic and business grounds.

5 BECAUSE, instead of an election we strongly approve of the British plan by which the present representatives of the House of Commons would be continued in their seats at the expiry of the present Parliament with bye-elections by acclamations until the end of the war.

THAT, we enthusiastically confirm unbounded confidence in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, though contrary to British precedent, was not consulted by Sir Robert Borden as to the measures to be taken by Canada, yet in unswerving devotion exerted himself to the very utmost to assist the government of Canada in its duty, and personally went through his own province of Quebec, successfully summoning with all his eloquence his fellow citizens of that province to fight for king and country.

THAT, if a premature election is held, we believe that the Conservative Government responsible for the ill-timed struggle will be condemned by an indignant electorate and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will once more become the First Minister of Canada, a high position of trust to which his long experience in statecraft, his personal gifts and his illustrious record of prosperous administration so justly entitle him."

Needless to say this resolution was unanimously adopted with cheering and prolonged applause.

Mr. McCaig, the speaker of the afternoon then took the platform and delivered an eloquent address which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. He paid high tribute to Mr. Truax for his work at Ottawa during the sessions since October 1913, enlarged on the graft disclosures and touched upon all the important issues of the day, and concluded with an urgent appeal to the electors to support Mr. Truax in the coming election which he thought would be on June 28th, and give him another term at Ottawa.

Mr. McDonald M. P. P. of Chesley, Mr. Cameron of Lucknow, Mr. Mooney of Ripley, and Mr. Mickle of Chesley, also gave brief addresses.

The meeting was drawn to a close by giving three cheers for the king, the candidate and Mr. McColg.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

At these words uttered carelessly by her brother, Juliette trembled. She felt as if they contained a menace to her peace. This portrait could not be an ordinary one. And this work, to which Pierre devoted himself with such ardor, was destined to have an influence over the destiny of them all. She saw everything grow dark around her, as if the sun had suddenly hidden himself behind a cloud. Sorrowful presentiments oppressed her heart.

"And this portrait is that of some one he knows?" she resumed.

"Oh, of some one he knows very well."

"Of whom, then?"

"An actress."

"What is her name?"

Jacques began to laugh; and looking at his sister in surprise, he said:

"How inquisitive you are to-night! I should like to know how it can possibly interest you to learn whether the original of Pierre's portrait be called Mlle. This or Mlle. That."

"It interests me, however."

"Well, then the lady of the portrait is Mlle. Clemence Villa. She is small, dark, has black eyes, beautiful teeth, an execrable reputation, and very little talent. Notwithstanding, she has been talked about as a great success. Do you wish to know what her age is? Twenty-four or thereabouts. Her country? Beautiful Italy, the land of vermouth and sausages. Her belief? one advocates the community of goods, if not where money is concerned, at least where the heart is. But you are making me say stupid things. This is what comes of talking to children. Let it suffice you to know that the portrait is good, and that Pierre's reputation will not suffer through it."

The conversation turned on other things, but the painful impression received by Juliette remained. Her thoughts dwelt, in spite of herself, on this woman whom she could not avoid thinking ill of, and she had a jealous fear that she was loved by the artist who was painting her picture. "It is she who has taken him away from me," she thought. "It is since he has known her that he has ceased to visit us. He is ashamed to come."

In her naive deductions Juliette was not far from the truth. Pierre experienced now, when at Mme de Vignes' house, a feeling of embarrassment. He felt that he was observed by the sister of his friend. His conscience was not at rest, and he reproached himself with having drawn back too suddenly after advancing with too little consideration. He deemed himself blamable, and divined that he was blamed. This inspired him with a feeling of dissatisfaction which kept him away from the girl he respected too much to dream now of loving. "You have behaved, my boy," he said to himself, "like a veritable scoundrel. You have risked endangering the peace of mind of this child, in order to satisfy a passing caprice, and then you have changed in your feelings and your thoughts at the will of the first worthless woman you chance to meet. Keep now to your jades: you are fit only for them. You are made to understand each other. Aspire no more to the purity, the sweetness, the joy of a chaste and holy affection; look no longer for the innocence, the freshness of a young girl. The snow that has not been trodden on is not for you; you have chosen instead the mud which has been trampled upon by every passing foot."

And in order to conform to the rule of conduct imposed upon him by his bitter cynicism, the painter threw himself into pleasure more ardently than before, seeking the less to curb the excesses of Jacques now that he himself had participated in them.

Laurier seemed made of iron; he carried both pleasure and work to excess. After the wildest nights he was to be found in his studio, palette in hand, as if he had left his bed refreshed after eight hours' sleep. A more metallic vibration than ordinary in his voice, a more pronounced feverishness in his movements, alone betrayed his fatigue. And when evening came, he was ready to begin the same thing over again.

Jacques, on the contrary, his form more bent, his chest more and more hollow, and his glance more and more dull, bore in his whole person the fearful traces of a physical exhaustion every day more complete. His mother tried to draw him back to her, to snatch him from his killing mode of life. He promised to remain with her, to take the rest he needed, to break from his habits, his friendships, his train of pleasures. He could not do so, and Mme. de Vignes saw, with profound despair, the son journey as the father had done, on the road of which each stage, so familiar to her, was marked by anguish, and whose end was swift and certain death.

The opening of the Exposition had meanwhile taken place, and, secretly impelled by a sharp feeling of curiosity, Juliette asked her mother to take her to it. Modern paintings interested her only slightly. What attracted her with irresistible power was the portrait of Clemence Villa, the sitting for which had coincided so fatally with the change in the sentiments of Pierre Laurier. Accompanied by her mother, who had no suspicions of her feelings, Mademoiselle de Vignes passed rapidly and with indifference through the halls where thousands of salon canvases were displayed to view in their cold mediocrity. Suddenly she stopped: before her, at the end of the hall, not twenty steps away, the portrait in a black frame of a woman, small, dark and pale, had caught her eye. Instantly, without ever having seen her, she had recognized whose it was. It was she. There was no possibility of a doubt. No other woman would have possessed this beauty, fatal and almost evil, which strikes a chill to the heart. Juliette, with an effort, broke through the circle of admirers standing before the picture, and approached it.

Her mother, following her, looked at the portrait tranquilly, and said in a tone of satisfaction:

"Stay, it is the picture of Pierre Laurier. Ah, it is indeed a remarkable portrait."

Juliette turned slightly pale. That which her mother had just said, she herself had thought at the same instant with a profound pang. Yes, the picture was a remarkable one, and the genius of the painter had never before reached so high a point. In the fine light of the head covered with a hat adorned with plumes, in the play of light and shade, in the coloring of the shoulders draped in a ravishing costume of the time of Louis XVI., in the coquettish pose of the hand resting on a walking-stick, in the brilliance of the eyes and in the charm of the smile the inspiration of love was betrayed. He who had seen so much beauty in this woman, and who had reproduced it with so much passion, was madly in love with her. And her voluptuous grace made this comprehensible, if not excusable.

Tears came to the eyes of the young girl and her heart beat to suffocation. Surrounded by the admiring crowd, who repeated aloud the names of the painter and of the model, Mademoiselle de Vignes suffered horribly. Two young men who had taken up their stand before the portrait, beside her, and who did not care whether they were heard or not, ended their eulogies by these words:

"Besides, he is her lover."

Juliette blushed as if she had received an insult, and trembling at the thought that she might hear other words which should enlighten her still more cruelly regarding the mystery which she was at once eager and unwilling to know, she drew her mother into the next hall.

From this day forth she became more grave, with a gravity that had in it a shade of melancholy, which did not, however, attract the attention of Madame de Vignes. The two women had only too many reasons for sorrow, and Juliette would have astonished her mother more by a display of gaiety than of sadness. The summer passed in the solitude of the country, Jacques continuing at the watering places, Trouville and Dieppe, his life of pleasure, and presenting himself at longer and longer intervals at his mother's house. Pierre had altogether disappeared, devoting himself completely to work, as they saw by the frequent appearance of canvases which bore his name in the picture stores. Never did time appear longer or more sad to the two women than did the months from June to October. They had leisure to think of all the anxieties the future had in store for them.

The weather was magnificent, the sky was without a cloud, and a delicious warmth pervaded the atmosphere. In the evening the mother and daughter walked in the garden, watching the stars appearing one by one in the clear heavens. And the calmness of nature formed a painful contrast to the agitation of their minds. They walked beside each other without speaking, for each wished to hide her sorrow from the other, fearing the darkest shadows that the expression on their faces might not betray. They felt as if surrounded by a void. The two beings who for them were all the world were far away, and everything else had become indifferent to them. The charms of nature were unnoticed by them. The sweetness of the breeze laden with the aromas arising from the earth, the clearness of the mysterious depths of the heavens, the rustling of the leaves shaken by the breeze overhead, all that would have charmed them if they had had beside them, to share their feelings, the dear ones who were absent, left them cold and unmoved. And every day, every evening, the same sense of weariness weighed heavily upon them.

Juliette was developing rapidly, she had grown in stature and her face had become charming. She was now seventeen, and her gravity gave her a womanly air. Her mother took delight in dressing her. The partiality she had always had for her son did not blind her so completely as to prevent her observing the budding charms of her daughter. She said to the latter one day, after having looked at her for a long time in silence:

"You are really growing pretty."

A smile flitted across Juliette's face, and she shook her head without speaking. Of what use was her beauty? He whom she wished to admire it was not here.

The autumn had just set in, when an alarming piece of news summoned Madame de Vignes unexpectedly to Paris. Her son, after having struggled foolishly with a weakness that gave him no respite, had fallen suddenly ill. He had been seized with a hemorrhage, and, in a dying condition, they had transported him to his mother's house. The anguish of this blow cut short the reveries of the young girl. She adored her brother, and hastening to his side with her mother, she had been terrified by the change. She had scarcely the strength to lift his head when they entered the room. Of the handsome Jacques there remained nothing but a shadow. A consultation of physicians, summoned at once, ordered his immediate departure for the state in which she had found him. He south, and since the last of November the De Vignes had been installed in the villa washed by the waters of the blue sea, and sheltered by pine and juniper trees, among the red rocks.

Here Jacques had grown better. Youth has exhaustless resources. The warmth, the light, the regularity of the life he led, had exercised their salutary influence upon him, and if the invalid was not completely cured, he had at least regained so much strength as to leave room for hope. He went about, pale, stooped, with trembling steps, shaken by fits of violent coughing, but he lived, and with great care he might continue to live for a long time. It was not enough, however, for Jacques to have obtained this result, and the alleviation he had experienced in his sufferings did not satisfy him. With strength his old desires had returned, and the impossibility of gratifying them produced in him an irritation which betrayed itself in bitter words and violent recriminations. He was ceaselessly contrasting, in his embittered mind, what he had been with what he now was. His present state of debility seemed insupportable when he compared it with his past activity, and he made use of his recovered strength only to give utterance to complaints and curses. He accepted his fate, not with resignation or sweetness, but with lamentation and bitterness.

The arrival of Pierre Laurier, however, had made a happy diversion in his sufferings. He felt more courageous and less hopeless in the society of his friend. All that he had lately looked on with indifference or disgust had again begun to have an attraction for him. He no longer remained the entire day stretched in his chaise longue, or buried in his willow invalid chair, on the terrace. He walked and drove during the warm hours of the day, and the diversion had a favorable influence on his health. He was less gloomy, he consented to receive visitors, and he had not repulsed the offer made him by the painter, to bring to the villa a Russian physician, a strange character, regarded as a charlatan by his colleagues, but celebrated for the extraordinary cures he had made.

Dr. Davidoff, installed at Monaco with his friend Count Woreseff, was the only son of a grain merchant of Odessa, who had left a fortune of ten millions at his death. He had therefore been able to follow the dictates of his fancy, and, disdaining a regular practice, devote himself to the study of humanity in its physical ills and moral sufferings. He had very soon succeeded in acquiring an influence over the imagination of Jacques. His system was to inspire those he treated with confidence, assuring them that immediate well-being would be the result of this feeling.

"Have the conviction that you will get well," he said to Jacques, "and you are already half-way on the road to recovery. Nature will take care of the rest. She only asks to be helped in her efforts to bring about a cure. Above all things it is necessary that the sick should not abandon hope. I have seen miracles wrought by the power of the will and by faith. The effects of the waters of Salette and of Lourdes, in your country are due to no other cause. The virtue of the beverage is in the soul of him who drinks. Having the certainty that the holy water will produce its effect upon him, he already feels the expected benefit. This is why it is useless to send the incredulous on those pilgrimages in search of health, just as skeptics should not assist at spiritual seances. They have within them forces which react against the efforts of the adepts and which neutralize the fluids. Never, in such circumstances, will experiments succeed. In the same way the mysterious efforts of nature to effect a cure will never produce a favorable result in an organization weakened by fear and depressed by doubt. Jesus, who was one of the greatest thaumaturgists of antiquity, said to those who asked him to cure them: 'Believe; in faith is everything.'"

These curious theories of the Russian doctor had begun by interesting Jacques; then the seed sown had insensibly taken root in his mind and rapidly borne fruit. There were hours during which the sick man hoped once more, and said to himself, "Why, indeed, should I not recover?" He called to mind examples of wonderful cures from maladies further advanced than his, and from which the patients had so completely recovered that not a trace of their illness had remained. And the subjects of these cures were now leading free and joyous lives, like the healthiest and most vigorous of men. Oh, to live, to go, to come, without restraint, without uneasiness, to be able to follow his inclinations, without fearing the result. To be delivered from physicians and doctors, to afford to despise precautions, and not to have to think continually of his health; to be able to commit imprudences at his pleasure. What a dream! Should he ever be able to realize it? In so ardently desiring health, he had but one aim in view—to begin again the life of dissipation which had brought him to this miserable condition. When he gave vent in the presence of Pierre to his regrets and his aspirations, his friend would shake his head with a melancholy air, and say with profound bitterness:

"And in your case, then, what is there to ask life for? Would there be anything worse or more deceitful? Ah! to long for success and fame—that I can understand, to put forth all one's energies in the struggle to achieve that which is worthy of a man. But to spend one's days and nights in playing cards or courting women—could anything more senseless or more deplorable be conceived? Yet I, who criticise so severely this manner of life, lead it myself. But I am a stupid and contemptible fool, who have no longer the energy to earn the money by work which I expect from chance."

He laughed drearily. Then he resumed more calmly:

"After all, I am wrong to judge others by myself. You are loved, you are happy, and life has pleasures for you still. I am mocked and scorned, and the only joys I experience are so bitter that their remembrance weighs more heavily upon me than do my sorrows. What is there for me to regret leaving? Nothing. By whom should I be mourned? By no one. Your life, on the contrary, is necessary to those who love you, to your mother, to your sister. It is for their sakes that you must get well. It is of them only that you must think. Ah, if I had beside me always a sweet and charming companion, whose affection would console me for all my sufferings, I should have the courage to make the effort to elevate my moral nature and to become another man. In the hours of my most profound dejection I have often thought that if I had some one to whom to devote my life I might show myself to be as good a man as the best. But I am alone! To the devil with wisdom! When I shall have committed follies enough, I shall dash my brains out against one of those beautiful red rocks at the foot of the cliff, and the waves will lull me to rest in my last sleep, like a faithful friend."

Pierre Laurier did not give way to these fits of melancholy when alone with his friend only. Sometimes, in the presence of Madame de Vignes and of Juliette, he had allowed his irritation of mind to break forth in bitter words. If, at such moments, he had chanced to look at the young girl he would have discovered, in the pained and distressed expression of her countenance, one of those incentives for reforming which he had desired of fate. But he did not trouble himself about the effect his words might produce. He thought only of giving sincere expression to his despondent feelings. Fool! The boon he so ardently longed for shone like a luminous star in the darkness of his sky. He wished for a sweet and charming being to whom he might make the sacrifice of his evil passions, and she was close beside him, pitying his sorrows, and suffering with his insults.

[To be Continued.]

Miss Antique—I should hate to have been one of the women of the Middle Ages. Miss Caustique—Yes, it must be rather annoying to be known as a middle-aged woman.

Kidney Disease Cured Sworn Statement

Of Mr. Wesley Maxwell, Who Gratefully Gives All Credit to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

It is one thing to make big claims for a medicine and quite another thing to produce irrefutable evidence that it actually cures in serious cases.

We prefer to let the cured ones speak for themselves, and that is why you find in almost every newspaper the report of someone who has been cured by the use of Dr. Chase's medicines. To-day we present the sworn statement of Mr. Wesley Maxwell. When a man goes to this trouble in expressing his gratitude there can be no question of the benefit he has received. Mr. Wesley Maxwell, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I have been using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I must tell you that before I started using them I could only make water with the greatest difficulty, and had very severe pain in the back. I am completely cured now by the use of these pills. Before that I used a lot of doctors' medicine without any benefit that I could see. I am thankful for being cured, and can recommend Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills very highly."

SWORN STATEMENT.

"This is to certify that I, Wesley Maxwell, of the Township of Caledon, was cured of kidney trouble by taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

"Wesley Maxwell."

(Sworn before me as correct this 6th day of January, 1915. Wm. Hawkins, Sen. Justice of the Peace.)

This statement is also endorsed by the Rev. Geo. W. Robinson, who is Mr. Maxwell's pastor.

This cure will interest a great many people who are suffering as Mr. Maxwell was with kidney and urinary troubles. It will only cost you a quarter to buy a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and put this medicine to the test. We are sure that you will be thankful to the writer for describing his cure to you. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A BRITISH JOKE.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

One hates to be suspicious, but the dispatch about the chaplain of the Bishop of London joining the aviation corps may be the British method of paving the way for one of their deadly jokes. About tomorrow they'll cable that he's had experience as a sky pilot.

I cured a horse of the Mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS.

Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.

St. Peter's, C. B. EDW. LINLIEF.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bathurst, N. B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

Historic Clontarf.

Clontarf is one of the most historic spots in Ireland. It was there that on Good Friday, April 23, 1014, Brian Boru and the men of Munster, Connaught and Meath fought the Danes.

Brian was killed in his tent; Sigurd, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, perished also, and 11,000 Irishmen and 13,000 Danes are said to have fallen. Victory remained with the Irish, but the Danes reoccupied Dublin. In modern times O'Connell's monster meetings for repeal were to have culminated at Clontarf, but the meeting was prohibited by the government, and O'Connell was put upon his trial for conspiracy and convicted, though the verdict was eventually reversed by the House of Lords.—London Chronicle.

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

[illegible] PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR. [illegible]

WORSE THAN EUROPE.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Waterloo "Wigwam" [illegible] and Austria [illegible] view of Lake Chaubunagungamaug, Webster, Massachusetts.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
228 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

A RAP AT TORONTO.

(Ottawa Citizen)

A Toronto citizen converted a hay wagon into a [illegible] and tried to do business in his native city but the police refused him a license on the ground that the natives would find it so homelike that they'd probably insist upon sleeping in it.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

A Story of Dickens.

M. Anatole France has an amusing reminiscence of Dickens—of whom he is a great admirer—in his "Vie Littéraire." One wonders whether it is autobiographical. "A Frenchman who made the journey to London," he writes, "went one day to see the great Charles Dickens. He was admitted and expressed his admiration as an excuse for thus trespassing on the precious time of such a being. 'Your fame,' he added, 'and the universal sympathy you inspire doubtless expose you to innumerable intrusions. Your door always is besieged. You must be visited every day by princes, statesmen, scholars, writers, artists and even madmen.' 'Yes, madmen, madmen!' cried Dickens, carried away by the agitation which toward the end of his life often moved him. 'Madmen! They alone amuse me.' And he pushed his astonished visitor out by the shoulders."

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

DRINK AND EFFICIENCY.

(Christian Science Monitor.

It was said a generation ago, by a minister of the crown, without apparently any conception of the significance of his own words, that the country had once more drunk itself out of debt. The present chancellor of the exchequer sees, no doubt, through the shallowness of such reasoning, the concrete fact that countries can only drink themselves out of debt they have drunk themselves into. The indirect effect of drink in the Russian empire was the acceptance of Monday as a dies non, with the consequence of reducing the working week to five days, at the expense of both capital and labor. The indirect effect of absinthe in France was the phenomenon known as the Apache.

If it is true, and there is no reason to doubt the statement, that the combination of gin and whiskey has reduced the capacity of the stevedores of Liverpool and the riveters of Newcastle beyond that of ordinary peace time, it is clear that on the Tyne and on the Mersey there is a custom much more to be honored in the breach than in the observance than any that may ever have been prevalent upon the sound. Having made up his mind what the real enemy is, the chancellor of the exchequer is not likely to hesitate in striking at it without much ado. Cowardice has never been charged to Mr. Lloyd-George's account. He will make no more of the loss to the revenue than of any other difficulty which he may be called upon to face in the matter. "We have got," he said, in addressing the ship owners, "to settle with Austria and Germany, but in order to do this we shall have first to settle with drink."

Are You Musical?

SPECIAL OFFER OF UP-TO-DATE MUSIC

Chinatown, My Chinatown
[illegible]
Dreams of Long Ago
[illegible]
Ship of My Dreams
[illegible] Day
[illegible]
[illegible] Chimes
Everybody Two-Step
Garden of Roses Waltz

All the above, and similar popular numbers 20c each

OPERA GEMS ALBUM [illegible]

SONGS OF THE HOME ALBUM [illegible]

Regular price 50 cents, our price 25 cents

SPECIAL OFFER [illegible] $1.00

[illegible]

Money Refunded If Not Satisfied

CANADIAN MUSIC EXCHANGE
242 St. James Street, Montreal

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. [illegible]

[illegible]

Write us today. Mention this paper. [illegible]

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

The Wisdom of Sam.

In a certain negro settlement in Louisiana there is a Judge who holds court in a one room wooden shack whose furnishings consist of a pine table, half dozen 'cheers' and a big book.

One day a negro was brought before him for being drunk.

"Well, Sam, I've got to fine you according to what the law book says," and flipping over a few pages of the big book on the table he pointed to some figures and continued: "There it is, $18.50. See it?"

"Yes, sir, an' here's yo' money," replied Sam, handing it out quickly and departing with an acquaintance.

When they had passed out of the hearing of the Judge the acquaintance began talking of the big fine and complained:

"Why didn't yo' argufy with the Judge an' git him to reduce them law book figgers?"

"Law book?" replied Sam. "Why, man, that ain't no law book, that ain't nothin' but a mail order catalogue. An' I wuz glad enough ter pay him what he ast me, 'cause he only turned over as far as the baby buggies. If he'd a turned over to the ottermobiles he'd a sent me up for life!"

CHEAP SKATES.

(Buffalo Courier)

As an extra cent of postage is now required on all matter mailed in Canada, business firms over there are said to be having their circulars printed in the United States and mailed from this country to Canadian addresses.

The Appetite of Youth Quickly Restored

Appetite is useless unless digestion is good. Dr. Hamilton's Pills make tremendous appetite and keep digestion up to the mark as well. The liver, bowels and kidneys are stimulated, the stomach strengthened, and robust health quickly follows. Dr. Hamilton's Pills instill vigor and snap into the system, make folks feel youthful and happy. You'll forget you have a stomach, forget your days of sickness if Dr. Hamilton's Pills are used. Insist on having Dr. Hamilton's Pills 25c. per box, no other medicine so good.

THE GARDEN AND THE CHICKENS

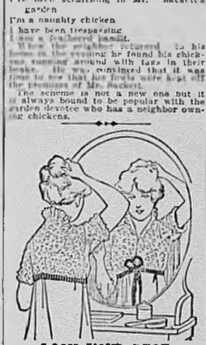
(Buffalo News)

A Stevens Point, Wis. man who was bothered by his neighbor's chickens threaded kernels of corn with tags at the end of the thread. On the tags were printed such notices as these:

I've been scratching in Mr. Sackett's garden
I'm a naughty chicken
I have been trespassing
I am a feathered bandit.

When the neighbor returned to his home in the evening he found his chickens running around with tags in their beaks. He was convinced that it was time to see that his fowls were kept off the premises of Mr. Sackett.

The scheme is not a new one but it is always bound to be popular with the garden devotee who has a neighbor owning chickens.



LOOK YOUR BEST

As to Your Hair and Skin Cuticura Will Help You

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under all conditions.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. 1, Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

WHY NOT FOR KEEPS?

(Guelph Mercury)

When all these high and mighty personages swear off drinking, why do they always include the phrase "till after the war"?

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

WHY ARIZONA WENT DRY.

Curious Reasons Caused Hard-Drinking State to Turn.

A writer has told in a recent number of the New Republic why Arizona voted for prohibition at the last election, and it is very interesting to note the reasons, for Arizona had never manifested in the past much susceptibility in the matter of temperance reform. It was a notoriously drunken territory, and a very lawless one. As a state it has been somewhat better, but still far from what reason would have dictated. Yet it voted for prohibition by a majority of nearly 4,500 votes.

One reason why the state voted for prohibition is said to be the result of an outcry against ten-cent beer. A great many laborers were indignant because the saloons of Arizona were charging ten cents for a glass of beer, although a glass of beer costs only five in the neighboring state of California, as it costs only five in most states of the Union. The high price of beer in Arizona was represented as being due to the avarice of the saloonkeepers, as perhaps it was. And so thousands of laborers voted to do away with those avaricious saloonkeepers.

Then there are from fifteen hundred to two thousand negro voters in the state, and these are said to have voted, almost to a man, in favor of prohibition, not because they believed in the principle of prohibition, but because they have never been allowed to enter any saloons in Arizona except those owned by Mexicans. One negro leader is quoted as saying: "I don't see how I am expected to get patriotic over a place I'm not allowed to go into." Then the mine owners and the mine managers supported prohibition in order to get rid of the Mexican saloons, where so many of their workers steeped themselves in cheap alcoholic beverages on Sunday that they were in poor shape for labor on Monday. Principally for these reasons, it is said, Arizona went dry. They were not, on the whole, very bad reasons.

Publicly owned forests of the United States contain more than one-fifth of the country's timber.

ISSUE NO. 18, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCAtion and character to train for nurses. Apply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SMALL WATER POWER AND FARM for sale—grist, shingle and syrup mill, also cotton gin, with forty acres of land, good house, natural dam, ample water power, price reasonable. Blackmar, Columbus, Ga.

FARMS FOR SALE.

DALLFRE McNISH HOMESTEAD; 200 acres, Elgin County; rich clay loam soil underdrained, well fenced; 25 acres beech and maple; original growth; 5 acres orchard; two storey frame house, seven bedrooms, parlor, sitting and dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, two cellars, hard and soft water at house; bank barn 50 x 75; drive barn; shed; hen-house; five miles west of St. Thomas on Talbot Road; R. R. No. 1; telephone. Price $9,000, about one-third cash. Has been in present family 61 years. Write owners or John A. Moody, P. O. Box 426, London, Ont.

TWO ADJOINING SECTIONS—SASkatchewan—two miles from elevator, beautiful creek, for quick sale at [illegible] value. H. B. Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.

EXCELLENT STOCK FARM FOR [illegible] farm in Southwest Georgia, 2 1/2 miles from R. R. level, well watered. Will subdivide to suit purchaser—cash or terms—$[illegible] per acre. We can lend your money on property [illegible] 7 per cent. We never lend over 50 per cent of value, farm and city property. Blackmar, Columbus, Ga.

NOT A SQUARE DEAL.

(Toronto Star)

It fills an unemployed man with anger to think that business men will not make work unless they can make money out of it—even though men starve. They take their gains in good years, but will not take losses when a hard year comes. They step aside and let the burden of it all crush down upon the workers, who did not get much out of good years, but only the wages that kept them going. The discontented worker grows embittered by what he sees as well as by what he suffers. What he sees convinces him that a closed factory, as a rule, brings poverty only to those who formerly earned wages in it, but not to those who formerly earned profits there. The owners or shareholders may have their profits stopped for the time being. It is not a square deal. The whole subject is one to which a great deal of thinking will have to be devoted in days to come.

Cross, Sickly Babies

Mrs. Charles E. White, Waterford N. S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly, but after giving her the Tablets, she became strong, healthy and happy." Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Once On a Time.

Once on a time, once on a time,
Before the Dawn began,
There was a nymph of Diana's train
Who was beloved of Pan;
Once on a time a peasant lad
Who loved a lass at home;
Once on a time a Saxon king
Who loved a queen of Rome.

The world has but one song to sing
And it is ever new,
The first and last of all the songs,
For it is ever true—
A little song, a tender song
The only song it hath:
"There was a youth of Ascalon
Who loved a girl of Gath."

A thousand years have gone,
And aeons still shall pass,
Yet shall the world forever sing
Of him who loved a lass—
An olden song, a golden song,
And sing it unafraid;
"There was a youth, once on a time,
Who dearly loved a maid."
—Kendall Banning, in Cornhill Booklet.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

LITTLE THINGS.

(Montreal Mail.)

The obstacles in our success usually are not big things, but little things—so little that we do not notice them, or, noting, despise them. The world contains no dearth of good and [illegible] people because so many of us dream all our days of doing far-off great things, but neglect to do the little things that lie right close at hand.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A DEEP PROBLEM.

(Guelph Mercury)

The Melancthon Station correspondent of the Shelburne Free Press has been doin' some tall thinking. [illegible] the market. In fact the [illegible] 25 cents per bag. The correspondent has been [illegible] the prices paid for this staple [illegible]

[illegible]

How Zam-Buk Cures Skin Diseases

As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new, healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments. It does not contain harsh mineral, or poisonous coloring matter. Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have persevered by Zam-Buk after having suffered years and spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies in vain. If you suffer from any skin disease or injury, benefit by the experiences of others. Try Zam-Buk first. Don't trouble with useless remedies.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, piles, pimples, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, frost bites, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries.

We are so convinced that a trial of Zam-Buk will prove to you its superiority, that we will send you a FREE TRIAL box on receipt of this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp to pay return postage. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

All Druggists and Stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

SOME WAR ECHOES.

The torpedo and aerial warfare that is being waged against Great Britain by Germany can have no effect on the fortunes of the war, nor can it bring any glory to the Kaiser. The submarines have sunk a few ships and drowned a lot of innocent people, but that wins no battles nor does it help to starve the British people. The Zeppelin raids have apparently been begun, and should they continue they may result in considerable damage. We confess that we are somewhat disappointed that these immense aerial ships can cross to England, drop bombs and return home without hindrance. We would imagine that British aerial craft would be able to prevent such raids. Should a large number of these ships of the air manage to get across the North Sea they might be able to do incalculable damage. The torpedoing of a Dutch vessel bound from Baltimore to Rotterdam by a German submarine was an insane action, and will no doubt be fully resented by the Dutch Government and people. This action looks as if Von Tirpitz had proclaimed a blockade of the Dutch as well as the British coast.

A story comes from Rome that Germany would be willing to retire altogether from Belgium if that country would agree to drop hostilities as soon as the Germans were out of that territory. We do not believe that the Belgians would agree to any such step as this, unless they had the consent of the allies to do so. We have not heard of any of the Canadian Conservative grafters committing suicide to escape punishment, but one of the Hungarian grafters at Budapest took his own life recently. The news of his death was received with cheers by the public, who also clamored for the hanging of the other grafters, and six horse dealers have been clapped in jail. While the Tory newspapers are defending the Canadian grafters, it can be seen how they are being dealt with over in Hungary. Are we less jealous of our reputation than are the Hungarians?

EDITORIAL NOTES

The seaserpent should make its appearance among the submarines shortly.

While the Germans chew the rag the British soldiers ask for gum to chew.

Lord Kitchener's "uniformed crowd" seems to be able to make the other fellows move on.

The eight thousand names on the Government's patronage list would make good reading.

Premier Hearst was afraid to trust even one lone Grit on his Ontario License Commission.

On the question of votes for women, this war has shown that they deserve all that they can get.

The Rochester Herald says that the only way to get rid of the grafters is to take them out and hang them.

The Tories want an election so that the Commons can control the Senate. Would that be good for the country?

Sir Wilfrid will lead Mr. Oliver out of the party when he is found guilty. Garland and Foster are in another class.

The "honor roll" of the Canadian Parliament is lengthening. It's the price we pay for our loyalty to the Empire.

Why did the Government not arrange to give the British-born the right to a vote? Why legislate against the British born?

Premier Borden is slow in dealing with those pro-German newspapers of the Northwest. Is the Hon. Robert Rogers protecting them?

Every time you lick a war stamp think of the Kaiser, and give it another lick, says the Toronto World. But the war stamp is not to be used to fight the Kaiser. It's for other purposes.

Dr. H. Foster, the member for Kings, N. S., the man who [illegible] in the Nova Scotia boot deals, is the man who defeated the former Minister of Militia. Now he has [illegible] his defeat by means of the Militia Department.

A pretty fair forecast of the kind of political campaign the people of Canada are in for is supplied by Mr. Rogers' newspaper with its references to the Liberal leader as Sir Wilfrid von Laurier, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

Commenting on the charge that the G. T. R. Railway made stock in Mr. Oliver's newspaper, the Brantford Expositor says that the Manitoba Free Press was for a long time bound to the Canadian Pacific Company, and at the same time giving an unwavering support to the Conservative party.

It is pointed out that the Dominion Government, in four years, has dismissed 10,000 employees and engaged 21,000 in their place. Putting the salaries of the people thus awarded "patronage" at $1,000 per annum, we find that the salary list has been augmented by $11,000,000. No wonder that we have to buy war stamps.

The country will support the Liberals in accumulating facts for further investigation. Already they are in possession of information that will create still greater sensation. The question is, will they have to bring them out, because the men involved are related to or connected with men occupying high and influential positions. The Financial Post of Canada.

Then who are the men higher up who are mixed up with the grafters?

The report of the royal commission investigation in a year put the Hon. J. K. Flemming, Premier New Brunswick, out of politics in that Province. In spite of all this he has been allowed by the federal Conservative party to take the nomination in the county of Carleton, N. B., to run in opposition to Mr. Frank Carvell, the sitting member. Will Sir Robert Borden read him out of the party?

Certainly the so-called war taxes are not to be used for financing the war. But they are apparently being squandered in paying exorbitant prices to middlemen and grafters. Those who whine and protest about the Liberal newspapers showing up the seamy side of Tory morals, should tell us why hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid to a Seattle man over and above the value of the two submarines which were bought for the Government. They might also tell us why Premier Borden has not read Mr. Flemming out of the party?

The Montreal Star is a great Tory organ to oppose, but here is what it says about the grafting:

"The country has good sense of the sordid [illegible] in the past session. [illegible] we were engaged in sending forth the flower of the nation and sending our chivalry and devoted sons to face and defy death on the most murderous battle fields yet known to human history, and, right at home, there had been found faithless, cold-hearted and [illegible] who were seeking a petty personal profit out of the great need of the nation, and greedily filling their pockets with dishonest gains, while their brother-Canadians were pouring out their lives. It was a position to make us all heart sore and ashamed."

The Winnipeg Tribune is justly indignant at the Government allowing foreign journals in Canada to spread the poison of treason throughout the land. The Tribune says, Imagine a German journal in this city saying: "The English, however, have still much to lose, not indeed as far as honor and reputation are concerned, but to a large extent in material wealth." Is Ottawa asleep? Are there no representatives of British justice on the job in this province? "West Canada," the German weekly, may have done service for the Roblin Government in the elections. But there is a limit to license. It surely has been reached. Why does not the Dominion Government suppress all such newspapers? Because they are doing the work of the Tories.

Way of the Pessimist.

No doing anything with a pessimist. When you find a bright side for him he won't look at it for fear the light might blind him.—Atlanta Constitution.

Classifying Man.

Men may be divided into two classes. Those who regard whiskers as an ornament and those who hold shaving a sacred duty.—Atchison Globe.

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pain.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why "Doan's" cures are lasting—the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all suffering with backache."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Was All Run Down WITH HEART TROUBLE AND NERVOUSNESS.

When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do this for you.

Mrs. Hugh Mosher, Chester Basin, N.S., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 5 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to any one suffering from heart trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

The paper was brought, and then seating herself by the window, Maggie looked out abstractedly, seeing nothing, and hearing nothing save the sound of the pen, as it wrote down words of love for the gentle Rose. It was not a long epistle; and, at the close of the Douglas letter he had asked a message from Theo, so now at the close of this he claimed one from Maggie.

"What shall I say for you?" he asked; and coming toward him, Margaret answered, "Tell her I love her, though I don't know who she is."

"Why have you never asked me?" queried Henry, and coloring crimson, Maggie answered hesitatingly, "I thought you would tell me if you wished me to know."

"Read this letter and that will explain who she is," the young man continued, offering the letter to Maggie, who, grasping it eagerly, sat down opposite, so that every motion of her face was visible to him.

The letter was as follows:

"My Darling Little Rose:

"Do you fancy some direful calamity has befallen me, because I have not written to you for more than a week? Away with your fears, then, for nothing worse has come upon me than a badly broken limb, which will probably keep me a prisoner here for two months or more. Now, don't be frightened, Rose, I am not crippled for life, and even if I were, I could love you just the same, while you, I'm sure, would love me the more.

"As you probably know, I left Worcester on Tuesday morning for the purpose of collecting some bills in this neighborhood. Arrived at Hillsdale, I procured a horse, and was sauntering leisurely through the woods, when I came suddenly upon a flying witch in the shape of a beautiful young girl. She was the finest rider I ever saw, and such a chase as she led me, until at last, to my dismay, she leaped across a chasm, down which a nervous little creature like you would be afraid to look. Not wishing to be outdone, I followed her, and, as a matter of course, broke my bones.

"Were it not that the accident will somewhat incommode Douglas, and greatly fidget you, I should not much regret it, for to me there is a peculiar charm about this old stone house and its quaint surroundings. But the greatest charm of all, perhaps, lies in my fair nurse, Maggie Miller, for whom I risked my neck. You two would be fast friends in a moment, and yet you are totally dissimilar, save that your voices are much alike.

"Write to me soon, dear Rose, and believe me ever

"Your affectionate brother,
"Henry."

"Oh," said Maggie, catching her breath, which for a time had been partially suspended, "Oh," and in that single monosyllable there was, to the young man watching her, a world of meaning. "She's your sister, this little Rose?" and the soft dark eyes flashed brightly upon him.

"What did you suppose her to be?" he asked, and Maggie answered, "I thought she might be your wife, although I should rather have her for a sister if I were you."

The young man smiled involuntarily, thinking to himself how his fashionable city friends would be shocked at such perfect frankness, which meant no more than their own studied airs.

"You are a good girl, Maggie," he said, at last, "and I would not for the world deceive you; Rose is my step-sister. We are in no way connected save by a marriage, still I love her all the same. We were brought up together by a lady who is aunt to both, and Rose seems to me like an own dear sister. She has saved me from almost everything. I once loved the wine cup; but her kindly words and gentle influence won me back, so that now I seldom taste it. And once I thought to run away to sea, but Rose found it out, and meeting me at the gate, persuaded me to return. It is wonderful, the influence she has over me, keeping my wild spirits in check, and if I am ever anything, I shall owe it all to her."

"Does she live in Worcester?" asked Maggie; and Henry answered, "No, in Leominster, which is not far distant. I go home once a month, and I fancy I can see Rose now, just as she looks when she comes tripping down the walk to meet me, her blue eyes shining like stars, and her golden curls blowing over her pale forehead. She is very, very frail; and sometimes when I look upon her, the dread fear steals over me that there will come a time, ere long, when I shall have no sister."

There were tears in Maggie's eyes, tears for the fair young girl whom she had never seen, and she felt a yearning desire to look once on the beautiful face of her whom Henry Warner called his sister. "I wish she would come here, I want to see her," she said, at last, and Henry replied, "She does not go often from home. But I have her daguerreotype in Worcester, I'll write to Douglas to bring it," and opening the letter, which was not yet sealed, he added a few lines. "Come, Maggie," he said, when this was finished, "you need exercise. Suppose you ride over to the office with these letters."

Maggie would rather have remained with him, but she expressed her willingness to go, and in a few moments was seated on Gritty's back, with the two letters clasped firmly in her hand. At one of these, the one bearing the name of Rose Warner, she looked often and wistfully. "Rose is such a beautiful name," she thought, "and she who bears it was beautiful, too." And then there arose within her a wish, shadowy and undefined to herself, that it were but still a wish that she, Maggie Miller, might one day call that gentle Rose her sister.

"I shall see her sometimes, anyway," she thought, "and this George Douglas, too. I wish Theo would stay at home," and having by this time reached the post-office, she deposited the letters and galloped rapidly toward home.

CHAPTER VII.

The large establishment of Douglas & Co. was closed for the night. The clerks had gone each to his own place, and Safford, the poor relation, the man of all work who attended faithfully to everything, growling often and growling oftener over the careless habits of "the boys," as he called the two young men, his employers, had sought his comfortless bachelor attic, where he slept always with one ear open, listening for any burglarious sound which might come from the store below, and which, had it come to him listening thus, would have frightened him half to death. George Douglas, too, the senior partner, of the firm, had retired to his own room, which was far more elegantly furnished than that of the old man in the attic, and now in a velvet easy chair he sat reading the letter from Hillsdale, which had arrived that evening, and a portion of which we subjoin for the reader's benefit.

After giving an account of his accident, and the manner in which it occurred, Warner continued:

"They say 'tis an ill wind which blows no one any good, and so I think, for I verily believe I suffer all a man can suffer with a broken bone; yet, when I look at the fair face of Maggie Miller, I feel that I would not exchange this high old bed, to enter which needs a short ladder, even for a seat for you at that three-legged stool, behind the old writing desk. I never saw anything like her in my life. Everything she thinks, she says, and as to flattering her, it can't be done. I've told her a dozen times at least that she was beautiful, and she didn't mind it any more than Rose does when I flatter her. Still, I fancy if I were to talk to her of love, it might make a difference, and perhaps I shall ere I leave the place.

"You know, George, I have always insisted there was but one female in the world fit to be a wife, and as that one was my sister, I should probably never know the pleasure of seeing any fit for Mrs. Henry Warner; but I've half changed my mind, and I'm terribly afraid this Maggie Miller, not content with breaking my bones, has nearly and really [illegible] another portion of the body called by physiologists the heart. I don't know how a man feels when he is in love, but when this Maggie Miller looks me straight in the face with her sparkling eyes, while her little soft white hand is putting back my hair (which, by the way, I slyly disarrange on purpose), I feel thrilled to the ends of my toes, and still I dare not hint such a thing to her. 'Twould frighten her off in a moment, and she'd send in her place either an old hag of a woman, called Hagar, or her proud sister Theo, whom I cannot endure.

"By the way, George, it's Theo that will just suit you, who are fond of aristocracy. She's proud as Lucifer. I think because she was born in England, and sprang from a high family, that there is no one in America worthy of her ladyship's notice, unless, indeed, he chances to have money. You ought to have seen how her eyes lighted up when I told her you were said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars. She told me directly to invite you out here, and this, I assure you, was a great deal for her to do. So don your best attire and [illegible] for a day or two. Old Safford will attend to the store. It's what he was made for, and he likes it. But as I am a Warner, so shall I do my duty, and warn you not to meddle with Maggie. She is my own exclusive property and altogether too good for a worldly fellow like you. Theo will suit you better. She's just aristocratic enough in her nature. I don't see how the two girls came to be so wholly unlike as they are. Why, I'd sooner take Maggie for Rose's sister than for Theo's.

"Bless me, I had almost forgotten to ask if you remember that stiff old English woman, with the snuff-colored satin, who came to our store some three years ago, and found so much fault with Yankee goods, as she called them? If you have forgotten her, you surely remember the two girls in flats, one of whom seemed so much distressed at her grandmother's remarks. She, the distressed one, was Maggie; the other was Theo, and the old lady was Madam Conway, who, luckily for me, chanced at this time to be in England, buying up goods, I presume. Maggie says that this trip to Worcester, together with a camp-meeting held in the Hillsdale woods last year, is the extent of her travels, and one would think so to see her. A perfect child of nature, full of fun, beautiful as a Hebe, and possessing the kindest heart in the world. If you wish to know more of her, come and see for yourself, but again I warn you, hands off; nobody is to flirt with her but myself, and it is very doubtful whether even I can do it peaceably, for that old Hagar, who, by the way, is a curious specimen, gave me to understand when I lay on the rock, with her sitting by a sort of ogress, that so long as she lived no city chap with strapped pants (do, pray, bring me a pair, George, without straps) and sneering mouth was going to fool with Margaret Miller.

"So, you see, my mouth is at fault again. Hang it all, I can't imagine what ails it that everybody should think I'm making fun of them. Even old Safford mutters about my making mouths at him when I haven't [illegible] of him in a month! Present my compliments to the old gentleman, and tell him one of 'the boys' thinks seriously of following his advice, which you know is to 'sow our wild oats and get a wife.' Do pray come, for I am only half alive without you.

"Yours in the brotherhood,
"Henry Warner."

For a time after reading the above, George Douglas sat wrapt in thought, then bursting into a laugh as he thought how much the letter was like the jovial, light-hearted fellow who wrote it, he put it aside, and leaning back in his chair mused long and silently, not of Theo but of Maggie, half wishing he were in Warner's place instead of being there in the dusty city. But as this could not be, he contented himself with thinking that at some time not far distant he would visit the old stone house, would see for himself this wonderful Maggie—also, though he had been warned against it, would possibly win her from his friend, who, unconsciously perhaps, had often crossed his path, watching him jealously lest he should look too often and too long upon the fragile Rose, blooming so sweetly in her bird's nest of a home among the tall old trees of Leominster.

"But he need not fear," he said somewhat bitterly, "he need not fear for her, for it is over now. She has refused me, this Rose Warner, and though it touched my pride to hear her tell me no, I cannot hate her for it. She had given her love to another, she said and Warner is blind or crazy that he does not see the truth. But it is not for me to enlighten him. He may call her sister if he likes, though there is no tie of blood between them. I'd rather it would be thus than something nearer;" and slowly rising up, George Douglas retired to dream of a calm, almost heavenly face, which but the day before had been bathed in tears as he told to Rose Warner the story of his love. Mingled, too, with that dream was another face, a laughing sparkling, merry face, upon which no man ever yet had looked and escaped with a whole heart.

The morning light dispelled the dream, and when in the store old Safford inquired "What news from the boy?" the senior partner answered gravely that he was lying among the Hillsdale hills, with a broken leg, caused by a fall from his horse.

"Always was a careless elder," muttered old Safford, mentally deploring the increased amount of labor which would necessarily fall upon him, but which he performed without a word of complaint.

The fair May blossoms were faded and the last June roses were blooming ere George Douglas found time or inclination to accept the invitation indirectly extended to him by Theo Miller. Rose Warner's refusal had affected him more than he chose to confess, and the wound must be slightly healed ere he could find pleasure in the sight of another. Possessed of many excellent qualities, he had unfortunately fallen into the error of thinking that almost any one whom he should select would take him for his money. And when Rose Warner, sitting by his side in the shadowy twilight, had said, "I cannot be your wife," the shock was sudden and hard to bear. But the first keen bitterness was over now, and remembering "the wild girls of the woods," as he mentally styled both Theo and Maggie, he determined at last to see them for himself.

Accordingly, on the last day of June, he started for Hillsdale, where he intended to remain until after the Fourth. To find the old house was an easy matter, for almost every one in town was familiar with its locality, and toward the close of the afternoon he found himself upon its broad steps, applying vigorous strokes to the ponderous brass knocker, and half hoping the summons would be answered by Maggie herself. But it was not, and in the tall, white-haired woman, who came with measured footsteps, we recognize old Hagar, who spent much of her time at the house and who came to the door in compliance with the request of the young ladies, both of whom, from an upper window, were curiously watching the stranger.

"Just the old witch one would expect to find in this out-of-the-way place," thought Mr. Douglas, while at the same time he asked "if this were Madam Conway's residence, and if a young man by the name of Warner were staying here?"

"Another city beau!" muttered Hagar, as she answered in the affirmative, and ushered him into the parlor. "Another city beau, there'll be high carryings on now, if he's anything like the other one, who's come mighty nigh turning the house upside down."

"What did you say?" asked George Douglas, catching the sound of her muttering, and thinking she was addressing himself.

"I wasn't speaking to you. I was talking to a likelier person," answered old Hagar, in an undertone, as she shuffled away in quest of Henry Warner, who by this time was able to walk with the help of a cane.

The meeting between the young men was a joyful one, for, though George Douglas was a little sore on the subject of Rose, he would not suffer a matter like that to come between him and Henry Warner, whom he had known and liked from boyhood. Henry's first inquiries were naturally of a business character, and then George Douglas spoke of the young ladies, saying he was only anxious to see Theo, for he knew, of course, he should dislike the other.

Such, however, is wayward human nature, that the fair, pale face and quiet, dignified manner of Theo Miller, had greater attractions for a person of George Douglas' peculiar temperament than had the dashing, brilliant Mag. There was a resemblance, he imagined, between Theo and Rose, and this of itself was sufficient to attract him toward her. Theo, too, was equally pleased; and when, that evening, Madam Jeffrey faintly interposed her fast departing authority, telling her quondom pupils it was time they were asleep, Theo did not, as usual, heed the warning, but sat very still beneath the vine-wreathed portico, listening while George Douglas told her of the world which she had never seen. She was not proud toward him, for he possessed the charm of money, and as he looked down upon her, conversing with him so familiarly, he wondered how Henry could have called her cold and haughty—she was merely dignified, high-bred, he thought, and George Douglas liked anything which savored of aristocracy.

Meanwhile, Henry and Mag had wandered to a little summer-house, where, with the bright moonlight falling upon them, they sat together, but not exactly as of old, for Maggie did not now look up into his face as she was wont to do, and if she thought his eyes were resting upon her, she moved uneasily, while the rich blood mounted to her cheek. A change has come over Maggie Miller. It is the old story, too old to hundreds of them, but new to her, the blushing maiden. Theo calls her nervous—Mrs. Jeffrey calls her sick—the servants call her mighty queer, while old Hagar, hovering ever near, and watching her with a jealous eye, knows she is in love.

Faithfully and well had Hagar studied Henry Warner to see if there were aught in him of evil, and though he was not what she would have chosen for the queenly Mag, she was satisfied if Margaret loved him and he loved Margaret. "But did he? He had never told her so," and in Hagar Warren's wild dark eyes there was a savage gleam as she thought: "He'll rue the day that he dares trifle with Maggie Miller."

(To be Continued.)

Common Course.

"What course is Sarah studying at that boarding school?" "I can't remember, but I think it's cosmetics."—Stanford Chaparral.

Seeking Information.

Little Wife—How do you like messaline and brocaded satin with chiffon over velvet? Hubby—What are you talking about—clothes or the platform of the woman's party?—Chicago News.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.

May 9, 1915. Friendship of David and
Print 20: 32-42.
Jonathan.—1 Samuel 20:1-42.

Commentary.—I. The covenant (vs. 1-23). 1-10. David had fled from Saul to Samuel at Ramah and was there in the school of the prophets. Saul had learned where he was, and had pursued him. David fully realized his danger, and returned to Gibeah and sought an interview with his trusted friend, Jonathan. He asked him what he had done that Saul should seek to slay him. Jonathan assured David that his father would take no step without letting him know about it, and he would report to him any designs his father might have against him. David was aware that Saul knew of Jonathan's friendship for him, and saw in that fact a reason why he would not reveal to Jonathan his plans to cause David's death. David gave utterance to the memorable words, "There is but a step between me and death" (v. 3). Jonathan was ready to do for David whatever he desired, and when David planned a test to determine Saul's present attitude toward him, he readily consented to do his part. The new moon, or the beginning of the month, was an occasion for offering sacrifices to God. It had become a season of feasting in the king's court, and all the chief officers of the king were expected to be present. David would not expose himself to death by being present, so he planned to absent himself and have a report brought to him as to how the king felt toward him.

11-23. Jonathan and David went into the field and consulted how information concerning Saul might be given by Jonathan to David secretly. Jonathan pledged to David that, when he had sounded his father, he would inform him whether his attitude was friendly or hostile. Jonathan seems to have known that David would succeed Saul as king, and he therefore asked a pledge from David to show kindness to him and his house forever. It was customary for a king upon ascending the throne to slay all who might have any apparent claim to reign. David gave his word, as Jonathan requested, and his subsequent history shows how he remembered the covenant and kept it. Jonathan's love for David is emphatically expressed in "He loved him as he loved his own soul" (v. 17).

II. Jonathan's fruitless plea (vs. 24-34). 24-31. David hid himself in the field, according to the plan agreed upon between himself and Jonathan, absenting himself from the feast in the royal court. On the first day Saul observed that his seat was vacant, but thought David's absence was because he was not ceremonially clean. His absence on the second day called for an inquiry, and he asked Jonathan for an explanation. Jonathan told him that David had asked permission to attend a family feast at Bethlehem, and he had granted it. This led Saul to make unkind charges against his son. He reproached him with being the son of a "perverse, rebellious woman" (v. 30). "To any oriental nothing is so grievously insulting as a reproach cast upon his mother. The mother herself is not held to be affronted in such cases, but the son who hears such words applied to her is insulted, and meant to be insulted beyond expiation."—Kitto. Saul charged Jonathan with being in league with David. Then he appealed to Jonathan's ambition, declaring that as long as David lived there would be no hope of his occupying the throne of Israel, and commanded him to have David brought to him that he might be put to death.

32. Wherefore shall he be slain—Although Jonathan saw that his father was angry both at him and at David, he undertook the defence of his friend. What hath he done—Jonathan asked Saul a question that he could not answer and be consistent with his determination to kill David. David had been the means of preserving the kingdom of Israel. More than once he had defeated the Philistines. He had constantly acted in the highest interests of his nation. He had not been discourteous to the king, even under the greatest provocation. He had shown himself to be brave, large-hearted and highly intelligent. It was now more than a mere fit of madness with Saul; there had come to be a settled purpose to slay David. 33. Saul cast a javelin at him—The king could not answer his son's question, and his only reply was to hurl at him the javelin that was always within easy reach. Jonathan knew—The fact that Saul would kill his own son for being a friend to David was enough to convince Jonathan that David's life was in serious jeopardy. Saul's unfitness to rule was evident from his course toward David, even overlooking his past misdeeds. He was more concerned to have vengeance upon one of whom he was jealous than to have righteousness prevail in his kingdom. 34. In fierce anger—Jonathan had been deeply insulted by his father, but he was overlooking that and giving attention to Saul's disposition toward his friend David. "We should probably understand this rather of Jonathan's grief than of his anger, the latter explaining the former; for he was grieved for David, he was grieved for his father; he was grieved for his friend."—Clarke. Because his father had done him shame—Saul had wronged David publicly by speaking as if he might be plotting to gain the kingdom for himself. He was greatly injuring David's reputation, or he was, at least, taking a course to weaken David's influence.

III. The loving farewell (vs. 35-42). 35. In the morning after the second day of the feast from which David had absented himself. At the time appointed with David. It was a time to which David had looked forward with intense interest, for he was to learn Saul's mind regarding him. A little lad was with him—To bring back the arrows he was to shoot. 36. He shot ... beyond him—It was understood between David and Jonathan that if Jonathan should shoot the arrows beyond where David was, that Saul's mind was hostile toward him. The lad would know nothing of the purpose of the shooting, but David would understand. 37. Jonathan cried after the lad. If David did not see the course of the arrow, his friend's call to the lad, "Is not the arrow beyond thee?" would give him the signal agreed upon, and if he had seen it, the knowledge sought would be twice given. 38. Make speed, haste, stay not—Jonathan sent this cry after the lad, but it was really directed to David. The lad suspected nothing, but caught the full import of the words. 39. Jonathan and David knew—The signal had been agreed upon previously. 40. Artillery—His bow, arrows and quiver. This word was used of weapons thrown or hurled, even before gunpowder came into use. Carry them to city—Jonathan sent the boy away that he might be alone with David.

41. Fell on his face to the ground—David showed his respect to Jonathan as to a superior in Oriental style by falling upon his knees and touching his forehead to the ground. Three times. David was deeply grateful to Jonathan for his interest in him and thus expressed his gratitude and obligation. David exceeded—David was more deeply moved than Jonathan. His weeping was more abundant than that of his friend. 42. Go in peace—Jonathan had made it possible for David to escape with his life. We have sworn both of us—David and Jonathan had sworn to each other to be friends and to have regard for each other's families. The Lord be between me and thee—We may well believe that when, in after years, David drew to his court the posterity of Jonathan, he often told them himself of these last events before their separation.—Ewald.

QUESTIONS.—To what place did David go from Naioth? To what friend did David tell his grief? In what way did Jonathan show his friendship for David? What plan was made to find out Saul's attitude toward David? How did Saul feel toward Jonathan? How did Jonathan let David know how Saul felt toward him? What covenant did Jonathan and David make? What was the basis of the friendship existing between them?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—True friendship.
I. Began in covenant with God.
II. Constant amid life's perils.

I. Began in covenant with God. David became aware that Saul's attempts on his life were not to be ascribed to fitful outbursts of madness, but to a fixed purpose, and for reasons he could not fathom. Saul was sullen and morose, charged to the full with envy and malice, ready for deeds of blood, yet fearful of a doom of which he dared not speak. A crisis had come in David's life which demanded prompt action. While in conflict with Goliath and amid the regular duties of public service, David had no fear for his life or reputation, but when he suspected secret attempts on his life and character, he felt bound to devise means of securing himself and rightly manifested such anxiety and resolution. Jonathan appears to have been in authority with his father in all matters pertaining to the court and government, and yet it was a very difficult matter to find out Saul's mind. It involved no little risk to Jonathan. Saul's spirit and conduct were evidence that all efforts to bring him to a right attitude were in vain. Saul assumed that policy and prudence would regulate the succession of the throne. Jonathan's love for David and spiritual insight enabled him to see through the fallacy and to make his choice. He was proof against unholy parental influence, against material consideration delusively presented and even threatened death. The manner in which he performed his part is a beautiful instance of wise and faithful friendship under most perilous circumstances. He dared to let the court know his preference for the spiritual over the material. That was heroism which required more courage than to go amid their cheers to the cannon's mouth. To Saul's selfish heart this nobleness of love and self forgetfulness seemed nothing but self-will and sheer madness. Hatred had become the pervading spirit of Saul's life and it gave a coloring to everything. At the very beginning of the dark valley of trial through which David had to pass in consequence of Saul's jealousy, he was blessed with Jonathan's friendship. They entered into covenant in the name of Jehovah.

II. Constant amid life's perils. Jonathan's love for David began in the midst of his new-born popularity, but it lasted all through his reverses. While Jonathan was always faithful to David, he was never false to his father. His conduct was most exemplary, eminently practical, and wholly unselfish. He had espoused the cause of right against might. The spontaneity and heartiness with which he laid aside all prospects of power and distinction and his rights to the throne, finding joy and satisfaction in the coming supremacy of David, proved his friendship to be of an eminently holy character. He carried in his heart a tender secret, that of being bound by holy bonds to the interests of a coming king. To befriend David was to displease Saul, yet there was no faltering in Jonathan's fidelity. He was indignant against injury and wickedness. He pleaded for right and innocence. He was indignant at the base insinuations against the noblest and purest of men. Being able to surrender his own prospects, he could strengthen the faith of his friend, when pressed almost beyond endurance, and weary with continued flight. He considered the loneliness and oppressed state of David. He had come into great peril in the service of God. David's description of his own condition was that there was but a step between him and death. Through the office of friendship God mercifully provided for his safety against an enraged and envious king. It was Jonathan who brought a delightful oasis in this wilderness history. The separation between David and Jonathan was one of the painful trials of life, yet they had an inalienable possession in their mutual affection, a strong and an habitual inclination to promote the good and happiness of each other. While the arrows of Jonathan indicated danger and that separation would be for the welfare of both and the further interests of the kingdom, they reminded David that a strong and noble friend was standing in the breach.

T. R. A.

Between Citizens.

He was abusing things in general.

"Have you registered?" asked the other man.

"N-n-no."

"A citizen should always register. Your vote will do more to correct matters than your criticism."—Pittsburgh Post.

THE OLD STORY.

(Buffalo News)

Another tragedy of yesterday was the death of [illegible] J. [illegible] who stole more than $10,000 of depositors' money some years ago. Yesterday just before he succumbed to tuberculosis he sent a final message: "Tell my old friends I paid for my folly with my life. Gambling did it all."

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EDITORIAL

NO TIME FOR ELECTION

Talk of a Dominion election in June or midsummer has quieted down a good deal, and it need surprise nobody if we hear no more about it.

Strong opposition to the holding of an election was developing, and now the long list of Canadian dead and wounded again riveting all attention upon the European war, about settles the matter. It ought to at any rate. A fine spectacle we should be in the eyes of the world, engulfed in petty strife of a needless election while thousands of our men and boys are falling in the battle lines. With war at its height, as it shall be in June, an election is unthinkable. It would be a disgrace.

SCHOOL GRANTS REDUCED 20 PER. CENT

A reduction of 20 per cent in urban public school grants is announced in instructions to inspectors from the Education Dept. Urban school grants have always been small and while public school teachers' salaries have increased considerably during the past ten years, Government urban grants have been almost stationary, and now they are to take a drop of 20 per cent. The town ratepayer will now get a partial dose of what the rural ratepayer got last year when grants were reduced 28 per cent. This year the reduction in country schools will be 36.3 per cent and sections with a large assessment will under the sliding scale system have to depend almost entirely of meeting the expenses of the school by direct taxation. The same is true of town and village public schools but they will not be hit so hard if they have a high school. The cost of maintaining public schools will soon have to be borne entirely by the respective school sections. This is the time of larger salaries and smaller grants.

INFERIOR LIGHTNING RODS

Again I wish to warn the farmers of Ontario against inferior lightning rods. One of the same companies that buncoed the farmers with iron-centred rods last year is reported to be selling the same rod again this year. Watch out for them.

There is no difficulty in spotting these rods. The outside covering is a thin sheet of copper. Inside of the copper is a strip of galvanized steel or iron one half inch wide and two galvanized steel or iron wires about No. 10. The copper sheath is twisted around the strip and wires giving the rod a corrugated appearance. The steel or iron will rust out in from five to ten years. For photograph of what happened to a rod of this kind see figure 34, bulletin 220, which may be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

An Illinois firm is circularizing trade and others advocating the "Mast" Lightning Rod system. They declare that twisted cables are positively dangerous, claiming they act like "choke coils", that tubes only should be used, that insulators must be used, etc. For concentrated essence of error these circulars surpass anything else I have seen.

Beware of the man with the iron-centred rod and the man who claims that twisted cables are dangerous. This department will be glad to be informed regarding the operations of either.

Department of Physics,
O. A. C. Guelph.
Wm. H. Day.

THE PATHOS OF IT !

Here is a letter which shows how many even of the Russian, German and Austrian soldiers feel, and suggests what must be the condition of millions of homes in those countries. The letter was found on the body of a young Bavarian soldier who, wounded, was taken prisoner, and later died in a French hospital. It came into the hands of a member of the Canadian Army Medical Corps, who had it translated, and later forwarded to the dead German's mother for whom it was intended. It tells its own sad tale: The translation runs as follows:

"Dear Mother,—For three months we have been in the battle. Heavens what it has all been. The greatness of the Fatherland and the glory of our Kaiser seem after all small things, and neither United Germany nor our Emperor can need all this bloodshed. I cannot tell you what a picture of hell passes ceaselessly before my eyes. I seem to be diving into a red dream and among flames. Of what use to me will have been my studies and my hopes to make you happy in your old age, dying miserably here for some mysterious cause. Thousands of us will die for this cause good and faithful comrades of mine who, like myself asked only to die in peace and at work. I have seen hell in the hail of lead and iron. It is not possible to win this war, and every day lessens our strength. I cannot send this letter in the ordinary way, for it tells the truth, and I should be severely punished if it were read by our chiefs. It will be sent to you I hope by the man who picks me up if I die on the soil of France, which I wish I had never set foot on. My last thoughts will be for you. Goodbye till eternity, my sweet, darling mother."—Otto Kiagister.

Robbers Apprehended.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday evening last Mr. R. S. McGee had occasion to visit his grocery store and found two boys about fifteen years of age in his store, having gained an entrance through the back cellar window. The boys were handed over to the authorities and we understand they have confessed to having been responsible for the robberies at the Wm. Davies Co's. office, the G. T. R. station, Mason's and Isard's stores. The boys were given a hearing on Monday afternoon and were remanded for a week. It is fortunate that the boys were caught and will thus be checked in their bad career.—Wingham Times.

Medals Awarded at Chesley.

The receiving of prizes by boys and girls for proficiency in school work always marks a red-letter day in their educational careers. On Wednesday April 14th, there was a small gathering of those interested in education in Principal Sanderson's form of the Public School when M. A. Halliday presented Brian S., son of Inspector McCool with a beautiful gold medal for highest marks obtained at the Entrance examination in Bruce County in 1914. The donor made a neat speech congratulating Brian on his educational achievement. Inspector McCool replied for his son who had come over from Walkerton to receive the handsome gift of our townsman. Mr. Halliday's prize of a silver medal for the highest marks won at this centre went to Florence daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chris. Krug, as also did McNeel's award of $5 for highest proficiency in Mr. Sanderson's room. Chairman McNeel of the Public School Board made a neat speech in awarding his prize. Ex-Mayor Conrad Krug's prize of $5 to the best writer in the Entrance form had been given some time ago as were also Dr. Downing's prize of $3 to Eugene Stevens for highest marks in Hygiene and $2 to Bert Krug for being second highest in Hygiene.—Chesley Enterprise.

The streets of Mildmay will be treated to a coat of oil this summer.

May 24th, Empire Day, will be celebrated in Southampton this year.

Mr. C. W. Keeling has returned to his home in Cargill after spending the winter in town.—Listowel Banner.

Messrs. Peter Culliton and Otto Schauss spent last Sunday visiting with Walkerton and Hanover friends.—Ayton Advance.

Why doesn't the Dominion Govt. print a three cent stamp for use on letters instead of compelling the use of a two and one cent stamp?

Seeding operations will be pretty well completed in this vicinity this week. The seed was put in good shape this year and all that is needed is a few good showers of rain to bring the crops right along.

A bear is at large in Glenelg, near Durham. While plowing on his newly leased farm near Zion last week, Mr. Dan McAuliffe perceived a large bruin enter the field, gaze a few moments and disappear. Others it seems have also noticed him.

The temperance people of Teeswater have taken steps to enforce the provision of the Local Option by-law, and have appointed Robter Trench a constable for that purpose. Mr. Trench is a strong believer in sobriety and will do his best to bring illegal booze vendors to justice.

Boys were Fined.

Two Hanover boys were up before Magistrate Telford this week for riding bicycles on the sidewalks contrary to the town by laws. They were fined. Two more Hanover boys were assessed for idlying around the street corners. Constable Besnoth intends to prosecute every loafer he catches hanging around doorways or street corners.—Post.

Advance in Teacher's Salary.

According to a report of Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education the increase in teacher's salaries during the past five years was particularly noticeable in the rural schools, where it was needed most. In that time the average female teacher in the rural school was raised from $382 to $521, while the male teacher was advanced from $462 to $601. Female teachers in urban schools were advanced from $516 to $617 and male teacher from $955 to $1225.00.

Germans Set Fire to Bridges.

German sympathizers are alleged to have fired Granville and Connaught bridges, the main arteries of railroad traffic southward, Vancouver on Thursday last. The great Connaught bridge will be a total loss. The wind is unfavorable for the destruction of the Granville structure and it probably will be saved. Together the bridges cost over a million dollars. These fires followed immediately after the Government this week started a rounding up of all Germans and Austrians in detention camps. Following the announcement of heavy casualties among Canadians at Langemarck, the Germans here made a demonstration at Point Gray.

Are you a Quitter.

Of course you have read the story of Gideon's band, but it would not do any harm to read it over again. It is a story with several good morals in it. There were twenty thousand quitters in Gideon's little army, nearly two-thirds of the whole muster. And though the great soldier needed men very badly as it seemed, he sent every one of the twenty thousand home. He was afraid that when it came to a pinch, and he was depending on them, they would fail him, and thus throw the whole engagement into confusion. As he saw it, and we might add that the Lord agreed with him, he was better equipped without those than he would have been with them. And, Mr. Quitter, that is one of the strong truths that this old story hands out to you—if you are not going to keep at the job and help to finish it up, the chances are that you will prove more of a nuisance than a help. If you are going to quit when the pinch comes you will spoil the job, and spoil it badly.—Christian Guardian.

Postal Laws of Canada.

Under the Post Office Act, Sections 65 and 66, the Postmaster General has the exclusive privilege of receiving, collecting, conveying and delivering letters within Canada. Bills and accounts whether open or sealed envelopes, as well as circulars or other printed matter enclosed in envelopes sealed or ready to be sealed, are "Letters" within the meaning of the Post Office Act. There is a penalty under Section 136 of the Post Office Act which may amount to $20.00 for each letter unlawfully carried. It has been brought to the attention of the Post Office Dep't that some business firms desiring to avoid paying the War Tax which became effective on the 15th April, propose making arrangements for the delivery of accounts, bills, circulars etc., through means other than the Post Office, contrary to the Postal Act, and a warning is hereby given that the Post Office Department intends to insist that the law shall be rigidly lived up to, and will in no circumstances allow these parties to avoid paying the one cent tax which has been imposed for war purposes. All letters conveyed, received, collected, sent or delivered in contravention of the Post Office Act will be seized and necessary steps immediately taken for the prosecution of the offenders in all cases where the law has been contravened.

John, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Steffler of Ambleside, who underwent three operations at the Bruce County hospital for stomach trouble last winter, is now recovering very nicely.

Peter Todd, for over 40 years a resident of Walkerton, died in that town on Saturday. The late Mr. Todd was well known in Chesley as he was for several years a judge on dairy products and roots at our Fall Fair.—Chesley Enterprise.

Hydro Getting Busy.

A gang of surveyors have been staking a line from Eugenia to Durham and stakes are visible along road and street sides where poles are to go. We hope progress will be rapid and that the new system will commend itself to all as a distinct advance in community life.—Durham Review

The sentence that His Honor Judge Klein gave the Indian Elliott will commend itself to everyone in this district. Wife beating, whether by black or white is brutal and the lash is the proper punishment. A good severe sentence is always healthful and light sentences have little or no effect whatever upon Preventing crime. Wiarton Echo.

Power Line to Formosa.

Two carloads of poles arrived here last week for the Formosa Electric Light Company, Limited. This company will erect poles from South's mill along the Walkerton road, south to the 12th Concession and westward along the said Concession to the Elora road, and thence into the village of Formosa. Farmers en route will be supplied with electrical energy if required.—Gazette.

Six Contributed Succession Duties.

In the County of Bruce last year six person contributed $9,577.78 to the Ontario Govt in Succession Duties. With the exemption cut in two this year there will be more revenue from this source providing, of course, that the usual number of wealthy men die. The receipts from Succession Duties in Grey County were $1,174.21. The estates in Bruce that gave a percentage of their wealthy to the revenue of this province last year were as follows: Mrs. Henry Cargill $1,834.21 Robt. Findle of Bruce $48.10 ... Howe, $1,238.76; John Mc Ivor $88; Donald McLeod, $50; R.E. Moore of Lion's Head, $589.00; John O'Hagen of Elderslie $699.03—Chesley Enterprise.

He Knows.

Art. Wesley, editor of The Bruce Herald and Times, of Walkerton, himself married less than a year ago, and therefore an authority, writes as follows:—"Five happy, laughing, wedding couples on whom the nuptial knot had just been tied, drove into Walkerton on Tuesday and had their pictures taken. It is always well to get them taken before the smile comes off, for pictures of married couples when taken later always seem to be minus the smiles. It is, therefore, nice for the grooms to look back and see how happy they once were before wrestling with coal bills and the raise in flour. Know nothing, fear nothing, probably accounts for the smiles on most wedding photos, but the man who is caught laughing later should be viewed with suspicion.

Spring Cleaning.

Last week we made mention of the the need of a day to be set apart by the council as a day for spring cleaning of vacant lots, backyards, lanes etc. We notice from the Owen Sound Times that the Mayor of Owen Sound has proclaimed a half holiday on Arbor Day for such a purpose as we have mentioned above. In the western provinces this custom is very general. Captains are appointed for each block in town and a prize is offered for the captain who has the cleanest block at the end of the day. On taking a walk around our town we think that it would be a good thing if our town could have some sort of cleaning. Let us have the opinions of some of our citizens on this point so that something may be done to make our fair town look like what it should instead of a general dump for rubbish.

Carried out Comrade's Wishes.

A despatch from Harriston says:—Last August when the Harriston men left for Valcartier to join the first contingent they were escorted to the station by a large number of citizens carrying flags. One of the flags was presented to Private Jas Corcoran as he stepped on the train. He prized that flag very much, and kept it safely at Valcartier and Salisbury Camps. Before leaving Salisbury for France he wrote that he had instructed his comrades in the event of anything happening to him that they should send the flag back to the Daughters of the Empire. Private Corcoran was killed in the trenches on March 5, and his comrades, true to their promise, sent the flag, which was received here yesterday, by Mrs. Meiklejohn, Regent of General Wolfe, Chapter. The flag has considerable mud of the trenches upon it, and several stains of blood, no doubt that of the gallant Canadian who gave his life for his country.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The official announcement has been made that the expeditionary troops training in London and Guelph are to concentrated in Guelph for the summer. Dissatisfaction at the decision is expressed at London.

Of the Queen's Own Rifles, a Toronto regiment, which went to the front with the first contingent, only five officers of twenty-eight remain in the ranks. The Queen's Own was in the battle of Langemark.

Henry Schuitteis went to Walkerton on Saturday evening and returned on Monday morning with his son Wilfrid, who underwent a serious operation in the Bruce Co. hospital a month ago. The boy is doing nicely.—Mildmay Gazette.

Walter Scheuer of Walkerton is here this week connecting up Herrgott Bros' new electric motor which was installed this week in the foundry. It is expected that after the 1st of May this industry will be operated by electrical energy.—Mildmay Gazette

Locating in Mildmay.

We learn that Dr. H. Zinn, of Hanover a recent graduate of Toronto Dental College, has decided to locate in Mildmay, and has leased the rooms over John Hunstein's store, formerly occupied by Dr. Doering. Dr Zinn purposes installing an up-to-date plant.—Mildmay Gazette.

The Ontario Government's scheme of taxing the bar receipts, brought them in $300,000 extra revenue. And stors make the rounds of the hotels of the province for the purpose of checking, and an interesting feature is that they are proceeding on the assumption that the hotel makes 100 p. c. profit, and on this basis the government takes five per cent from the sales.

Division Court Statistics.

The government blue book indicates that Wiarton holds the record of leading in the number of cases, and the fees paid our officials.

Place	Cases	Pd Clerk	Pd Bailiff
Wiarton	162	$380	$322
Walkerton	92	387	270
Teeswater	118	300	150
Kincardine	43	157	77
Paisley	47	128	61
Port Elgin	44	117	112
Tara	51	98	50
Ripley	53	97	
Lions Head	27	62	
Lucknow	98	100	91
Chesley	87	173	85

Pretty "Cheap"—

The Banner entered suit this week against one subscriber in town who has taken the paper for the past four years and when asked to settle up said he had never ordered it and refused to pay. We don't know whether he did or not. It was before our time. But we do know that he has been receiving the paper regularly and that therefore according to the postal laws, he is responsible for the pay. Imagine the nerve of a fellow who would take a paper for four years, never refuse it, and then when asked to settle, say he had never ordered it. We hope other papers haven't any subscribers as "cheap as this one on their list.—Listowel Banner.

Rod and Gun.

Rod and Gun for May published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., is out with an interesting list of contents. Edward T. Martin contributes an article "Have the Pigeons Returned" dealing with the possible recurrence of the passenger pigeon, which has been pronounced extinct by as great an authority as Prof. Hornaday of New York. "A Ram of the Stormycut" is a Western story of a ram whom its pursuers regarded as a creature of the evil one. How its propensity for vanishing into thin air was finally explained and the ram secured is most entertainingly related by Ray Giddings. Other stories and the regular departments combine to make an exceptionally interesting number of this well known sportsman's magazine.

Home Boy Attempted Suicide.

Last Saturday morning a severe shock greeted Mrs. Dan McArthur, north of town, when on entering the shed, she viewed their home boy, Jos. Sewell, suspended by a rope. The young man had been with them a few months, was a Barnado boy, and never had had a quarrel or cross word with any of the family. He had stepped out into the shed before breakfast for a pail of water and in not more than five minutes, not having returned, Mrs. McArthur opened the door, to see him hanging by a rope used to hold up the pump handle, with legs bent to keep from touching the floor. The boy was then growing black in the face, and calling her son Stewart, they quickly released him. Medical aid was secured but it was four p. m. before he regained consciousness or spoke. A representative from the home arrived on Monday and took the unfortunate boy back to Toronto where he will be medically examined as to sanity. The boy ascribed no reason, nor can any motive for his rash act be arrived at by the McArthur's, in fact, to the Inspector he denied having ever used the rope for the purpose. He had with them a splendid home, and no irritation whatever was known of. The most fortunate circumstance of the affair was the timely arrival of Mrs. McArthur before a tragedy had occurred as a few minutes more would doubtless have been too late. Mr. Jos. Firth is kindly assisting in the farm work, since the boy's absence, during Mr. McArthur's prolonged illness.—Durham Review.

TORTURED BY
CONSTIPATION

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Paralyzed Bowels and Digestion

ST. BONIFACE DE SHAWINIGAN, QUE.
Feb. 3rd. 1914.

"It is a pleasure to me to inform you that after suffering from Chronic Constipation for 2½ years, I have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives". While I was a student at Berthier College, I became so ill I was forced to leave the college. Severe pains across the intestines continually tortured me and it came to a point when I could not stoop down at all, and my Digestion became paralyzed. Some one advised me to take "Fruit-a-tives" and at once I felt a great improvement. After I had taken four or five boxes, I realized that I was completely cured and what made me glad, also, was that they were acting gently, causing no pain whatever to the bowels. All those who suffer with Chronic Constipation should follow my example and take "Fruit-a-tives" for they are the medicine that cure.

MAGL PAQUIN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Fines to the extent of $109 were collected from Owen Sound Chinamen on Monday for gambling. When one of the convicted Chinese was asked why he kept gambling devices on his premises he said: "Sometimes me get lonesome."

Our correspondents and others who send in copy for publication will note that there is no war tax on such matter if the envelope is left unsealed. Mr. A. W. Throop, secretary of the Postmaster General writes to a brother publisher that "the war tax does not apply to such printer's copy as is admitted to the mails in open envelopes at the printed matter rate of one cent for two ounces. In fact, so far as the Post Office is concerned, this tax is restricted to letters (including all papers which require to be prepaid at letter rate), post cards, postal notes and money orders." This does not seem to quite harmonize with the circulars in open envelopes.

BULGARIA

To the south of Rumania, and divided from it by the Danube, lies the kingdom of Bulgaria, with its eastern front on the Black Sea and the Serbian border on the west.

Population in 1910, 4,317,000.

The Balkan Mountains run east and west through the heart of the country.

At the outbreak of the recent war with Turkey, its area was 37,240 sq. miles. In 1901 its population was 3,744,283, at which time it was estimated that 1,500,000 Bulgars lived outside its limits. The Bulgars are patient, enduring, industrious and thrifty, but reserved and superstitious and almost entirely illiterate.

PRODUCTS

Agriculture, the main source of wealth, and the occupation of 75 per cent of the people, is in an extremely primitive condition. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, rice and millet and rice are grown; also grapes, tobacco, silk and cotton.

The mineral wealth with the exception of coal remains unexploited.

Manufactures are unimportant, but a homespun of excellent quality is made.

The principal exports are cereals, (80 per cent.) homespuns, hides, cheese, eggs, attar of roses. The imports are textiles, metal goods, implements, furniture, leather, and petroleum.

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

Walkerton
Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba
Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farina
Oatmeal, Bran and
Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing
a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D.L. D.S. Dentist. Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne St., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 6 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

S. HANMORE, V.S. Honor graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Dr. Hanmore has opened office in Cargill opposite Powers' Hotel. Treatment of all domestic animals by the most modern appliances. Calls night and day attended.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and old: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone no 140, ring 2 & 1.

BRITISH AMERICAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31sth. Write for our catalogue Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Younge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

You can Begin Any
Day at the

NORTHERN
Business College

Owen Sound, Ont.

Individual Instruction

Our own three-story building and 31 successful years of experience.

Expert instructors produce the very best results.

Catalogue Free

C A FLEMING, F. C. A., Principa
D G. FLEMING Secretary.

Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

GIGANTIC
SLAUGHTER SALE

Beginning FRIDAY, MAY 7th at 9 a. m. for 15 DAYS ONLY
$18,000.00 worth of High Grade
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, General Dry Goods and Groceries,

involved in this Great Sale. Necessity knows no law. Cash is king, and Cash we must have.

CONDITIONS OF SALE- All goods sold for cash or Trade. Our name stands back of every purchase and we will refund your money on any purchase with which you are dissatisfied. Come to this Sale expecting the greatest bargains you ever saw or heard of. We assure you that your expectations will be more than realized. Come early. Buy now while the market is down.

READ, READ, READ.

Prices are wrecked in every line. Bear in mind there are thousands of other articles which space will not allow to list. which will be sold at same low prices. Come and see for yourself.

WAIT FOR THIS BIG SALE.

The stock is now being marked. No attention will be paid to what the goods actually cost as we will cut and slash prices to sell stock and sell it quick. By no means miss this grand opportunity. Its an event that seldom comes. We are marking the goods at prices that will be the talk of Walkerton for years. We will claim supremacy in value given for fifty miles around and will leave the verdict with the people.

BUY EARLY

Many of the articles advertised are limited in quantity which means early buying to avoid dissapointment. Don't overlook this warning, but get the full benefit of the extraordinary economies open to you.

Dry Goods

Best Canadian Prints, reg 12½ and 10c yd sale price, 7½c.

Fine quality Ginghams, reg 15c yd sale price 10c yd.

Wrapperettes light and dark patterns reg 12c sale price 8c yd.

Flannelettes, reg 12½ and 10c yd sale price 8½ yd.

White and black Lawn reg 15 to 35c yd sale price, **10c.**

Bleached Cotton 36 in wide reg 10c yd sale price, **14**yds for **1.00.**

Unbleached Cotton 40 in wide sale price **14** yds f[illegible] **1.00**.

Table linen 56 in wide reg 40c yd sale price, **25c yd.**

Fancy dress and suit linings reg 15, 25, and 50c yd sale price, **10c yd.**

Black pailette Silk reg $1.50 yd sale price **89c yd.**

Ladie's Furnishings

Ladies black cotton Hose, seamless, sale price **12c pr.**

Ladies fancy white cotton vests reg 25c garment, sale price, **17c.**

Ladies silk Gloves reg 50 and 75c pr sale price, **25c pr.**

Ladies Corsets, reg 75c pr, sale price, **43c pr.**

Children,s ribbed Cotton and fancy Lace, Hose reg 25c pr. sale price, **12c pr.**

Ladies Parasols, fancy long handles, reg $2.00, sale price **85c.**

Ladies white and black Frilling Lace and Nett, reg 25c yd sale price **5c. yd.**

Ladie's Raincoats, new styles reg $6.00 sale price, **$2.98.** reg $9.00 sale price, **$4.98.**

Ladie's Oxfords in Gunmetal, patent leather and dongola, reg $2.50 to $3.50 sale price **$1.50 pr.**

VALUES EXTRAORDINARY

A FIFTEEN-DAY SALE

YOU WILL NOT BE ASKED TO BUY---If your own good conscience doesn't compel you to say buy. Thats all there is to it.

Don't forget the date.

FRIDAY, MAY 7th, 15 Days Only

FREE! FREE!

To the first 25 costumers on opening day with every purchase of $5.00 or over in DRY GOODS we will give absolutely free your choice of a 5 yard dress length, worth from 75c. to $1.25 a yard.

Don't miss this one.

EXTRA SALESPEOPLE WANTED

PRICES THAT SPELL BARGAINS

Finest Potatoes, bright clean stock. 90 lbs to bag. Sale price, **40c.bag.**

Pure Clover Honey in 5 lb. pails only **65c.**

5 lbs freshly roasted coffee for **95c.** Reg 25c lb.

4 lbs black, mixed or Japan Tea for **1.00.** Reg 35c quality.

3 lbs of Selected Valencia Raisens for **25c.**

4 pkgs best Cornstarch for **25c.**

Every article in Grocery Department Reduced

Men's Furnishings.

Mens Balbriggan underwear, all sizes Reg 50c, sale price **44c.,** regular 35c sale price **31c.,** regular 25c, sale price **21c.**

Mens Police and Duplex Suspenders, Reg 35c and 25c Sale Price **22c.**

Mens Blk Cotton Hose double heel and toe, reg 20c pair, sale paice **12½** pr.

Mens Silk Lustre Half Hose, reg 25c pair sale price **23c** per pair.

Mens Heavy Work Shirts in blue, black and stripes, reg 90c sale price **69c.**

Mens Negligee Shirts, newest patterns, reg 75c and $1.00, sale price **69c.**

Mens Raincoats (imported) reg $7.00 sale price **$4.75.**

Mens Black overalls, heavy quality, reg $1.00 sale price **69c.**

Miscllaneous

Heavy Blk Denim and striped cottonade Reg 30c yd sale price **21c.**

Upholstering Material up to $1,50 yard sale price **50c.**

Curtain Muslin with flowered border, Reg 20c yd, sale price **9c yd.**

Huckaback Towelling, Reg 15c sale price **11c yd.**

Pure Linen Towelling, Reg 10c yd sale price **7c yd.**

Unbleached Turkish Towels, Reg 25c pr, Sale Price **15c pr.**

Embroidery Insertions all widths, up to 50c yd sale price **5c yd.**

Unbleached Linen 36 inches wide, Reg 30c yd, sale price **21c.**

Carpets and Rugs less than half price.

Mens Oxfords—up to date style in blk and tan, laced and buttoned Reg $4.50 and $5.00, Sale Price **$2.50 per pair.**

All shoes at reduced prices.

FREE TRIP to Walkerton.

Railroad fare paid to out of town buyers, who purchase goods to the amount of **$15.00** or more, within a radius of twenty-five miles.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL SALE THAT HAS EVER BEEN ATTEMPTED IN WALKERTON.
WE ADVISE PROMPT ACTION SO BE ON HAND WHEN THE DOOR OPENS.

C. Reaney, Walkerton

PLESKEY'S OLD STAND **PHONE NO 8**

Don't miss this Sale if you value money. Sale begins Friday, May 7th.

Old Country News

BRAVE ENGLISHWOMEN.

The King of the Belgians has presented the Order of Leopold II. to three nurses of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps for bravery under shell fire in rescuing some wounded men from the trenches. The names of the recipients are:

Miss Muriel Thompson,
Sister Mary White,
Miss Margaret Waite.

The heroic deed which earned such high recognition took place about a month ago. The three nurses had gone up as far as the rear line of trenches, not far from Oostkerke, when an officer asked if they would like to go to the first line. They readily assented.

As heavy firing was going on at the time, great care had to be taken in advancing from one trench to another. They had to go one at a time at two-minute intervals, with instructions to lie flat on the ground if any shots came their way. In a little while they reached an outpost, which consisted of a few cottages huddled close together. As soon as they reached it, however, the Germans started shelling the place vigorously, and several men were killed and wounded.

The officer who had asked them to come out held up his hand, saying it was too dangerous to come any farther, and that they must go back to safety. They refused to listen to his advice, however, until they had attended to some of the wounded who were near them. Then they found a stretcher, and with the aid of a man they carried two back to safety under heavy fire, and while under shelter dressed their wounds and took them back to a temporary hospital.

NEW RECRUITING POSTER.

A new recruiting poster has just made its appearance all over London, calling for recruits of "any age, any measurements, and medical qualifications or disqualifications," so long as they are good mechanics or capable of doing any of the work necessary for turning out war munitions.

Men who volunteer for this service will register their names with the recruiting officers, but they will be employed directly by the armament firms, not by the Government. The recruiting officers thus become a sort of labor exchange for the firms which are producing shells, rifles and other necessaries of war.

The new poster appeal is headed "The Man the Army Wants Now," and bears a sketch of an artisan at work.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

The following officers have been added to the list recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field in the despatches from the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

Staff—Major A. T. Paley, Captain F. G. Maughan and Captain O. H. North.

Royal Artillery—Major (now Lieut.-Col.) C. E. D. Budworth, M. V. O., and Major E. L. Hardcastle.

Second Grenadier Guards—Major G. J. Jeffreys, Major Lord B. C. Gordon-Lennox (killed in action), Captain E. J. L. Pike and Lieut. F. G. Beaumont, Nesbitt.

Third Grenadier Guards—Major G. C. Hamilton.

First East Kent Regiment—Colonel J. Hasler and Major R. McDonall, D. S. O.

First East Yorkshire Regiment—Captain B. Lawrence.

Second Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Captain A. L. Samson.

Second York and Lancaster Regiment—Lieut. C. R. Ripley.

Army Service Corps—Captain (temp. Major) J. A. Harvey.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major S. L. Cummins, M. D., Captain C. G. Browne, and Lieut. (temp.) G. W. Milne, M. D.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major H. M. Lenox-Conyngham and Captain S. Black.

A SUSPECTED TELEGRAM.

The story is told in St. Martin's-le-Grand Magazine of a telegram from Inverness, which puzzled the Censor of inland telegrams. It ran:

Wen are ta weetin his yeu con wa kim

This was suspicious coming from a town near the coast, so the Censor sent the following to the transmitting office:

Censor requests that the text be put in plain language. He also asks if sender is known.

The reply came at once:

The language used is Lancashire dialect. Telegram means, in plain language, "When are you wetting its head? Can we come?" The sender is known.

The suspected telegram was merely a self-made invitation to a christening.

FLOWERSELLERS' HARD TIMES.

The street flowersellers have been hard hit by the war. "My trade," said a flower girl in the city, "has been practically nothing since the war began. Most of us have our regular customers and so many of mine have gone away and joined the army. The young men can't wear flowers on a khaki coat.

"People who always paid what you asked them in the days before the war try to beat you down now. It was never much of a living. It is nothing at all to-day."

400-YEAR-OLD EASTER CUSTOM.

The old custom of distributing colored eggs to the congregation as they left the church was observed at St. Mary Woolnoth with St. Mary Woolchurch, Lombard street, E. C., on Easter Sunday morning.

The custom was instituted 400 years ago by a goldsmith named Spencer. The eggs were inscribed with the word "Melchisedec," upon which the rector, the Rev. J. M. S. Brooke, based his sermon, and were distributed to the members of the congregation as they left the church.

NEW LORD OF APPEAL.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Justice Warrington to be a Lord Justice of Appeal, in succession to Right Hon. Sir Henry Buckley, who has resigned.

The King has been pleased to confer a barony of the United Kingdom upon Sir Henry Buckley, who has resigned the position of Lord Chief Justice of Appeal.

NOTES.

The death occurred on Monday week at his residence, Cantersmount, near Doncaster of Mr. G. B. C. Yarborough, one of the best known and most able magistrates in the county. He was over 70 years of age, and for the past few years has not enjoyed the best of health.

A drayman named Harry Frank Yeardley, 18, of 3 court, 3 house, Isekham street, was crushed by the overturning of his dray at Hendworth, and died from his injuries at the Royal Hospital.

A remarkable result was achieved in the collection at Sheffield Cathedral on Sunday week. The sum of £41 2s. 2d. was needed to balance the churchwardens' accounts for the year, and though this fact was not mentioned, the collection amounted exactly to the sum required.

The Rev. J. S. Fowle, Vicar of St. Luke's Church, Solly street, Sheffield, recently offered his services to the Red Cross Society as a hospital chaplain with the forces in the field. His offer has been accepted, and he hopes shortly to leave for France or Belgium.

Another death from spotted fever has occurred at the Kettering Infectious Hospital, the second death in Kettering from the same cause within a few days. There are now three cases in hospital, all of which are going on favorably.

The remains of Mr. William Laycock, builder, Rock Leigh, Thurgoland, were interred at Thurgoland Cemetery on Tuesday week. Deceased was well known, having carried out many important building contracts in the district.

Captain Holland, Chief Constable of Derbyshire, when getting into his motor-car, at Bayfield, on Good Friday, after visiting the Police Station there, accidentally dislocated his shoulder.

Robert Spearly, who at the last Birmingham Assizes was sentenced to death for the murder of his eight-year-old daughter, has been reprieved.

"I suppose he was obliged to do it," said the magistrate at West London when told that a policeman had to use his truncheon in order to secure a woman prisoner.

At Ballina Thomas Ivers, rate collector, was committed to the assizes on a charge of embezzling money belonging to the Mayo County Council. He was admitted to bail in the sum of £400.

"The last two hours of the day were the most fatal in connection with crime in London," said Mr. R. Wallace, K. C., at the London Sessions, "and the closing of public houses at ten o'clock had undoubtedly produced a wonderful result."

The Rev. Frank Meridith Brooks, curate-in-charge of Amington, Tamworth, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Bolsterstone.

The Rev. John Talbot, minister of the Priory place Wesleyan Church, Doncaster, has consented to remain a fourth year in the special work at Priory place.

The Rev. J. W. Kewley, the Rector of Matlock, has accepted from the Bishop of Southwell a hon. canonry of Southwell Cathedral, to fill the one vacated by the death of Canon Atkinson.

The Burnley Police Force has sent in an application for increased pay. For the eleven extra days' work put in since the war the Watch Committee has decided to pay a week's wage.

The King, at Buckingham Palace, decorated Acting Boatman Charles Powell, of the Laertes, with the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in the North Sea.

The King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Robert Younger, K. C., to be one of the Justices of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, in place of Mr. Justice Warrington, appointed as Lord Justice of Appeal.

Councillor C. W. Starmer, managing director of the "Sheffield Independent," has been elected an alderman of the Corporation of Darlington. Mr. Starmer has been Mayor of Darlington, is Deputy Mayor this year, and has served on the Town Council for some years.

The King, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, has approved the appointment of the Rev. John Herkless, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrews, to be principal of the University of St. Andrews, in succession to the late Sir James Donaldson, LL.D.

The death is reported of Monmouthshire's oldest inhabitant, Thomas Williams, who died at Rogerstone, near Newport, aged 103.

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff has chosen Miss Lydia James, 21 years of age, of 4 Bertholn street, Canton, Cardiff, a domestic servant, to receive the Pule dowry of £20. Miss James is engaged to be married to Mr. Herbert Clark, a member of the Glamorgan police force, who has enlisted in the Royal Engineers. According to custom, the young couple will be married before the end of the month.

The death has occurred at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, of Rev. Thomas Ethel McLean, 78, who started life as a soldier and fought as a lieutenant in the Crimean war. Ordained in 1872, he became vicar of St. Helen's and then of St. Rossendale, Lancashire, and was rector of Gresham, Norfolk, when he retired. His eldest son is Major McLean, A. S. C.

The band of the Irish Guards arrived in Dublin on Saturday week and was greeted with great enthusiasm. As the band marched through the streets the name of Sergeant O'Leary, V.C., was repeatedly cheered. The band is to go on a recruiting march and Sergeant O'Leary is to join them on their tour.

At Durham Ald. William House, president of the Durham Miners' Association, was adopted as Labor candidate for the Mid-Durham division in the forthcoming contest. At another meeting Ald. S. Galbraith, an agent of the same association, was adopted as Liberal candidate for the division.

Old farm smocks were worn at the funeral of Mr. J. E. A. Gwynne, Folkington Manor, Eastbourne. The coffin was borne in a farm wagon to a field on the estate, where the burial took place. Mr. Gwynne was the father of the member of Parliament for East Bourne, and was a famous agriculturist, being one of the largest landowners in the district.

Attention was drawn to an upper window of a shop in High street, Gravesend, by a dog barking and scratching at a window pane. There was no one in the building at the time, and when the police entered they found a fire had broken out in the kitchen. They managed to extinguish it before any damage was done.

The serious financial condition of the Isle of Man as the result of the war was debated by a joint meeting of the two branches of the Manx Legislature. The use by the Imperial authorities of almost the entire fleet of passenger steamers upon which the island depends for its tourist season threatens the island with disaster. A resolution was passed appointing a deputation consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker and other members to approach the Imperial authorities and urge upon them the importance of releasing as many vessels as possible.

Canon Boyd, rector of Cliffe, Kent, preaching on Sunday, said that his first experience, eighteen years ago, of a Cliffe congregation was not encouraging, for on that occasion there were three choristers present and only one person in the congregation.

At the vestry meeting at Crowland on Monday week the action of the rector in discharging Miss Sarah Jane Hall, the woman sexton, was challenged. The present verger and Miss Hall were both nominated, and on a vote she was again chosen. A poll was demanded of the parish. Members of the Hall family have been sextons at Crowland Abbey for 150 years.

Mr. William Perkins, Whaplode Drove, Lincolnshire, celebrated his 101st birthday on Tuesday week. He sent the following message to the public: "If you are not in the place God intended you to be in, get there as quickly as possible and do your duty. We are fighting to win, for Britannia must rule." Mrs. Perkins is 92, and has been married 72 years.

As the band of a territorial regiment was playing a final selection outside a drill hall at Newport (Mon.) after a recruiting tour of the district a heavy motor char-a-banc on its way to take home a party of merrymakers ran into musicians. Harold Griffiths was run over and severely injured; Bandmaster Saunders was knocked down and suffered severe shock, while Albert Kelly received a head injury and bruises on the limbs.

A road in Hilgay parish, Southwest Norfolk, has been rendered impassable by the fen floods. At least 30 dwelling houses have been destroyed by the flood of water, some being entirely washed away. The Little Ouse banks collapsed on Jan. 3, and at present the floods have only subsided eight inches, although the pumping stations are working night and day. The water is five feet to eleven feet deep in places. Farmers have abandoned the hope of getting a harvest this year.

The Countess of Kinnoull, of Balhousie Castle, Perth, did a thriving trade in scents and soaps from behind the counter of a chemist's shop in Scott street, Perth, last Thursday. The countess became a shopgirl for the afternoon in order to provide comfort for wounded soldiers in the Perth military hospitals.

Mr. Peter Watson, proprietor of the Finkle street garage, Selby, was found in a motor-car in a ditch about a mile from Selby, on the Camblesforth road, on Tuesday afternoon by the police. Mr. Watson was wedged between the steering column and wind screen. His face was somewhat lacerated. As he was being driven to Selby he breathed several times, but died before reaching the town.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

Brown shoes that are shabby looking can be entirely renewed in appearance by being blackened. They should be rubbed well with a cloth and gone over with a little soap and water to remove as much of the old polish as possible. Then, while still somewhat wet, they should be painted with shoemaker's ink. Three coats of this should be applied, after which the boots should be blacked and polished.

Old hair brushes which have become soft may be made stiff and firm if dipped in a strong solution of alum.

A well padded ironing board is a labor saver and Turkish toweling is one of the best materials to pad it with.

Two big eyelets or button holes worked in opposite corners of the kitchen towels, are better than loops to hang up by.

Instead of hemming a silence cloth buttonhole it. A hem makes a ridge.

When cream is too thin to whip, the unbeaten white of an egg can be used, and will overcome the trouble.

Stains on blankets and other woolen goods may be removed by a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and yolk of egg. Spread the mixture over the stain, leave it half an hour, and then wash the articles as usual.

When the lamp wick is too large for the burner and does not turn up readily, drawing a few threads from the middle of the wick, instead of cutting down the sides, is more satisfactory as it keeps the wick from ravelling.

To remove stains from knife handles and also to keep the ivory from turning yellow, rub the handles well with a cut lemon, afterward wash well in soap and water and dry immediately. This removes the stains and keeps the ivory a good color.

After washing oilcloth and linoleum, be sure to dry it properly. If left damp it will speedily rot, and finally become totally spoiled. It is a great mistake to use too much water for washing it. The cloth should merely be wrung out and passed over the surface.

After drying salt for the table, do not fill the salt cellars until the salt is quite cold, otherwise it will harden in a lump.

To clean collars on men's coats, sponge with ammonia water first, then with alcohol.

A FINANCIAL GENIUS.

(Kansas City Journal.)

"Why are you crying, Willie?"

"I lost a nickel."

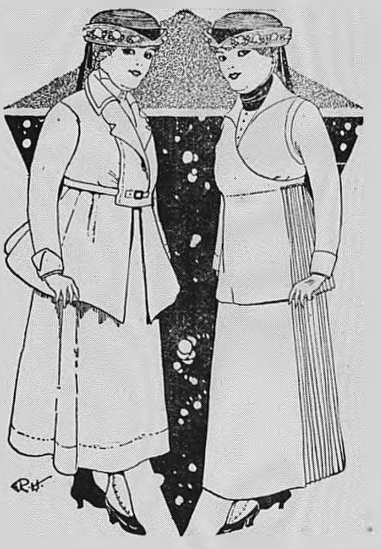
"Never mind. Here is another one," said the kindhearted visitor.

"Willie, you've got to cut that out," admonished his somewhat exasperated mother.

Then she explained:

"He lost that nickel two years ago."

IF YOU ARE FAT---



Don't wear a suit like this—But wear a suit like this.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

REGULAR HABITS.

There was once a noted Frenchman named Fontenelle, who managed to live to very nearly 100 years—if I remember aright he only just missed the century by a month or two. This he did by living according to the strictest rules possible—rules he had laid down for himself; and by most carefully avoiding every emotion and excitement of any kind whatever, even pleasurable. He lived in fact a life of the purest and most unalloyed selfishness that one can conceive. And a celebrated wit and bon vivant made this remark about him: "I live as much in half an hour as Fontenelle does in 20 years."

Without seeking to emulate the inordinate selfishness and fondness of life for life's sake of this celebrated individual, I think we may yet sound take heed to the lesson his careful efforts. Most of us have the idea when we are young and inexperienced at any rate that it is good to live to a "good old age." That is natural! Distaste for life and wish for its end is unhealthy and morbid. And it is only right that people, not knowing what is to follow, should wish to be here long to play the game, the earthly game as long as possible. It is only so, as long only as to do what we propose that they also seek and resolve to play the game straitly and righteously; dealing justly with each and all themselves included.

Hence, I consider that this material creature's methods alone may serve to teach us the great value of regular, temperate and well-ordered habit in every direction. He set himself to attain length of days, and by that means he succeeded in so doing. There would be no harm if many young people bore his example in mind.

BURNING THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS.

For the child is father to the man; and in early years are sewn the seeds of so many crops which only come to maturity in later life and which are bound to bear their fruit one day with assured certainty. We hardly ever see a young man or woman who thinks much of the years to come so far as regards bodily health; and who does not burn the midnight oil on pleasure-seeking with full hand, and with little heed to the morrow.

Easy it is to burn the candle at both ends, with a large number at any rate. For you cannot deprive the body of needed hours of sleep without a material loss of vitality sensible at the time; it after years much more appreciable.

The first maxim for all the young who desire to lead healthy after lives, to do good and useful work in their generation, to reach old age with physical powers reasonably unimpaired—is early to bed. It is quite a mistake to imagine, as many of the fair sex are apt to do, that they can make up for late hours, say at a ball, by lying in bed late the next day. To a certain extent they procure the necessary sleep, but at an unnatural period. And for a fresh, clean and healthy complexion, on which most lay such store, nothing can replace the vital necessity of going to bed at the hour Nature enjoins.

THE HARM OF OVER-STUDY.

Young men who are ambitious, and who adopt the learned professions or more technical trades, very commonly "burn the midnight oil" in study for their examinations. In this unhealthy civilization of ours, I fear that is sometimes hardly avoidable, bearing in mind the intense competition which everywhere exists. Yet it should be avoided wherever and whenever possible. The cost of it will have to be encountered in after years by impaired physique, by weakened sight, by irritable and unbalanced nerves, by lowered vitality and equally lessened enjoyment of life.

Hence even when stringent examinations have to be faced and the competition is great, young people would do well to restrict their studies as far as may be possible to the morning and daylight hours and not to force Nature by wakefulness, when sleep is necessary and imperative. I don't know whether the students at Oxford and Cambridge studying for degrees very easy indeed to acquire, if only they were not seeking to cram into a few weeks the studies which should have occupied as many years—yet grind Latin and Greek with wet towels around their heads, as was the common practice once upon a time.

OTHER HABITS OF REGULARITY.

In every respect the sooner in life a man or woman acquires clock-work regularity of habits the better their every day health; the greater their chances of attaining respectable longevity. Meals at fixed hours come to most, not as a matter of choice, but as part of the system of modern civilization, which in that respect is healthy and wholesome.

But some busy men do not conform to this sound rule, and accustom themselves to seek food at irregular hours often to work very long periods without food. That is very injurious to health; and the same is to be said for—often it is very harmful—recourse to stimulants.

It need hardly be said that a machine never acts properly without due fire and oiling. Hence that body or the who wants to work, must also feed in proportion: and not endeavor to practice habits of austerity. The young ladies in a flat in Kipling's "The Light That Failed," lived chiefly upon tea, pickles and biscuits. They did not arrive at success in their art, in spite of their simple methods of housekeeping.

DRINKS.

I think it was an American who remarked that "it is not the drinking that kills. It is the drinking between drinks." That is a very wise and sound proposition. Were people to confine their consumption of beer, stout and whiskey strictly to a meal time, very little harm would result from the consumption of alcohol. It is the "drinking between drinks"—the glass of beer at odd moments—that really does the mischief, and that generates the fatal alcohol habit which is tending so much to produce national degeneracy.

REGULARITY IN OTHER WAYS.

It has previously been pointed out that women and men to a smaller extent very commonly bring on the many diseases to which their sex is liable by one special form of irregular habit, in every way peculiarly noxious. Their bounden (physical) duty is to pay the usual visit to the shrine of that goddess whom the prosaic Romans styled "Juno Cloacina"—but whom we more poetically designate by two official letters, leaving something to the imagination—at the same hour each day; preferably after breakfast; you can easily acquire the habit if you try. And then failure becomes impossible.

So with most things else. Acquire a good habit, and you cannot well do wrong except by mere accident. And vice versa, get into bad ways and you find it impossible to abandon them—to get back into the right. This is true in bodily matters; probably in religious, social, political as well—where so many of our methods and customs so obviously need reformation and drastic change.

THE MILK TEETH.

The first set of teeth, known by the above title, are only 20 in number. Mostly they are all cut by the end of the first two years. And then I have seen babies with every single tooth rotten. Each had decayed as soon as it came through the gum. That, of course, was due to bad feeding—feeding with over-sweetened condensed milk: a terrible snare to ignorant mothers and nurses. For the cane sugar in tinned milk is in every way unwholesome for young children, who are mostly unable to digest it. Lactose, the sugar of milk itself, is the only sugar they can properly take. And you cannot begin too early to ensure sound teeth. Cane sugar quickly undergoes fermentation changes, being converted into acid. In babies this fermentation is apt to take place while in the mouth, as well as in the stomach. Then you have acids directly corroding the teeth, which decay instantly.

FEEDING BABIES.

Young infants should never if possible be fed with any milk beyond that of their own species, and failing that, the pure milk of the cow, diluted according to age. It cannot be given perfectly and natural until the infant is six months old. Human milk is best; asses comes next; that of the cow third.

Tinned milk in every form is most objectionable, provided that it is possible to procure the pure article. This for several reasons. The chief that condensed milk, even of the best brands, is a sophisticated article, widely differing from the real thing. The water has been expelled, a great deal of the caseine is not there; as above stated, sugar cane is commonly present in large quantity, or, for the cheaper kind, they are skim milk and sugar; are frauds, pure and simple. The child fed with them starves, or becomes consumptive. Practically it is fed on sugar and water only. The same applies to delicate children of later years in, of course, a minor degree.

THE TEETH IN LATER YEARS.

It is important to cleanse the teeth before getting into bed, with an additional brush in the morning. Powdered chalk whitens the front teeth. You want an antiseptic dentifrice for the back. The saliva is normally alkaline. If the contents of the mouth become acid the teeth decay. Sugar is the principal cause of acidity. It is a good thing to rinse out the mouth well with milk two or three times a day. That whitens the teeth, as well as aiding to preserve them.

TOOTHACHE.

If there is a hole in an aching tooth a little plug of cotton wool steeped in glycerine or carbolic acid is the simple cure. Push it in with a bodkin.

If there be not, a camel's hair brush steeped in tincture of iodine, and pressed against the gum, will often similarly banish pain as by a fairy's wand. But in either case see the dentist as soon as possible.

BETTY BROWN GETS HER NEW SAILOR HAT

She Describes the Hat, and the Veil That "Makes It."

It's really the veil that makes the new sailor hats—that's why I got a veil with my new Knox.

The hat is just as plain as Dad's hat, but the veil falling in pretty folds down about the shoulders takes away that mannish effect which is so trying to most of us. The newest veils are very fine and in square mesh with heavy borders.—Betty Brown.

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor H. McNeills, Sand-tear, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I was greatly pleased with the results. I received I for many years. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get sick every night after I ate my dinner but I could not find the cause. A friend of mine from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms, as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and lung troubles such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. B. E. Bruce, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my story of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try "Dr. Wood's," and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

If Death Were to Stop Work

Suppose for a moment that the equilibrium between life and death were to cease. Imagine death arrested in its work! What would happen? The number of living beings upon the surface of the earth would be so great there would be no room for them. The atmosphere would be transformed into a compact mass of birds and insects, which would be impenetrable even by the rays of the sun. In its superabundance life would suffocate and crush out life itself, and then death would rule supreme all at once. In a few days all organic life would have disappeared from the earth. It would be nothing but a waste and a desert.

That microscopic animal, the rotifer or rotator, lays thirty eggs at a time and starts seventy generations every year. If all these individuals remained alive at the end of a year their total would be so enormous as to make a sphere larger than the known universe.

The cynips, which produce the galls on the oak trees, the rose flea, the phylloxera and other aphidians or insects, which extract the sugar from plants, multiply in enormous numbers. One aphidian produces twenty-five descendants in a single day. On the second day we should have 25 by 25, or 625 individuals; the third day 15,625, and so on in geometrical proportion. Ten thousand of these insects, lighter than ether, weigh one-twentieth of a grain. Ten consecutive generations would make a cube equal to 1,000,000 men weighing 200 pounds each, and this in ten days.

One fly gives birth to about 200,000,000 individuals in a single summer. At the end of five summers of free propagation we should reach a fantastic figure—10 followed by 25 zeros.

Consider the vegetables for a moment. One plant of henbane can produce no less than 10,000 seeds in a single year. In five years it would have covered the entire surface of the earth with an impenetrable layer. And what about all the mushrooms that multiply so rapidly in a few days as to make all other vegetable life almost impossible?

The destruction of life is as cruel in the depths of the ocean as it is on earth, and the same terrible things would happen if there were no death in the sea. If there were no death one cod would in six years fill the ocean solid full and running over. Of course the original codfish wouldn't do it alone, but she would be responsible for it. One cod lays about 3,000,000 eggs in the year after she is three years old.

Three years later, if there were no death, all the progeny of this first fish would each deposit 3,000,000 eggs during that year, making a total of $1,000,000,000,000. Of course these figures are so great that they mean nothing to us except perhaps a gasp of astonishment. Now, take another three years—making six in all from the time the first cod deposited her eggs—each of these cod deposits 3,000,000 eggs, making the total of six years 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000! And this from one codfish only!

If there were no death, imagine what all the codfish would do at this rate? As a matter of fact, taking codfish alone, if there were no death during ——— they would smother everything to death with their numbers in the first three years and leave the old earth dripping codfish into stellar space.

Medusae are destroyed in enormous numbers by aquatic animals, but the stomach of each medusa contains more than 100,000 of those microscopic marine algae called diatoms. One whale at a single mouthful swallows billions of these marine animalculae.

From the top to the bottom of the scale the story is the same. The greater the propagating power of species the greater and more rapid is the work of death, so as to preserve the equilibrium, without which life would cease. Nature seems cruel to be kind to it!

Of course such a thing as no death is a great deal like an irresistible force striking an immovable body, for in an unbelievable short time the earth would be covered with animal and vegetable matter, the air packed solid with birds and all flying things and the seas made solid by fish. The result would naturally be a paradox, to the effect that if there were no death everything would promptly be smothered to death. One need but give a few minutes' thought to this before he understands why there is death, why, after all, it is only by death that we live.—New York American.

CANADA AND FLAX INDUSTRY

Millions of Money Will be Saved Before Long.

Great Quantities of Straw Burned in the Past.

In Western Canada they burn one million tons of flax straw a year. Why is this? You might ask why they burn many millions of tons of wheat straw a year. The answer is that nature is so prodigal, they can afford to do so, as long as they continue to raise the greatest wheat crop in the world. The reason they burn the flax straw, however, is because there has been no market for it as it is grown at present, but the flax plant with its valuable fibre can and will be raised in a marketable form in the near future. The climatic conditions and the soil of the western provinces are ideal for the growing of this plant, from the fibre of which the world's linen is made.

In 1913, the area in flax in the west amounted to one million and a half acres, properly grown this would have yielded at least two million tons of fine flax straw, worth on the basis of the lowest prices for the European product five hundred million dollars.

In Europe there is not much science employed in the methods of flax cultivation, and harvesting methods are simple, yet Irish flax fibre during the last five years has brought $325 a ton, and Belgian flax has averaged over $400 a ton.

The war in Europe has practically cut off the supply of this commodity, and it is stated that the existence of the Irish and Scotch industries are threatened by the scarcity of the crude product. This presents an opportunity for the Western Provinces to grow flax at great profit because there will be a great demand in all linen centres for high-grade fibre. Proper methods, of course, will have to be adopted, but these do not necessitate disorganization of present farming operations.

A larger quantity of seed will have to be sown for fibre than for seed production, from two and one-half to three bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the straw to be produced, and this will yield from one and one-half to two tons of fine flax straw. Owing to this close method of sowing, aeration in a great measure is prevented, and the plant in its efforts to reach the air and sun grows up in long, straight stalks, thus a long, thin fibre is secured. This method has the advantage of preventing branching on the single root. The straw is harvested by pulling the plants straight up by the root, the object of this being to secure every bit of the fibre. The ripeness of the plant is judged by its color; when it reaches a yellow tinge two-thirds of its length from the root up it is ready for harvest.

While it can be seen that there is a good deal of variation between the Irish price and the high price paid for the Belgian product, special grades of flax command still higher prices. Fine coastal fibre, for example, is harvested when the plant is in flower, the fibre is used for point lace, etc., and is worth from 85 cents to $1.10 per pound. The straw is stacked and remains exposed to the weather ten or fifteen days before it is put under cover. The threshing is done in such a manner that the straw remains whole and unbroken.

Experts appointed by the Dominion Government and others who have investigated the conditions in Western Ontario agree that there is much land open for homesteading along the line of the Canadian Northern Railway that is ideal for flax growing, and that there is no reason why the finest flax straw in the world should not be raised in these districts. From the first breaking flax can be grown, although it could not be expected that fine flax straw could be raised the first year, but the flax seed will yield sufficient to put the homesteader on his feet. One advantage in planting flax the first year is that it is one of the best crops to break up the sod, and to free certain natural fertilizers that remained latent in virgin soil, which is too rich at the first to grow wheat. It is necessary, of course, that those who are going in for flax growing should be careful about the rotation of crops and the same seed must never be sown on one same ground for more than two consecutive years if a really high grade fibre is desired.

C. P. G.

No Drinks for Princes.

A story is told of an experience the late King Edward VII. had at the Savage Club in London, of which he was a member.

One evening the then Prince of Wales took the Grand Duke Alexis to the club, after the theatre. Shortly before this there had been some trouble between the Savage Club and the licensing authorities. It seems that a representative of the latter called at the Savage Club one evening and, in the rush of business, was served with a drink after hours, although he was not a member.

A summons was issued, and there appears to have been a good deal of trouble in the matter, and the waiters were warned to be very careful whom they served.

The Prince of Wales and the Grand Duke Alexis went into the smoking room, which was empty, and the Prince, after consultation with the Grand Duke, ordered two whiskeys and sodas.

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

"I have to ask your name, sir," said the waiter in attendance. "I do not think I have seen you before."

"My name is Albert Edward," said the Prince.

The waiter immediately referred to the list of members.

"I see an Edwards here," he said, "but his name is [illegible], and not Albert. I do not see your name here, sir."

So the Prince was refused the drinks and went thirsty—until a fellow member entered and all was set right.

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE

(Hamilton Advertiser)

It may be admitted that [illegible] and the [illegible] the dream of the century [illegible] the accomplished fact of the next.

NEW STRENGTH IN THE SPRING

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood.

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order, that the indoor life of winter has lowered your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicine there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease, and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Mrs. Edith [illegible], Savona, B. C., says: "I was always [illegible] a girl, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart, at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so, and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Five Spot Game.

With the last drop of gasoline gone, Unson found the machine stalled by the roadside, fully six miles from Struthers, at 3 o'clock in the morning. He was perplexed when he saw approaching through the darkness the glimmer of a lighted lantern. A few minutes gave evidence that the light was attached to a vehicle of some kind, and soon a wagon drawn by two stout horses came into sight.

"There's a five spot in it for you if you tow me into town," hailed Unson.

The driver readily consented.

For an hour or more they rode in the approaching dawn.

Just before they reached the village Unson called to the man on the wagon seat:

"Pretty early to be on the road, isn't it?"

"Yes," the driver returned, "but I have to be out early to get all over my route."

While he was hauling out the $5 Unson inquired:

"What is your business?"

And he nearly dropped in his tracks when the man replied:

"I peddle gasoline in the village."—Judge.

The Ubiquitous Purist.

Vicar—I'm sorry to hear you've been so poorly. You must pray for a good heart, Thomas.

Thomas—Ya-as, zur. But it's my liver wot be wrong, yo know, zur.—London Telegraph.

The Congestion from a Bad Cold Loosened Up In One Hour

Nerviline Rubbed On At Night You're Well Next Morning.

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured?

The method is simplicity itself, rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline," rub it in good and deep; lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly. There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a hard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't any liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50 cent bottle of Nerviline cures ills of the whole family, and makes the doctor's bills small. Get it to-day. The large size is more economical than the small 25 cent size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

The HouseKeeper

To secure at once a pleasing perfume, which is at the same time a good deodorant, and in some instances a disinfectant, pour spirits of lavender over lumps of bicarbonate of soda.

To clean wire screens, dampen cotton cloth with kerosene and rub both sides. This also preserves the wire and keeps the flies away, as they do not like the odor.

To make apples tender and give them a better flavor, add a pinch of salt when cooking them.

Salt will remove black beetles. Put plenty of salt where the beetles frequent and keep it there for a week. Do not leave the water where the insects go. When they eat the salt it will dry up their bodies.

A few pieces of gum camphor kept in the boxes in which silver is packed in wrappings will prevent its turning dark.

Place a few pieces of camphor gum in the drawer where you keep silver, and it will keep it from tarnishing.

To prevent woven carpet from unravelling it is a good plan to unravel about two inches and tie together the ends of the warp. Strips of stiff buckram sewed on the underside of a rug will hold it in place as nothing else will.

To give a delicious flavor to corn mush drop in a few chopped dates just before removing from the fire. Children love it.

To make an ordinary candle serve as an all-night lamp pack finely-powdered salt around the wick as far up as the blackened part. In this way a solid, steady light may be obtained all night from even a small piece of candle.

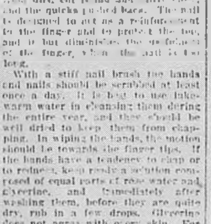
To clean velvet and coat collars dip an old toothbrush or nailbrush into gasoline and rub the velvet lightly and briskly and the soil will disappear.

Well Kept Hands.

A well-kept hand is a great asset to a girl or woman, for many people consider the hand more indicative of character than the face. A reasonable amount of self-respect and pride in one's personal appearance should prompt one to give the hands scrupulous care, that they may always look well kept. But, in giving this care, do not imagine that it is necessary to have the nails long and pointed, almost clawlike in shape, nor is it good taste to have them fairly glistening with polish. A soft, white hand, with nails long and tapering, is usually indicative of the [illegible] of its possessor, in fact, it usually shows a tendency toward idleness and a squandering of much good time to keep it so.

The attractive hand is usually clean, smooth and firm, the nails are free from dirt, cut round and fairly close, and the quicks pushed back. The nail is designed to act as a reinforcement to the finger and to protect the tip, and it but diminishes the usefulness of the finger, when the nail is too long.

With a stiff nail brush the hands and nails should be scrubbed at least once a day. It is best to use lukewarm water in cleansing them during the entire year, and they should be well dried to keep them from chapping. In wiping the hands, the motion should be towards the finger tips. If the hands have a tendency to chap or to redness, keep ready a solution composed of equal parts of rose water and glycerine, and immediately after washing them, before they are quite dry, rub in a few drops. Glycerine does not agree with every skin. For those with which it does not, a honey solution, mutton tallow or a good skin food cream may be used, rubbing it over the hands while they are still damp. Any excess fat remaining on the skin surface may be wiped off with a towel. Sometimes skin irritation and chapped hands are caused by the soap used, for the same soap does not agree with all skins.—Woman's World for March.



Buy St. Lawrence Sugar in original packages. Untouched from refinery to your cupboard, you are sure of sugar absolutely free from contamination or impurities of any kind.

St. Lawrence granulated white pure cane sugar is packed in three sizes of grains—fine, medium and coarse, in 100 lb., 25 lb. and 20 lb. sealed bags and 5 lb. and 2 lb. cartons.

All first class dealers can supply it—so insist upon having St. Lawrence Sugar.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

25-10-13

Origin of Humbug.

It is not generally known that the word "humbug," long so much in vogue, is of Scottish origin. There was in olden time a race called Bogue or Boog of that Ilk in Berwickshire. A daughter of the family married a son of Hume, of Hume. In process of time, by default of male issue, the Bogue estate devolved on one Geordie Hume, who was called popularly "Hume of the Bogue," or, rather, "Hum o' the Bug."

He was inclined to the marvelous and had a vast inclination to exalt himself, his wife, family, brother and all his ancestors on both sides. His tales, however, did not pass current, and at last, when any one made an extraordinary statement in the Mearns, the hearer would shrug up his shoulders and style it just "a hum o' the bug." This was shortened into humbug, and the word soon spread over the whole kingdom.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Canada's Favorite Sugar for Three Generations

The Redpath "Sugar Loafe" of 1854 was the first cane sugar refined in Canada. "Redpath Granulated" of 1880 was the first Canadian granulated sugar. "Redpath Cartons" of 1912 marked the introduction to Canadian Stores of this new and better way of marketing sugar.

Redpath
EXTRA GRANULATED
SUGAR

For Sixty Years Redpath Sugar has consistently led in purity, in quality, and in the appreciation of the thousands who use it. It is the product of a thoroughly modern refinery, operated by men of skill and experience, whose one aim is sugar perfection.

Get Redpath Sugar in Original Packages—it's well worth while!

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 124

Strictly Logical.

Prof. Squibley, who was extremely nearsighted, went to the barber's, sat down and allowed himself to be shaved. When the artist was done with him he did not move, and for awhile nobody disturbed him. But other customers began to arrive, and the chair was needed. The head barber, suspecting that the learned patron had fallen asleep, shook his leg to wake him. The professor heard him.

"No, my good man," he said, "I am not asleep. The fact is I am frightfully near-sighted. When I took my glasses off just now I was no longer able to see you in the mirror opposite. Naturally I supposed I had already gone home."

They Helped Him and His Friend

That is Why H. A. Clark Recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so Popular on the Prairies.

Homeglen, Alberta, May 3.—(Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well known resident of this place.

"Since I came west," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefitted that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the Kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the Kidneys needs Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the Kidneys the help they need people get new health, and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

FARM AND GARDEN

NITROGEN HELPS

Celery is a crop that responds most profitably to an application of an abundance of available nitrogen. This fertilizer not only increases the yield, but very materially improves the quality of the crop. In experiments conducted, it was shown that where ordinary treatment was given, and a small and profitable crop was obtained, the addition of a few dollars' worth of nitrate changed the crop into a very profitable one; and in the case of a soil that was regarded as good enough to produce a fair crop, the addition caused a large increase in the total crop, and a very marked improvement in the quality. The selling price of roots grown with nitrate was 150 per cent. greater than where none was applied, and 100 per cent. greater than where an insufficient amount was used. The increased value per acre of the crop from the best use of the nitrate was over $250.

The celery crop is expensive both in plants and in labor, and since the cost of these items is the same, whether the crop is large or small, intensive systems of feeding the crop usually give excellent returns. The crop is also very much improved in quality if the conditions are made favorable for continuous and rapid growth, hence an abundance of moisture and of immediately available food are prime essentials. The former can be controlled to a large extent by good methods of culture, but the best culture of the best soils is not capable of providing the necessary food, and, of the essential elements of food, nitrogen seems to be the one that contributes especially to rapidity of growth and to the formation of stalk which possesses that peculiar crispness which in so marked a degree measures marketable quality. Soils that are deep, moist and rich in organic matter are best suited for the crop; these should be heavily manured, say, at the rate of 10 to 15 tons per acre, and should receive liberal amounts of high-grade commercial fertilizer, at the rate of 600 to 800 pounds per acre, all applied broadcast previous to setting the plants. After the plants are well started, apply 200 pounds per acre of dry nitrate of soda along the row, and, if the weather is dry, cultivate it in, though ordinarily the moisture in the soil is sufficient to cause an immediate distribution of the salt, and in three or four weeks make a second application of nitrate of the same amount and in the same manner. The two applications of nitrate, of 200 pounds each, give better returns than smaller amounts of a great number of applications, though the conditions of season may warrant such changes from this method as the judgment of the grower may dictate.

SWEET CORN.

Very great progress has been made in the growth of sweet corn for the early market due to the development of earlier varieties and to greater care in the selection and use of fertilizing materials. These early varieties of sweet corn are now frequently planted as early as May 1 as far north as New Jersey, and when planted so early the soil supplies of nitrogen are not so favorable for the changes of organic and other forms of nitrogen into the nitrate form. Hence nitrate should constitute a large part of the nitrogenous food of the plant if early maturity is to be accomplished.

A good practice is to manure the soil either during the fall or winter with from 10 to 12 tons per acre and apply [illegible] before planting or setting the plants. [illegible] the plants are started in the plant house a fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid and potash, also [illegible] of nitrogen. At time of planting use a compost in the hill, and use nitrate as a [illegible] well [illegible]. The advantage of the compost [illegible] is that it supplies the soil with an abundance of readily fermented material, which, to some extent, warms the soil, besides containing substances useful in later stages of growth. Nitrate may be applied in three dressings at the rate of 100 pounds per acre at each dressing, and the applications should be so distributed as to cover the season of growth [illegible] the last application of nitrogen may be made, which encourages a quick growth of the ears and [illegible]. The increased [illegible] where the nitrate has been used in this way have ranged from $15 to $30 per acre—a very profitable use of nitrate, as the yield is greatly in excess of that which would be obtained by average methods of manuring.

WATCH ROBBER BEES

Beekeepers who within recent years have had foul brood in their apiaries should be particularly careful to prevent robbing during the warm days of spring. All hives where bees have died must be taken indoors away from all possible robbing. It is not enough to close them, because robbers will often gain an entrance when least expected. All entrances of live colonies should be made quite small, especially where the bees are weak in numbers.

Use every precaution and watchfulness to prevent robbing. Do not under any circumstances leave combs of honey out for the bees to clean up. Any honey you have is likely to contain germs which would scatter disease in your healthy colonies. On account of the prevalence of disease in unexpected places throughout the province it is never wise to feed honey to bees, and where disease is known to exist it is the worst of folly.

Every beekeeper should understand fully the symptoms and cure of Foul Brood, then he can be his own doctor. Those who do not should drop a card to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a bulletin with description and full instructions will be sent.

NOTES.

Make increases gradually, until at the time the animals take the field they are on full feed.

It is time to begin increasing the grain ration for the work horses in preparation for spring work.

Save plenty of straw for bedding for the work horses during summer. The hard-worked animal surely deserves a good bed after his day's work.

Continue the feeding of roots up until the time the horses go to work. They will help keep the digestive system in good order when increasing the grain ration.

Give the in-foal mare the advantage during spring work. Many practice allowing her a double-tree advantage of about two or three inches. Avoid putting her on the tongue, if possible.

Look at the harness and see that all parts are in order, and that they fit the horse which is to wear them. Where possible avoid changing harness from one horse to another and always provide a special collar for each horse. A collar which fits one animal well is not likely to fit another to so good advantage.

It is folly to feed on straw and roots only, and then start the horses on a gallon of oats each three times daily the day seeding opens. This is responsible for digestive troubles, which prove costly.

It makes extra work, but it is good practice to remove the harness while the horse is feeding at the noon hour. It gives the sweating collar and all other parts which are in contact with the heated animal when working an opportunity to cool off, and also gives the horse a chance to rest from carrying the weight of the harness, and allows him to cool down more quickly.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Wouldn't Hear the Game.

An exceptionally voluble golfer was vainly endeavoring to move a ball with his driver. Pausing in his efforts, he espied, watching him, a small girl holding by the hand a still smaller boy. Immediately visions of flying golf balls flashed across his mind. "You ought not to bring your little brother here," he cautioned the girl. "Oh, it's all right, sir," came the reply. "He's stone deaf."—Exchange.

Musical Note.

"Say, Hiram, what do they mean by a Stradevar'us?"

"Oh, a Stradevar'us is the Latin name for a fiddle."—Musical Courier.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 3,000,000 HOMES"

THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

The NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas. 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove—made at Sarnia, Ont., by Canadian workmen. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Made in Canada

Rugs and Linoleums

Have you bought your floor rugs and linoleums? Right here is where we can offer you exceptional values. We import direct from England and Scotland our carpet squares and linoleums. There is no middleman's profit.

RUGS—Are in the newest conventional designs. The colorings are rich and durable. We have all the regular sizes in stock in Brussels, Tapestry, Wiltons and Velvets, commencing in price as low as **$6.75.**

LINOLEUMS—4 yards wide in splendid block and floral patterns. Three splendid wearing grades at **$2.00, $2.25 & $2.50.**

IF YOU BUY HOLEPROOF HOSE

You will have no darning for at least six months. With every box of six pairs of fine cotton or cashmere Holeproof Hosiery we give you a signed guarantee that if any of the six pairs show holes within six months, you may exchange them for new hose absolutely free of charge.

But this does not mean that you will have to make exchanges, for more than 90 per cent of all Holeproofs out-wear the guarantee. It does mean that you will get twice the service that ordinary hosiery gives.

That is why we ask you to buy Holeproof for the whole family.

LITTLE GIRLS TUB DRESSES

Dresses that will wash well and do up easily, keep color and wear. That's the kind these are. They're made up in pretty sailor and Peter Thompson styles, come in pretty shades of blue, fawn, brown and khaki. **Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00 $1.25, $1.50 & $1.75.**

Hats For Little Kiddies

Swagger little Mushroom Hats in cream, white, blue, brown and tweed effects. Some are washable and all are serviceable and becoming.
Prices 50c, 75c & $1.00.

Boys Wash Suits

A special assortment of boy's wash suits for warm weather wear. They're made of serviceable galatea and drill and they will wash and keep color. Nicely made and trimmed.
Prices 75c, $1.00 & $1.25.

BOY'S STRAW HATS

Boy's straw hats of fine soft chip straw which will stand a lot of abuse Fancy colored bands, brims will either turn up or down. **50c to 75c.**

For the Young Folks—Boy's Jerseys

At 25c.—Boy's jerseys in fine cotton in either long or short sleeves. Colors, navy, cardinal and brown with assorted trimmings. Sizes 22 to 32.

At 75c. & $1.00—Boy's fine cashmere jerseys. Fine all-wool quality, pull over style and some with button up collar and shoulder. They have stand-up or roll collar and close fitting cuffs. Sizes 21 to 31.

STEPHAN BROS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

GRADE VII

Sr. IV—Pass—N. Lay, M. Wilson, H. Everett, S. Taggart, R. Herrington, W. Small, D. Kenny, M. Bonnyman, F. Myles, B. Everett, G. Hibbett, B. Moore, C. Wilton, H. Johnston, E. Ramsey.

Jr IV—Hon—S Bremner, J. Norrish G. McCarter, N. Shaw. Pass—C. McKay, J. Kenny, W. Inglis, M. Hylker, T. Crawford, B. Rogers, S. Reichenbach, I. Moore.

H. L. Willoughby,
Principal.

GRADE VI

Hon—(C. Attwood, L. Wallace.) G. Van Horne. V. Kimble. Pass—I. Inglis, G. Swanston, H. Paull, I. Ernest, J. Rennie. V. Sieling.

Juniors—Hon—G. Millar, A. Lindley. Pass—F Wilton, M McGregor, (A Bolden R. Cryderman,) M. Royce, V. Bush.

J. Stead.

GRADE V

Sen Hon—Bruce Hunter, Edna Searle, John Ernel, Vera Anderson, Clara Kerney.

Sen Pass—Minnie Petteplace, Mabel Godwin, John Dietsche, (Claude Johnston, Frank Fruin,), Keyworth Sutton Elgar Thick. Jun Pass—Muriel Lindley, Allan Schaus, Elmer Kulpin, Frances Crawford.

M. Ross.

GRADE IV

Hon-Doris Van Horne, Clifford Yates Earl Forsythe, Pearl Riehl, Norman Pleskey, Emma Schaus.

Pass—Harvey Inglis, Norman Webb Alma Searle, Jack Kaeppler, Madaleen Hyslop, Gladys Sutton, Mary Perdue, Harriston Hodgson, Marie Schwindt, Vinnie Dennie.

M Sinclair.

GRADE III.

Junior Second—Hon—W Forsythe, V Anderson, J Lowe, D Crawford, C Buehlow, D Anderson, A McNeill. Pass—V Trussler, J McConnell, W, Goode, F Bush, N Truax, E Yoeck, C Gordon, E Pletsch, H Myles.

Senior First—Hon—H Paull, W Hunt, I Moore, H Buehlow, E Yates, W Ballantyne. Pass—M Dietz, J Van Horne, D Polley, N Fortune, G Cousins, W Jerome, K Perdue, A Royce, G George, O Sieling, D McNeill.

Agnes Warren,
teacher.

GRADE II.

First Class — Hon — E Singer, W Hehn, K Hawthorne C Fields. Pass F Johnston, G Giffin, K Pletch, R Fruin, O Hood.

Primer—Hon—G Gordon, O Fisk, I Schmidt, C Paull, A Buehlow, K Perdue, G Wallace. Pass—J Webber, E Lindley, J Nutting, P McConnell, E Truax, S Hehn.

GRADE I.

Sr Primer — N Everett, N Whitehead, B Orcor, S Lymbery, M Lindley, A Reichenback, N Forsythe, H Bush, H Moore, H George, J Hacon, N Schaus, I Abel, K Fortune, P Webb.

Mid Primer—J Godwin, L Player, F Lindley, C McEwen, M Hunt, G McGregor, M Appel, C Baulk.

Jr Primer—R Hunter, H Hawthorne, M Shaw, M Pletsch, S Anderson, L Searle, E Leake, M Lindley, W Fennell.

A. D. Thompson,
teacher.

SEPARATE SCHOOL REPORT.

Sen. IV.—Agnes Obrecht, Peter Zettler, Bernard Zettler, Florence O'Neil, Joseph Gill, Norval O'Malley, Albert Waechter, Lorne Hergott, Minnie McGregor, Florence Oberle, Robert Wilhelm.

Jun. IV.—Charles McNab, Olive Weiler, Jerome Bruder, Edna Giesler, Lizzie Sweeney, Arthur Giesler, Jean Richenbach, Lenoard Monahan, Bella Lippert, Harold Walker, Cecilia Batte, Clement Obrecht, Margaret McCurdy, William Irwin.

Sen. III.—Melvin Schmidt, Cecila Cunio, Kathleen Oberle, Margaret Yaeck, Madeline Weiler, Mary Hauck, Tom Monahan, Melinda Schumacher, Lorette Schumacher, Hilda Kuntz, Leo Weiler, Frances Ernst, Gladys Fehrenbach, Arthur Schefter, Frank Mosack, Louisa Lippert, Leo Weiler, Clement Wilhelm, Rita Weiss, George Lettner, Beatrice Klein, Tommy Richenbach, Leander Meyer

Jun. III.—Elizabeth O'Connor, Florence Obrecht, Fred Irwin, Daria Waechter, Gladys Jarvis, Mary Zettler, Christella Schnurr, Albert Weiler Henry Flach, William Batte.

Sen. II.—Edwin Schmidt, Clarence Hesch, Edna Sutter, Syril Oberle, Clarence Weiler, Herbert Schnurr, Eleanore Weber; Edwin Weiler, Loretta Schnett, Rita Scanlon, Cecilia Obrecht, Lyal Cousins, Aloysius Zettler, Violet Freiburger, Wilber Freiburger, Arthur Waechter, Alex McNab.

Jun. II.—Loretta Kuennemann, Clara Giesler, Arthur Sutter, Laverne Yaeck, Gladys Eckenswiller, Margaret Hauck, Mary Weber, Lucy Gillen, Harry Oberle, Beatrice Lundey, Cyril Lundey, Willard Walker, Harold Zimmer.

Sen. I.—Agnes Weber, Kathleen Sielle, Harold Schiestel, Rita Wachter, Leona Waechter, Cleopha Weiler, Gerard Ernewein, Leona Scanlon Norman Freiburger.

Jun. I.—Albert Giesler, Anthony Cunia, Joseph Batte, Teresa Meyer, Joseph Lippert, Olive Hesch, Leona Schnurr, Lillian Freiburger, Roy Walker, Charles Schnurr, Clarence Berberich, Harold Schnurr, Clarence Dentinger, Arthur Klein.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

Grade 1—Elizabeth O'Connor.

Grade 3—Gladys Fehrenbach, Bernadetta Scanlon, Kathleen Oberle.

Grade 2—Christella Schnurr, Rita Weiss, Hilda Kuntz, Loretta Schumacher, Melinda Schumacher, Rita Scanlon, Veronica Scanlon, Daria Waechter.

Grade 1—Beatrice Klein, Loretta Schnett, Louisa Lippert, Edna Giesler.

The Conservative Convention

The Conservatives of South Bruce held their convention in Formosa on Thursday last and selected as their standard-bearer in the coming Federal election Mr. John Purvis the auctioneer of Holyrood.

The meeting which was fairly well attended was called to order by the President of the Association, Mr. Jas. Tolton at 3.30 o'clock and the election of new officers, resulted as follows:

Hon Pres, J Tolton, Walkerton
President C. Brown, Chesley
Vice Pres E Seigner, Carrick
Sect'y A Collins, Walkerton

Presidents of Polling Divisions;

Elderslie	Jno Johnston
Chesley	Jno Krug
Paisley	Geo Craig
Brant	Jas Crawford
Carrick	Jacob Schmidt
Walkerton	A P Johnston
Culross	Thos McPherson
Teeswater	Robt Mann
Kinloss	Mr Moffatt
Lucknow	Jno Button
Huron	Hy Logan
Greenock	Mr Loughleen

In the election of the officers it was a difficult problem to find men willing to accept the offices and it was not a case of man seeking office, but rather that of office seeking man. and as an example in the case of the presidency, six motions were made before a man was found willing to accept the responsibility. It was this way in almost every instance.

After the election of officers. the nomination was then proceeded with, the following names being suggested:—John Purvis, Holyrood, Wm Becking, Culross, Dr Fowler, Teeswater, John Rowland, Walkerton, Fred Lippert, Walkerton Dr Beihn Chesley and John Joynt of Lucknow.

All withdrew with the exception of Jno Purvis and Dr Biehn and on a ballot being taken the latter didn't have a look in and was snowed under, the auctioneer being selected by a considerable majority.

Judging from the tone of almost every speaker, it is apparent that the Conservatives are not very confident of their ability to carry South Bruce and win it back to their fold. As Mr Joynt in his address expressed it:—"This will be a hard riding to win and will require a good deal of hard work, effort and money, for you know we have the strongest man in South Bruce to fight against." This is evidently the reason why the nominees did not fall over each other to be standard-bearer for they were afraid to face the ordeal and sure defeat.

Each of the nominees addressed the meeting, not on the issues of today, however, nor yesterday, but when discussing anything political, they went back to 1911 and reciprocity. Apparently there was nothing on the record of the Borden administration since being put into power at that date worthy of their attention or discussion.

Senator J J Donnely and W D Cargill, M P P were present and addressed the gathering, or at least part of it. Mr. Cargill dwelt upon the doings of the local house and failed to touch upon questions relative to Dominion politics. Senator Donnelly, poohpoohed the graft charges, although he was forced to admit that there had been grafting. He also admitted that the finances of the government were not in as good a condition as formerly under the Laurier administration.

With regard to the possibility or probability of an early election, the Tories here are as much in the dark as their opponents. Mr Tolton, the Hon President of the Association said "I do not know and I dare say no one in this room knows when the election will be. It may be soon or it may not be until the fall, but we must be prepared." Senator Donnelly said "I have no knowledge as to when the election will be. It may be in June, it may be next fall or it may be next year." Mr Donnelly blamed the Liberal press for all the election talk and said that if an election was brought on at an early date the Liberal press and particularly the Toronto Globe and Star would be responsible for forcing the issue.

W. F. M. S. Officers.

The delegates from the Bruce Presbyterial in the W. F. M. S. met in Geneva church, Chesley, on Thursday last, and elected the following officers: Honorary President, Mrs. Norman Robertson of Walkerton; president Mrs. Hogg, Southampton, vice president Mrs. Robertson Southampton second vice president Mrs. Sawyers, Queens Hill; third vice president, Mrs. R. E. Reith, Glamis corresponding secretary, Mrs. Scott, Paisley; recording secretary, Miss Miller, treasurer, Miss Doherty: Mission Band and supply secretary, Mrs. Warren Walkerton, strangers' secretary, Miss McLean, Hanover; secretary of "the Messenger": Miss McCallum, Paisley, home helper secretary, Miss Tolmie, Southampton. The next annual meeting will be held at Port Elgin next April. Funds received amounted to $100.

PINKERTON

Rev. and Mrs. R. M. Gale and Mrs. A. Gregg attended the Bruce Presbyterial in Chesley on Thursday.

Miss Myrtle Garland returned home from Toronto on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Gale of Toronto are visiting the former's parents at the manse.

Mr. Henry Pardy township clerk was at Knox,s hotel on Tuesday evening deciding on the number of legal signatures to the proprietor's petition for a license, at the moment of writing it is not known whether Mr. Knox has a majority of the legal voters or not.

The baseball match played between our schoolboys and those of Eden Grove on Wednesday evening of last week resulted in a decided victory for the visitors. However this was not surprising as the Pinkerton boys had not played the game this year and had to put on several players who had not put many years between them and the cradle.

FORMOSA

The Gardens are a lively place the last 2 weeks.

Henry Mosack who rented the Riversdale Hotel for five years moved in last Saturday.

Last week of April went out very cold.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schefter were in Walkerton on business last Wednesday.

At the Fire here last Wednesday and at the Conservative meeting last Thursday the Town was filled with Automobiles.

Judge Klein who held court at Teeswater Thursday came through here on his way home and had a look at the fire.

Mr. Tony Schnurr is sick and under the Dr's care since last Sunday.

House and Stable Broken Into.

Mr. John Frame who has a house in the West Ward where he has a lot of household goods stored, found, upon visiting the premises that the staple on the door of the barn had been pulled out and the back door of the house forced open and everything gone over but he has not had time to find out if anything is missing. Mr. Frame has a very good idea who the guilty party is and a close watch will be kept upon their actions in the future.

W.C.T.U. Organizer Here.

Mrs. Hyslop Dominion organizer W.C.T.U. paid our town a visit and occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church in the morning and Methodist in the eve on Sunday last and on both occasions gave fine addresses. After the evening service a meeting was held in Knox Church. Rev. Thos. Wilson occupied the chair. Mr. G. Hagerman gave a beautiful solo entitled [illegible] Af- ter which Mrs. Hyslop gave an excellent address on Patriotism and its relation to the temperance cause. She is a forceful speaker but without any bitterness or antagonism to those who differ with her. On Monday afternoon [illegible] the Baptist church [illegible] on the work of the W.C.T.U. and was listened to [illegible] here [illegible] great deal of good to those who availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing her.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE IN THE ESTATE OF FRANK LEO OBERLE, LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CARRICK, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. [illegible] that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Frank Leo Oberle who died [illegible] are required on or before the [illegible] day of May [illegible] to send by post prepaid or deliver to Andrew Oberle the Administrator of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses with descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and that the said Administrator will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the date of such distribution.

Dated at Walkerton this [illegible] day of May, [illegible]

ANDREW OBERLE,
Administrator.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"Looking back-I see I never saw before."
This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.
We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.
Satisfaction g[illegible]
Consultation [illegible]
C. H. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy
an EDISON you
get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

Specials This Week

Read This List Over Carefully.

20c and 25c silk ribbons all colors 4 to 5 inches wide on sale 15c yd. 2 yds for 25c.

27 inch embroidery flouncing worth 40c and 50c. Sepecial this week only 25c yd.

Blk cotton hose all sizes worth 20c for 15c pr. 2 prs for 25c.

Children's 75c umbrellas, steel rods, only 49c each.

Children $3.50 rain capes for $2.75 each.

Girls $4.50 rain coates, sizes 10 to 18 yrs, only $3.50 each.

Ladies white waists, broken sizes, $1.00 to 2.00 for 50c.

Ladies short spring coates covert cloth $5.00 for $2.95.

Hou. [illegible]resses all sizes, special at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $[illegible].

Children's summer dresses 25c to $2.00 each.

Union and wool squares all sizes. $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00.

Remnants of oil cloths and linoleums at cut prices.

Men's 50c ties, broken assortment to clear 25c each

Boys summer jerseys all sizes, long sleeves 25c each

Big table of short ends of all kinds at a saving of ⅓ to ½ on regular prices

Come in and investigate these snaps

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

"Comfort becomes second nature to wearers of C/C a la Grace Corsets."
This store is noted for its High-Class Ladies' Outer Apparel and for its display of
C/C
à la Grâce
Corsets
(Made in Canada)

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 8.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

Vol. xxxiv - No 19

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, MAY 13th 1915—8 PAGES

Everything For The Baby

You will find at this store a very complete assortment of baby requirements. We will be pleased to procure any special foods or other items.

Popular Selling Foods

Allenbrey's No. 1, 2 & 3—Nestles Milk Food—Glaxo 40c & 80c sizes—Robinson's Barley & Groats—Horlick's Malted Milk 50c & $1 00—Sugar of Milk—Condensed Milk.

— No War Tax Stamp required on foods.—

Feeders, Nipples, clear gum, 5c, 8c, 10c & 15c each. Comforts Brushes, Teething Rings, Combes, Gehrig's Teething Necklaces 50c, Talcums, Fine Toilet Soaps.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations.

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery.

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Put That Camera to Work

If you haven't one, remember we sell PICTURE TAKERS.

We also sell the Eastman Films and Photo Supplies.

SIEVERIGHT'S

Drugs & Kodaks.

Newest Styles

With two button fronts, narrow natural shoulders and all the distinctive touches of Cut, Fit and Finish that characterize CLOTHES OF OUR TAILORING.

Come and decide now. Let us show you the most popular fabrics, the very latest designs and leave your order with us for a new suit.

Two piece summer suits made to your order. Best of trimmings and workmanship, $15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Spiralla Corsets

Miss Evans of Toronto was here for a week instructing Mrs. M. Piltz in the Spiralla Corset work. She is now competent for fitting and corseting at a reasonable price, any lady who wishes a perfect figure and comfort.

Call on her at her home on Scott Street, or drop her a card.

MRS. M. PILTZ,

Scott St., Walkerton.

Read McBurney's ad.

Today (Thursday) is Ascension Day.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mr. William Spitzig of Meaford spent Sunday here.

Automobile, fire or life Insurance, see M. G. Dippel.

Stylish oxfords and pumps at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

A week from Monday is Victoria Day, a public holiday.

For rugs and house furnishings see McBurney's display.

Capt. Martyn of Guelph spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schwindt spent the past week in Berlin.

Lance Corp. Geo. Hemmelspach of Guelph spent Sunday here.

Mr. Mel Welch has taken a position as clerk in a Paisley shoe store.

Miss V. Carter of Clifford is a guest at the home of Mr. N. Walford.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in, sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Pte Geo. Dean of Guelph spent Sunday with his wife and child here.

Royal on your shoes means quality in them, sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

The celebration which was to be held in Chesley on May 24th has been cancelled.

We carry in stock a full line of Dr. Scholls foot specialties.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mrs. R. L. Orr of Belleville, is visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. K. M. Taylor.

Mr. Roy Todd, who spent the past few months here returned to Saskatoon on Wednesday.

Mr. Frank Yeigh of Toronto, was in Walkerton in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. this week.

Have you foot trouble, try a pair of Dr. Reeds Cushion Shoes sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Fred Schwalm of Walkerville, formerly of Walkerton, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mr. Urban Zettel left this week for Durham, where he has accepted a position with the Hydro Electric.

J. R. Rogers, editor of "Jack Canuck" was among those who lost their lives when the Lusitania sank.

Clearing the balance of our women tan shoes $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes for $1.85.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Miss M. Havill returned on Monday from Toronto. She was accompanied by Mrs. Jas Havill and children who will visit here.

Messrs. Harry Holden, Harvey Miller and Clark Wallace leave this week to do guard duty at Tobermory Wireless Station.

Mr. Ernie Bonnell, accompanied by Miss E. Holmes, motored from Owen Sound on Sunday and spent the day with friends here

Miss Emma McNeill of Brant left yesterday for Fergus, where she will train for a nurse in the General Hospital of that town.

This section experienced a heavy frost on Sunday night, but farmers state that there was little or no damage done to vegetation.

The first car of oil to be used in oiling the streets has arrived at the C. P. R. station and will be put on as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson left on Tuesday on a vacation trip, the former going to Charleston, West Va., and the latter to Montreal

Miss Mae Cryderman of Toronto University, arrived here on Tuesday and will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cryderman.

Mr. Albert Hergott who has spent the past few weeks at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Geo Lobsinger, left on Saturday for his home in Bruno, Sask.

Mr. E. M. Rowand of Toronto, who is well known here, was among the law students at Toronto who were successful in passing their third year examinations.

Mrs. W. Palmateer and children and Mrs. H. Downey of Mount Forest motored here on Sunday and spent the day with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Oberle.

Mr. Ed. Obrecht, who has been doing guard duty at Tobermory during the winter returned here this week, Ed. has secured a position with the Hydro Electric at Toronto.

Mr. Ab. Smith has been appointed relieving agent on the G. T. R. and left this week for Paisley where he will be stationed for two weeks His place here has been taken by Mr. Blythe.

Mrs. E. J. Skelton, treasurer of the I.O.D.E. wishes to acknowledge the receipt of $10.00 from the Womens Institute, to be expended for Soldier's Hospital supplies.

Mr. Roy Oberle left on Thursday last for Tobermory where he joined the guard at the wireless, taking the place of Milton McCarter, who is returning to his home here to assist his father, Mr. Alex McCarter at the harness shop.

Mrs. O Holderness left on Friday last for Detroit where she will visit at the home's of her sons; While in Detroit Mrs. Holderness will undergo an operation for the removal of cataracts from her eyes, from which she has been suffering for some time

Private R. M. Turner of Guelph was here over Sunday saying farewell to his family and friends. Bob expects to leave this week for England and will shortly afterwards cross the channel to France to fill a vacancy in the ranks of the first contingent.

Mrs. R. Long and Miss Edith have returned from a visit to Toronto. While there they attended the commencement exercises at McMaster University where John A. Long, well known here, was among the number who received their B. A. degree.

The many friends of Mr. Thos Pellow will regret to learn of his very serious illness. The aged gentleman underwent an operation some time ago and the shock to his system was apparently too great, for he never fully recovered and his condition during the past few days has been precarious. Two of his sons arrived home from the States on Friday last.

Plough Points.

Farmers! Secure your plow points at The Walkerton Foundry 4 for $1.00 Points guaranteed.—S. Ellinghausen.

For Sale.

A lot of household furniture, dishes cooking utensils and etc. for sale privately.—Apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

New Caretaker.

Mr. Joe Netzky of Mildmay, has secured the position of caretaker of the Bruce County Hospital and commenced his duties last week.

Wanted at Once.

A young girl to do light house work Apply to Mrs. (Dr.) J. S Reed.

Boy for Adoption.

A boy 2 years old for adoption. Apply to Rev. D. McLennan, Walkerton.

Brant Hospital Aid.

The annual meeting of the Brant ladies Hospital Aid will meet in the Council Chamber on Sat. May. 15th at 3 p. m. J. A. Rowand, Sec. Treas.

Shipped Car of Horses.

Irwin Bros. shipped a carload of twenty-eight horses by express via G. T. R. to Windsor on Monday morning. These animals will be used for army purposes.

Pinkerton Women's Institute

The Pinkerton Women's Institute will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs W. H. Moffat, Narva, on Wednesday, May 19th. 1915 at 2.30 p. m.

Bought Ford Car.

Mr. Wm George has purchased a new Ford car from Mr. Kaldy of Hanover. Mr. George will use the car for private purposes, and also in his livery business.

Art Exhibit.

Remember the art exhibit of over 200 copies of famous masterpieces to be held in the Public School May 20 and 21st, afternoon and evenings. Programme and refreshments. Admission 15c.

Died of Wounds.

According to a report in the daily papers of Friday last, Private James Barry who was wounded seriously in the battle of Langemark has since died. The deceased soldier's parents live near Dunkeld,

Drilling Well.

Messrs. Denny Bros, who have recently purchased a drilling machine, have commenced drilling an artesian well on the farm of Mr. Thos Chisholm Brant. They have also secured several other contracts.

Lacrosse Note.

The final grouping of the O. A. L. A. lacrosse teams was announced last week. Walkerton being placed in a two-team group with Hanover and ordered to play a double schedule. The schedule will be drawn up next week.

Tennis Meeting.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a tennis club for this season, will be held in the council chamber on Friday evening, May 14th. at 7.30. All those who are interested are invited to attend.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public auction at the G. T. R. station, Walkerton, on Wednesday May 19th. at 1 p. m., 10 choice heifer calves also some good yearlings. For terms see bills. Jos. Doyle, prop. Jno. Purvis, auctioneer.

Spent Sunday Here.

Pte. Bob Rowland who has been training with the Queens University Corps at Niagara-on-the-lake, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jn. Rowland. This was Bob's last visit home as he expects to sail for England in the course of a few days.

Case Adjourned.

The case against Peter Waechter of Ambleside, who was charged with threatening to shoot his brother in-law which was billed to come up on Monday afternoon was adjourned until Friday afternoon. The adjournment was made to give the doctors an opportunity to examine Waechter as to his sanity.

Death of Miss Denny.

After a lenghtly illness, Miss Marie Denny, an aged and well-known resident of Walkerton passed away at her home on Durham St., on Saturday. The deceased was 82 years of age. The funeral took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Monday morning. She is survived by one sister, Miss Angeline.

The Dominion Feather Co.

Have opened for business and will make your Feather Beds into Down Comforters, also the Soft Roll Feather Mattress. Why use out of date bedding when you can get up-to-date bedding made out of your old goods. We buy new and old feathers. Office and Factory next to Royal Hotel.

We Would Ask.

Can the Herald and Times launch out in any campaign against the circulation of obscene literature when he is such an ardent reader of the vulgar, degrading, obscene literature published in Jack Canuck? Let him first rid the community and his own office of this journal which is poisoning the minds of the rising generation with its licentious reading.

First Meter Reading.

The first reading of the new water meters which have been placed in the hotels, the brewery and the Egg & Dairy was made last week and for the month's service, these places will pay as follows, hotels from $7.50 to $9.00, brewery $9.00 and the Egg & Dairy $10 These places formerly paid $40 annually.

Daughters of the Empire

The regular business meeting of the Walkerton Chapter will be held in the Armouries on Saturday, May 15th at 3.30 p. m.

Report not True.

It was rumored about town yesterday that Austin Gransden a local boy who enlisted in the first contingent had died of wounds received in battle. A despatch from Walkerton to this effect also appeared in the London papers. We are gald to say, however, that this is untrue as no offical word has been received from the military authorities at Ottawa.

McAulley–Kiefer.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the R. C. church on Monday morning of this week, when Mr. Jno. McAulley of the local Bell Telephone staff was united in marriage to Miss M. Kiefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kiefer of Formosa. Mr. and Mrs. McAulley have taken up their residence in Walkerton.

Contracts Let.

The town council on Monday let the contracts in connection with the extension and improvements of the waterworks system. Mr. Henry Spitzig secured the contract of connecting the new wells with the pumping station and reservoir, while Mr. W. J. Hermeston was awarded the contract of supplying the piping and all other supplies needed at the station and also in the extension of the system of the west ward.

Petitions for Sidewalks Received.

A number of petitions for sidewalks were presented to the council on Monday evening evening, but they have not yet decided how many of these wil be built this summer. The civic employees will be busy for some time erecting the bridge at the grist mill and making the extension to the waterworks system in the west ward. When these works are completed, the men will be set to work at the sidewalks and as much of this work as is possible will be done before the fall of the year.

Tax Rate at 31½ Mills.

The town tax rate for this year will probably be set by the council at 31½ mills. The ordinary expenditure will require at least 31 mills and to this must be added the one-half mill for the county patriotic grant and one mill for the Ontario Government grant for patriotic purposes and Red Cross work. The present year however, will be the last year of high taxation in Walkerton for with the consolidation of the debenture debt it will be possible to lower the rate to 28 mills next year and possibly 25 mills in the following years.

An Excellent System

Now that an adequate and almost unlimited supply of pure water has been secured, Walkerton has the finest and most efficient waterworks system of any town in Ontario, and is one of the most valuable assets of the municipality. The two new wells alone which cost $900, are in reality worth many thousands of dollars, and this fact was emphasized last week when some prominent men from Hanover on seeing the new flowing wells offered the contractor $8000 if he would come to Hanover and guaranteed to secure two such wells in that town. The contractor, however, declined to accept the contract under this condition.

The Pranks of the Devil.

The pranks of the new apprentice, more familiarly known as the "devil," at any printing office invariably have both ludicrous and serious results and the devil which we recently engaged is no exception. He has seen type-lice, been sent for the paper-stretcher, strap-oil, left-hand monkey wrench, etc., and initiated, which performance is anything but a pleasant one for the victim. He is also possessed of the usual trait, that of curiosity as to the manipulation of the machinery, and as this is usually the case got him in wrong. A customer brought a volume of Shakespeare works into the office to be rebound and while drying in the paper-cutter, after receiving the first coat of gum, the devil, whether he had a dislike for Shakespeare works or whether he was merely testing the cutting abilities of the knife, we have failed to ascertain, but, when no one was looking he cut the volume completely in two, and then asked "was it any good?" The volume had to be replaced for the customer and needless to say the devil got his due for this prank and it was a costly one for him.

BORN.

In Stratford on May 8 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fowler, (nee Miss Lola Ferguson, a son, (Bobbie).

Croft—In Stratford on Sunday, May 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Croft, formerly of Walkerton a son, Donald Alexander.

Adams — In Walkerton on Wednesday, May 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H Adams, (nee Miss Ruby Truax, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Truax), a daughter.

Gone to France.

Captain Arthur McNally who has been training recruits for Kitchener's army at London, England, is now at the front in France, as an officer of the 7th Battalion, of the First Canadian Expeditionary Force. He left London on April 24th.

Moving to Town.

Mr. Wm Meihlhausen, one of Brant's most properous farmers has decided to move to Walkerton and live retired in the future. Mr. Meihlhausen has commenced the erection of a large red-brick resident on his property in the east ward at the top of Shaw's hill, where he will reside.

More Bruce Casualties.

The Canadian casualty list still continues to grow and among the list are the names of several more volunteers from this locality. They are: Alex McAulley, Southampton, wounded; James Barry, Dunkeld, died of wounds; Chester Plante, Wiarton, wounded; George Knight, Kincardine, wounded; H. A. Carter Harriston, wounded; Thos. Johnston, Harriston, killed; Hugh McKinnon and Geo. Elmiston both of Kincardine, wounded; Jack Wilson, Hanover, wounded. Fred Cole, Chesley, wounded.

No Election this Summer.

According to the Mail and Empire the chief Conservative organ in Canada, there will be no election this summer, the reason for the change of heart on the part of the Government no doubt, being the innumerable protests against an election voiced by public officials and citizens throughout the Dominion. The news that there will be no election at this time will be welcomed on every hand. The Government has given no intimation as to when the election will probably take place.

Learn while You Earn.

The Walkerton Business College is offering special advantages to the young people of this vicinity who intend to enter College in the fall, to prepare themselves for a commercial life. This is done by taking our correspondence course in bookkeeping, shorthand, Arithmetic, commercial law and penmanship. (special.) Our correspondence course is second to none and giving entire satisfaction to all our students taking same. Write for our special offer, to Walkerton Business College. P. J. Moloney, Principal.

No More German Sympathizing.

This section of Ontario has a great many German sympathizers who have too late been making pro German statements and lauding the deeds and boasting the greatness of Der Fatherland, but surely after that act of barbarism, the sinking of the Lusitania and murder of 1000 women and children, native born Canadians even if his father or his grandfather came direct from Germany, can in future look the world in the eyes and acclaim that the land of his forefathers is fighting a righteous war. The man in Canada who would now dare to sympathize with Germany is in danger of being maltreated or tarred and feathered, such is the feeling of revulsion for the Kaiser and his nation.

We Were Invited.

As we expected, the Herald and Times last week, twitted us for attending the Conservative Convention in Formosa and insinuated that we stole into the meeting. We may have been an unwelcome attendant, as the Time's intimates we were, but if we remember aright, everyone interested was invited to attend the convention, and as we were interested, not, perhaps with the best interests of the conservative party in view, we sought admission under that head, with several other fellow Liberals. A personal invitation was also extended to us some days previous by a prominent Conservative and therefore we felt no tremor in passing the threshold into the midst of the meeting. Rather we felt more like Daniel in the lion's den, for though the majority of those present, glared at us and would gladly have ejected us, their mouths were sealed and their hands were tied for they were aware that our presence could not be disputed. No, we have not changed our politics and the meeting would not have converted a Liberal who had been sitting on the fence a score of years, and what we have been wondering is, how the Times man mustered up courage sufficient to compel his pen to commit such a crime as describing the meeting as to write the words, "a rousing convention." The Herald and Times is now "waxing fat" on the proceeds of Government printing and advertising including that required by the Department of Agriculture for the local office. The Telescope receives little or none of its printing, while the Herald and Times annual account runs into hundreds of dollars. But it's a long road that has no turning and we can see a good time coming. When the Government changes, we will have the lion's share and as the Times man has likened the Liberals unto swine, it will in that day be said of him as of the prodigal son," he would fain have filled his belly with the husks the "swine" did eat.

Died in Winnipeg.

Word was received here on Tuesday of the death of Mrs. Catherine Herringer, widow of the late George Herringer of Mildmay which ocurred in Winnipeg on Sunday last. The late Mrs. Herringer who was sixty-two years of age was well known in Walkerton. The remains are being brought to Mildmay for burial, the funeral to take place on Friday.

Moving to Walkerton.

Mr. Robert Irwin has rented a house in Walkerton and will move to the county town in a few weeks. Mr. Irwin has been a resident of Ripley for the past 15 years, and has been a good citizen, and at all times took an active interest in everything that pertained to the welfare of the people. Our readers will regret to learn of his removal.—Ripley Express. Mr. Irwin, who is a horse buyer, has rented Mr. Frank Rennie's residence on Victoria street.

New W. F. A. Grouping.

In the W. F. A. intermediate series the Mildmay football team is grouped with Wroxeter and Wingham. This is an entirely new grouping and Walkertonians hope to see Mildmay put it over their new opponents. Several local men will be signed up with the Mildmay team. This will be the poorest year experienced by the W. F. A. for some time, there being only sixteen intermediate teams, five junior and six senior entered in the competition.

Going to the Front.

Col. Oliver and his staff at Guelph have completed the selection of the 22 privates who will represent the 14th. Battalion in the new draft being made to fill up the ranks of the first contingent which was so badly shattered in the recent fighting at Langemarck, in The men who have been picked from the various companies have not had experience, but they have shown in their work that they are good soldiers and worthy to go to the front. The local boys who are included in this draft are:—Privates, R. M. Turner, W. E. Weidner, and A. R. McCarter. These boys leave in the immediate future to take their places in the firing line in France.

Death of Andrew Lettner.

A death under very sad circumstances ocurred in Walkerton on Saturday last when Mr. Andrew Lettner passed away after a long illness, at the comparatively early age of 41 years. The deceased was born and raised in Walkerton and left some years ago for Winnipeg where he was married and resided until a few weeks ago when he was brought to his old home here suffering from anaemia. The change of climate was beneficial for a time, but he soon began to fail again and gradualy sank until death came on Saturday last. Besides his wife to whom is extended the sympathy of the many friends of the family, in her great bereavement, he is survived by four small children; also his mother at whose home he died, and four sisters, Mrs. Ralph Krueger, Walkerton, Mrs. H. Bauman, Cornwall, Ont., Mrs. Violet, East Jordan, Mich., and Mrs. Monahan, Dunkeld; and six brothers, viz, Messrs. Chris, William, Ed. and John of Eye Brow, Sask., Frank of Kingnard, Sask., and George of Walkerton. The funeral which was largely attended took place on Monday morning to the R. C. church, thence to the Walkerton cemetery.

Committing wholesale Murder.

That the intense hatred of everything British; by the German people, of which so much has been written, has by no means been magnified or that there is any possibility of it having been the mere fancy of some writer as was thought to be the case by some people, has been removed by the sinking of the giant liner Lusitania, off the Irish coast on Friday afternoon by the German Submarine U-39. The Lusitania sailed from New York on Saturday, May 1st with 2067 people passengers and crew aboard and when 25 miles from the Irish coast, the submarine which had been lying in wait for the vessel launched two torpedoes both of which struck their mark. The great boat sank in twenty minutes and of those aboard less than five-hundred escaped. The list of those lost includes over two hundred Canadians, of whom about one hundred were from Toronto, twenty from Hamilton, and the remainder from all parts of the Dominion. Many prominent men were included in the several hundred citizens of the United States who were drowned. This act of piracy or barbarism which resulted in the drowning of over 1500 people, all non-combatants, and mostly women and children, has caused civilization the world over to lift its hands in horror. It was not thought possible that any nation, no matter how depraved, no matter how sorely pressed by enemies, could break the common law and commit wholesale murder in this way, and take as their victims unprotected women and children, citizens of other countries. As a consequence Germany is now a friendless nation. The sinking of the Lusitania may result in both the United States and Italy taking up arms against her.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

Notwithstanding the grief caused her by these dark moods of her brother's friend, Juliette did not complain of her fate. She saw Pierre tortured with anxieties, sombre and capricious indeed—but she saw him. In Paris she never saw him, consequently she had gained something by the change. She knew that the woman who exercised so evil an influence over him was at Monte Carlo, but she knew also that the painter no longer spent all his time with her. If the chain was still riveted the links were loosening, and some day would doubtless end by breaking. This was her only hope. She had not much pride. But has one ever any pride who loves? On the day following the dinner which had been so strangely terminated by Dr. Davidoff's story, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, Juliette, her blonde head protected by an umbrella, and a little basket on her arm, was walking along the terrace gathering flowers. The weather was delightful. The blue of the sea blended into the blue of the sky. A delicious breeze laden with soft odors came from the ocean. The waves, fringed with silver, died away at the foot of the rocks that bordered the solitary little bay. Accompanied by his mother, Jacques left the house and began to walk slowly up and down in the sun.

Mme. de Vignes was a small and slender woman, with a delicate face, expressive black eyes, and an intellectual forehead, crowned with hair which had turned prematurely white. Her countenance wore the calm expression of a resignation that had become habitual with her. She walked softly and in silence, casting a glance from time to time at her son as if to measure the progress caused in his convalescence by the climate of the South. Jacques, stopping in the middle of the terrace, and seating himself on the stone parapet which was warmed by the rays of the sun, watched through the crystal clearness of the water the strange colors of the submarine vegetation. Sitting in the warm atmosphere, his head bared to the breeze, he forgot his illness, and felt stealing over him a vivifying sense of well-being. His sister approached him, having gathered her flowers, and softly kissing him said:

"How do you feel this morning? Did you sleep well last night? It seemed to me late when you came home."

The sick man smiled at the recollection of the follies in which he had once consumed his nights, and taking a spray of mimosa from the young girl's basket answered:

"Oh, very late, indeed! It was past ten!"

"You are laughing at me. That does not alter the fact, however, that you went out last night for the first time since we have been here."

"My doctor gave me permission to do so. He was one of the guests—and a doctor never finds the pleasures in which he himself participates hurtful."

Juliette remained silent for a moment, then asked with a serious air:

"Do you like this Doctor Davidoff?"

"Yes, he is an agreeable companion, and his scientific knowledge is genuine and profound, notwithstanding the satanic character it sometimes assumes. Besides, I do not believe he is so demoniac as he tries to appear. But it is an incontestible fact that since he has been attending me I am better."

"Ah, my dear boy," cried Mme. de Vignes, "that alone would make him seem divine to me. Let him be what he will, if he will only cure you. In any case he is perfectly well-bred and of good social standing. But he might be a rustic and I would still adore him. All I ask from him is to give you back your health."

"He is to come this morning to see if my last night's dissipation was injurious to me. This will be unfortunately, one of the last visits he will make us. He starts very soon for the east with his friend and patient Count Woreseff."

"The Russian to whom the beautiful white yacht anchored in the roadstead of Villefranche belongs?"

"The same."

"Was he one of the guests last night?"

"No; he scarcely ever leaves his vessel. It is said that he guards there, with jealous care, a Circassian whom he has carried off, and who is reputed to be the most perfect beauty it is possible to imagine. Her apartment is furnished with Oriental splendor. She is served by women sumptuously attired. In the evening the most exquisite music may be heard from the vessel. It is produced by musicians on board hired to divert the Count and his lady love. This is the person with whom Davidoff is said to sail for the Land of the Thousand and One Nights."

"I do not think he is very much to be pitied," said Mme. de Vignes gayly.

"Last night he did his best to persuade Pierre to accompany them. Woreseff, who adores artists, had thought of taking with him a painter who might make some sketches of the principal episodes of the journey."

"And your friend did not consent?" asked Juliette with a forced smile.

"No, he is contemplating another journey, but he wishes to make it alone."

These words, which had so ominous a sound, were followed by a moment's silence.

Jacques, suddenly struck by the sinister meaning which might be given to words uttered by him without any arriere pensee, remained thoughtful, recalling the bitter expressions to which Pierre had so often given utterance. Juliette looked at her brother with a pang at her heart, divining his painful emotion, and herself unable to recover from the shock she had received. It seemed as if both of them were about to meet with some misfortune of which these words were the threatening presage. And they were silent, assailed by lugubrious presentiments. The rolling of carriage-wheels on the route to Beaulieu recalled them from their painful thoughts. They looked at one another in silence, and each was frightened at the other's pallor. Then they turned their eyes to the gate of the villa, before which a carriage had stopped.

The Russian doctor, dressed in black and looking very serious, descended from the vehicle and advanced toward them. Jacques rose, and assuming a more cheerful look went forward to meet his early visitor.

"Faithful to your promise, my dear Davidoff," he said, pressing his friend's hand. "How many thanks I owe you for all your attentions to me!"

The doctor saluted Mme. de Vignes and her daughter. His countenance was cold and impassive. Jacques looked at him with astonishment and Juliette with terror. Why this constrained attitude, this silent greeting? What was it he feared to tell? What had happened that caused him to wear this mournful countenance and gloomy air? The Russian raised his eyes toward Jacques, and slowly, as if seeking to prolong a situation which deferred some painful communication, said:

"Do you feel well this morning? Did you sleep soundly last night? Have you any fever to-day?"

He felt Jacques' pulse, holding his wrist for a few moments between his fingers.

"No: it is stronger. You can be treated like a man now," he added.

Jacques looked at the doctor and in a hollow voice said:

"Has anything happened serious enough to require such precautions?"

Davidoff nodded in the affirmative, without speaking.

"And you hesitated to tell me of it?" resumed Jacques.

"Yes."

"And now?"

"And now I am ready to tell you."

He lowered his voice a little so as not to be heard by the mother and sister of the young man and said:

"It would be better, however, to wait until we are alone."

They all walked slowly toward the house. When they were in front of the parlor, the blinds of which were partly closed to shut out the sun, Mme. de Vignes and Juliette paused. The young girl looked at the doctor anxiously. She felt that the mysterious words he had just spoken had some secret connection with the thoughts that had troubled her at the moment of his arrival. The image of Pierre Laurier appeared before her, pale and indistinct and seeming as if vanishing into nothingness. The serious communication which Davidoff had to make related, she was sure, to the painter. Of what nature was it? A shudder passed through her frame. On this beautiful sunny morning she felt cold. She saw the blue heavens veil themselves in mourning, the sea grow dark, the verdure of the pine trees lose its color. A knell sounded in her ears. Overcome by her funereal hallucination, her brain whirled and the earth seemed slipping from under her feet.

The voice of her mother pronouncing her name recalled her to herself. Her eyes unclosed, her vision grew clear, and the sky was once more bright, the sea blue, the trees green. Nature was still the same, her heart alone was oppressed with anguish, and her mind filled with gloomy forebodings.

"Come, Juliette," repeated Mme. de Vignes, "I think your brother wishes to be alone with the doctor."

The young girl cast an appealing glance at the Russian, as if it depended upon him whether the calamity she feared had taken place or not, then with a deep sigh she went into the house.

The two men had seated themselves near one of the iron columns supporting the glass roof of the veranda, around which twined clusters of fragrant heliotrope. They remained silent for a moment, each thinking of the revelation which was to ensue.

Then Jacques, with the egotism of the invalid, said tranquilly.

"What have you to tell me, my dear friend?"

"A very sad piece of news, very sad indeed. It was brought to me this morning, and I confess that I am still completely overwhelmed by it. If it were not necessary that you should be told of it, I would have deferred my painful task, but it so nearly concerns you—"

Jacques, grown suddenly nervous, interrupted him.

"What a preamble! How am I concerned in what you have to tell me?"

"That is what you are now about to learn," replied Davidoff, looking at his patient so intently that his glance seemed almost stern. "At about one o'clock this morning a suicide was committed, close by Monte Carlo. A man threw himself from the cliff into the sea. Some custom-house officers, making their rounds, found his overcoat, his hat, and a few words—addressed to you."

"To me!" exclaimed Jacques, turning pale.

"To you. The articles were taken to the Governor, who, knowing how intimate we are, caused me to be notified in order that I might break the news to you."

Jacques' eyes seemed suddenly to recede in his head, and his mouth twitched convulsively, as he said

"It concerns some one, then, with whom I am closely connected?"

"Very closely."

Davidoff slowly drew from his pocket the card on the back of which the painter had written his last farewell, held it toward his patient. The latter, with something like terror, took the thin piece of pasteboard in his hand and read the name engraved upon it. A sudden flush mounted to his cheeks as he cried

"Pierre! Pierre! Can this be possible?"

He remained speechless for a moment, his gaze fixed on the Russian doctor, who observed him in silence, motionless and sombre. Both were very silent as if fearing to hear even the sound of their own voices. They exchanged a glance of horror and incredulity, so difficult was it for them to believe that this being, a short time since so full of life and vigor, should have vanished in a moment. Yet such was the fact. Pierre would never again appear amongst them. His place beside them was to be forever vacant.

Jacques without a word looked once more at the card, the name on which he had just read, and brushing away with the back of his hand the tears which filled his eyes, proceeded to read the last farewell addressed to him by his friend. He read aloud the lines traced in pencil with a trembling hand on the preceding night. His voice was choked by an overpowering emotion. He understood from what he read, that his friend was weary of his suffering and his degradation, and that he desired to die in order to escape from them. But he saw also that in ending his life the thought had come to him to make this strange compact with fate, which should allow him to live again in Jacques. He read slowly aloud:

"I am going to try the experiment of which Davidoff told us: I bequeath to you my soul. Live happy through me and for me."

A horrible hope lighted up the eyes of the sick man, at the same time that a sigh broke from his lips. He was overwhelmed with grief, but a vivifying faith had already taken root in his heart.

"It was I who saw him last," said the Russian doctor. "He left me to visit Clemence Villa. A violent scene, such as took place daily between them, must have occurred. He left the house, and after that no one knows what happened. Some coastguards who chanced to be on the road to Vintimille during the night on the lookout for smugglers, with whom they exchanged shots, found the coat, the hat and the card near the spot where the affray took place."

"And his body?" Jacques asked.

"The tide will doubtless wash it ashore later. It can then be buried in holy ground, and his friends can go shed their tears over his grave."

A deep groan, and the noise of a falling body in the parlor, were heard at the same moment. Jacques and the doctor started to their feet in terror. Davidoff went hastily forward, drew the blinds, and uttered an exclamation of surprise. At two steps from the window Juliette had fallen unconscious on the floor. She had caught a chair to support herself with, which had fallen to the ground with her. Pale and with closed eyes, she looked as if she were dead.

The two men hurried into the house. At the noise Mme. de Vignes had appeared. She had no need to ask any questions. Through the open door she had seen her daughter. For this woman, apparently so frail, to take Juliette in her arms was the work of an instant. She laid her on the sofa, examined her countenance, placed her hand upon her heart; felt it beating, and, somewhat reassured, asked her son:

"What has happened?"

Davidoff approached the young girl and moistened her temples with water. Jacques did not give his mother the card on which was written the last will of his friend bequeathing to him his soul. He only uttered the words: "Pierre is dead."

It seemed as if these words had power to make themselves heard by Juliette, even in her unconscious state. She sighed, opened her eyes, recognized those round her, and returning to life and to suffering at the same time, burst into tears.

Mme. de Vignes and her son exchanged glances. Jacques cast down his eyes. Then the mother, divining the secret of the virginal love of Juliette, uttered a deep sigh, and began to weep with her.

Davidoff took Jacques by the arm and led him out of the house. On the terrace the air was mild; the sun drew their fragrance from the odorous plants; the light breeze gladdened the heart; the sea was of a sapphire blue, the swallows skimmed along the surface of the water with joyful cries. It seemed to the doctor that his patient was no longer the same: he walked with a firm step, he held himself erect; his eyes, a moment before hollow and dull, shone brightly. He did not speak, but from the animated expression of his face one could divine that a sudden exaltation had take the place of his former dejection. Davidoff, with an expression of bitter irony, looked at him thus transformed by hope.

Then, as he thought of Pierre Laurier dead, and of Juliette weeping, the Russian smiled sardonically in silence. He thought that in order to restore this selfish young man to life the sacrifice of two human beings was a heavy price to pay, and he could fancy he saw a pair of lovers, young and happy, walking arm in arm in the intoxicating perfume of the flowering orange trees, on this beautiful terrace, under this cloudless sky. But the vision swiftly passed, and Davidoff saw only Jacques, revivifying already by the blood of Pierre and the tears of Juliette, walking by his side triumphantly.

CHAPTER III.

While he was swimming with all his strength toward the drowning man, Pierre, his figure brought into sharp relief by the light of the moon, at that moment unclouded, had been perceived by the custom-house officers, who were in ambush on the cliff. Two shots passing close to him, a sharp whizzing sound in his ears, a dash of spray thrown up by the ball, told him that he had been mistaken for a smuggler. He raised himself on the crest of a wave and cast a rapid glance around. Ten yards away a black form was struggling in an eddy; two hundred yards farther off the boat, impelled by the efforts of the rowers, was making for the cutter, which tacked about in the open sea. A few vigorous strokes brought Pierre beside the wretch who was struggling desperately though almost unconsciously with the waves. Pierre grasped him vigorously, raised his head above the water, and with all the force of his lungs gave a cry, which, borne from wave to wave, reached the boat. The man at the tiller raised himself up at this appeal, looked around attentively, and perceiving the two men struggling in the water in the moonlight, responded with a sharp whistle. Immediately the oars ceased to strike the surface of the water. The boat stopped, and the cutter, as if obeying orders previously received, headed towards the land. Weighed down by his human freight, and collecting all his strength Pierre made slow progress. His clothes clinging to his body prevented the free movement of his limbs, and he could scarcely breathe. The waves now passed over his head. He no longer made an effort to swim. It seemed to him that an irresistible power drew him downward, and that invisible bonds weighed heavily upon his limbs. A buzzing sound filled his ears, and his darkened vision could no longer behold the sky. He thought to himself "I shall never have the strength to reach the boat, and I am going to die along with this unfortunate wretch." He was seized with despair at not being able to save this man, whom he had never seen before, and whom he held as closely clasped as if he had been a tenderly cared-for brother.

(To be Continued.)

SEIZED WITH PARALYSIS COULD NOT WALK

Most Extraordinary Cure Effected by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

To have the nervous system paralyzed, to be unable to walk and scarcely able to talk, and then to be completely cured, is not a usual experience, but Mr. Hyatt tells in this letter what he passed through. Doctors told him his case was hopeless, and when they gave up he turned to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and obtained complete cure.

Mr. Avery Hyatt, blacksmith, St. Anns, Lincoln Co., Ont., writes: "I am a blacksmith by trade, and ten years ago became afflicted with paralysis. I could not walk or read or write, and could talk with difficulty, so that it was a hard matter to understand anything I would say. Being only a young man, I was nearly discouraged. Two doctors told me it was brought on by overwork, and that my case was hopeless.

"One day my father read about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and advised me to try it. I bought 12 boxes, and when the fifth was used I saw that I was getting better. By the time the 12 boxes were used I was cured. I am well and strong and working every day, thanks to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

This statement is certified to by Mr. Elmon J. Hodgkins, J. P.

No ailment is more dreaded than paralysis. And yet how few people realize that paralysis of the nerves is only the natural result of neglected nervous trouble.

At first you do not sleep well, have nervous headaches or indigestion, find yourself easily irritated and annoyed, can hear noises which in good health you would never notice. You do not consider yourself sick, and yet you lack the usual energy and vigor and feel out of sorts.

Restore the nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Midwinter Hog Feed.

The most economical food for pigs farrowed in late autumn to be marketed in midwinter, is milk-fed and wheat-bran slop, in connection with grass and clover pasture. When the pasture fails, pour the slop over fine-cut clover hay, mixing in a few handfuls of flaxseed meal; this makes a rich and nourishing food. In cold weather scald the hay. The last feeding month give ear corn after the slop is eaten.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

A RED CROSS APPEAL TO THE FARMERS.

Our country, with its allies, is waging a great war for justice, for the protection of small nations in the enjoyment of their rights, for continued and growing freedom, and for the maintenance of the pledged word of honor. Much destruction and desolation are being caused. Lives are being lost by the thousand. Canada's first contingent is now in the thick of it. Some will fall sick; many may be wounded, some will pay the last full measure of devotion to their country and its cause.

The Red Cross Society exists to succor the sick and wounded in war. The need of Red Cross service is great and growing greater as the war goes on. The price of progress towards lasting peace is very, very dear. It cost lives, homes, health and much besides. Canada's part in the process of payment, through giving for Red Cross work, is mercifully light and easy, even when all have given to the extent of really feeling it.

The soldiers and sailors pay the price exacted by the desolating struggle from week to week. What they paid in blood and did in sacrifice a month ago was not enough for them. Shall we say it was enough for us? What they are doing and suffering and achieving have put aside, for the time all their thoughts and plans for individual welfare, comfort and safety. They don't hesitate to establish precedents. But they are precedents of heroic sacrifice for our country and its cause, for our principles and ideals that they may be upheld.

Farmers, individually as well as through their institutes, clubs and cheese and butter factories, are in a position to help very greatly. Their business does not suffer from the war. Prices of nearly all farm products have gone up. While labor is scarce there is time to think of the boys at the front and to send the Red Cross Society a gift to be spent for the sick and wounded.

Farmers are generous in sentiment and generous in giving when their hearts and heads point the way. This is a case when they do so point clearly, persuasively and urgently. In this crisis, in the lives of nations and in the lives of stricken soldiers, none can pray too much, do too much or give too much.

I appeal to farmers to send me sums from $1 to $50, during the first week in May. Every $50 provides one additional hospital bed with the giver's name over it. By sending me about $10,000, you would serve your country well, bring credit to yourselves, and make all of us very proud of you. For the sake of the wounded boys, make the gift substantial. It will be an investment towards the recovery of some Canadian soldier who stood in our stead that our cause might be upheld.

Faithfully your friend
JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Chairman,
Red Cross Society at Ottawa.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

LET US DO OUR DUTY.

(New York Sun)

Dr. William C. Farabee, the director of the exploring expedition which under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania is studying the country along the border of Brazil and British Guiana, reports the existence of a benighted tribe of savages who "have never seen a white man" and betray "no sign of civilization." How degraded these creatures are is shown by one sentence from the Farabee statement:

"No metals of any kind were used by them, and they were happy, though entirely cut off from the rest of the world."

They never saw a white man, they work no metals into shrapnel cases or containers for the conveyance of chlorine gas to the lungs of their fellow men; they possess the authentic stamp of the Tree of Life, fortunately petrified and thus rendered immune to the ravages of time, and yet the barbarians have the audacity to be happy!

Clearly, the advanced peoples of the world owe a duty to these our lowly brethren. It might be fulfilled by entrusting their education to a select party of Belgians, who are today peculiarly fitted to speak convincingly of the advantages derived from direct contact with Kultur.

PRAYER SOLDIERS WANTED

The following card issued by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Matthew's Church, Winnipeg, speaks for itself. Will you not enlist, carry out the request, and induce others to do likewise? "Will you enlist—we want 3,000,000 praying soldiers. You can enlist and fight right at home. Objects for prayer—For removal of all which keeps us apart from God, that we may fight on God's side and win His victory in this terrible war. Or for removal of all vices which may offend a merciful God. Or for complete removal of the liquor traffic as beverages—a menace to our soldiers and citizens, whether in war or peace.

She—What did you call bachelors? He—Men who have contemplated matrimony.—California Pelican.

Protecting the Horses.

An officer on the retired list tells of a raw recruit just enrolled in a cavalry troop of our army. He was paying his first visit to the riding ground.

"Here's your horse," said the instructor. The recruit advanced, took the bridle gingerly and examined his mount with great care.

"What's this here strap around it for?" he asked, pointing to the girth.

"Well," explained the instructor, solemnly, "you see, all our horses have a keen sense of humor, an' as they sometimes has sudden fits of laughter when they see the recruits tryin' to ride, we put them bands around 'em to keep 'em from busting their sides."—New York American.

BABY'S FACE MASS OF ERUPTION

Spread Over Head and Neck, Caused Disfigurement, Burning and Itching. Cuticura Healed.

1 Hibernia Ave., West Toronto, Ont.—"First we noticed a rash on our child's face which soon began to spread all over his head and then around his neck. It was in red patches on his face, then pimples began to form which broke and matter was running from them. His face and head was a mass of eruption and it caused a very bad disfigurement, also burning and itching.

"We were recommended to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In about six weeks they completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Wm. Tucker, Feb. 19, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

"I."

What is this thing that I call "I",
  Which rules my work and play;
Which tells me when to laugh or cry,
When I should frown or smile or sigh;
Which conjures spirits low or high,
  Commands me, aye or nay?
I would that some day I might see
What sort of creature "I" may be.

The things I know that are not "I";
  The soul I've made my own
Is still apart. There seems to lie
Some deeper thing that's strong, yet shy
And still eludes me, though I try
  And will to live unknown.
It never yet has shown to me
What sort of creature "I" may be.

The things I do—they are not "I",
  Nor are the words I say
"I" seems all searching to defy;
I sometimes think the answer nigh,
But though I move and probe and pry
  "I" still will have its way.
And seems to laugh with impish glee
The knowledge of what "I" may be.

The mirrored face that is not "I";
  There something deeper, much
Though sometimes just in passing by
The glass I think a glimpse I spy,
Ah, well—it may be, ere I die
  I'll hear or see or touch
The "I" and come at last to see
What sort of creature "I" may be.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Can't Sit On Barbed Wire.

"I reckon," said Farmer Corntossel, "as how nobody barbed wire ought to be counted as one of the most useful inventions of the age."

"For what reason?"

"When there's a lot of work to be done barbed wire makes it impossible to sit on the fence and look on."

Buy St. Lawrence Sugar in original packages. Untouched from refinery to your cupboard, you are sure of sugar absolutely free from contamination or impurities of any kind.

St. Lawrence granulated white pure cane sugar is put up in three sizes of grain—fine, medium and coarse, in 100 lb., 25 lb. and 20 lb. sealed bags and 5 lb. and 2 lb. cartons.

All first class dealers can supply it as input when buying St. Lawrence Sugar.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL.

LIFE AND WAR.

Just a little patch of garden,
  Just a baby fair and sweet,
Just a little curly head,
  And a pair of sun-browned feet.

Just a little patch of sunshine,
  Flowers beside a garden gate,
Where a small brown boy is standing,
  'Cause for Daddy he must wait.

Just a little pillow, white and clean,
  Waiting for a baby head,
Just a little mother, kind and true,
  Then just a small boy to his bed.

Just some sunshine and a garden,
  Just a happy girl and boy,
All their world is full of sunshine,
  Sweethearts meant for life and joy.

Just a youth and grey-haired mother,
  Is in pain that comes and goes,
Cross her sweet and aged features,
  Sorrow does she seem to know?

Through the sunshine and the flowers,
  Through the birdlings' songs so sweet,
Measured, measured in the distance,
  Comes the tramp of soldiers' feet.

Brave the youth and true his heart,
  Broken though it fain must be,
"Good-bye mother! good-bye sweetheart,
  'Tis my country calling me."

Just a youth in bloody battle,
  Bleeding, dying, all alone,
Just a dear old lady waiting
  With a sweetheart far at home.

Just a plain old village pavement,
  Just the tramp of soldiers' feet
They are bringing home a hero,
  Hear the measured heavy beat.

Just a Christ who died and suffered,
  Bending from a mighty throne,
Just a soldier, weary, broken,
  Just a child who wandered home.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs, Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHARLES WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

Beating the Game of War.

(Buffalo News.)

It is in the order of things that every new invention for warfare—each more terrible than the last one—is presently offset by an invention to neutralize its effect. The two activities run parallel.

For this reason the world is pardonably curious concerning Fessenden's perfection of a submarine wireless. The present war has developed nothing more destructive than the submarine and anything that gives the surface ship something of a chance against its hidden foe is certain to be a factor in the preservation of life and property.

Unlike most of the "improvements for killing"—though the term sounds paradoxical—the Fessenden oscillatory signal device serves both contenders in turn. It gives both hearing and speech to the submarine, making it independent of the surface, and it enables the surface ship to spy below and seek out the hitherto hidden dangers. It is, in addition, an iceberg alarm, underwater wireless telegraph and, under favorable conditions, a wireless sea telephone.

The warning vibrations have been received a distance of thirty-two miles and the importance of the apparatus is emphasized by the declaration that hardly any submarine could be operated successfully against a battleship equipped with the Fessenden signal.

Gradually the inventive genius of man, which has ever been war's strongest ally, is proving treasonable to its trust.

Get More Vim! Renew Your Strength

If you are tired, nerveless, sleepless, have headache and langour, you need Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they tone the stomach, assist digestion, brace you up at once. Taken at night—you're well by morning. Sickness and tired feeling disappear instantly. Vim, spirits, hearty health, all the joys of life come to everyone that uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills. No medicine so satisfactory. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, 25c. per box at all dealers.

THE POWER OF KINGS.

(Minneapolis Tribune)

If the power of kings is not reduced to a plane of subordination to the will of the people as a result of this appalling exhibition of its reckless and wicked abuse, there will have to be another war to destroy it altogether. And if it must be, it will come soon.

PLENTY OF FOOLS.

(Rochester Herald)

It matters little what doctrine a man teaches, provided a man has a doctrine which he dares to proclaim boldly. If he can proclaim this doctrine not only bodly, but eloquently, he will have followers no matter what the doctrine is.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

A MYSTERY CLEARED.

(London Advertiser)

A scientist has discovered that the hobble skirt was the vogue in the time of Moses. This may explain why it took the Israelites so long to cross the desert.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Some Guides to Poise.

Be polite, but not obsequious, not ridiculously affected.

Be economical, but not stingy, not penurious.

Be brave, but not foolhardy.

Be loving, but not soft.

Be clean, but not fastidious.

Be self-respecting, but not vain.

Be gentle, but not effeminate.

Be thoughtful of others, but not officious.

Be enthusiastic, but not gushing.

The motto of Solon, the wise, was "Medan agan"—Nothing in excess."

Some witty Frenchman said, "Our vices are our virtues carried to excess."

In the Apostle Paul's list of virtues, beginning with faith, the last is temperance, which did not mean in his language abstention from alcohol, but self control.

So the crown of a good man is his power to limit his every force. He is above his pleasures, before his failures behind his ideals, apart from his sins and unconscious of his goodness.

Perfection is not for mortals. But we can have poise, its human equivalent.—Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for April.

A FORGOTTEN FACT.

(Guelph Mercury)

A newspaper, although filling a position of great importance and responsibility, is a private concern, and is run primarily to make a living for the men it employs and those who own it. This fact seems to be too often lost sight of.

Washing mirrors with warm suds, dusting with whiting in a muslin bag, and polishing with chamois.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCAtion and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE.

SMALL WATER POWER AND FARM for sale—grist, shingle and cyder mill, saw cotton gin, with forty acres of land, good house, natural dam, ample water power, price reasonable. Jos. Seer, Columbus, Ga.

PEERLESS 7-PASSENGER CAR—would make dandy one ton truck, in perfect mechanical condition; [illegible] R. Loveridge, [illegible] Apartments, Windsor, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

BALLURE, McNISH HOMESTEAD; 200 acres, Elgin County; rich clay loam soil underdrained, well fenced; 25 acres beech and maple; original growth; 5 acres orchard; two storey frame house, seven bedrooms, parlor, sitting and dining room, kitchen and summer kitchen, two cellars; hard and soft water at house; bank barn 50 x 75; drive barn; shed; hen-house; five miles west of St. Thomas on Talbot Road; R. R. No. 1; telephone. Price $18,500; about one-third cash. Has been in present family 63 years. Write owners or John A. Moody, P. O. Box 436, London, Ont.

300 ACRES, STOCK AND GRAIN farm; good buildings; 40 acres timber. Sixteen miles from Hamilton, main road; twelve thousand; easy terms. Also 125 acres; sandy loam; bank barn; frame house; other buildings; 18 acres good wheat; spring crop in ground; two miles from station; nine thousand for quick sale; possession at once. Farms all sizes for sale. W. R. VanSickle, 806 Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.

TWO ADJOINING SECTIONS—SASkatchewan—five miles from elevator, beautiful tracts; for quick sale at assessed value. H. H. Harrison, Owen Sound, Ont.

EXCELLENT STOCK FARM FOR sale—[illegible] farm in Southwest Georgia, [illegible] level, [illegible] Will subdivide to suit purchasers [illegible] per acre. We can lend your money on property in any amount [illegible] and pay 7 per cent. We never lend over [illegible] per cent of value farm and city property. Blackmar, Columbus, Ga.

Tax On Hats.

Not only have hats at various times been subject to taxation, but have even been made the subject of special laws. Thus in Henry VII's reign none was allowed to sell hats at a larger price than 20 pence or caps for more than 2s 8d.

Some compensation, however, for this interference with free trade could be found in the fact that in 1571 on Sundays and holidays every one above seven years of age was required to wear a cap of wool of English make under penalty of 3 farthings' fine for every day's neglect.—London Chronicle.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Jos. Descoslers, St. Alphonse, Que., writes: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets, as they saved my little one's life. Before giving him the Tablets he was greatly troubled with worms and was like a skeleton and cried day and night. The Tablets soon expelled the worms and now baby is the picture of health." Baby's Own Tablets also break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and indigestion and make the teething period painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"A Poor Poet."

One afternoon Browning went to call on Lady Kinloch and missed his way. A lady was standing on her doorstep, and he asked her to direct him to the house. She could not tell him, but offered to look it up in the directory and took him into the house, produced a directory, and together they found out what he wanted to know, and then she came out to the doorstep again so that she could point out to him the direction he had to take. He thanked her, went down the steps, hesitated and then turned and came back to her, saying "Perhaps you would like to know to whom you have been so kind. I am a poor poet, and my name is Robert Browning."—Westminster Gazette.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Remarkable Water.

My little niece, five years old, went to visit an aunt who lived on a large farm. Among other improvements on the place was a deep water well, the water of which tasted of sulphur. Upon being asked about her visit on her return home she said, after telling of the many individual things she had seen: "It was all fine, mamma, but the water tasted eggy or piggy or sumthing."—Chicago Tribune.

SIX PER CENT.
Interest Return
SHORT TERM MUNICIPAL
Debentures of Canadian City
WITH POPULATION OF 80,000

Assessed Value	$134,886,425
Net Debt	$ 7,708,966

City of Calgary
Alberta.
6% 3 Year Treasury Bills.
Price 100 and Interest

Denominations $1000.

Principal and interest payable Toronto, Montreal, and New York.

The Public Utilities of this city show a surplus for 1913 of $178,000 over all expenses and after providing for interest and sinking funds.

Wire orders at our expense.

JOHN STARK & CO.
24 Adelaide Street East
TORONTO

ORIAL

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1915.

THE GOVERNMENT BUYERS.

The announcement that the Dominion Government has appointed the Hon. A. E. Kemp, Mr. H. Laporte and Mr. Geo. F. Galt as a commission to purchase war supplies for the Government has been favorably received by the general public. The three gentlemen are recognized as well qualified to fill the position. They are all well-known business men, accustomed to deal in large commercial transactions, and they stand high in the business community. Given a free hand they should be able to see that the Government gets full value for its money in everything that it purchases. But they must not be hampered in any way. The eight thousand name patronage list must disappear, and the commissioners must be allowed to buy to the best advantage, no matter where or from whom, otherwise the commission might as well not have been formed.

The country has to thank the Liberal party for the creation of this purchasing commission. Had the Liberals not insisted on putting an end to the graft that was being carried on at Ottawa, had they not persisted on unearthing the infamous scandals arising out of the purchases of supplies, the whole unsavory business would still have been going on, and the country would still be undergoing the bleeding white process by these leeches. As time wore on these men would have become emboldened and the robberies would have increased in number and in amount. More skates of horses would have been purchased, more dressings and drugs bought at unheard of prices, and the heelers would have waxed fat off the country. Let us hope that all this has been put a stop to by the investigations carried on by the Liberals, and that the Government will now be forced to do business on business principles.

QUEERED THE C. T. P.

It is announced from Ottawa that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has definitely refused to take over the eastern portion of the G. T. P. and that the Government will operate it itself. The reason given for this is that the company considers that the road has been too expensively built. While the Liberal Government was building the road the company made no complaints on that or any other score, although their engineers were engaged on the road all the time. No objections of any kind were raised by the company. Just as the road was being completed the Borden Government came into power, and with a view to discredit the late Laurier Government, it set Fred G. Gutelius, a C. P. R. employee, and Geo. Lynch-Staunton, a bitter Tory partisan, to "investigate" the building of the road. These two gentlemen cost the country nearly $100,000, getting $65 a day and expenses. They found no graft, but they reported that $40,000,000 might have been saved by building wooden bridges and making steeper grades and sharper curves.

Following up this report the Borden Government altered the grades, although it was told by the President of the company that if these grades were changed it would not take over the road. The Government paid no attention to him and went on altering the grades. Important changes in the line and terminals were also made, despite the protests of the company. The western section of the road was the fat and profitable section, and the eastern section the lean, hence the company was not anxious to operate it. The report of Gutelius and Staunton gave the reasons for a refusal, and now the Government finds that it has been playing into the hands of the G. T. P. at the expense of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Peace rumors are made-in-Germany.

Almost nine months of war, and the troubles still spreading.

There were few unemployed problems in Laurier's time.

The Sultan must hurry up. He hasn't used asphyxiating gas yet.

The German submarine blockade is proving more of a farce every day.

The Government that goes to the country at this stage of the game goes to its doom.

"More men and more material" is Lord Kitchener's cry. The Canadian Government proposes to send him over half a dozen ballot commissioners.

If Britain should be defeated in this war, it will be by the men at home, and not by the men at the front. Too much whiskey and too few munitions.

The Liberals do not object to an election because they are afraid of it. They object to it just as they object to Dr. Dernburg's activities in the interests of Germany.

It is Canada's duty to see that her forces are so augmented at the front that they cannot be so easily outnumbered by the Germans. The cry over there is, where are the other contingents?

In proportion to population Canada continues to be the best customer of the United States—far the best, says the Buffalo Courier. How about no trade or truck with the Yankees?

Don't Allow Your Bowels To Become Constipated.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and make you think that "life is worth living."

Mrs. Hans McKitrick, Wakefield, Que., writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness and did not get relief until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them two weeks when my trouble was quite gone, and I will recommend them to all suffering as I did."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all drug stores or dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Premier Asquith may not be a "great statesman" or a "man with a vision," but he has held the Premiership of Great Britain for a longer period than any of his predecessors since the passage of the Reform Act in 1832.

Canada's immediate future depends upon the Northwest harvest, says Sir Edmund Osler, but he does not think it is possible to give an opinion on the financial situation of Canada at the present time that would be of any use.

Minnesota's Legislature has passed a bill which allows public school teachers to retire after 20 years' service on a pension of $250. Some of the Western States, including Minnesota, have very large school funds derived from the sale of public lands. This enables them to be generous.

There are seditious newspapers being published in the northwest glorifying the Germans and running down the British. Why does Sir Robert Borden back the Kaiser this way? Why does he not prohibit their publication?

Said Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I am as much a party man as any man in this House, but I should despise myself if I were to attempt to make political capital when the country is in such danger as it is at the present time." Sir Robert Borden has the floor.

The commander of the Prinz Wilhelm has notified the Washington Government that he wishes to have the vessel interned at Newport News. As an excuse for this, he says that a number of his crew is suffering from beri-beri. Thus the last of the German raiders is driven off the seven seas. Britain rules the waves.

It was Col. H. H. McLean, the Liberal M.P. for St. John, N.B., who sent to the Minister of Militia the following ringing telegram in connection with the exploit of the Canadians at Ypres: "We mourn with pride our gallant comrades who died fighting for the Empire and right. Are we downhearted? Let us answer with a hundred thousand men in the fighting line and fifty thousand in reserve."

Says the Buffalo Courier: "No doubt the case would be different were Canada attacked. It may be difficult for its people to believe their national life in danger, and possibly many young men who would instantly answer a call to repel an invasion are without enthusiasm for crossing a wide ocean to join with strangers in battling with other strangers." That's not the trouble. There are any number of young men willing to enlist, but the supineness of the Government prevents them. While in the old country the Government is in desperation to get both men and munitions, here the Dominion is more interested in forming an election than in defeating the Germans.

Meeting Bills.

"He complains that he never can meet his bills."

"Lucky dog! Mine always show up on the first of the month."—Judge.

Little Sophie—Father, what is executive ability. Professor Broadhead—The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people.—Christian Register.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are, a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of society, a dread of things falling from above, fright at travelling on railroad trains, and disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams.

Mrs. George Lee, Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes: "I am writing to tell you of the experience I have had with Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work, I did not want to see any one, or would I go any place. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me tremble all over. I took three boxes of your pills, and I never was better than I am now. I weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

But Henry Warner was not trifling with her. He was only waiting a favorable opportunity for telling her the story of his love, and now, as they sit together in the moonlight, with the musical flow of the millstream falling on his ears he essays to speak—to tell how she has grown into his heart; to ask her to go with him where he goes; to make his home her home, and so be with him always; but as the first word was uttered Maggie asked if Mr. Douglas' had brought the picture of his sister.

"Why, yes," he answered. "I had forgotten it entirely. Here it is," and taking it from his pocket he passed it to her.

It was a face of almost ethereal loveliness, which through the moonlight looked up to Maggie Miller, and again she experienced the same indefinable emotion, a mysterious, invisible something, drawing her toward the original of the beautiful likeness.

"It is strange how thoughts of Rose always affect me," said Maggie, gazing earnestly upon the large eyes of blue, shadowed forth upon the picture. "It seems as though she must be nearer to me than an unknown friend."

"Seems she like a sister?" asked Henry Warner, coming so near that Maggie felt his warm breath upon her cheek.

"Yes, yes—that's it," she answered with something of her olden frankness. "And had I somewhere in the world an unknown sister I should say it was Rose Warner!"

There were a few low, whispered words, and when the full moon, which for a time had hidden itself behind the clouds, again shone forth in all its glory, Henry had asked Maggie Miller to be the sister of Rose Warner, and Maggie had answered "Yes!"

That night, in Maggie's dreams, there was a strange commingling of thought—thought of Henry Warner as he told her of his love—thoughts of the gentle girl whose eyes of blue had looked so lovingly up to her, as if between them there was indeed a common bond of sympathy—and stranger far than all, thoughts of the little grave beneath the pine, where slept the so-called child of Hester Hamilton—the child defrauded of its birthright, and who in the misty vagaries of dreamland, seemed alone to stand between her and the beautiful Rose Warner!

CHAPTER VIII.

On the rude bench by her cabin door sat Hagar Warner, her black eyes peering out into the woods, and her quick ear turned to catch the first sound of bounding footsteps, which came at last, and Maggie Miller was sitting by her side.

"What is it, darling?" Hagar asked, and her shriveled hand smoothed caressingly the silken hair, as she looked into the glowing face of the young girl and half guessed what was written there.

To Theo Mag had whispered the words, "I am engaged," and Theo had coldly answered. "Pshaw! Grandma will quickly break that up. Why, Henry Warner is comparatively poor. Mr. Douglas told me so, or rather I quizzed him until I found it out. He says, though, that Henry has rare business talents, and he could not do without him."

To the latter part of Theo's remark Maggie paid little heed, but the mention of her grandmother troubled her. She would oppose it. Mag was sure of that, and it was to talk on this very subject she had come to Hagar's cottage.

"Just the way I 'sposed it would end," said Hagar, when Mag, with blushing, half-averted face, told the story of her engagement; "just the way I 'sposed 'twould end, but I didn't think 'twould be so quick."

"Two months and a half is a great while, and, then, we have been together so much," replied Maggie, at the same time asking if Hagar did not approve her choice.

"Henry Warner's well enough," answered Hagar. "I've watched him close, and see no evil in him, but he isn't the one for you, nor are you the one for him. You are both too wild, too full of fun, and if yolked together will go to destruction I know. You need somebody to hold you back, and so does he."

Involuntarily Maggie thought of Rose, mentally resolving to be, if possible, more like her.

"You are not angry with me?" said Hagar, observing Maggie's silence. "You asked my opinion, and I gave it to you. You are too young to know whom you like. Henry Warner is the first man you ever knew, and, in two years' time, you'll tire of him."

"Tire of him, Hagar? Tire of Henry Warner?" cried Mag, a little indignantly. "You do not know me, if you think I'll ever tire of him; and, then, too, did I tell you grandma keeps writing to me about a Mr. Carrollton, who, she says, is wealthy, fine-looking, highly educated, and very aristocratic, and that at least makes me hate him! I've heard so much about aristocracy that I'm sick of it, and just for that reason I would not have this Mr. Carrollton if I knew he'd make me Queen of England. But grandma's heart is set upon it, I know, and she thinks, of course, that he would marry me—says he is delighted with my daguerreotype—that awful one, too, with the staring eyes. In grandma's last letter he sent me a note. 'Twas beautifully written, and I dare say he is a fine young man, at least he talks common sense, but I shan't answer it—and, if you'll believe me, I used part of it in lighting Henry's cigar and with the rest I shall light firecrackers on the fourth of July. Henry has bought a lot of them, and we're going to have fun. How grandma would scold! But I shall marry Henry Warner, anyway. Do you think she will oppose me when she sees how determined I am?"

"Of course she will," answered Hagar. "I know these Carrolltons. They are a haughty race, and if your grandmother has one of them in view she'll turn you from her door sooner than see you married to another, and an American, too."

There was a moment's silence, and, then, with an unnatural gleam in her eye, old Hagar turned toward Mag, and grasping her shoulder, said: "If she does this thing, Maggie Miller—if she casts you off, will you take me for your grandmother? Will you let me live with you? I'll be your drudge, your slave. Say, Maggie, may I go with you? Will you call me grandmother? I'd willingly die if only one I could hear you speak to me thus, and know it was in love."

For a moment Mag looked at her in astonishment; then, thinking to herself, "She surely is half-crazed," she answered, laughingly: "Yes, Hagar, if grandma casts me of, you may go with me. I shall need your care, but I can't promise to call you grandma, because you know you are not."

The corners of Hagar's mouth worked nervously, but her teeth shut firmly over the thin, white lip, forcing back the wild words trembling there, and the secret was not told.

"Go home, Maggie Miller," she said at last, rising slowly to her feet. "Go home now, and leave me alone. I am willing you should marry Henry Warner—nay, I wish you to do it; but you must remember your promise."

Maggie was about to answer, when her thoughts were directed to another chanel by the sight of George Douglas and Theo coming slowly down the shaded pathway, which led past Hagar's doorway. Old Hagar saw them, to, and whispering to Maggie, said: "There's another marriage brewing, or the signs do not tell true, and madam will sanction this one, too, for there's money there, and gold can purify any blood."

Ere Mag could reply, Theo called out: "You here Mag, as usual?" adding, aside to her companion, "she has the most unaccountable taste, so different from me, who cannot endure anything low and vulgar. Can you? But I need not ask," she continued, "for your associations have been of a refined nature."

George Douglas did not answer, for his thoughts were back in the brown farmhouse at the foot of the hill, where his boyhood was passed, and he wondered what the highbred lady at his side would say if she could see the sun-burnt man and plain, old fashioned woman, who called him their son George Washington. He would not confess that he was ashamed of his parentage, for he tried to be a kind and dutiful son, but he would a little rather that Theo Miller should not know how democratic had been his early training, so he made her no answer, but, addressing himself to Mag, asked "how she could find it in her heart to leave her patient so long?"

"I'm going back directly," she said, and donning her hat she started for home, thinking she had gained but little hesitation from Hagar, who, as Douglas and Theo passed on, resumed her seat by the door, and listening to the sounds of Margaret's retreating footsteps, muttered: "The old lightheartedness is gone. There are shadows gathering round her; for, once in love, she'll never be as free and joyous again. But it can't be helped; it's the destiny of women, and I only hope this Warner is worthy of her, but he ain't. He's too wild—too full of what Hagar Warren calls bedevilments. And Mag does everything he tells her to do. Not content with tearing down his bed-curtains which have hung there full twenty years, she set things cornerwise, because the folks do so in Worcester, and has turned the parlor into a smoking room till all the air at Hillsdale can't take away that tobacco scent. Why, it almost knocks me down." And the old lady groaned aloud, as she recounted to herself the recent innovations upon the time-honored habits of her mistress' house.

Henry Warner was, indeed, rather a fast young man, but it needed the suggestive presence of George Douglas to bring out his true character, and for the four days succeeding the arrival of the latter there were rare doings at the old stone house, where the astonished and rather delighted servants looked on in amazement, while the young men sang their jovial songs and drank of the rare old wine which Mag, utterly fearless of what her grandmother might say, brought from the cellar below. But when, on the morning of the Fourth, Henry Wagner suggested that they have a celebration, or at least, hang out the American flag by way of showing their patriotism, there were signs of rebellion in the kitchen, while Mrs. Jeffrey, who had long since ceased to interfere, felt it her duty to remonstrate. Accordingly, she descended to the parlor, where she found George Douglas and Mag dancing to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," which Theo played upon the piano, while Henry Warner whistled a most stirring accompaniment! To be heard above that din was impossible, and involuntarily patting her own slippered foot to the lively strain the distressed little lady went back to her room, wondering what Madam Conway would say if she knew how her house was being desecrated.

But Madam Conway did not know. She was three thousand miles away, and with this distance between them Maggie dared do anything; so when the flag was again mentioned she answered apologetically, as if it were something of which they ought to be ashamed: "We never had any, but we can soon make one, I know. Twill be fun to see it float from the house-top!" and flying up the stairs to the dusty garret, she drew from a huge oaken chest a scarlet coat which had belonged to the former owner of the place who little thought as he sat in state, that his favorite coat would one day furnish materials for the emblem of American freedom!

No such thought as this, however, obtruded itself upon Mag as she bent over the chest. "This coat is of no use," she said, and gathering it up she ran back to the parlor, where, throwing it across Henry's lap, she told how it had belonged to her great-great-grandfather, who, at the time of the Revolution, went home to England. The young men exchanged a meaning look, and then burst into a laugh, but the cause of their merriment they did not explain, lest the prejudices of the girls should be aroused.

"This is just the thing," said Henry, entering heart and soul into the spirit of the fun. "This is grand. Can't you find some blue for the ground work of the stars?"

Mag thought a moment, and then exclaimed: "Oh yes, I have it—grandma has a blue satin bodice, which she wore when she was a young lady. She once gave me a part of the back for my dolly's dress. She won't care if I cut up the rest for a banner."

"Of course not," answered George Douglas. "She'll be glad to have it used for such a laudable purpose," and walking to the window he laughed heartily as he saw in fancy the wrath of the proud English woman when she learned the use to which her satin bodice had been appropriated.

The waist was brought in a twinkling, and then, when Henry asked for some white, Mag cried "A sheet will be just the thing—one of grandma's small linen ones. It won't hurt a bit," she added, as she saw a shadow on Theo's brow, and, mounting to the top of the high chest of drawers, she brought out a sheet of finest linen, which with rose leaves and fragrant herbs, had been carefully packed away.

It was a long, delightful process, the making of that banner, and Maggie's voice rang out loud and clear as she saw how cleverly Henry Warner managed the shears, cutting the red coat into stripes. The arrangement of the satin fell to Maggie's lot, and while George Douglas made the stars, Theo looked on, a little doubtfully, not that her nationality was in any way affected, for what George Douglas sanctioned was by this time right with her; but she felt some misgiving as to what her grandmother might say, and, thinking if she did nothing but look on and laugh, the blame would fall on Mag; she stood aloof, making occasionally a suggestion, and seeming as pleased as any one when at last the flag was done. A quilting frame served as a flag-staff, and Mag was chosen to plant it upon the top of the house, where was a copola, or miniature tower, overlooking the surrounding country. Leading to this tower was a narrow staircase, and up these stairs Mag bore the flag, assisted by one of the servant girls, whose birthplace was green Erin, and whose broad, good-humored face shone with delight as she fastened the pole securely in its place, and then shook aloft her checked apron in answer to the cheer which came up from below when first the American banner waved over the old stone house.

Attracted by the noise, and wondering what fresh mischief they were doing, Mrs. Jeffrey went out into the yard just in time to see the flag of freedom as it shook itself out in the summer breeze.

"Heaven help me!" she ejaculated. "Stars and Stripes on Madam Conway's house!" and resolutely shutting her eyes, lest they should look again on what to her seemed sacrilege, she groped her way back to the house, and retiring to her room, wrote to Madam Conway an exaggerated account of the proceedings, bidding her hasten home or Mag and Theo would be ruined.

The letter being written, the good lady felt better—so much better, indeed, that after an hour's deliberation she concluded not to send it, inasmuch as it contained many complaints against the young lady Margaret, who she knew was sure in the end to find favor in her grandmother's eyes. This was the first time Mrs. Jeffrey had attempted a letter to her employer, for Maggie had been the chosen correspondent, Theo affecting to dislike anything like letter-writing. On the day previous to Henry Warner's arrival at the stone house, Mag had written to her grandmother, and ere the time came for her to write again she had concluded to keep his presence there a secret; so Madam Conway was, as yet ignorant of his existence; and while in the homes of the English nobility she bore herself like a royal princess, talking to young Arthur Carrollton of her beautiful granddaughter, she little dreamed of the real state of affairs at home.

But it was not for Mrs. Jeffrey to enlighten her, and tearing her letter in pieces the governess sat down in her easy-chair by the window, mentally congratulating herself upon the fact that "the two young savages," as she styled Douglas and Warner, were to leave on the morrow. This last act of theirs, the hoisting of the banner, had been the culminating point, and, too indignant to sit with them at the same table, she resolutely kept her room throughout the entire day, poring intently over "Baxter's Saint's Rest," her favorite volume when at all flurried or excited. Occasionally, too, she would stop her ears with jeweler's cotton to shut out the sound of "Hail, Columbia!" as it came up to her from the parlor below, where the young men were doing their best to show their patriotism.

Toward evening, alarmed by a whizzing sound, which seemed to be often repeated, and wishing to know the cause, she stole half-way down the stairs, when the mischievous Mag greeted her with a "serpent," which, hissing beneath her feet, sent her quickly back to her room, from which she did not venture again. Mrs. Jeffrey was very good-natured, and reflecting that "young folks must have fun," she became at last comparatively calm, and at an early hour sought her pillow. But thoughts of "Stars and Stripes" waving directly over her head, as she knew they were, made her nervous, and the long clock struck the hour of two while she was yet restless and wakeful.

"Maybe the 'Saint's Rest,' will quiet me a trifle," she thought, and, striking a light, she attempted to read, but in vain, for every word was a "star," every line a "stripe," and every leaf a "flag." Shutting the book and hurriedly pacing the floor, she exclaimed "It's of no use trying to sleep, or meditate either. Baxter himself couldn't do it with that thing over his head, and I mean to take it down. It's a duty I owe to King George's memory and to Madam Conway." And stealing from her room she groped her way up the dark, narrow stairway, until, emerging into the bright moonlight, she stood directly beneath the American banner, waving so gracefully in the night wind. "It's a clever enough device," she said, gazing rather admiringly at it. "And I'd let it be if I s'posed I could sleep a wink, but I can't. It's worse for my nerves than strong green tea, and I'll not lie awake for all the Yankee flags in Christendom." So saying, the resolute little woman tugged at the cedar frame until she loosened it from its fastenings and then started to return.

But, alas! the way was narrow and dark, the banner was large and cumbersome, while the lady that bore it was nervous and weak. It is not strange, then, that Maggie, who slept at no great distance, was awakened by a tremendous crash, as of someone falling the entire length of the tower stairs, while a voice, frightened and faint, called out: "Help me, Margaret, do! I am dead! I know I am!"

(To be Continued.)

When you hear a man complain that life isn't worth living you can come to the conclusion that he is already a dead one.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. May 16, 1915.

David Spares Saul.—1 Samuel 26: 1-25. Print 26: 5-16.

Commentary.—I. Saul seeking David's life (vs. 1-4). The Ziphites informed Saul where David was, telling him that he was in the hill Hachilah. Once before this the Ziphites had given Saul similar information and he went out to seek him, but word came to him that the Philistines were invading the land, so he left off pursuing after David. This time, however, Saul went with his army of three thousand picked men to Hachilah to find David with his six hundred supporters. Saul made his camp and expected to take David in a short time. David was active and alert. He was not the kind of man to be taken unawares. He sent out spies and learned from them that Saul was pursuing him and where his camp was.

II. Saul in David's power (vs. 5-12). 5. David arose—He went by night to the camp of Saul to determine exactly the situation of his enemy. In the trenches—"Within the place of the wagons."—R. V. The Hebrew admits of this rendering. The thought is that Saul was in the best fortified or most secure place in the camp. It was a common practice in forming a camp to place the leading officers in the centre and arrange the troops in a circle about them. 6. Ahimelech the Hittite—He is mentioned nowhere else in the scriptures. Abishai—Abishai and Joab were David's nephews, the sons of his sister Zeruiah. I will go down with thee—In response to David's call for volunteers Abishai said this. This reply shows Abishai's personal bravery and his loyalty to David. 7. Spear stuck in the ground at his bolster—It was customary for a soldier in camp to place his spear thus, that he might quickly be ready to meet an enemy coming suddenly upon him. The spear being near his head, he would simply have to reach out his hand to take it.

8. God hath delivered—On a previous occasion David's friends said to him that the Lord had delivered his enemy into his hand, but David would not harm Saul; and on this occasion Abishai was glad that the day had come when his master would be free from the murderous hatred of Saul, and sought the privilege of smiting the king. I will not smite him the second time—For he thought one stroke with the spear would be enough. 9. Destroy him not—David was not seeking to take Saul's life, but was seeking to preserve his own. Against the Lord's anointed—Even though Saul had been wicked and still had murder in his heart, David recognized the fact that he had been anointed king by Samuel at the Lord's command, and he was still king. As long as the Lord should permit Saul to live, David would consider himself guilty if he should in any way cause him harm. 10. As the Lord liveth—A reverent appeal to God in confirmation of his faith in what he was saying. The Lord shall smite him—David knew that he was to become king. He knew also God's displeasure with Saul. Hence his confidence that the Lord would in his own way cause the removal of Saul. Descend into battle, and perish—This took place a few years later (ch. 31: 1-6.) 11. Take thou now the spear—The purpose in taking the spear and the cruse of water appears a little later. 12. A deep sleep from the Lord—A similar form of expression is used with reference to Adam's sleeping when a rib was taken from his side for the formation of Eve. No guards were on duty in Saul's camp. All were asleep. It seems strange that an army in the field, when important interests were at stake, should rest so carelessly as to place no sentinels for the protection of the camp. Abner, Saul's captain, was an able man, but he did not have a proper conception of David's bravery and alertness. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Lord was taking David's part.

III. David rebukes Saul (vs. 13-20). 13. To the other side—Across the valley. Probably David returned to the top of the hill from which he had descended in making his way to Saul's camp. A great space being between them—On the former occasion when David spared Saul, he spoke with him face to face, but this time he withdrew to a considerable distance, not trusting Saul as much as he did before. 14. David cried to ...... Abner—In the stillness of the night in that country the human voice can be distinctly heard for a long distance from one hilltop to another. 15. Who is like to thee in Israel—Abner was acknowledged to be a powerful man. David reminded him of his neglect to guard the king. 16. Now see where the king's spear is—David took this way to tell Abner that he had been in the very centre of Saul's camp and had taken the spear and the cruse of water, and he had not been guarding the king faithfully. 17-20. Saul heard David's voice and recognized it. David was not slow in assuring the king that he had done nothing amiss. He had in no way injured Saul. He gives Saul to understand that he thinks his course is altogether unworthy of a king. He compares his course to that of chasing a flea or hunting a partridge in the mountains.

IV. Saul's confession (vs. 17-25). Saul was moved by David's forbearance to confess his sin and to acknowledge that he had "played the fool." He seemed to appreciate David's large-heartedness and promised to do him no harm. David assured Saul that he would not put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed, and expressed his confidence in the Lord's protection. Saul expressed great interest in David and prophesied that he would do great things. After this David went on his way and Saul returned home. David did not have enough confidence in Saul's fixedness of purpose to trust himself in his hands.

Question. Where did David go to escape Saul? How did David feel toward Saul? Who told Saul where David was? How many men did David have with him and who were they? How large an army had Saul? Describe David's visit to Saul's camp. How did Saul feel when he learned what David had done? What did Saul say to David? Why did David remain with Saul?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A sinner condemned.
I. By righteous example.
II. By the voice of conscience.

I. By righteous example. Saul, the king of Israel, was bound to David by every tie of gratitude as the man who had saved his life and kingdom; yet his kindness had been shamefully abused, and evil had been returned for good. For three years David had lived the life of a fugitive, and in many ways and places had sought to shelter himself against the unrighteous and pitiless wrath of Saul. David was deeply conscious of being a loyal, loving subject, free from ambition or desire to do other than good to his king. He referred to having spared Saul's life as an evidence of this. His aim was not so much to afford a further vindication of himself, as to stay the persecution of Saul, and to induce him to act in accordance with his former solemn oath, when David's innocence with respect to any evil design against Saul was fully vindicated. David as much desired that Saul should stand in right relations to God as that he himself should be delivered from evil. All the former reasons for avenging himself still existed, and in greater force because of the additional sufferings he had endured. David had a golden opportunity, and made golden use of it, for he refused to avenge himself, but suffered his enemy to depart unharmed. Forbearance was mightier than weapons of war. He gave two reasons why he would not destroy Saul or permit others to do it. First, it would be a sinful affront to God's ordinance. It would also be a sinful anticipation of God's providence. The principle upon which his conduct toward Saul was based was an unbounded reverence for God as the source of all power, justice and excellence, a profound respect for every authority that was ordained of God; due subordination to the claims of God and the entire subordination of personal claims. His faith in God yielded the fruit of forbearance and compassion. David could have destroyed Saul, but he would not. David conquered Saul as surely as he conquered Goliath, but his greatest victory was over his own spirit. Abishai had said, "Thine enemy," but David said, "The Lord's anointed." Here were two different views of the same man. David's view-point governed his conduct. The quality of charity is of priceless value, and its exercise shows the greatness of him who possesses it.

II. By the voice of conscience. David's speech was thoroughly suited to sharpen Saul's conscience and lead him to give up his enmity if he still had an ear for the voice of truth. Looking back upon a long course of disobedience and self-will, and more especially upon his recent persecutions of David, Saul declared he had sinned. His [illegible] justified his expression of "playing the fool," inasmuch as his public life was marred by a continued attempt to defeat God's arrangements. He had yielded to the impulses of passion and obeyed the dictates of a selfish heart with no regard for the consequences. Saul seemed to have everything in his favor at last to declare his folly, and all because of his failure to follow God at all cost and against all selfish inclinations. He admitted his error, but took no steps to turn his confession to practical advantage. His tendencies were not altered by his interview with David, therefore his recognition of right failed to become a power over his conduct in the succeeding days. There were indications in the interview of increased obduracy in his heart. He acknowledged the contrast between David's conduct and his own. He turned back from his pursuit, as he had done before, but he did not reinstate his son-in-law nor relieve him of the harassing sense of insecurity. His confession did not change his character nor delay his fate. It was intellectual, but not moral. It was an admission of truth, but not a response to its power over the life. Through David's appeal he was prompted to let right and reason exercise a legitimate sway over his thoughts and render just conclusions. Though he appeared humble, he was still proud and obstinate. Though he admitted his folly, he would not renounce it. He had become fixed in his unholy course, and conscience seemed dead.—T. R. A.

DRAGON FLIES AT SEA.

The Puzzle That Came With Them and a Squall Later On.

In describing a voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai some years ago Admiral Fitzgerald relates in his book, 'Memories of the Sea,' a peculiar experience:

"One afternoon when we were lying at anchor out of sight of land, the weather being very close and sultry, we saw a great cloud approaching the ship from the direction of the shore, which came slowly nearer and nearer. It did not look like rain, and presently, as it enveloped the ship, we found it was composed of dragon flies, and very big ones. They evidently made for the ship to get a resting place, but many missed and fell exhausted in the calm sea.

"The masts, the yards, the rigging and all the ropes in the ship were incrusted with them. It was a very sultry evening, and about 6 o'clock we all bathed. I remember the strange experience of diving into a sea of dragon flies, which stuck to our arms and shoulders, got into our hair and quite spoiled our swim. A light air then came off from the land, so we weighed anchor and made sail to the southward, and at midnight, just as the watch was changing, we were struck by a terrific squall, which laid the old ship nearly on her beams ends.

"We wondered whether the visitation of dragon flies was connected in any way with the squall. But if they were blown fifty miles off the land, where they certainly did not want to go, why did we not get the wind for six hours afterward?"

Balance.

The beast walks on four legs and stands always firm. The human creature walks on two legs, and hence must constantly keep his balance.

There is no satisfactory list of rules for life, because to every rule there are exceptions.

There is no way to escape using your judgment; no way to avoid personal responsibility. Therefore it is wrong to say that if you do thus and so you will be right, and that if you do otherwise you will be wrong. General principles are aids to direction, but they are not substitutes.

Life is like walking a tight rope. Success consists in learning how to maintain your equilibrium. The only safety lies in a trained and skilled capacity to weigh, measure and decide for yourself.—Dr. Frank Crane, in Woman's World for April.

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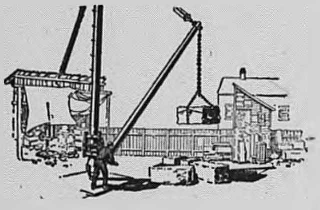

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EDITORIAL

QUARRELLED WITH LIBERAL NEIGHBORS.

A gentleman of the old "political school" in conversation recently stated that he had all his life been a most uncompromising Conservative and had been guilty of factious conduct with the opposite political creed, having quarrelled with nearly all his Liberal neighbors. This gentleman had occasion to visit Ottawa, and to his surprise he found that the politicians when once elected were remarkably good friends and the utmost cordiality existed between the leaders. All at once I realized what an "old fool" I had been and returned home a convert to the new idea and have tried to be fairly decent ever since, remarked the once factious country politician. It's another case where travel broadens the mind. Narrow surroundings develop bigotry.

IS POVERTY A CRIME

The system of imposing fines for violation of the law is a great convenience for those who want to make an appearance of enforcing the law; but it is a practice that is open to the charge of discriminating against poverty and in favor of riches. Supposing that two men, one a millionaire and the other a poor man, are convicted of the same offence. At first sight it might appear that equal justice was done when the same fine was imposed in both cases, but a little thought will make it clear that the fine which would mean heavy punishment for the poor man, would be simply a joke for the rich man. Nor is that all. In many cases the fine, which is not sufficient to cause the rich man a second thought, means a term of imprisonment for the man without money. We are so accustomed to the practice of sending men to jail because they cannot pay their fines that we seldom stop to think what the practice means. Practically it means that they are sent to jail because of their poverty. Practically it means that the innocent wives and children, who are depending on these men, are punished for their poverty by being deprived of the support of their bread-winners. Practically it means that the state punishes itself by putting itself to the expense of supporting these people while in prison.

One of the remedies proposed would permit of the payment of small fines on the instalment plan. This has been tried in some parts of the United States, and legislation for the same purpose is now awaiting a chance to be dealt with in the British House. This would not equalize the punishment by any means. It would still be true that what would be a laughing matter for the millionaire would be a serious matter for the poor man, but it would give the poor man a better chance than he has at present and it would entail less suffering on the innocent wives and children. But it is clear that no system that fails to take account of individual conditions can satisfy the modern sense of justice. A fine of a hundred dollars might mean less punishment to one man than a fine of one dollar would mean to another. On the other hand a day in jail might cast a shadow over the whole after life of one man while a month in jail would be welcomed by another.

Eventually some provision must be made whereby a man sent to jail will be enabled, not only to pay for his maintenance, but to contribute to the support of his family by his work. There is no good reason why the state should be compelled to support offenders, while honest men are compelled to support themselves, neither is there any good reason why a man who has offended against society should be relieved from the natural responsibility of supporting his family.

Shipped Equipment to London.

The Militia officials visited Harriston Thursday and shipped from the armory all the rifles and bayonets belonging to No. 1 company 30th Wellington Rifles, to be used in helping to equip the new battalion being recruited at London.

On Monday of last week, Robert Irwin, Hank Irwin, Samuel Brown and Mr. Scott, of Wingham, motored to Walkerville, where the Messrs. Irwin each purchased a Studebaker motor car. The party motored 210 miles, visiting Walkerton, London, Chatham, Windsor and Detroit. At Windsor, Mr. Samuel Brown called on his friend, Dr. Frank McLennan, who is now one of the leading doctors of the city.—Ripley Express.

To Change Farmer's Institute.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Ontario Legislature last week the announcement was made that the department would shortly reorganize the system with respect to the Farmer's Institutes. The present system has not produced the results expected, and the change will be made almost immediately. The scheme is to amalgamate all local organizations and enlist in some way the co-operation of the Municipalities and the Boards of Trade. A larger programme of judging with respect to field crops and the other branches of agriculture will be introduced and a further revival of interest in agricultural education is planned.

Laborers on Strike.

It is not generally conceded that [illegible] possesses a labor union but from the actions of a few on Monday many would be led to think so. The Reeve engaged a number of men to clean the streets and the work was in progress when they decided to enquire what wages they were to receive. The Reeve was called and he informed them that the usual wages, viz $1.50 per day would be paid. However this did not coincide with the views held by the men engaged to do the work as they wanted $1.75 per day. When the Reeve informed them that he could not increase the standard wage without consulting the council, the men decided to go on strike, and consequently hung up their shovels. The strike was broken yesterday when a new gang went on the job.

Soldier, wounded Returns.

John Murphy, who enlisted with the first Canadian Contingent and then crossed over to France, faced the Germans in the trenches, and was wounded on February 27th at the first battle at Ypres, arrived here on Thursday, suffering from his wound and the hardship he endured while in the trenches. After his discharge from the hospital, like a broken-down horse he was cast aside as being unfit to fight for his King and Country. Murphy received his Canadian discharge at Halifax and then went to Ottawa and registered for a first-class pension. He then went to Toronto, and had several offers of free board for a year but these offers he refused. He was advised to get into the country to recuperate. He had a few dollars left and with this cash he purchased a ticket to Ripley, and a few hours after his arrival he was engaged as a farm laborer with Mr. Angus Graham of Kinloss.—Ripley Express.

Electric Motor Installed.

Hergott Bros. switched on their new electric power at the foundry last Thursday afternoon. A ten horse power Westinghouse motor has been installed, and it provides sufficient energy to operate every machine in the foundry. The firm is well pleased with the change, both in the point of efficiency and economy. It is quite probable that other motors will be installed here this year.—Mildmay Gazette.

Unlawful to Spear Fish.

It may be information of a beneficial sort to fishermen that in accordance with the act which states specifically that there can be no fishing done in any of the inland waters in Ontario with spears, that this includes all streams such as creeks, etc. It is therefore a violation of the act to use a spear when fishing for suckers. The fish can be caught with a hook during the season of running or any other time without leaving the party liable. The use of the spear has been banned owing to parties abusing the privilege given, it having come to light that an occasional muskinonge was taken in this way. It remains within the power of the fish inspector to prosecute parties found spearing suckers.

School Reports

S. S. NO. 7, BRANT,

Sr IV.—W Brown, S Scott, G Kerry, H Reed, F Young, M Fordyce, O Seiler.

Jr IV.— G Scott, D McKeeman, T Desmond, G Kerry.

Sr III.—G Gregg, L Scott, W O'Reilly, D Desmond, E Acton.

Jr III.—J McKeeman, K Kauffman.

Sr II.— F Smith, M Young, T Younge, V Blue, A Young, M Brown, A Heath.

Jr II. L Kerry, F Desmond, T Desmond, M Kauffman, S Kauffman, N Kerr, E Blue, M Young, H Scott, L Gregg, J O'Reilly.

Sr I. -P Gregg, M Pearson, C Hoflauth, E Hoole.

Sr Pr — M Napper, B Edmonds, J Alexander, W Zettler, A Kauffman, J Kupperschmidt.

Jr Pr—G Gregg, D O'Reilly, N Gregg, D Gregg, P Kauffman, V Younge, L Zettler, A Zettler, W Napper.

No enrolled—50.

Average attendance—18.

E. S. Lovell,
teacher.

DUNKELD SCHOOL

For the month of April

Sr. IV—Pass—A. Chisholm, J Garland.

Jr. IV—Honors—A Boddy, M Knoll

Sr. III Honors—C Garland, B Garland, M Abell Pass—Wilson Parker, W. Boddy.

Jr. III—Honors, E. Waechter, V. Abell, Willie Parker, Cecil Parker. Pass—R Chesney, S Kastner, W Symonds, L Knoll.

Sr. II—Honors—L Symonds, H Schnitzler, Pass—O Johnston, J Beckberger, I Parker.

Jr II—Hon—A Garland, H Chesney, G Knoll. Pass—S Beckberger.

Jr I—Hon—T Schnitzler, R Parker. Pass—P Beckberger, L Graff, T Kastner.

Sr Pr—Hon—J Waechter, John Monahan, F Johnston. Pass—M Johnston, F Symonds, S Knoll.

Jr Pr—Pass—M Colwell, Irene Abell, H Frook.

(A) — Hon—P Hetchler. Wallace Parker, H Campbell, Gimmie Hetchler,) O Parker, Murray Garland, H Boddy. Pass—Clayton Abell, H Knoll, O Hetchler.

Mary M. Keith,
teacher.

FORMOSA SCHOOL

Form IV.

D Schwartz, M Kieffer, F Montag, J Weiler, C Weiss, O Oberle, B Hauck, C Zettel, H Dentinger, R Waechter, C Weishar, E Zimmer, T Frank, J Obermeyer, M Schnitzler, J Albrecht, R Fedy, C Massel, H Kuntz, C Beninger, L Kraemer, L Oberle, S Baumann, A Weiner, C Kuntz, E Waechter, H Fedy.

Form III.

A Tiede, G Hildstein, H Beninger, L Dentinger, L Tiede, C Beingessner, R Weiler, C Duerrer, J Weiler, C Schetter, W Rich, M Rehn, C Hundt, W Noll, J Kraemer, O Strauss, A Meyer, O Kraemer, M Schuntz, J Fedy, J Waechter, W Doerr, A Wieler, R Kuntz, C Zimmer, H Zettel, C Hauck, H Strauss, W Waechter, B Weishar, E Lehmann, N Weiler, C Weiss.

Form II.

E Massell, I Kuntz, M Dentinger, M Duerrer, I Aultmann, A Doerr, M Weiss, A Noll, C Oberle, A Bruck, F Schnurr, L Oberle, E Schnitzler, L Vogt, A Kuntz, N Olbrecht, L Duerrer.

H Zettel, E Hauck, L Beninger, W Massel, M Hildstein, M Kraemer, M Bruck, F Mosack, C Lehmann, E Montag, G Zimmer, C Beninger, L Kuntz, N Strauss, M Albrecht, A Rettinger, R Rettinger, L Beingessner, V Noll, W Fahrer, C Rich, J Weiler.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
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Successor to Dr. Corson. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

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J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

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Seven new scholarships:
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King Hats are flexible and sel. con forming, just where the hat touches the head.

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I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER ONTARIO

FORMOSA

(Intended for last week.)

At the Conservative Meeting last Thursday, Auctioneer John Purvis of Hollyrood was elected as Candidate for the Dominion Election.

The farmers around here and lots from Walkerton Mildmay, and Teeswater assisted in putting out the fire and to save the Furniture, last Wednesday.

Rev. Father Meuting was here last week Assisting our Rev. J. . field who is in poor health for some time.

Mrs. F Kroetsch who is residing here again with her relatives is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Huck and daughter Maggie who have been visiting in Berlin the past three weeks returned home last Thursday.

John and George Austett of Hanover visited their relations here last Sunday

Joseph Knoepfler has put a new fence in front of his house this week.

It looks like rain every day but their is none coming it is very dry at the present.

LOVAT

(Intended for last week.)

Well every body is busy at the seeding, too busy to look over the fence to see what his neighbor is doing Some are done around here and some are starting it seems hard for some to keep up to the times in the 20 century. What will they be in the next century.

Miss Fena Johnston is nursing her aunt Mrs. Scott of Paisley who is very ill.

Mr. Thompson the cream driver for Paisley creamery has started on the rounds once more, Butter is to be a good price this summer. See the old folks smile.

Mr. Jno. G. McKay lost a valuable cow last week. There has been a lot lost cows this spring.

Mr. Dan Sinclair of Duluth is visiting at Mr. Doc. Curries.

Messrs. Geo Fullerton, Dick McGregor, Jas McKinnon, H Wrightson have all purchased autos this spring Some more are talking about getting one, the auto on the farm has become a necessity more than a luxury, those gentlemen are all prosperous farmers. Its quite a wrinkle to go to town with your eggs or a dozen chickens in an auto.

Well Mr. rag man came along last week wanting rags, rubber, horse hair and his dinner wherever he hit for noon. Well the house-wives sold to him he being the first along. He takes everything, dirt and all kinds of disease in the old rags, from a hair cut to small-pox.

Miss Capple Spence is home for the summer from Toronto University.—Southampton Beacon.

Mr G. S. Schwindt of Walkerton, and Mr. Henry Grasser of Southampton, attended the funeral, in town on Sunday, of the late Richard Manke.—Hanover Post.

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Rev. G. L. Gross moved this week to his new field of labor at Rainham. Mr. Gross has been here for the past two years, and was beloved and respected by all the members and adherents of his church. Rev. J. Burr, will commence his pastorate here next Sunday.—Mildmay Gazette.

Lecture Appreciated.

The war lecture, illustrated with views, given by Rev. Wilson last Monday evening in the Presbyterian church was up to advance notices and was enjoyed by a large audience. The ordinary seating capacity of the church had to be augmented with chairs.—Southampton Beacon.

Kill the Caterpillar.

This is caterpillar year. Kill them before the young ones are hatched. Some shade trees are full of tent caterpillars and we believe the town should spray the trees on the streets as is done in some western municipalities. Farmers and others who have orchards should commence spraying at once. Ask your hardware man to give you a solution that will rid your trees of these destructive pests.

Hydro By-law at Chesley.

A public meeting of the citizens of Chesley was held in that town on Tuesday night when Engineer James of the Hydro Electric Commission gave a lucid explanation of the hydro movements and the advantage to any town of the adoption of the proposed plan. A by-law will be submitted to the Chesley citizens in the near future to enable the town to contract with the Hydro Commission for the power. The plan to extend the Eugenia Falls-Owen Sound line as far as Chesley and supply that town and intermediate points which will include Tara, with power developed at Eugenia.

When not to Advertise.

Will a merchant who is wise ever cease to advertise? Yes—when the trees grow upside down; when the beggar wears a crown; when ice forms on the sun; when the sparrows weigh a ton; when gold dollars get to cheap; when secrets women keep; when a duck forgets to swim; when Satan sings a hymn; when girls go back on gum; when the small boy hates a drum; when no politician schemes, when mince pies make pleasant dreams; when its fun to break a tooth; when all lawyers tell the truth; when cold water makes you drunk; when you love to smell a skunk, when the drummer has no brass—when these things shall come to pass; then men that's wise will neglect to advertise.

Early Closing.

Last year when we advocated the weekly half-holiday in Walkerton some merchants said the farmers would not like it and would go to other towns to do their business. Although we were never of the opinion that the farmers were quite so narrow-minded or inconsiderate of the clerk we did not discuss the question with them. The following letter from an exchange, gives, we think, the view of every fair-minded farmer in regard to this question.

To the Editor

Dear Sir,—I read with pleasure the article in your last issue regarding the weekly half holiday. You state that some Villagers claim to be opposed to it because the farmers are. I do not know any farmers of repute that would not resent that form of excuse. The farmers are not a lot of hogs. They feel that the merchants are giving them fully better service than should be expected. What right have we to expect the merchants and their staff to be at their place of business on Wednesday night until nearly midnight and then again on Saturday evening until the same hour? Why! the merchants are spoiling us. In our busy season it is a great accommodation to have an open night or two each week, but it is asking altogether too much to expect the merchants to do that the year round. The merchants can enjoy home life as well as we. Surely then in return for this liberality of service we should not only favour but practically demand that the merchants take a half holiday each week, they will then be giving us six days service each week. In addition to the half holiday I would go farther and suggest close stores at least 8:30 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday nights.

A FARMER.

May 3rd, 1915.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser and son Jack, of Walkerton, were week-end visitors at the home of Malcolm Matheson.—Ripley Express.

Five Years King.

Artillery boomed in London, England, on Thursday last. The shots were not aimed at aircraft or any hostile raider, but were in honor of the fifth anniversary of the accession of King George to the throne.

Prosecute Sunday Paper.

Deputy Chief Whatley of Hamilton has written to the Attorney-General's Department, Toronto, asking permission to prosecute the owners and managing editor of a Toronto Sunday paper for a breach of the Lord Day's Act. An extra was printed and circulated last Sunday, the papers sent to Hamilton being confiscated by the police

Paisley Boy Wounded.

Pte. Jas. A. McLeod, mentioned last week as one of the wounded in France, was the youngest member of the Princess Pats, and was endearingly called "The Baby." He is 22 years of age and was born in Paisley, but three years ago went to Calgary, where he enlisted last August. He took a special course in aeroplane gun instruction at Salisbury, and while engaged in this work the aeroplane on one occasion turned turtle, and dashing to the ground, instantly killed it's other occupant. McLeod, however, marvellously escaped unhurt. He afterwards became a motorcycle despatch rider and was responsible for some record performances. He is the only son of Mrs. A. B. McLeod, who now lives at Elbo, Sask.—Paisley Advocate.

The Horse and the Road.

A bill has been favorably reported in the Massachusetts Legislature which authorizes the Highway Commission to investigate and report upon the feasibility of so constructing state roads that a space may be reserved on either side of them for horse-drawn vehicles. The effort to make a road adapted to the automobile has resulted in a road surface upon which it is almost impossible for a horse to get a footing. At present both in the city and in the country, horses are constantly falling on highways that are like polished iron. This agitation is bound to increase until some solution of the difficulty is found. The number of draught horses in Massachusetts on farms and in cities does not decrease in spite of the automobile and the auto-truck, and nothing is more unreasonable than that the interests of the horses and their owners should be so totally disregarded for the sake of the automobile.

What Canada is Expected to Do.

It has been officially announced from military headquarters at Ottawa that as a result of the last developments at the front, developments in which the Canadians played so striking a part, the plans of the Canadian military authorities are to send the second contingent to the front as a division and to draw on the third contingent for the very heavy reinforcements which are required in this war. This does not, however preclude the sending of the third complete division to the front, but it is acknowledged that if this is done it will mean participation by Canada in the present conflict to a far greater extent than at present. To keep two divisions in the field up to strength it will, it is calculated, on the basis of the Ypres engagement and other recent fighting, require at least 8000 new men per month, or 96000 per year. If the plan to keep 50000 men in Canada under arms is adhered to it will mean by the end of the year that the Dominion will have sent 115,000 soldiers to the front and will have 50,000 at home. It is understood that according to present intentions, reinforcements are to be drawn from the third contingent for the first unit at the rate of one company at a time from each battalion. After the second contingent has left Canada there will be no fewer than 100 Canadian nurses at the front or in England. There are already 250 additional doctors overseas and a request has been received for 100 more to serve in the British forces. No base hospital will be sent with the second contingent. There are still 1200 applications from Canadian nurses for military positions and no difficulty is being encountered in getting the best material.

Canadian Glory.

One result of the Canadian achievement in Flanders will be that hereafter Canadian soldiers will rank among the best in the world. Their fellow-countrymen had already formed this estimate of them. Our climate, our pioneer conditions, our national and imperial spirit have combined to breed a race of men, perhaps unequalled in virility, in sturdiness, and in the raw material of martial prowess. All they ever needed was adequate training. It comes as a surprise even to Canadians that after only a few weeks at Valcartier and a few months at Salisbury Plains, they should have proven superior to the flower of the Prussian Legions, who have spent years in arms. What could they not have done had they had like advantage!—Hamilton Spectator.

Buy at Home'

The man who runs a store account several months buying in small quantities should never go away from the store that accommodated him, in case he should have $20 or $30 to spend, and then come home with his purchases and say he can do better at some other place than at home. It is always to be presumed that a man who making large cash purchases can drive a closer bargain than one who makes small purchases on time. We believe there is no town in the country where goods are sold on a smaller margin than in the stores of this vicinity. If you have $20 ready cash give your home merchant a chance to show you what value in goods he can give you. A dollar's worth of sugar on six or twelve months credit is a very different deal from a $20 spot cash transaction for a few articles of haberdashery.

Prospects Good in West.

Sir, William MacKenzie, head of the Canadian Northern, who returned on Friday last from a trip over the Western lines, brings glowing reports of the crop situation and weather conditions in Western Canada. "Conditions out there couldn't be better" said Sir William. "The Spring has been an ideal one. The wheat is well up and the fields are green as far as the eye can see. The crop is easily two weeks ahead of last year, and even if we get dry weather, as we had last July, wheat will have received such a splendid start that it will be able to withstand it. It has such a good start under such desirable conditions that there is no keeping it back. From all present indications there should be a record-breaking crop throughout the West." Sir William states that optimism is the keynote in all the agricultural communities.

Second University Company.

The Canadian Militia Department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The Company will be commanded by Captain Geo C. McDonald, of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill Contingent, C.O.T.C., as Second in Command. Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as "D" Company to the 38th Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another Company, and an application was made to the Department for the necessary authority, which has been granted. Recruiting for the Company has already been started, and many names have been received. The Company will be composed of Graduates of Universities or their friends. Conditions of Service and Rate of Pay will be the same as in the other Units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The First University Company and the Toronto University and and McGill University Contingents, C.O.T.C., are going to a Training Camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake on May 3rd to the 15th, and it is expected that during the period a large number of Recruits for the new Company will be obtained. Immediately after the Camp active recruiting will be commenced at Montreal. The Headquarters of the Company will be at 392 Sherbrooke Street West, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieutenant Geo. S. Currie, Recruiting Officer.

Ashery Changes Hands.

Wellington Richards, who has conducted the ashery business in town for the past fifteen or twenty years, has sold out to John Weber, teamster for Schwalm & Son, who gets possession next Monday. The deal includes the four ash lots in the west end, the horses and vehicles. Mr Richards intends moving to the West this summer. He will be greatly missed from the Carrick highways.—Mildmay Gazette.

Farmers Stationery.

Every up to date 20th century farmer should have his name and address neatly printed on his envelopes and writing paper, also the name of his farm, especially since the rural delivery has been established. It not only looks business like, but prevents correspondence going astray. In the event of the non-delivery of a letter from whatever cause, it will be certain to return to the sender if his name appears on the upper left-hand corner of the envelope. The Telescope can furnish farmers with printed envelopes or writing paper at small cost.

Banquet Their Chief.

Registrar G. W. Spence, of the local land titles office was tendered a banquet by the male members of the staff, on the occasion of the anniversary of his birthday at the Empress hotel on Saturday evening. Covers were laid for 30, and included some of the staff of the Swift Current land titles office. During the course of the evening the guest was presented with an illuminated address, which was in the form of a unique certificate of title. All the toasts were appropriate for the occasion, including one to "Our Boys in the Army and Navy" in honor of the nine boys of the staff now serving with the colors. After a program of songs and recitations the party dispersed about midnight having spent an enjoyable evening.—Moose Jaw News.

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In Centre of Shopping and Business District.
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EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
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Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Brooms, Brushes and Twines, Etc

Mr. C. Patrick has on hand a large quantity o Brooms, Brushes, Baskets, Twines, and etc. in fac all the stock carried at the Walkerton Broom Work which will be sold at a sacrifice in order to get it ou of the house, as he is anxious to get the house in sape for to rent as soon as possible. Ring up the Telescope at any time for any of these lines.

C. PATRICK
Telescope Office Walkerton

PERRIN'S
TIPPERARY
BISCUITS
Made in Canada

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $— to $— per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

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RIDGEVILLE ONTARIO

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Attractive Tours to
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Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter—Town Agent
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Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
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THE BIG SALE

The BIG SALE a decided success and still in full swing.

Did you get your share of the BARGAINS?

Come with the CROWD and see for yourself.

You will not be DISSAPOINTED. Ask your neighbor about it.

C. Reaney | Telephone 8 for prompt delivery | Produce wanted. Highest prices. | J. Pleskey

Old Country News

SHIPPING MEN IN CLOVER.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Several large English ship-owners are piling up profits at the rate of $500,000 or over a month, and one firm at least is reported to have averaged practically a million dollars a month since the beginning of the war.

It is, of course, only those who have had their ships free who have been able to make money. Some owners had their vessels tied up by charters at normal figures and others had their ships taken by the Government. Then all the shipowners have had to bear increased expenditures for wages, fuel, or insurance and delays in port.

The people who really are making the money, according to a London shipping journal, are the Greek shipowners. "For the last few years," it explains, "the Greeks have been steadily buying ships, and they now have a very considerable merchant marine. They can take full advantage of the high rates, and do not have to face the risks British shippers do, nor pay the extra wages."

GOT THE VICTORIA CROSS.

London Cable.—The King has granted the Victoria Cross to Commander Henry Peel Ritchie, Royal Navy, for the following "conspicuous act of bravery."

"On November 28, when in command of the searching and demolition operations at Dar-es-Salaam, East Africa, though severely wounded several times, his fortitude and resolution enabled him to continue to do his duty, inspiring all by his example, until at his eighth wound he became unconscious. The interval between his first and last severe wound was twenty-five minutes."

CLERKS' PROTEST.

London Cable.—The appointment by the Home Secretary of a committee to work up recruiting among the shop salesmen has caused the secretary of the salesmen's union to protest against what he terms an unwarranted insinuation. To show that the salesmen have not been backward in answering the call to arms, he mentions a dry goods firm with 42 per cent. of its 200 men in the arms and a grocery with 30 per cent. of 380 men serving. Most of those remaining, he says, have shown good reason for it.

DEATH OF TWO BISHOPS.

The Bishop of Stafford, Dr. Edward Ash Were, has died at Lichfield after an illness which lasted several months. Dr. Were, who was 68 years of age, was formerly Bishop of Derby.

Dr. Moorhouse, formerly Bishop of Manchester and a former vicar of Paddington and Bishop of Melbourne from 1876-1886, has died in his ninetieth year, at Poundisford Park, near Taunton.

COST OF THE POST OFFICE.

The estimated cost of the Post Office for the coming year is given in a White Paper at £28,836,380, an increase of £1,320,101.

In this sum is included £1,455,546 for the development of the telephone system and £614,331 for the purchase of plant of the National Telephone Company.

FOUR CRIMEAN VETERANS.

Four Crimean veterans have just died. Three of them were resident in the Reading district—Major-General G. H. L. Milman (90), R. A., Bracknell, Berks; Col.-Sergt. Joseph Woolford (80), 41st Welsh Regiment; and Rifleman Thomas Dalters (79), 1st Rifle Brigade, of Reading.

Mr. W. Moxey (77), of Torquay, makes the fourth Crimean veteran who has died.

NOTES.

Mr. Lloyd George completed twenty-five continuous years in Parliament on Saturday week. He has represented Carnarvon district in the House of Commons since 1890.

Rev. V. Odom, vicar of St. Paul's, will very shortly resign the living of Heyland, as he has secured a commission in the Army Service Corps as a motor despatch rider. No successor has yet been appointed to the living.

Mr. J. W. Wright, Sheffield city treasurer, who has been under treatment at Bournemouth for some time, is now reported to be making good progress, and it is hoped he will be able to resume his duties in a month's time.

Dr. Weatherbe, the medical officer of health to the Rotherham Rural Council, in his annual report gives the population at 32,860, or within 515 of the population in 1911, before Tinsley was excluded from the district.

Signalman H. Kirkby, of the Batley branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, is among the new magistrates for the west riding of Yorkshire.

Lord Desborough is the new president of the Richmond (York) Whitsun cyclists' meet, and the general preliminary arrangements are in progress.

The funeral took place at Hemsworth of Mrs. Annie Gertrude Leatham, wife of Mr. A. Gerney Leatham, of Hemsworth Hall. The service was conducted in the parish church by the rector, Rev. B. H. Gilbert.

The death took place at his residence at Thorpe Hesley of Mr. T. Donald, aged 72, after a short illness. The deceased up to a short time ago was in the employ of the Thorncliffe Colliery and Iron Company, starting when ten years of age.

At recent vestry meetings of Scarbro' churches reference was made in three cases to the damage caused by the German bombardment in December last. The repairs at All Saints' Church have cost £900 10s., at St. Martin's Church £36 and St. Saviour's Church £6.

The death has occurred at Bentley of Mr. George Cockin at the age of 85. He leaves three sons, five daughters, 38 grandchildren and 20 great grandchildren. One son, 7 grandsons, 2 great grandsons and 15 grand nephews are serving with the forces.

Busy scenes were witnessed at Doncaster on Wednesday week, when the men of the West Riding Regiment, who have been stationed in the town for some months, were transferred. The men, by their general good conduct, made themselves very popular among the townspeople. There were given a rousing send-off.

The death has occurred at Bolehill of Mr. Edwin Lewis, 71, a former Wirksworth tradesman and a prominent Wesleyan.

Mr. W. Scorer, of Bolsover, has been appointed sanitary inspector to the Bolsover Urban District Council, in succession to Mr. W. G. H. Browne, at a salary of £120 per annum.

Rev. the Hon. W. J. H. Chetwynd, vicar of Penistone, who is shortly to be instituted to the rectory of Clifton-with-Clapton, Notts, has been appointed chaplain to the high sheriff of Nottingham.

Rev. R. J. Campbell announced at the City Temple, London, that Rev. Hugh Black, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and formerly of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, would help him as colleague during May and June.

Major the Marquis of Londonderry, M. V. O., Royal Horse Guards, A. D. C. to Field Marshal Sir John French, has been appointed honorary colonel of the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

In recognition of his assistance since the outbreak of war, the Admiralty has granted Mr. T. W. Moore, secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, the honorary rank of lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The King has appointed Rev. John Herkless, D. D., to be principal of the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard's, in the University of St. Andrews, and principal of the University in the room of Sir James Donaldson, deceased.

Princess Arthur of Connaught promised to open to-day an exhibition of the Arts and Crafts of the Home worker, which is to be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster. Queen Alexandra has given her patronage to the undertaking.

All the fifty bachelors in the Portsmouth police force, which has about 230 members, have volunteered for army service.

"I know she was [illegible] and sensible," said a witness at Lambeth coroner's court, "because she tried to borrow money."

A woman pawnbroker gave evidence at Willesden Police Court, and mentioned that she had taken the place of a man who had enlisted.

The damage by the fire at the Liverpool tobacco warehouse, which has now been extinguished, is estimated at approximately £60,000.

Women operators are being engaged for night duty at some of the London telephone exchanges, owing to the great number of men employees who have enlisted.

Although plovers are unusually numerous in Hampshire, their eggs are continuing to make good prices owing to the greedy toll that rooks are taking on these delicacies.

Owing to the expected big demand for lime juice as a summer drink for the troops there has been a dearth of West Indian limes in this country for some weeks past.

The local Government Board has refused Newcastle-on-Tyne permission to borrow £[illegible] for the erection of three new sets of baths as being unnecessary expenditure in war time.

The Harrogate Town Council have decided to pay a war bonus of 2s 6d per week to all municipal employees not receiving more than 40s per week.

Mr. Asquith has telegraphed to the secretary of the Ashton miners the Government's thanks to the men for sacrificing the greater portion of their customary Easter holidays.

The Board of Trade Labor Exchange at Grimsby invites laborers above military ages or having medical reasons for non-enlistment to fill vacancies as railway goods porters.

London bakers have come to an agreement with two employers' associations for a wage increase of [illegible] a week for all grades, and have asked the Co-operative Society to conform to this agreement.

The urban and rural district councils throughout the whole of the West Lancashire area have advanced the wages of all the workmen, of all grades, in their employ by 2s and 3s per week, owing to the high cost of living.

Mr. John Scott Fox, K. C., said the calendar presented at Sheffield Quarter Sessions was the smallest he had known during the twelve years he had been recorder. There were only fifty-six persons for trial.

Mr. Andrew Walker, joint managing director of the firm of Herill, has died at his residence at Merstham, Surrey. He was 74 years of age.

The death has occurred at his residence, Register House, Northallerton, of Mr. C. E. F. Kingross, Registrar of Deeds for the North Riding since 1865.

Sir Frederick Adair, of Flixton Hall, Suffolk, has died, aged 51. His brother, Mr. Robert Shafto Adair, now succeeds to the baronetcy and the Ballymena estate in Ireland.

The death took place suddenly of Mr. Chas. Martin, who has been connected for nearly fifty years with the Junior Carlton Club, holding for a long period the position of secretary.

The death has occurred in London following an operation for throat affection of Mr. Robert Brathwaite Lambert, who for many years was representative of the Guildhall Ward in the Conservative interests on York City Council.

Petty-Officer Thomas James Clark, whose name appears in the new naval honors, has been for nine years a member of the Bristol Fire Brigade. Interviewed on the deed which won him distinction, he said that he was coxswain in the Goliath's pinnace in the bay of Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, on November 28, and the boat came under heavy German fire. He was wounded in the hand, arm, chest and leg. As soon as he was bandaged he returned to his post, and steered the boat out of the range of the enemy's guns. Half an hour later he became unconscious through loss of blood.

While attending the wedding of her daughter at Burton-on-Trent, Mrs. John Mahon, of Wellington, fell downstairs and dislocated her neck. She died immediately. She was wearing high-heeled boots at the time.

Captain Tomlin, R. N., acting under instructions from the Admiralty, awarded at the Coastguard Station, Deal, £70 10s to the crews of three Deal boats—Hope, Kelly and Shamrock—who assisted and attempted to assist in the rescue of the crew of the gunboat Niger, torpedoed off Deal on Nov. 11th.

Two hundred Royal Field Artillerymen, mostly recruited from London, now billeted in the City Hall, Glasgow, were roused by a sentry, who had discovered an outbreak of fire under the quarters where they were sleeping. The men paraded and helped the firemen to put out the flames.

A large part of Leeds Workhouse has been requisitioned by the War Office for wounded soldiers. The displaced inmates are being accommodated in a school.

Alice Maude King, the mother of twenty-six children, summoned her husband, a market gardener, at Norwich for neglecting to maintain her and her four young children. It was stated that the defendant and his wife had been married 27 years.

The Nottingham City Council has voted £1,000 towards the cost of recruiting and equipping the Nottingham Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery, and a bantam infantry battalion. Both units have been filled within two months.

The Dockyard authorities at Portsmouth have offered £100 reward for the discovery of the supposed incendiaries responsible for the extensive fire which occurred at the building slip sheds on the night of January 31.

Mr. Edouard Versgroenen, Belgian Consul at Liverpool, opened the Southport Home for disabled Belgian soldiers at Meols Hall, Churchtown.

Five soldier sons were present at the funeral of a Dudley miner who was killed by a fall of coal at Kinsley Colliery, Staffs. Another son is fighting in France.

Though pumping machinery has been at work for over a month in the fens of South-West Norfolk, about a dozen square miles of country still remain deeply covered with water.

General Sir George Higginson, G. C. B., a Crimean veteran in his 90th year, marched a mile with the Marlow Company of the Bucks Volunteer Force, and afterwards addressed the officers and men.

A raffle instituted by a number of the City Red Cross Committee for a German helmet picked up at the front, realized £40, and the money has been given to the city branch of the Red Cross Society.

The Bishop of Worcester, who has given £1,000 to the fund for the endowment of the proposed bishopric for Warwickshire, announces that the total amount now in hand is £42,060. The amount still required is £7,800.

The Treasury has issued its annual statement of total revenue and expenditure chargeable against revenue for the financial year ended March 31. This shows a total revenue of £226,694,080, compared with £198,242,897 for the preceding year, the total expenditure chargeable against revenue is £560,473,533, against £197,492,969.

The death has occurred of Mr. William Colhoun, aged 86, proprietor of the "Londonderry Sentinel."

Mr. J. J. Hornby, Knowsley Park, Prescott, estate agent for Lord Derby's estates for twenty years, died on Monday week.

The death is announced of Mr. John Marshall, head of the firm of Christopher Johnson & Co., Sheffield, and for several years chairman of the Royal Infirmary Board.

Dr. M. A. Bruton, a well-known local practitioner, died at Scarboro' on Monday week. He was formerly the medical officer for the Scarboro' Friendly Societies, but of late years he had confined his attentions to his private practice.

The death is announced at Folkestone of Mr. Arthur Newell, who for many years was principal of the Midland [illegible] School, Paradise Square, Sheffield. Mr. Newell, who for some time had resided in [illegible] road, Folkestone, was in his 79th year.

The Haddingtonshire County Council have refused to grant an increase of wages to roadmen who are physically fit and under 38 years of age, but have given an increase to men over 38.

Philorth House, two miles south of Fraserburgh, Aberdeenshire, the seat of Lord Saltoun, was totally destroyed by fire. The valuables in the mansion, including many pictures, were saved. Philorth House stood near Cairnbulg Castle, an old fort of the Comyns dating back to 1300. The estate at Philorth covers about 27,000 acres and has been in the possession of the family since 1375.

The first Belgian industry to be transported to England has been moved from Charleroi and Brussels to Burton-on-Trent. M. Francis Peeters, with a number of Belgian people, has arrived at Burton and has leased buildings and land for constructional engineering works. The works will make roof girders, such as will be required in the rebuilding of Belgium.

The twenty-eighth annual coupling contest, at Burton-on-Trent, attracted railwaymen from all parts of the Midlands. The chief event, the championship, for which twenty wagons had to be coupled and uncoupled, was won by H. Holmes, North Stafford Railway, in 1 minute 17 4-5 seconds. Upton, Midland Railway, and Harvey, Wolverhampton's tied for the second place. Holme also won the competition for railway shunters.

The Game.

You play the game with your fellowmen
With honor and circumspect care;
You sit in at cards with a hand again,
And an utterly honest air:
You're, oh, so careful to play your game
With the world so honest and straight—
But how do you play your game with her
Who is sharing your love and your fate?

How do you play your game with her?
Are you honest and true and right?
Are you careful and kindly and tender and square,
And pleasant and sweet and bright?
Do you keep your score when you play at life
With the woman you think you love
As a man should do with his trusting wife
While the angels keep tally above?

It isn't the game you play with the world,
But the game that you play with her,
That counts when the records at last are furled
And you rake the chips in a whir.
Have you played her fair, have you played her true,
Have you dealt the cards foursquare;
Have you known what she was and meant to you,
Have you always treated her fair?
—Baltimore Sun.

Not Complimentary.

Mrs. Black—I don't want to make a scene, but that man over there is staring at me very offensively, Mr. Black.

He is, eh? I'll speak to him. Mrs. Black a few moments later—Did he apologize? Mr. Black—Y-e-s; he said he was looking for his aunt and thought at first that you were she!

BETTY BROWN SAYS;

IT SUGGESTS GAYETY RATHER THAN GRIEF.
BLACK AND WHITE GARB BY NO MEANS SOMBRE.

Monte Carlo, the only place on the face of all Europe where Gaity and Fashion reign and take no heed of war has set the fashion for black and white.

Black and white may be "second mourning," but nevertheless it's very striking—more vivid than the gaudiest of colors and lends itself to effective combinations far from sombre.

One of the few fashions American women have borrowed from Europe this spring is the black and white [illegible] stripes are very popular, but the combination is often effected by wearing a jaunty jacket of black [illegible] of black and white.

The Mystery of the Pelican

On the 3rd of October, 1914, the ship Julia Gowan sailed from New York for Genoa, Italy. She was an English bottom, owned by Americans, and converted after the great European war broke out to a United States vessel. She carried a cargo of copper. Whether it was intended for Italy or was to be forwarded to a country engaged in war I never knew, but I did know that copper was in great demand for the manufacture of ammunition, and I further knew that, although we were sailing under the stars and stripes, our captain was constantly on the lookout for war vessels, though I am not sure whether at that time copper had been declared a contraband of war.

We steered a course south of that usually taken by ships bound for the Mediterranean in order to take as little risk as possible. There are few vessels to be met with in that part of the world's waters, and we did not speak a ship till we were in longitude 32 degrees 18 minutes west, latitude 28 degrees 20 minutes north, and then we spoke a vessel we came upon because she had been abandoned.

I went aboard to have a look at her cargo and found the hold full of rifles. The machinery seemed to be in good working order and there was a trace of fire left in the furnace. The only thing wanting was the lifeboats. I saw no reason why she should not be taken into port as a prize. I signaled the captain, telling him what I had found, and he came aboard to have a look at the ship and cargo himself.

We concluded that the vessel had sighted a man-of-war and that the crew, expecting capture, had concluded to get away themselves. There were several ways by which they might have escaped—in a fog or by boarding a faster vessel than the pursuer. The absence of the ship's boats tended to confirm this theory.

The captain concluded to try to get the vessel into port as a prize. If she could be taken to Europe her cargo would be very valuable, but of course there was danger of capture by war vessels, for there was no doubt that a cargo of rifles was contraband of war. Anyway the captain directed me to remain on board with the men I had with me, including an engineer that he would send me, and ordered me to try to get the ship to some Spanish or a Portuguese port. If I could get far enough north to reach the western coast of France, better still, but he advised me not to try for France unless I was chased and saw a chance to escape in that direction.

One unexpected discovery was made—there had been a woman aboard. We found in a stateroom we supposed to have been intended for the captain a lot of feminine paraphernalia. Thinking that in this room I might find something that would throw light on the case I made a careful search. I found nothing except a crumpled bit of writing paper, on which had been written in a woman's hand:

"Father, why am I locked in my room? I am frightfully worried about you. Something must have happened. I will try to get this to you, but I don't know how."

There was just enough in this to be tantalizing. Who was "father"? And who was Helen? She had evidently not been able to send her message and had crumpled it and thrown it into one of the drawers.

It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when we discovered the cruiser, and by the time it fell dark she had approached within five or six miles of us. I ordered every light put out, but she brought a searchlight to bear on us, and immediately after fired a gun after us. Then a friendly fog came along and threw a mantle about us that not even a searchlight could penetrate. The cruiser lost us and didn't find us again.

The next day one of the crew came to me and reported that the men were in great fear that the ship was haunted. Moans had been heard. I sent for the man who had heard them and ordered him to take me to the part of the ship from where they seemed to have emanated. He led me to a lower deck, where there were a few staterooms. I opened several of them, but found nothing. Then suddenly a sound of some one crying came from one of the others. I passed two doors before I located the sound. Then, trying a third, I found it locked.

I knocked, but my doing so only seemed to increase the sobbing within.

"We are friends," I said, "and wish to serve you."

"Then why have you locked me in here, and left me without food or drink?"

The voice was that of a woman. I told her that if she would open the door I would explain certain matters to her of which she might be ignorant. She replied that she could not open the door, for she had not the key. Whereupon I decided that if she could not open it I would.

"Look out!" I cried. "I'm going to break down the door." Then, backing back, I put my foot against it, and it flew open.

Inside was a girl about 18 years old. She was dressed, but had got into a berth to avoid the opening [illegible]. Crouching back, she was evidently uncertain whether we were friends or enemies to do her harm. She was very pale and weak, and I saw at once that she was starving. Before questioning her I sent for food, of which I gave her sparingly. Then I carried her up to the stateroom, where I had found women's clothing.

She told me that this had been her room, and she had been taken from it by several members of the crew to the one in which I had found her.

As soon as the girl was able to talk, fully expecting that the mystery of the Pelican was about to be solved, I asked for her story. I was doomed to disappointment. She knew very little more than I did. Her father was or had been master of the Pelican. He had sailed from a small port in the States. He had told his daughter before sailing that she might go on a trip with him, but nothing more. One morning when she had tried to leave her stateroom she found the door locked. The same evening she had been taken to the room in which I found her and was confined there. A supper had been given her and the next morning a breakfast. That was all she knew. She was much surprised to learn that the ship had been deserted and greatly feared for her father's safety, for she was sure that, if free to act, he would not have left her to perish.

I cross questioned Miss Bradford—Helen Bradford was her name—hoping to get some clew that would enable me at least to form a theory which would solve the mystery. I got nothing. She did not even know that the cargo consisted of rifles. She was aware that a great war was being fought, and her father had told her that the ship was liable to be overhauled by a cruiser and searched, but whatever happened she would be in no danger. The only incident she mentioned bearing on the case was that the porthole in her stateroom had been darkened at night.

Our voyage proved an exciting one, chased as we were on several occasions by cruisers. We always showed a neutral flag and at the same time a clean pair of heels. The worst of it was that we were driven off our course several times, and kept wandering about in the Atlantic Ocean. On one occasion being chased by a gunboat, we would have been taken were it not for the fact that we could do about a knot more than she.

During a spell of bad weather we lost our reckoning, and one still morning, enveloped in a fog, we went ashore on the coast of Morocco. We had various visitors, among them an Italian trader, to whom I confided the secret of my cargo. He proved wealthy enough to buy it and paid me in gold. I went ashore with Miss Bradford and the crew, and the next night a storm made kindling wood of the Pelican. I married Miss Bradford, and we returned to America. I constituted myself a court of admiralty and divided the price for the Pelican's cargo as I considered just, my wife getting the principal part. We have not as yet heard from her father, and the mystery of the Pelican is still unsolved. My theory is that the crew mutinied; that, being chased by a cruiser, they left the ship in the ship's boats, taking the captain a prisoner with them. His daughter may have been left in the hurry of departure.—Boston Post.

FASHION LIKES STRIPES
MISS BETTY BROWN
WEARS 'EM UP AND DOWN

Fashion has garbed itself in stripes for the early summer season.

Sometimes these stripes are blue and black, sometimes red and brown, but more frequently they are black and white.

This model, designed by Mme. Alla Ripley of the Fashion Art League of America, shows how effectively the stripes may be used if the vertical lines of the skirt are reversed in the frills. A coat to match the dominant color of the gown adds to the attractiveness of the costume in stripes.

As The Result
Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted
SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use.

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself."

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Sleepy Song.

As soon as the fire burns red and low
And the house upstairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are gray and white;
They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over, and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,
The gray one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quietly slip away,
But one runs over and one comes next—
Their colors are white and gray.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill,
The good little sheep run quick and soft,
And the house upstairs is still.

And one slips over, and one comes next,
The good little, gray little sheep!
I watch how the fire burns red and low,
And she says that I fall asleep.
—Selected.

The Cause of Dyspepsia.
The Symptoms and The Cure.

THE CAUSE.

Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.

THE SYMPTOMS.

Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

THE CURE.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. E. Williamson, Whitby, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could scarcely eat anything. I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am entirely cured. I have not been troubled since I took it, and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cousin Lisa
(By Donald Chamberlin)

When I tell you that my name is Shovaloff you immediately picture a man with a heavy beard, stocky hair, large and thick set form. In other words you fancy me to be a Russian. If you were to see me you would behold a rather small man with closely cut hair and clean shaven face. Moreover I cannot speak a word of Russian. I can only speak English and American English at that, for I was born in the United States and till recently had never been off the North American continent.

My father was born in the province of Perm in Eastern Russia, living near its borders. He came to America when he was very young, married an American girl and died within a year after I was born.

My father brought a little money with him from Russia, which he used to a profit and left my mother in comfortable circumstances. When I was 25 a letter came to her stating that the farm which had been in the Shovaloff family for many years must be sold, and I was interested. She proposed that I go to Russia and look after the matter. I loved travel and caught at the plan eagerly.

When I reached my father's former home I did not wonder that he had left it. The country round about was thinly settled, though a village had grown up near the farm. The people had their own customs, which had been handed down to them through many generations. Some of these customs were very quaint.

My father had left a brother and a sister in Russia. The brother had died unmarried, but the sister, a widow, still lived. She had but one child, a daughter who jointly with me would inherit the farm. She was a very shy, though a very pretty, little damsel about 17 years old. I could not talk with my aunt or my cousin because they spoke no English and I no Russian, but we found an interpreter who served our purpose fairly well.

There was no hotel in the place, and I was obliged to set up a dwelling of my own. This I did in a small house which had been vacated. A middle aged woman who spoke a little English consented to be my housekeeper and do my cooking. My aunt did not invite me to stay at her house. Why, I knew not.

The business that brought me to Russia was very slow in working itself out, and the prospect of my getting away was not promising. I had been in the village several weeks when one morning I was surprised by a visit from my Cousin Lisa. She came in, all blushes and with a [illegible] manner. My housekeeper being present, I saw no impropriety in her coming, but I nevertheless wondered at it. Not being able to communicate with her more than to say good morning, I asked the housekeeper to inquire if there was anything I could do for my cousin. A few words passed between the two, and the housekeeper, with some embarrassment I thought, said that there was only one thing I could do for my cousin, but I had better find it out for myself.

I concluded that I had struck another of the strange customs of the country and that I might as well let it work itself out. Lisa assisted the housekeeper in the work and I went out about the business concerning which I had come to Russia. I did not return till evening, expecting surely that my cousin had gone. What was my surprise to find her still there.

"How long," I asked my housekeeper, "is Lisa going to stay here?"

"Always, unless you turn her out."

"Turn her out!"

"Yes. And you cannot do that unless you are willing to suffer the resentment of every one hereabout."

"What does all this mean?"

"It means that Lisa has offered to marry you."

I was thunder struck. Little by little I drew from my informer that in this region of Russia when a woman wishes to marry a man she goes to his house and remains there, awaiting his action. If he refuses her it is considered a great insult to her and her family. If he had male relatives they were likely to avenge what was considered a slight to her and them.

While I had been charmed by my little cousin I had had up to this moment no thought of marrying her. Her action put the idea into my head. A marriage between us would greatly facilitate the settling of the inheritance in which we were interested. She was very lovely, very modest, and in her quaint Russian costume as an American lady I would have no reason, at home, to be ashamed of her.

I accepted Lisa's proposal and as soon as I had done so sent her home to prepare for the wedding. My aunt told me that she had seen from the first that her daughter had given me her heart, and she had encouraged her to act as she had done.

When I took home with me a bride, my mother was surprised, but when I told her how the betrothal had come about she was astonished. Fortunately my wife's modest demeanor did not permit my mother to associate any boldness with her act.

We have but recently returned to America and, although Lisa is studying English with great assiduity, we are not yet able to converse with much ease.—New York Press.

"WHY" OF A "HOT BOX."

A Railroad Official Says the Cause is Simply Carelessness.

In answer to the question "What is a hot box," a Kansas City Southern official has the following to say:

"A hot box is a sign that the safety first rule is not practised by some car department men.

"There is no excuse for a hot box after a car is sent out if the train is carefully looked over by the car men at each terminal. Primarily a hot box is caused by poor waste and an insufficient 'greasing' at the time it should have been done, and there is no excuse for one. A hot box is liable to cause a wreck, and a wreck on most railroads costs money, much more than the price of a sufficient quantity of waste and oil and grease to protect the journals of the car wheels.

"The farmer who buys a new wagon or a buggy has a pretty good idea of what a hot box means and the ways to prevent it. When he buys a new wagon he sees to it that the spindle is well greased so it will not get hot. He watches it closely and does not take any chances on the wheels running hot. The farmer's wheels on his new wagon or buggy would stick and if he persisted in driving ahead he would soon have a bad spindle and a bad wheel.

"However, the results would not be as disastrous as they would be in a train of cars running at a speed of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. It's no wonder that trainmen use language unfit for a Sunday school class when they find a hot box in their train. They know that some one has been careless or shirking in his work and that someone is to blame."—New York Post.

The Social Code.

We are kept orderly, clean and decent through the strength of an obedience to social opinion which the reports of individuals are in such haste to deplore. The social code, no doubt, always includes much tameness, much timidity, some hypocrisy and even some wickedness; but taken by and large, the average of its prescriptions has probably been higher in excellence than the average of undirected and untutored individual impulse. Many of the things embodied in that wide ranging, multifarious thing called the sense of the community are undoubtedly right, since they were once the distinctions of heroic minorities or of courageous or fearless individuals.
—A. W. [illegible] in Atlantic Monthly.

You can reach a man's heart through his stomach; a woman's through flattery.

FARM AND GARDEN

SWEET CORN.

The season is drawing near for corn. Sweet corn for early market is planted 10 to 15 days earlier than field corn. Four grains in a hill for late plantings, and six for the early sowing when weather and soil conditions are less favorable, should give an average of three stalks to a hill.

Hills four and one-half feet apart in either direction give room for good development of stalk and ear, with larger varieties. Dwarf varieties may be planted three by three feet part. The very early varieties tend to dwarf stalks, and the later varieties to a more uniform development of stalk and ear, so one wishing to realize some fodder material, as well as ears for the market, should grow the longer-standing varieties, such as Evergreen, Stowell's Evergreen, Late Mammoth, etc.

In a good season the sweet corn crop is a valuable asset to the progressive farmer. To quite an extent it is a catchy crop.

Among the dwarf early varieties are Early Cory, White Cory and Perry Hybrid; Long Island Beauty, Early Mammoth and Early Evergreen mature a little earlier than the Stowell's Evergreen, Mammoth and other late varieties, hence are useful as second-early or medium varieties.

Before deciding on what variety to plant it is well to study the proposed market. Some excellent varieties are not popular because not well known. For instance, in some markets the Country Gentleman does not sell well because people do not realize that it is small cobbed with deep grain, but merely judge the ear by its apparent size.

It is not well to choose very dry land for sweet corn, as a dry spell may ruin your crop entirely. Sweet corn likes a rich, sandy loam if given some potash. A little potash in each hill tends to produce a good set of fine, large ears.

Nitrate of soda, a small handful to four hills if applied as the cornstalk begins to tassel, seems to have a strong influence upon the success of the crop.

Poultry manure—a handful to each hill, beneath the corn—is a great fertilizer for this crop, as is any animal product. Fish-scrap, tankage, etc., contribute to a healthy, vigorous growth of stalk and a good yield of corn.

Apply it in the hill, slightly cover it with earth and plant the corn upon it. The farmers in this locality often use barnyard compost in this way.

Aside from the question of fertilizer, the growth of sweet corn depends largely upon tile. Many a crop of sweet corn is saved in dry weather by persistent cultivation before earing.

After it is in tassel, all work with the cultivator must cease. For cultivating the early varieties use a straight or harrow-toothed cultivator set very shallow, and running it through often enough to keep the ground clean.

The first pulling should take place when an inspection of the field shows a number of ears with silk dried almost to the tip of the ear, the ear sagging somewhat from the stalk. This first pulling hurries the growth of the other ears.

Pull the corn for market at the size desired for the table. There is a great deal of sweet corn pulled by green hands that is either immature or overgrown. This is waste to both the producer and the consumer.

After the crop of sweet corn is gathered the stalks should be cut and stacked immediately, that the rich elements be not given to the air, nor reached back by the roots, but conserved within the stalk and foliage.

Sweet corn is grown and cultivated the same as field corn, except it requires more intensive culture as a horticultural crop. It needs a rich, warm loamy soil that has been well prepared by thorough cultivation and heavy fertilizing with well-rotted barnyard manure.

In early planting, plenty of seed should be used, for if the weather is backward, much of it is likely to rot. Some quick-acting nitrogenous fertilizer should be used for the early crop, to furnish immediate available plant food. In a test made some years ago at the New Jersey station, the average yield of sweet corn was increased 21 per cent. by the use of nitrate of soda, 25 per cent. when sulphate of ammonia was used, and 35 per cent. when dried blood was used. Other features of the test showed that it is advisable to use an abundance of all forms of fertilizers for sweet corn.

The early crop should be put in at the earliest moment after danger from frost is past. Other plantings may be made at intervals of a week to 10 days thereafter, to afford a succession until late fall.

About six kernels, which will furnish 3 to 5 stalks, should be put in each hill. It requires about eight quarts of seed to plant an acre. Shallow cultivation should be practiced to preserve the moisture of the soil, since this crop requires a large amount of water in its growth, and is likely to suffer from drought.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The best way to start a dairy herd is to select good-grade cows, young and from milk producers. These may be bought at reasonable prices, but care must be exercised to select good individuals. Then by breeding these to pure-bred bulls from the best milk strains obtainable profitable dairy animals may be raised. Under no circumstances should the cow be bred to any but the best sire. If one has no bull of the kind it would be better to secure the service of one, even though a high price is charged and some difficulty encountered in finding the animal. Later a few good pure-bred heifers may be bought, and a desirable bull, then some thoroughbred animals can be raised to take the place of the grades when they have served their purpose.

The value of ashes as a fertilizer depends upon the character of the soil and the kind of crop to be grown. Generally speaking, ashes, or potash, is very important for most crops, but in some soils there is enough of the element already, and for some crops, as wheat, oats and corn, but little is required. Wheat removes but seven pounds of potash per acre, oats 10 and corn 15 pounds, while potatoes remove 75 pounds, showing that they require a larger amount of this element. Timothy hay takes 15 pounds per ton and clover 35 pounds.

It has been well said that a farm can never rise above the level of its owner.

Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during hot weather.

Breeding for size will be of little advantage unless you feed for size at the same time.

A heavy draft horse should never be driven faster than a walk with or without a load.

Rhubarb requires a deep, rich, mellow soil. In fact, the soil for it cannot be too rich. The earliest yield is from a warm, sandy loam. The longest stalks and the greatest number may be grown on a deep, rich clay loam. The ground should be plowed twice and harrowed and rolled to get it in good order.

A sandy loam is the best soil for muskmelons. Scattered over it barnyard manure, plow and harrow to pulverize it thoroughly. When the weather is quite warm and trees are fully leaved out, the hills may be prepared for seed. When the melons begin to ripen a bunch of straw placed under them will prevent the fruit from cracking.

Hubbard squash should be more generally grown and used. When properly cooked and seasoned it is a delicious vegetable and is available for use from October until June. The hills should be eight by eight feet apart and enriched with rotted manure unless the land is quite fertile. They may also be grown in rows eight feet apart, drilling the seed and thinning the plants to about two feet.

She Soon Gained Forty Pounds

Dame Bouchard Found New Health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Now She is Advising all Her Friends Who Suffer From Kidney Disease to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Portneuf, Hamilton Cove, Saguenay Co., Que., May 10.—(Special.)—Perfectly cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Dame Rose Bouchard, well known and highly respected here, is advising all her friends who suffer from Kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so run-down I only weighed eighty pounds," Dame Bouchard states. "I only took four boxes in all, but they brought me back to health and now I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. You may publish what I say, if you wish, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills do wonders for run-down people because they cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poisons, out of the blood and the pure blood carries new nourishment, health and life to all parts of the body. That's why so many people say, "Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life."

AN OLD NORMAN CUSTOM.

The "Cry for Justice" Still Survives in the Channel Islands.

An interesting and unusual revival of an ancient Norman custom occurred at Guernsey not long ago when Daniel Sebire, jurat, justicier elect of Alderney, whose election the royal court annulled because he had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment some years ago, raised a clameur de haro, or a "cry for justice," against a fresh election by kneeling bareheaded at the entrance of the courthouse and exclaiming, "Haro! Haro! Haro, a l'aide, mon prince, on me fait tort!" (Help me, my prince! They do me wrong).

The clameur de haro, an ancient Norman custom, still survives in the Channel Islands. The appellant must, on his knees and before witnesses, raise the cry that acts as an injunction until the alleged tort or trespass has been passed on by the court. If the trespasser continues he is liable to arrest and punishment. Although the clameur is still legal in the Channel Islands, recourse to it is very rare, and there has been no instance of it in Alderney for two centuries. It is, however, a very effective procedure.

The derivation usually ascribed to the form of the plea is curious. "Haro" is said to be an abbreviation of "Ha, Rollo!" a direct appeal to Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, and the cry is thus traced back to the days when there were no courts and justice was personally meted out by princes. It is, however, more probable that "haro" is simply an exclamation to attract attention.

A similar custom, applicable only in criminal cases, was the Saxon clamor violentiae, which existed at the time of the Norman invasion.—Youth's Companion.

Proof Positive.

"How do you know that Chaucer dictated his old English to a stenographer?"

"Look at the way it's spelled."—Philadelphia Ledger.

For You–a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage–FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage [illegible] pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land easier to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops? Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your back pocket for every one that goes there now, and [illegible]

Write us today! Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.

Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

The HouseKeeper

When cleaning a corset, it should be allowed to stand in cold water two hours before laundering.

An olive oil bath is very fine for a palm or fern. Put two tablespoonfuls at the roots of your palm or fern and you have no idea—unless you have tried it—what the improvement will be.

A bill file with its point protected with a cork is a useful little object to hold a spool of carpet warp for crocheting.

To make ferns, geraniums and nearly all house plants grow, put a teaspoonful of ammonia in one quart of water (lukewarm) and water the plants with it. This should not be used more than twice a week.

If the teapot becomes musty, put a lump of sugar in it before putting it away. It will smell sweet when you want to use it.

If the seats of caned chairs are sagged down, wash well on the bottom side and when nearly dry rub the bottom over with water in which a little glue has been dissolved. Let them dry bottom side up.

To remove grease spots from delicate colored silk, take a lump of magnesia, and rub it wet on the spot. Let it dry, then brush off and the spot will be gone.

A crack in the range can often be repaired by using a filling made of wood ashes and common salt moistened with water. This will prove hard and lasting.

To singe the thin feathers from a fowl, lay it in a pan, pour alcohol over it and set this on fire. The blaze will remove the fine feathers without injuring the flesh.

Cold slaw is greatly improved by the addition of a few leaves of parsley chopped fine with the cabbage, or two or three stalks of celery chopped with the cabbage. A rich mayonnaise should always be used for slaw, unless a French boiled dressing is preferred.

Masked Women.

Upper class Swahili women wear curious masks, which are made of feather and beads in a wooden frame. The mask is derived from the traditional usage of Moslem women, who must keep their faces covered in the presence of men. For several centuries Arab traders have frequented this East African coast, and to their influence are due most of the civilized customs found to-day among the natives of the district. The clothing worn by these prosperous dames is of silk; their shoes are partly of silver, and they wear much silver jewelry. The Moslems of Zanzibar, by the way, are less fanatically strict about religious usages than their brethren in Morocco and Turkey.—Wide World Magazine.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

In the Spring Most People Need a Tonic Medicine.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed, there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

POLITICAL CRIME IS CRIME.

(Philadelphia Record)

The convictions at Terre Haute ought to have some educational effect upon the whole tribe of predatory politicians. It is time that the least scrupulous politician of that class should take notice that the people intend to have honest elections, and while they may occasionally be defrauded, they will not put up with it any more than they will put up with burglary and highway robbery. Political crime is crime, the men who commit it are as criminal as men who forge and swindle, and no man can practise political crime and maintain a different status from the man who commits financial crime.

REVERSAL, BUT RIGHT

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

The New York swell who tricked his sweetheart into shooting him, instead of shooting her and then killing himself, began his slaughter with the right person, at any rate, although his was a complete reversal of the accepted form.

"What beautiful hair Miss Goldy has!" "Yes; she doesn't have to economize in anything."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE POULTRY WORLD

MARKETING EGGS.

Housewives in buying eggs are usually very particular, and it is only right that they should be. They like uniform, clean eggs, and while others may be just as good for baking and eating purposes, it is up to the producer to furnish as near what the demand requires as it is possible for him to do so.

Quality eggs are sterile eggs, that is, eggs which have never been fertilized by the presence of the male bird in the flock. A sterile egg cannot grow and develop—a fact that is of the greatest importance to the producer of market eggs for table purposes. A sterile egg can be kept longer and in warmer temperatures than a fertile egg, and it will not spoil. A fertile egg starts to develop, and if that development is arrested the germ dies and the egg rots. Blood rings and many rots are caused in this way. These are troubles that will never occur in sterile eggs.

In the spring farmers in general want to raise some chicks, and in order to do this must have males in the flock from which eggs are saved for hatching purposes. If the whole flock is used for the production of eggs that will hatch the surplus eggs will have to be marketed, and they will be fertile eggs. The solution of this problem is going to lie in the simple use of the breeding pen. Every poultry raiser should select the best hens in his flock and separate them from the others along in early January. They can only be used to build up the flock of the coming year but will allow for the greatest number of eggs to be sold for table purposes, and they will be sterile eggs, eggs that will not rot.

After the breeding season is over all males should be either disposed of or shut up by themselves. On the average farm where the males are not high-priced birds as a rule, the best thing to do is to kill or sell the roosters. This leaves the entire flock of hens to produce sterile eggs until another year's hatching season rolls around.

The conditions which prevail within the laying house have a direct effect upon the quality of the market or table eggs. It is in the house that most of the "dirties" and spotted eggs are produced. These, if allowed to get onto the market, present a bad appearance, and do not tend to build up a demand for your eggs. Clean litter, which keeps the birds' bodies and feet clean is a simple way in which to help produce clean eggs, and also is an important step in the preservation of the health of the fowl.

The nests should be large enough to properly accommodate the hens. Small nests often result in cracked eggs, another bad quality that is often found in eggs sold from the farm. Sell a perfectly whole egg. For the smaller breeds of fowl, like the Leghorns, nest some 12 by 12 inches in size, is preferable, while for birds of the general purpose type, such as the Rhode Island Red and the Plymouth Rock, a nest some three inches larger each way is far better.

In the spring and winter laying hens kept under artificial conditions almost entirely, and being fed dry grains and mashes often tend to become constipated. This is a serious condition and has serious results. If it continues for any length of time it means a cessation of egg production, but at least it often causes eggs to be laid with bloody shells. [illegible] The feeding of mangel beets, or sprouted oats, or other form of succulent, juicy food will correct this condition in the great majority of cases.

When eggs are stored in a warm room evaporation takes place more rapidly, and in a cool room little evaporation does take place. Do not store eggs in a room in which there are vegetables and other commodities, for eggs are like milk in that they tend to absorb odors. A first-class egg must have no foreign odor or taste. Eggs should be stored in baskets, or cartons, where they will not accumulate dirt. When dusty eggs are handled dirty stains are bound to appear on the shells, and this is especially important in the case of white eggs.

The greatest care should always be taken in the selection and grading of the eggs which are supplied to any trade. If you are dealing in white eggs the most stress must be placed on the uniformity with regard to size and shape. In making up a carton dozen of eggs be sure that all the eggs in the carton are of uniform shape and size.

When dealing with brown eggs the farmer has another problem to consider as well, that of color. Fowls that lay brown eggs tend to vary considerably in the shade of brown found in those eggs. There will be light browns and reddish browns and dark browns. When these are each put carefully and ready to be placed in the cartons the light browns should be put together and the dark browns by themselves. The finished packages will be far more attractive.

NOTES.

Fertility is at its best now, and good hatches should be the result, if the breeding pen has been properly handled, or the incubator properly run. Neither is self-regulating, and the poultry-keeper giving the brooders and incubators the best care will obtain the best hatches.

There are more chicks harmed by overfeeding the first ten days than by underfeeding. Warmth and comfort are the main essentials for the first few days, with light feeding. After the chicks are two days old [illegible] will result in feeding. At this age they really commence to grow rapidly, and if properly hatched and reared are lively and need more feed.

Beginners in a majority of cases make the mistake of trying to raise more chickens than they can properly take care of. Better results can be obtained by raising a few good ones the first year, and then each year increasing. Over-crowding chicks has been an error that has been indulged in to a large extent and even some of the more experienced breeders take a chance now and then, with poor results in the end.

Poultry raisers had no complaint to make against the brand of weather handed out during March. While cold in this case, there was plenty of sunshine and the early hatched chicks, where given proper care, made a fine growth. April is apt to be a wet month and extra care will be required to see that the chicks are well housed.

If you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.
"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.
123

NEWSPAPERS AND THE WAR.

(London Advertiser)

We believe the newspapers as a whole have been truthful, and have sought to secure the best news at large expense. Thousands upon thousands of words of war news are printed each day in all Canadian papers. This costs money—far more money than ordinary news would cost—and it is beyond any valuation to the reader from an historical standpoint. If the public does not grasp the full import of the war news, then the publisher is doing his work in vain. Fifty years from now the newspapers of to-day will be treasured as historic documents. The man who does not read his newspaper thoroughly and encourage his boy to read it, and his whole family to read it is not serving his intelligence. For we assert that despite censorships, which are more of a name than anything else, the public is getting masterpieces of reporting, and the master effort of the newspaper business for its casual perusal. About the handling of war news and the watchfulness and work consequent upon the neverending possibility of things fraught with vast interest, there is nothing casual, believe us.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Aesop in Mexican Guise.

Here is a story with a moral which is a popular favorite in Mexico:

"Juan," said the father, "I will do a fine thing. All I can leave you is the little burro and a single bit of good advice. This is 'Never attempt to have people satisfied with your conduct.'"

"Yes."

"Come and see."

Both the old man and Juan heard the burro, and began the old man.

"How stupid," the men said. "Why do they not ride the burro?" No doubt the burro will ride on them to-morrow."

Both the old man and Juan heard this. Then the old man said:

"Now, look here, my son, jump on the burro and I will drive him."

They reached another town. People who saw them exclaimed: "The old man must be crazy and the boy is a sin vergüenza."

"Did you hear that?" the old man questioned.

"Yes, father."

"Well, now I will ride the burro and you will drive him."

Another road was reached. Three men were passing by and one of them said: "Never in my life did I see such a thing: he is riding on the burro and lets the poor little boy march on foot. That is atrocious."

"Did you hear that?"

"Yes, father."

"All right, jump on the burro and we will both ride home."

They followed another trail, and on their road they met a number of people who came in the opposite direction, each one upon a burro. Upon seeing the old man and his son riding the burro they exclaimed: "These must be savages. When shall we have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals? Look at that stupid old man and his son riding together on that poor burro!"

"Did you hear that?"

"Yes, father."

"Well, never from now on try to have people satisfied with your conduct."—New York Sun.

IF YOU ARE FAT---

Don't wear a Hat like this—But wear a Hat like this.

Inca Relics.

Before taking leave of Cuzco, Peru, we want to see the very interesting collection of Inca relics in the private museum of a Peruvian doctor who has devoted many years of his life to Inca research. Ranged round the walls were mummies which had been taken from rock tombs. All had been buried in a sitting posture, and judging by the horrible expression of agony on the parchment skin I should imagine that some of these—prisoners of war, I was told—had been entombed alive. The horror of those mummified faces and the awful contortions of the skeletons haunted me for a long time, nor shall I ever forget the sight.

One or two of the skulls bore evidence of skillful surgery, star shaped pieces of bone having been cleverly fitted in to repair damage done by the star shaped stone weapons of the period. I did not measure those I saw in the museum, but one of the aforesaid stone weapons which we brought back to England from Cuzco measured four inches from point to point across the top—a truly formidable club.—Wide World Magazine.

Any poker player will tell you that a chip in the hand is worth two on the shoulder.

Your Floors Need Paint

Paint preserves the wood. Paint keeps floors sanitary and healthful. Painted floors make the rooms bright and cheery. Painted floors are easily cleaned—a damp cloth keeps them free of dust and germs. Paint your floors and thus have them always Spic and Span.

Senour's Floor Paint

"MADE IN CANADA"

is all ready to brush on—anyone can apply it evenly and smoothly. It gives a hard, durable, lustrous finish, that stays fresh and bright, and wears, and wears, and *wears*. And it costs less to use than other floor paint, because it covers more surface and wears longer.

Senour's Floor Paint comes in 14 beautiful colors, suitable for every floor in the house from kitchen to garret.

Write for a color card, and a copy of our entertaining book, "The House That Jack Built". Written for children, but "grown ups" get a lot of fun out of it. We'll also give you the name of our nearest dealer-agent.

ADDRESS ALL ENQUIRIES TO

The MARTIN-SENOUR Co.
LIMITED
655 Drolet Street, Montreal.

Spring and Summer Suits for Men

Quite often you see a suit that you like but when you put on the coat it doesn't fit just right. There's a wrinkle across the shoulders and the collar sticks out. That's not the class of clothes we sell. You'll find the fit as nearly perfect as skilled tailoring can make it. The workmanship and the finish is the very best. The interlining is looked after and as carefully finished as the outer parts of the suit. We are showing this Spring by far the biggest lot of suits that we have ever had and they are all the best values that money can buy.

FANCY WORSTED AND TWEED SUITS.

In at least 20 different dressy patterns in neat grey checks, brown tweed mixtures and colored checks all in the newest this season's patterns and shades of blue, grey, fawn and brown. They are cut in the new 3 button sack model, soft roll lapels, pants have belt loops. Sizes 32 to 46.

Prices $10, $12, $14.50, $15 $16 and $19.

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS.

A beautiful soft Vicuna finished serge, strictly all wool and in a lasting Indigo blue. This suit is beautifully finished throughout. Has the best serge finished lining. Sizes 34 to 46. The regular price of this suit is $18.00 but our special leader at **$15.00.**

Boy's Bloomer Suits

Fancy Norfolk styles with knife pleats down front and back and belt, bloomer pants. Made of smartly woven clothes in greys, browns and fawn mixtures, blue serge and blue with hair line stripe. Sizes 24 to 34.

Prices $4, $5, $5.50 & $6.

A FAWN WATERPROOF COAT FOR DRIVING AND RAINY DAYS.

We import these coats direct from England and they are the very best values offered anywhere at the money. The lowest lines that we can recommend are **$5, $6 and $8.50,** then we offer you our double texture, all wool Paramatta at **$10, $12.50 and $14,** and they are guaranteed in every particular.

STEPHAN BROS.

The High School baseball team and the "Scrubbs" played another game on Saturday afternoon. The game was called off in the 6th innings on account of rain, the score standing 5-4 in favor of the "Scrubbs".

Butter Wrappers.

Farmers and dairymen are now required by law to use printed butter-wrappers. The Telescope has a stock on hand labelled "Choice Dairy Butter" for sale at the following prices, 100 for 35c; 250 for 75c; 500 for $1.50 or 1000 for $2.25. Larger or smaller quantities accordingly.

Prof. Reithdorf's Life Threatened.

That he has twice bee threatened with death by two residents of Berlin, was the statement made by the Prof., of Woodstock, at London on Sunday afternoon during his lecture on Militarism. He has received two threatening letters but he would continue to lecture, even if it cost him his life.

Breaking Broody Hens

Take a box about two or three feet square and put slats or wire netting on side and bottom, suspend from ceiling or nail on wall a foot or two from floor. Put top or one side on hinges, whenever you notice a hen getting broody put her in the box, feed and water regularly. In two or three days you will find shes broken off broodiness and is ready to lay again, three or four hens can be put in box at the same time.

108,760 Canadian in Arms

The total number of Canadians now on active service at home and abroad is 108,760. The recruiting up to date has been satisfactory, the various units in different parts of the country being well up to full strength. As reinforcements are collected from the various battalions of the third contingent and sent forward there will be room for more recruits in these, or battalions to be organized. There will be 50,000 men always in training in Canada and two divisions totalling nearly 50,000 at the front. These will be constantly kept up to strength by reinforcements from the men training here

The Government has done Well.

If, as now seems to be settled, it has been decided not to hold an election this summer, the Government is to be congratulated on the decision. No doubt it received many strong protests besides those which were published, and became convinced that the best public opinion was strongly against a political campaign at this time. The decision must have rested largely with Sir Robert Borden and he did the right and sensible thing. Both parties will now be able to devote themselves to the tremendous task which lies before the country. Let them talk, not of a truce, but of an alliance. The strenuous efforts the Germans are making ought to be a stimulus to us and to our allies in this great conflict. Let it be proclaimed that the decision of the Government means not merely the postponement of an election, but an evidence of Unity and a call for united action.

Midsummer Examinations

The Department of Education has sent out to school boards and teachers throughout the province the dates for the mid-summer examinations. The examinations for the junior High school graduation will be held during the week from June 16th to 23rd. The junior Public school examination in manual training and household science comes on June 17th, elementary science and art on the 17th and English grammar and Canadian history on the 18th. On June 21st the entrance examinations in composition and spelling and the graduation examination in algebra and composition will be held; next day arithmetic and literature examinations will be held for both while on the 23rd will be held the entrance examinations in English grammar, writing and geography and the Public school graduation examinations in bookkeeping, spelling and geography. The examinations in oral reading will be taken on any day of the week from 4 to 5 o'clock.

The Kaiser, a Murderer.

That he had knowledge that an attempt was to be made to torpedo the Lusitania, was the statement made by the commander of the ill-fated liner Lusitania here today. Testifying at the inquest into the deaths of the victims of the disaster who were brought here, the captain said that although the voyage was without incident up to the time the vessel was struck, he had received information that an attack would be made to sink him.

After hearing the evidence of Captain Turner of the Lusitania, who stated he had the boats swung out when he learned the attempt was to be made to sink his vessel, Coroner Horgan declared he was satisfied the responsibility lay not with the German Government but with the whole German people. The jury returned a verdict that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and charged the officers of the submarine, the German Emperor, and the Government of Germany under whose orders they acted, with wilful and wholesale murder.

Jack Wilson Fell.

Lance Corporal Jack Wilson of Hanover, who left last August with the Grey County boys of the first Canadian contingent, was wounded in the battle of Langemarck and is now in Netley Hospital, England. His wound is not serious and he is improving, according to a cablegram to his parents in Hanover Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wilson from another son, residing in London England.

Court of Revision.

TOWN OF WALKERTON, COURT OF REVISION, 1915.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the year 1915 for hearing complaints respecting the assessment roll of the Town of Walkerton, will be held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Walkerton, on Wednesday evening, [illegible] day of May, 1915, at 8 o'clock.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE IN THE ESTATE OF FRANK LEO OBERLE, LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CARRICK, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE MERCHANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chapter [illegible], Section [illegible] that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Frank Leo Oberle, who died on or about the Eighth day of July, 1914, are required on or before the [illegible] day of May, 1915, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Andrew Oberle, the Administrator of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and that the said Administrator will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the date of such distribution.

Dated at Walkerton this [illegible] day of May, 1915.

ANDREW OBERLE,
Administrator.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$10.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	60	"......	60
Wheat	"	"	1.40	to......	1 45
Barley	"	"	60	to......	65
Potatoes	"	bag	40	"......	40
Butter	"	lb.	26	"......	28
Eggs	"	doz.	20	"......	22
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"......	15
Turkeys	"		15	"......	16

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that oth s have failed in.

Satisfaction g aran ed.

Consultation ee.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

Specials This Week

Read This List Over Carefully.

20c and 25c silk ribbons all colors 4 to 5 inches wide on sale 15c yd, 2 yds for 25c.

27 inch embroidery flouncing worth 40c and 50c. Sepecial this week only 25c yd.

Blk cotton hose all sizes worth 20c for 15c pr. 2 prs for 25c.

Children's 75c umbrellas, steel rods, only 49c each.

Children $3.50 rain capes for $2.75 each.

Girls $4.50 rain coates, sizes 10 to 18 yrs, only $3.50 each.

Ladies white waists, broken sizes, $1.00 to 2.00 for 50c.

Ladies short spring coates covert cloth $5.00 for $2.95.

Hou dresses all sizes, special at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $.

Children's summer dresses 25c to $2.00 each.

Union and wool squares all sizes, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $9.00, $10.00.

Remnants of oil cloths and linoleums at cut prices.

Men's 50c ties, broken assortment to clear 25c each

Boys summer jerseys all sizes, long sleeves 25c each

Big table of short ends of all kinds at a saving of ⅓ to ½ on regular prices

Come in and investigate these snaps

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

"Comfort becomes second nature to wearers of C/C a la Grace Corsets."
C/C

This store is noted for its High-Class Ladies' Outer Apparel and for its display of

à la Grâce
Corsets
(Made in Canada)

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALL papers that have an individual style—that are new and pleasing—the kind that are different and supply a range of color from the soft delicate pastel colors in dainty florals to the richly colored bold conventional designs—cut-out and panel decorations that are removed from the ordinary are at your service.

There's an interesting booklet showing beautiful interiors decorated with new 1915 wall papers that is yours for the asking.

G. T. STEAD
TWO DOORS EAST OF POST OFFICE

FORMOSA

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Dentinger went to Hawkesville last Wednesday to attend the funeral of their nephew

Ambrose Dietrich visited his relatives around here the last two weeks.

Geo. Seitz intends to build a house where his was burned two weeks ago.

The Reform Convention last weeks here was a great success, the hall was not large enought to hold all.

Seeding is about all over now.

Mr. Geo. Callothen of Carrick was around here last week on the look out for cattle and porkers.

Jacob Schmitt of Mildmay was also here last Thursday for porkers.

Albert Kropp of Waterloo was in Walkerton on business last Fridry and Saturday.

Jacob Huck sold his house and lot here to Walter Tiele and intends to move with his family to Berlin'

Mrs. Kropp moved in Tony Volsico's house last week where Mosack resided.

In the Telescope of last week it said Charles Welters residence was burned which is not so his building where he formerly had a harness shop was burned

Last week on Friday we had a fine rain and frost has also started to come

Mr. Wm. Noll of Berlin brother of Julius Noll is visiting here the last two weeks.

Died last Sunday Miss Louisa daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Massel Culross after a long sickness age 23 years the remain were intered here last Wednesday.

Miss Nora daughter of the late Geo. Seitz came from Toronto on Monday to visited her relations and friends here.

DECLARATION

IN THE MATTER OF WITTMAN vs DOWNS

I, THOMAS MAHONEY, of the village of Cargill, in the County of Bruce, do solemnly declare that I never saw Mr. Wm. Wittman with a bag of oats at two o'clock on a certain morning, and I never told any person that Wm. Wittman took a bag of oats from Mr. Pat. Down's barn.

Signed,

THOMAS MAHONEY.

AND I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Thomas Mahoney.

DECLARED before me at the village of CARGILL, in the county of BRUCE, this 8th day of MAY, A. D 1915

C. W. Keeling.
J. P.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV-No 22 WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1915—8 PAGES

Spraying Materials

Soluble Sulphur—In powder form for making Lime Sulphur Solution.

Arsenate of Lead—By bulk or in 5 and 10 lb. tins

Blue Stone **Paris Green**

Hellebore **Insect Powder**

Whale Oil Soap

Carefully selected brands and guaranteed "Government Standard."

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Have You Tried

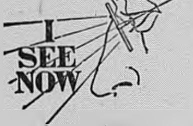
Sieveright's Special Cigar?

The best 5 cent cigar in town.

SMOKE UP

SIEVERIGHT'S

Drugs & Kodaks.



"Looking back-I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Consultation free.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Newest Styles

With two button fronts, narrow natural shoulders and all the distinctive touches of Cut, Fit and Finish that characterize CLOTHES OF OUR TAILORING.

Come and decide now. Let us show you the most popular fabrics, the very latest designs and leave your order with us for a new suit.

Two piece summer suits made to your order. Best of trimmings and workmanship, $15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

C.P.R. town ticket office at Hunter's.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mrs. E. Myles is spending this week in Clifford.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Mrs. Geo. Lettner was a visitor in Toronto last week.

Mr. E. Myles made a business trip to Guelph on Monday.

Mr. Wm. Wesley, sr. was a visitor in Barrie this week.

Miss Nairn of Winterburn, is visiting here this week.

Stylish pumps and low shoes at Ramsey's shoe Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie spent Sunday in Wingham.

Dr Bruin of Chesley, was a business visitor here on Monday.

Mrs. Hugh O'Neill of Berlin, is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. Harry Wettlaufer visited Toronto and Hamilton last week.

Mr. Philip Hartington left by C.P.R. on Friday for London, England.

Mr. S. D. Croft of Stratford was a business visitor here on Monday.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn of London, spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Miss Vaddie Colwell of Durham, spent Sunday at Mr. S. A. Rife's.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Wm McLennan of Toronto renewed acquaintances here this week.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

Mr. Al. Ballantyne has taken a position on the staff of the Egg & Dairy.

Miss Margaret Campbell of Owen Sound is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. E. Bass.

Pte. Wm Winters of London, spent Sunday with his wife and children here.

Mrs. Geo. Bruder was in Berlin this week attending the wedding of her sister.

Regal on your shoes, means quality in them. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Pte. Arch. McNeill of Southampton, has been wounded in the fighting in France.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schwindt leave next week on a month's tour through the west.

Clearing at $2.00, womens $2.50 and $3.00 pumps and oxfords.—Ramsey the Shoeman

Mr. Alex Haas is attending as a delegate to Chosen Friends in Hamilton this week.

Dr. Reed's cushion shoes, the "easiest shoe on earth." Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss Aggie Knox of Pinkerton, spent Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Jno. Smith.

Mr. Jas. Stalker of Toronto University is visiting his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Stalker.

Galt's cityhood celebration was held on Tuesday. This city has now a population of over 12,000.

Messrs Elliott Dixon and Ab Smith motored to Wiarton on Monday and will spend a few days there.

The 5, 10 and 15c store of Hengley& Savage in Chesley was badly damaged by fire on Sunday morning.

Mr. W. H. Adams of Toronto, spent Sunday with Mrs. Adams at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Truax.

On page five of this paper will be found the pictures of three Hanover boys who have been wounded in France.

Mrs. G. L. Hodgson and two children of Mount Dennis are visiting at the home of her father Mr. Jas. White.

Mr. Stanley Scott of Perth, formerly of Walkerton has been appointed a notary public for the Province of Ontario.

Mrs. F. Ryan and Mrs. A. Benman and child are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brick at Londesborough.

Mrs. F. Colvin of Teeswater, and Miss Ada Ross of Hamilton, were visitors at the home of Mr. N. Eidt, on Tuesday.

Miss Jean F. Hogg left on Thursday last for New York, where she will spend a month visiting at the home of her uncle.

A number of members of the Women's Auxiliary of St Thomas church attended a meeting in Paisley on Tuesday.

Reeve A. E. McNab and Mr. Norman Robertson are attending the June session of the County Council in Kincardine this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkin accompanied by Mrs. Jno. Buehlow left this week on a two week's visit to friends and relatives in Zurich.

Mr. J. S. Wahlquist accompanied by Mr. Wm Brewer motored here from Galt on Saturday and spent Sunday at the home of Mr. N. Eidt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Huether and Les. accompanied by Mr. Wes Ansley of Wingham, left on Tuesday on a motor trip to Stratford, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston.

Mr. Ed. Schnurr local manager of the Bell Telephone exchange at Orangeville, motored here on Sunday and spent the day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schnurr.

Miss Stella Jasper of I. Weber's staff left on Monday for her home in Carrick where she will spend a week before taking a position on the staff of H. H. Engel in Hanover.

Mrs. D. Connors of Eden Grove has rented Mr. Jos. Weisher's house on Younge st. formerly occupied by Mr. Carswell. Mrs. Connor's mother, Mrs. Lacy of Chepstow will reside with her.

The Walkerton Association of Baptist churches is meeting in Mount Forest this week. The delegates from the local church are:—Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Reck, Rev. D. M. McLennan, Miss Sinlair and Miss McCormick.

Plough Points.

Farmers! Secure your plow points at The Walkerton Foundry 4 for $1.00 Points guaranteed.—S. Ellinghausen.

Brooch Lost

On May 23rd, between the Methodist and English church, a Scotch agate brooch. Finder please leave at this office.

Bought Ford Car.

Mr. Alex Stroeder of the South line, Brant, has purchased a new Ford touring car. It is stated that several other Brant farmers are placing orders for those machines.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mesick announce the engagement of their second daughter, Elizabeth Georgina, to Mr. Leo Caskanette of Preston, the marriage to take place this month.

Injured in Wreck.

Mr. James Miller of London, who is well known to many Walkertonians was seriously injured in a train-wreck at Ilderton on Monday. Mr. Miller is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hank Irwin and the latter was called to London on Tuesday.

To Rent.

The shop at present occupied as a broom factory will be to rent, on or after the 15th of June. It will be fitted up to suit any business, also the flat above Dr. Reed's dentistry, six rooms and all conveniences, apply at the Telescope or C. Patrick.

Appealed Case.

Wm Becking of Culross, who was last week fined $1, and costs for running his motor car without lights on the streets of Walkerton has entered an appeal against the decision of Magistrate Tolton. The appeal will come before the court on July 5th.

Passed Final Exams.

Mr. Russell White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. White of Walkerton was successful in passing his final examinations at the School of Pharmacy, Toronto, and received his diploma. Russell who is now a full-fledged druggist has taken a position at Niagara-on-the-lake.

The Dominion Feather Co.

Have opened for business and will make your Feather Beds into Down Comforters, also the Soft Roll Feather Mattress. Why use out of date bedding when you can get up-to-date bedding made out of your old goods. We buy new and old feathers. Office and Factory next to Royal Hotel.

Hospital Statement.

The annual financial statement of the Bruce County Hospital will be found on page four of this issue of the Telescope.

Lost

In Cargill, on Monday last, a child's gold [illegible], with heart locket attached. Finder will be rewarded $10. on returning same to Rev. J. L. Homer, Cargill.

Wounded in France.

In the list of casualties among the Canadian troops which appeared in Monday's papers, was the name of Francis Edward Player who was wounded. The wounded man is a brother of Mr. R. M. Player manager of the Walkerton Egg and Dairy, and was a sapper in the third Field Company of Engineers.

Returned to Town

Mr. George Walker, formerly conductor on the C.P.R. freight, but who has lately been running a train out of Toronto, has taken the place of Mr. F. J. Scanlon as conductor on the C.P.R. passenger on the local branch and commenced his duties on Monday. Mr. Walker will move his family here in the immediate future.

Walkerton Girl Graduates as Nurse.

The 1915 graduating exercises of the Royal Alexander Hospital, in Fergus, will be held on Friday evening of this week. Among the graduates of this year who will receive her diploma is Miss Bertha Brillinger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brillinger of Walkerton. Mr. and Mrs. Brillinger will attend the exercises.

C. O. F. Church Service.

The members of Court Bruce No. 51 C. O. F. are requested to meet at the Lodge Room in the Oddfellow's hall on Sunday evening next, June 6th at 6.30 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending Divine Service, at the English Church. Members of neighboring Courts of Foresters are cordially invited. A. S. Royce, Rec. Sec.

Firemen Given a Run.

The firemen were called out on Wednesday afternoon to extinguish a small blaze at the rear of T. E. Attwood's office. The blaze started in some mysterious way in a pile of old shingles and boards, a quantity of which were consumed together with a section of the fence. Fortunately it was extinguished before any damage was done.

On Thursday June 17th

The Dorenwend Co'y of Toronto Ltd. Canada's foremost hair goods designer and manufacturers will display and demonstrate a sample stock of ladies quality hairgoods and gentlemen's toupees and wigs at the Hartely House Walkerton. A free demonstration of any style is offered to anyone interested. Remember the date, Thursday, June 17th. only.

Operetta Well Presented

The "Nautical Knot" presented by the Durham Choral Club in the town hall on Friday evening last under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire was well attended. The operetta was well presented and was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. The choruses were well received and the solos by Miss Zeta Black, contralto, are also worthy of special mention.

Baseball Note.

A Northern Baseball League has at last been organized with seven groups of teams, taking in the district from Owen Sound to Goderich and as far inland as Listowel and Palmerston. It was expected that there would be five teams in the local district, but Mildmay, Cargill and Hanover having dropped out, leaves only Walkerton and Teeswater to compete for the district honors. A double schedule has been agreed upon between the two teams and this will be drawn up this week.

Fined $10.00 and Costs.

On informations laid by License Inspector White, Jos Schmidt and Martin Hanson of Cargill, appeared in police court here on Saturday before Magistrates Tolton and Richardson and were fined $10.00 and costs on being found guilty of drinking liquor while on the Indian list. Schmidt and Hanson claimed they secured the bug-juice while at a bee, where beer was served, but this fact, however, did not free them from the penalty of the law and they were obliged to pay twelve bones each into court.

Boys in Trouble.

Two young boys of Dunkeld vicinity appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Wednesday afternoon charged with breaking into the farmhouse of Mr. Eckenswiler during Tuesday night and taking a small sum of money. They pleaded guilty and were fined $1 and costs each amounting to $12.20. It appears the boys, learning that there was no one at home, broke in the cellar window and after drinking several glasses of old cider proceeded upstairs, broke a large glass in a bookcase and helped themselves to some small change which they discovered there, then decamped. Chief Ferguson was informed of the episode and the boys were arrested the following morning.

Operated on.

Miss Rubena Clark, stenographer at the Canada Spool & Bobbin Co'y's office was suddenly stricken with appendicitis on Saturday morning and was taken to the Bruce County Hospital where an operation was performed. Miss Clark's many friends will be pleased to learn that the operation was successful and that she is now recovering.

H.S. Win Double Header.

The High School added two more victories to their list on Saturday afternoon by defeating the Knechtel Factory nine by 9-8 and the Rattan Factory by 9-1. Both games were fast throughout. The High School now have a fine record, having won eight out of eleven games played. The batteries on Saturday were, Knechtel Factory — T Rheinhardt and H Hergott, High School—J Rowland and J Rennie, Rattan—W Mullen, H Wettlaufer M Kane and H Hergott, High School—M Wilson and J Rennie.

Came Through the Battle.

Mr. A. J. Wesley editor of the Herald and Times received a letter this week from his brother Private Wm Wesley who is connected with the artillery of the First Canadian Contingent. Billie states that he was one of the lucky ones who came through the battle of Langemark unscathed and at the time of writing was resting with his company a distance behind the lines, being billeted in a shell-riddled building. Some days previous to writing Private Wesley saw Doctor Fraser ride by, but was unable to attract his attention.

Paid $20 and Costs.

Mr. Dave Karges proprietor of the Red Star Theatre and Herb Hauck, his operator appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Saturday and both were fined $20 and costs, on pleading guilty, the former to a charge of employing an unlicensed operator, and the latter to running a picture machine without a license. Mr. Karges paid his fine at once, while Hauck is paying his on the installment plan at the rate of $1 a week. Herb left for Toronto on Monday where he will try his exams and attempt to secure the necessary license required by the law.

Capt McNally Wounded.

Mr. W. J. McNalley received a telegram on Friday morning last from Ottawa conveying the news that his son Captain Arthur McNally had been wounded in the fighting in France. There were no details given as to the nature of the brave young captain's wound or how he received it and his many friends here are waiting anxiously for further word. In the casualty list his name appeared among the list of wounded which would indicate that his wound was not of a serious or fatal nature and this gives hope to his relatives and friends here. Mr. McNally has endeavored by cable to get further information, but up to the time of going to press no answer has been received.

Calling Out Reserves.

It is estimated that there are at least a quarter of a million men in Canada on the militia reserves, which it has now been decided to organize throughout the Dominion. The majority of these, it is computed are under the age of 45, and therefore of military value. The militia reserve as understood here includes all the men who have had militia training and who have received their discharge from the regiments including those who have attended the annual training camps which have been held in many places in Canada in past years, and therefore a good number of local men will be affected by this order. There is a very large number of qualified officers on the list, many of them, however, having already volunteered for active service.

Frost does Damage.

This part of Ontario experienced an exceptionally heavy frost on Wednesday night of last week and reports from sections from the shores of Lake Huron to the Niagara Peninsula state that a great deal of damage was done to growing vegetation. In the immediate vicinity some fields of grain were touched, but the greater part of the damage was done to the small fruits, apples, cherries, plums, etc., to which we have been informed the frost was disastrous, while all tomatoe plants which had been set out were destroyed. The frost was so severe that in many cases, plants in small covered hot-houses, ready for transplanting were blackened. The extent of the damage done will not be known until the fruit becomes further advanced.

BORN

WALKER—At the Bruce County Hospital on Thursday, May 27th, 1915, to Rev. and Mrs. D. A. Walker, a son.

GORDON—In Walkerton, on Tuesday, June 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex Gordon, a daughter.

BOLAND—In Montreal on Friday May 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Boland (nee Miss Wilma Haas), a son.

Purchased Cars.

Letmer & Kall Belsch the local agents have sold two more Ford cars in Walkerton, the new owners being Mr. W. J. Hermeston and Mr. I. B. James who recently purchased the Shaw farm.

Passed Examinations.

Miss Roberta Sillers who has been attending Queen's University and Miss Jean Todd of Toronto University have successfully passed their examinations and have secured teacher's permanent first-class certificates.

Sentenced for Vagrancy.

Nora Ernest, daughter of Mr. Alex Ernest, who has the reputation of being a somewhat loose character was sentenced on Saturday last by Magistrate Tolton to two years, less one month, in the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, on a charge of vagrancy. Her father who was the chief witness against her, declared that he could do nothing with the girl, who is but sixteen years old, and took this course as a last resort. It is hoped that during her two years' servitude the girl will realize the error of her ways and return to her home a reformed individual.

Continuous Electric Service.

On June 1st the Walkerton Electric Lt. & Pr. Co. Ltd. started a continuous twenty four hour day service, and in future their customers may have the use of electric current at any hour day or night, Sunday included. Take full advantage of this splendid service by supplying your household with plenty of lights. Electric Stoves, toasters, irons, fans, etc. Call at the office and we will be pleased to show you any of these articles. The cost of operation is trifling compared to the satisfaction and comfort derived from a cool and inviting home, which the use of these utensils will assure.

Bowling Notes.

The majority of games in the President vs Vice-President competition have been played at the green and up to the present, with one game to be played, the Vice-President's side is eight points in the lead. The following are the results of the games:—

Vice-President		President	
McBarney	14	Sieveright	11
Klein	12	Rourke	19
Pye	21	C. Stephan	11
Player	21	Taylor	13
Total	68		60

McNab for the Vice-President, plays Law in the final game. The senior skip competition will be proceeded with at once.

More Poisoning

Once more the poison specialists are at work in Walkerton. In a certain part of the West Ward—not a thousand miles from Durham St.—at least two dogs and so many cats have received doses of strychnine, which were fatal in all cases but one. It is difficult to understand how anyone could resort to such cowardly methods to rid himself of the annoyance caused by his neighbor's pets—especially since there is a proper legal method of procedure in such cases. If one is in a position to prove that his property has been damaged by any animal belonging to a neighbor, he has every right to go to the owner and demand reparation. Then if it is not forthcoming, he may sue for damages. The particular persons under suspicion in this instance, however, see fit to resort to the weapons of cowards and assassins. Incidentally, of course, they render themselves liable to conviction as criminals. A person who would set poison for a neighbor's dog would be capable of poisoning the neighbor as well—if he could do it without detection. Therefore, we rise to suggest that such menaces to the public health should be locked up on the principle of "safety first".

Cadet Corps Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Walkerton H.S. Cadet Corps took place on the Armory Grounds, Friday May 28th. The Corps was in complete parade uniform and a fairly large number of spectators were present. Promptly at 9 a.m. the inspector Captain Barker, appeared on the scene and a very thorough inspection followed until about 10.30 when the Captain announced himself satisfied. Every Cadet from the Captain down to the rank and file was given an opportunity to display his knowledge of military matters. And what is more important, every Cadet acquitted himself in a manner wholly satisfactory to the inspector. Apart from a few minor criticisms, the Captain had few faults to find and in his final address he took occasion to congratulate the Corps on its general efficiency. If the result of this inspection is considered, the efforts of the officers to turn out an efficient military body have been crowned with success. The Corps has been organized three years but this is practically its first appearance as a full company. A great obstacle to rapid advancement arises from the fact that new recruits are added each year, making it necessary to start at the very beginning again. Also, the Corps has this year been without a qualified instructor and therefore all the work of training has rested on the shoulders of the officers.

Baseball Saturday.

The Hanover Senior Y.M.C.A. baseball team will play the return game with the local H. S. team on Saturday afternoon at the exhibition grounds, commencing at 3.30. The High School boys are confident of being able to hold their own and the game will be a good one.

New Theatre Tax.

A law that came into effect June 1st compels all theatres in the Province of Ontario to pay a tax of $50.00 per year. Formerly moving pictures alone were thus licensed, but now all theatres, opera houses and town halls in every village town and city in the province will have to pay a tax of $50. This will be a hard blow to the small village opera halls and will not doubt be the cause of many of them closing their doors. The license for the Walkerton town hall has not yet been taken out, but this must be done before another show, lecture or concert can be held in that edifice.

Condemns Lutheran Ministers.

The following is a paragraph from the report of the address of Professor Reithdorf which he delivered in Wiarton on Sunday of last week, clipped from the columns of the Wiarton Record.

Wherever the professor had gone he said he had been received by all classes of Germans in a most kindly way. The German Evangelicals, the German Catholics the German Baptists all have received him with open arms, but the German Lutheran ministers he denounced as a class as disloyal and the fomentors of treason in our midst. Quite a number of these Lutherans are loyal but as a class they are against Britain and things British and do what they can to foster this idea in the minds of their people. One minister, however, the Rev. Spalding, of Berlin, minister of the largest Lutheran Church in Canada, who, at the beginning of the war was inclined to sympathize with the Germans, and be pro-German, after the sinking of the Lusitania came out with a strong speech in favor of the allies. Professor Reithdorf puts his condemnation of the conduct of Lutheran ministers in strong words, yet, he apparently knows what he is talking about and from what has been said of the dealings of Lutheran ministers in this vicinity, we are inclined to believe his allegations are all too true. Such being the case, the clerical robes should not excuse these men from the penalty of the law with respect to alien enemies. We invite the Lutheran ministers in this locality to state their views on the present conflict in the columns of the Telescope and in this way, unpleasant rumors and fears of true-hearted Canadians, will perhaps be dispelled.

Death of Robert McPhail.

The messenger that never tires and never pities, knocked upon the door of Robert McPhail, a retired farmer, and one of our earliest settlers, on Sunday morning. His demise was not unexpected, as cancer, that dreaded and loathsome disease had for two years been slowly, but surely sapping away his life and only his remarkable vitality preventing him from entering that better world, where pain and disease are unknown, at an earlier date. Mr. McPhail was born in New Brunswick over 79 years ago. On July 12th, 1853 he first saw Walkerton from the top of what is now known as Shaw's hill. The sight that greeted his eyes was one which he never forgot. Instead of cement sidewalks, residences, schools, churches, electric lights, automobiles and the many things that are visible to the naked eye from this hill today; he saw, 62 years ago a dark and impenetrable looking forest with an irregular line running through it marking the course, of our beautiful Saugeen river. Here and there he saw the smoke from some of the pioneers log cabins welcoming him to this promised land which for the remainder of his life he was to call home. The male population numbered 7 and many of the names of these optimistic pioneers are still familiar. They were Joseph Walker, from whom the town derived its name, John Bolton, John Shannon, John Lundy, Moses Stewart, and Tom Bilkie who left his name on one of our hills, and Malcolm McLean, who for more than half a century was our first postmaster. Mr. McPhail decided not to locate in Walkerton. He located with his father and brother John, who still survives him, on the hill back of Stemmiller's mill pond in Carrick. When you took a grist to the mill in those days, you carried your wheat on your back to Durham, the nearest mill. Later he located on the 12th, concession and through his perseverance and industry, developed one of the finest farms in Carrick. Three years ago he located in Walkerton. He was a staunch Liberal in politics, in religion a Presbyterian. He leaves to his posterity an unimpeachable character. He is survived by his wife and four daughters, Mrs. W. L. McClary of British Columbia, Mrs. Wm. Taylor of Mildmay, Mrs. Sebastian Kirstine of Brant, Mrs. Albert Taylor of Otter Creek and one son, Dr. J. A. McPhail of Blanchester, Ohio.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

"What is his name?"

"I do not know."

"Ah," said the doctor, "it is not known who the artist is, then."

"But he lives in the village," replied the cure, "and—"

A look of surprise crossed the doctor's face and he said quickly:

"He has lived here about two months, is it not so?"

The traveller, reflecting for a moment, said to himself in a low voice: "Can it be possible?" Then aloud: "Do you know even his Christian name?"

"Yes, Monsieur, he is called Pierre."

"And he has chestnut hair, blue eyes, a blonde mustache, and is of medium height," said the traveler quickly.

"A blonde mustache? No," said the priest, "but his eyes are blue, and he is not above medium height."

"It is he, it must be he," cried the doctor. "And then there is no one but himself who could paint this Resurrection."

"You know this young man, then?" said the priest. "Ah, if you would be so good as to inform us——"

"Who he is? I cannot do that, since it is his wish to remain unknown. But I may at least tell you that the artist who has done these paintings for you is one of the most promising of the younger painters of the French school—But I must see him; where is he?"

"He is away for a few days."

"Away? And we are going to-morrow! No matter. I must leave a sign of my presence here for him."

He took a pencil from his pocket-book, and proceeded to write on the whitewashed wall, first saying to the priest:

"Will you permit me, Monsieur le Cure?"

"Go on," answered the latter.

Then the stranger wrote these words below the "Resurrection" painted by Pierre:

"Et idem resurrexit Petrus," and underneath, "Davidoff."

Then turning to the cure: "When he returns," he said, "show him these words. He will know what they mean."

He then took leave of the priest, and returning to the inn, said to his companion:

"My dear count, you made a mistake in not coming out with me; you have missed something very curious."

"What is that?"

"I will tell you when we are on board. While we are here it must be a secret."

The two travellers then lighted their cigars, entered the carriage, and proceeded on their way.

The next day but one, Pierre returned from his expedition with the brother-in-law of Agostino, bringing with him a pair of pretty silver carrings for Marietta and a buckle for her mother. He breakfasted early, and was proceeding to work, when the cure, pushing open the glass door of the parlor, entered.

"Ah, Monsieur le Cure;" cried Pierre. "To what are we indebted for this pleasure?"

"A message with which I have been intrusted for you."

"Ah! And by whom?"

"A stranger."

Pierre's forehead clouded, and in a voice that trembled slightly, he said:

"Let me hear what it is."

"If you will accompany me to the church," said the priest, "you will learn it more quickly and more fully than I could tell you."

"I am at your orders."

He took his hat and went out with the priest.

For some time they walked on in silence. As they were nearing the great square the cure said:

"A stranger has been looking at your painting, and he has assured me that you have enriched our church with a picture of great value."

Pierre did not answer. He nodded without speaking and hastened his steps as if eager to learn what was awaiting him.

He crossed the nave of the church, stopped before his "Resurrection," and with an emotion which he could not conceal read the Latin inscription on the wall :"Et idem resurrexit Petrus. —Davidoff." He heaved a sigh, repeated in a choking voice, "Davidoff," and then relapsed into silence.

The cure, translating the Latin phrase, said behind him:

"'And in the same way, Pierre has arisen from the dead.' Then a miracle has been wrought for you? My dear child, we must praise the mercy of God."

Pierre passed his hand over his forehead, smiled at the priest; who regarded him with astonishment, and in a grave voice said:

"Yes, a miracle has been wrought for me, and God be praised for it."

He relapsed once more into silent meditation as if he were recalling the past. Then he said softly:

"Monsieur le Cure, I thank you for having taken this trouble. What you have told me has a profound interest for me. Au revoir, Monsieur le Cure."

And with a slow step and eyes bent upon the ground, he returned to the house of Agostino's mother.

On the following day one of the acolytes brought him a letter which had been posted at Ajaccio, bearing this address:

"Monsieur Pierre, care of Monsieur le Cure de Torrevecchia."

He opened the letter with emotion. It contained these lines:

"My Dear Friend:—You are still among the living; a more agreeable surprise could not have awaited me. It was I who performed the painful task of taking to Beaulieu the note in which you announced your fatal resolution, which happily was not carried out. He to whom you bequeathed your soul, whether by a miracle or through the power of imagination, suddenly felt a renewal of life and is now almost restored to health. But one who is closely connected with him came near losing her life in consequence of the news of your death. In the depths of your retreat, know that you passed close to happiness without perceiving it, but that it is still in your power to obtain it.

"Your sincere friend,

"Davidoff."

Having read the letter, Pierre folded it, put it into his pocket and left the house. He walked thoughtfully along the road to Bastia, pausing when he reached the shore. The calm blue sea sparkled in the sunshine, far as the eye could reach. The vessels in the distance, their sails shining in the sunlight, glided along so slowly as to seem almost motionless. The young man sat down on a rock, and, as on the evening when he had contemplated suicide, he fell into a revery. Slowly the image of Jacques rose before him, his face no longer pale and gloomy, but radiant with health and youth. He walked with buoyant step on the verdant terrace of the house at Beaulieu. All nature had awakened at the balmy breath of spring, and Jacques, like the plants and the flowers, seemed animated with new life. Suddenly Juliette appeared beside him, and now it was she who was ill and sad. Under her beautiful eyes were black rings, her cheeks were hollow, and in her smile there was the heart-rending sweetness of a last farewell.

A shudder passed through Pierre. It seemed to him as if the gaze of the young girl, fixed upon the sea, sought vainly in its blue waters for something that was not there. He saw this girl whose affection, reciprocated for a moment, he had afterward disdained, dying slowly of grief for his loss. He heard a voice murmur beside him: "It is you who are the cause of her tears, of her suffering, of her languor. You have just heard it—she is dying because she believes that you are dead. You had but to utter a word, and this innocent heart, filled with your image, would have opened to receive you. You had happiness and peace in your grasp, but you flung them recklessly away. Why delay longer in trying to regain them? Will you let her whom you love perish? You have only to go to her and she will revive again. Come, begin life anew. The future is yours, since you are loved."

He heaved a sigh and tears sprang to his eyes—the first he had shed since the tears of rage and shame of which Clemence Villa had been the cause. But he did not long give way to his emotion. He wished to examine his own heart, and judge himself with impartial severity. Was he purified and regenerated by this voluntary withdrawal from all he had held dear? If temptation came in his way would he have the strength to resist it? He trembled. A pale, dark face with gleaming eyes rose before him. From its lips came a sardonic burst of laughter as on the night when he had resolved to end his life. What was she laughing at, showing her white teeth and the dimples at the corners of her mouth? Was it at him? Was she then so sure of her power to bring him to her feet, the day she should take it into her head to do so? Was he, then, her slave?

He feared so—his weakness had been so great, his follies so disastrous, his cowardice so complete, his fall so low. At the thought of again coming into the toils of this cruel and heartless woman a cold sweat broke out upon his forehead and his heart beat with anguish. He fancied if he saw death before him a second time he would again choose it in preference to such humiliation. He dropped his head between his hands dejectedly, and, gazing at the sea which was now reddened by the splendors of the sunset, surrounded by the peace and the grandeur of nature, he fell into a revery.

Gradually his thoughts grew clearer, and he, who had not prayed since his childhood, seeing himself so solitary, so sad and so forsaken, raised his eyes to heaven in prayer. He asked nothing for himself. However hard and wretched his own lot might be, he accepted it without a murmur. But this pure and gentle creature, was she not innocent of blame, and did she not deserve to be spared from suffering. For her he implored hope and peace. Since he had the happiness to be loved by her, let her at least be endowed with the strength to live until his heart should be washed free from its stains. Could Divine Justice refuse her this peace? In the midst of the solitude surrounding him he allowed himself to utter a few words of prayer.

Suddenly his attention was arrested by an occurrence which symbolized in an instant his fears and hopes.

From a point of rock jutting out into the sea at his feet a dove had just flown in terror. An eagle followed close behind trying to capture her. She made desperate efforts to escape, but the bird of prey gained upon her steadily, uttering a shrill cry at every stroke of his powerful wings. Pierre, struck by the sight, said to himself, "Let this be a sign. If the eagle captures his prey, all is over with Juliette and me. If the dove succeeds in escaping, then I may hope to appear before her again, worthy of happiness."

From the moment in which he thus succinctly formulated the problem of his destiny Pierre, in breathless suspense, followed with his eyes the conflict between the two birds. The eagle had lowered his flight, and was now close to the dove and almost directly above her, menacing her with his sharp beak and livid claws. Terrified, the poor bird directed its flight toward a clump of oaks, hoping to take refuge there. But her ferocious enemy, divining her intention, hastened his flight toward her. Pierre, his heart oppressed, his hands trembling, longed to give some of his strength to the dove: he saw the moment approach in which she must succumb to her pursuer. Just as the rapacious bird was about to seize his victim, a shot was heard. The eagle turned over in the air mortally wounded, and fell to the ground, and the dove, saved from his clutches, disappeared among the trees.

Pierre uttered a cry of joy. The response to his question had been decisive and immediate. Destiny had interposed in his favor in an undeniable manner. The invisible marksman whose intervention had thus settled the question, had he not been guided to the spot in order to put an end to Pierre's anguish? But by a sudden return of his former mocking humor he began to laugh at the thought that a shot fired at a bird should thus be the arbiter of his fate. He shook his head.

"Work, that is the true panacea," he said. "The day I abandoned it, I was lost. I have returned to it, it will save me."

The sun sank into the sea, red as fire. Pierre rose and returned to the village with a more tranquil heart.

CHAPTER IV.

It was the first Sunday of the Carnival, and the Casino at Nice, splendidly illuminated, was thrown open for the grand veglione. In the Place Massena a crowd of curious spectators were watching the masqueraders entering the building, grouped around the burlesque throne on which King Carnival, in his spangled robes, had been sitting solemnly for two days past, the sceptre of Folly in his hand. The strains of the band filled the air, and the gay measures of waltz and quadrille, drowned by the buzzing of the crowd that ceaselessly surged through the vast edifice given up to bursts from time to time.

From the outside the scene looked like a gay parterre. A crowd of elegantly dressed figures, some with masks and some without (and all wearing dominos, of various colors, passed back and forth in the great hall, with bursts of laughter and lively repartee. In the room where the orchestra was stationed, dancing was going on, in the boxes conversation and intrigue. All the lovely and seductive women of Monaco, Nice, and Cannes were here assembled to delight the eye.

In a corner of the room, leaning against the wall, Prince Patrizzi stood chatting and watching the coming and going of the dominos as they passed through the hall. With the help of the gay friends who surrounded him, he amused himself in guessing the names of the women who participated in the gayeties of the night under cover of their masks. He had already succeeded in guessing several, when suddenly he uttered an exclamation of surprise:

"Why, there is Jacques de Vignes!" he cried.

It was indeed Jacques, animated and erect, his complexion fresh, his eyes clear. His blue domino floated behind him, giving him the air of a gallant cavalier of the Renaissance. He came forward to meet them half-way, his hand extended, smiling and happy, as he had been before his illness; not haggard and weary looking, as he was on the evening, some months before, on which Dr. Davidoff had related his fantastic stories after a gay dinner. The transformation was complete. Triumphant, almost insolent, he seemed in the splendor of his youth and health so miraculously regained.

"You are entirely recovered, Jacques?" asked the Prince.

"Entirely," said the young man, "as you see."

"All honor be to the climate that has restored you to yourself and us, for you were a jolly fellow, and you will be one again."

The young man leaned against the column beside Patrizzi, and letting his eyes wander over the motley crowd, that streamed by noisily,—

"And I enjoy life, my dear Prince," he said, with ardor, "like a man who knows what it is to have almost lost it. You have never been seriously ill; you do not know the melancholy languor that takes possession of the spirit as the strength of the body decreases. It seems as if a black veil covered all nature, so sombre and desolate does everything appear. The moments in which one might be happy are poisoned by the thought that they may perhaps be the last we shall enjoy, and the more beautiful and peaceful one's surroundings are the more does one execrate them. You may believe what I say, for I have experienced it. There can be nothing more cruel or more melancholy. So that now, after the hell through which I have passed, I am in paradise. Everything pleases, captivates, enchants me. I have learned the value of happiness, and I know how to enjoy it. The sun seems to me milder, the flowers more fragrant, the women more charming than before. I was on the brink of the grave, and thence springs my love for life."

"That's right," said Patrizzi; "it is pleasant to hear you. But your recovery 's truly miraculous. Now that I come to think of it—what wonderful story is that we heard about it? Did some one make you a present of a new soul? Davidoff pretends that it is not you who are alive, but your friend Laurier, and he adds that you are very lucky in the change, for Pierre was of the stuff that centenarians are made of."

The prince gave a burst of laughter which made Jacques turn pale, and called the moisture to his brow.

"I beg of you," said the young man, "not to speak of that again: it is very painful to me. Laurier was the friend of my childhood, and his loss will be long and deeply felt by me. If the case had been reversed and it were I who had given my life to him, the world would have gained by the change, for Pierre was an artist of indubitable genius, and I shall never be worth anything."

As he uttered these words, feverishly and in a trembling voice, Jacques' pallor increased. His gaze was clouded, and his features suddenly seemed to contract, giving greater prominence to the cheek-bones and the teeth.

He was seized with a sort of trembling as if he had a fever. He bit his lips, which had become livid, and tried to smile. But for a moment, as if in a vision of death, he presented to his friends, instead of his former healthy and happy look, the ghastly appearance of a dying man.

A moment later the blood returned to his cheeks, his look brightened, and Jacques was once more what he had been before, brilliant and haughty. He seemed to wish to shake off a painful impression, and taking a turn in the room he cried, with a gaiety that was somewhat forced:

"What a lovely evening, made indeed for pleasure! In the street all is noise and gaiety, and here everything is lovely and seductive."

As he ceased speaking, a white domino, emerging from a group, approached him, and said in a disguised voice:

"Lovely and seductive! Let us see if your acts will accord with your words."

Through her mask, the domino fixed upon Jacques a brilliant glance. The young man felt a supple arm slip through his own, and he asked gaily:

"Are you in the humor for an adventure? Well, then, capture me and I will be your slave; the one no doubt will be as easy as the other."

The domino gave him a slight tap on the cheek with her fan and answered:

"I forgive you the impertinence for the sake of the compliment."

Jacques looked at his friends with a malicious smile, and slipped through the crowd with his conquest leaning on his arm.

"Well, Patrizzi, you who have guessed the names of so many women, tell us that of the woman who has carried away De Vignes?"

"Parbleu! May the devil fly away with me if it is not Clemence Villa!"

"She has soon forgotten that poor Laurier," said one of the group surrounding the prince.

(To be Continued.)

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Enclosed find $7.00 for which you may send me one of your SAFETY STEERING DEVICES for Ford Cars, together with illustration and full instructions for installing. The device is ordered with the understanding that it is fully guaranteed and will do the work claimed for it.
Name Address

A Smile or Two.

"Last summer I was engaged to a girl I met here named Louise. See, I cut an 'L' in this tree." "How does that interest me?" "It's like this, Edythe: I could easily change that 'L' into an 'E.'"—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"Going to spend the summer at a watering place?" inquired the first New York broker. "You might call it that," answered the other one. "I am going to stay right here on the stock exchange."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Are you putting away something for a rainy day, Tommy?" asked the little boy's aunt as she saw him at his little savings bank. "No, ma'am," was Tommy's reply, "there ain't no ball game on rainy days."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Tell me about your aunt, old Mrs. Blank. She must be rather feeble now." "We buried her last year." "Buried her? Dear me! Is the old lady dead?" "Yes; that's why we buried her."

"Summer has its inconveniences." "I don't get you." "I was just thinking of the vestless man who tried to carry a lead pencil a fountain pen, his watch and his cigars in the top pocket of his coat." —Detroit Free Press.

"I don't care for these vicious plays." "But they sometimes point a moral." "Well, when I want a moral I can get a seat in the police court for nothing. So what's the use of coughing up $2? I'll save my money for a musical comedy."—Pittsburg Post.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Life Lengthens, Not Old Age.

The mean expectation of life at birth in the case of males, as shown by the last English life table (1891-1900), is 44-13 years, as contrasted with 39.91 years' value given in the life table based on the experience of 1838 to 1854.

But we have no proof that this increase is due to any circumstances affecting the conditions of life of adults, because the mean after lifetime of persons over 45 in both sexes, and over 35 in the case of males, has either remained sensibly constant or even diminished. For instance in the case of males the expectation of life at the age of 35, as shown in the last life-table is 29.21 years; the 1838-1855 table gives 29.40. At the age of 45 the corresponding figures are 22.20 and 22.76; at the age of 55, 15.79 and 15.45, and at the age of 65, 10.31 and 10.82.

A partial explanation is offered by the probability that many weaklings who were formerly destroyed by zymotic diseases of tuberculosis in early life now survive to adult age, and that the life table values reflect the consequence of this slackening of selection. — London Times.

FOR DISTEMPER Pink Eye, Epizootic Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.

FREE!! $100.00 IN CASH
AND NUMBER OF VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY
1st Prize, $25.00 in cash 3rd Prize, $15.00 in cash
2nd Prize, $20.00 in cash 4th Prize, $10.00 in cash
5th to 10th Prize, each $5.00 in cash

Below will be found 4 sets of mixed letters. Can you arrange these 4 sets of letters in such order that each set will spell the name of a well known wild animal? It is no easy task, but by patience and perseverance you can find them. By sending a proper arrangement you can win a Cash Prize. That may require some time but if you think there is ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN, that is worth paying attention to. Remember all you have to do is to write these names plainly and neatly with [illegible]. In case of ties both neatness and writing will be considered factors in this contest. To partake in this contest we do not require the spending of any of YOUR MONEY.

OLIN	GERIT	LWOF	RABE

Send your answer at once; we will reply by return mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of persons who have received Several Thousand dollars in Cash Prizes and lovely Premiums from us, and full particulars of a simple condition to be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.) The winners in our last competition have not the privilege of competing in this contest. This contest will be judged by well-known business men of undoubted integrity, who are strangers to our Company and their decision must be accepted as final. Send your answer immediately.
Address Canadian Medicine Co., Dept. 18 Montreal, Que.

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!

Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save half the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper, inexpensive tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and improves the quality of your crops?
Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, bigger crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one dollar spent there now, and the Government lends you money for the Tile if desired.
Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting.
Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited
SWANSEA, ONTARIO

BACK YARD GARDENS.

Simple Instructions for Those Interested in Doing Their Part to Increase Production.

The crop should be arranged to have the slope, as pertains to height of crop, towards the south. That is the tall vegetables, as corn, should be at the north, while the low- growing plants should be at the south, to allow as much sunlight as possible to enter.

Seeds—It always pays to get the best seed. Buy from a reliable firm.

Soil Preparation—Put the soil into the best physical condition possible, that is, have it finely pulverized before planting the seeds. Free the soil from rocks, sticks, large clods, strawy matter, etc. If the soil is heavy clay it will be improved by adding a little sand and some well rotted manure. It is better that the soil be ploughed or spaded in the fall. If, however, it has not been previously worked, up apply rotted manure if available and turn the soil well over in the spring, and, if in sod, turn the sod well under and pack down. Then prepare a fine seed bed on the surface.

Sowing—The hardier seeds such as peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, carrots, and onions may be sown as early as the ground is ready. The tender seeds such as corn, cucumbers and beans should not be planted until the ground is warm and the danger from frost is past. When planting, cover seed uniformly and then firm the soil over them. This hastens germination. Lettuce, spinach, radishes, carrots and onions may be covered one-half inch in depth, beets one inch; while corn, beans, peas and cucumbers may be sown from one and one-half to two inches deep. Sown plenty of seed and thin out after the plants are up.

Thinning—Spinach need not be thinned. Beets may be thinned to about three inches apart, and those thinned out used as greens. Carrots may be thinned to two or three inches apart, beans to four inches and peas to one inch apart.

Corn may be planted in hills about three feet apart and thinned to three or four good plants to a hill. Cucumbers may be planted in the south row of corn between the hills and thinned to two or three plants in each space.

The crops here mentioned are likely to be successful with the amateur gardener, and as he gains experience he will be able to plan and manage a garden which will more fully suit his location and the requirements of his table.

A border of flowers will add much to the attractiveness of the backyard and may be arranged according to individual taste. A garden the size of the one here shown, if on good soil and properly cared for, will yield an abundant supply of fresh vegetables for the table of an average family during the entire growing season.

Residents of cities, towns and municipalities going in for vegetable culture should send to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for one or more of these publications:

No. 49—The Potato and Its Culture, by W. T. Macoun.

No. 5—Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture, by W. T. Macoun.

No. 10—Tomato Culture, by W. T. Macoun.

No. 11—Cabbage and Cauliflower Culture, by W. T. Macoun.

Nos. 7 and 8, Profitable Field Root Varieties, by F. C. Brown.

Also the bulletin entitled The Vegetable Garden, dealing with the cultivation of tomatoes, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, melons, watermelons, cucumbers, beets, squash, pumpkins, carrots, parsnips, turnips, salsify (or oyster plant), radishes, peas, beans, corn, eggplant, peppers, spinach, lettuce, parsley, sweet herbs, asparagus and rhubarb—F. C. N. in Conservation.

Have a Good Complexion!
The Flower of Good Health

The true secret of complexion lies in the blood. Keep it rich, pure, nutritious, and, above all, keep the system regular. No aid to complexion compares with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They tone and enrich the blood, clear the system of waste products, promote good digestion, and, in short, establish sound health, which, after all, is the keynote to all happiness and well-being. Don't delay; the charm of a lovely complexion and all the blessings of health are yours, once you employ this old-time family remedy. All dealers sell Hamilton's Pills in 25c boxes.

THE FORTUNATE FARMER.

(Brantford Expositor)

The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

To estimate, at this season of the year, the money value of this crop is dangerously akin to counting chickens still in the incubator, but all signs point to prosperity on the farm encqualled in the history of the West. Not only will the farmer have more wheat to sell, but he is gradually bringing every branch of agriculture on to a sounder basis, particularly by diversifying his interest and giving more and more attention to stock-raising and dairying. His prosperity will be reflected in every line of legitimate trade.

PROSPERITY AND BOOZE.

(Collier's)

If the liquor question is to be argued as a matter of mere dollars and cents, don't accept "statistics" that seem to show that prosperity follows the booze wagon. Prosperity can't be tapped at any bar at all, and never could. Statistics that prove the contrary are, to put it kindly, pifflicated. If you live in a prohibition township, and don't know what "pifflicated" means, well, just substitute jugged, jagged, soaked, stewed, bleary, pie-eyed, or pickled. These are all good words in the gin belt.

TENDER SENSITIVE SKINS
Quickly Soothed by Cuticura. Nothing Better. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap. Many comforting things these fragrant supercreamy emollients may do for the skin.
Sample each free by mail, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A. Sold everywhere.

Cover Your Bottles With Leather.

In carrying a small bottle, for instance, of medicine on a voyage, it is an excellent plan to make a leather covering for it, and this is easily done. In this way if the bottle breaks there is no danger from the wounds caused by the glass, and the cover acts as a good protector. For a square section bottle, trace the profile on a piece of leather four times side by side, and add the small square representing the bottom to one of the profiles. Cutting out with the scissors, this makes only one seam at the end to be sewed up, also the parts at the neck of the bottle and the bottom piece.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store, and the only one we keep for sale.

All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.

Pleasant Bay, C. B.

Science Notes.

The jinricksha is the man-propelled vehicle of the far east, is being superseded by a vehicle known as the cycle-ricksha.

Half the important European land battles of the fast three centuries have taken place in Belgium.

It has been found that wireless telegraph waves are propagated along the surface of the earth with a velocity slightly inferior to that of light.

The distance from which vultures and eagles can spy their prey is almost incredible.

A cargo of salmon recently shipped out of Vancouver consisted of 5,000,000 cans, valued at $500,000 wholesale. Laid end to end the cans would reach a distance of 452 miles.

Salubite, a new explosive, is fifty times more powerful than dynamite, and is much safer, for it will explode only by means of the percussion cap.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS
Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.
D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

A Born Orator.

"Senator Wombat is considerabe of an orator, I take it?"

"Oh, yes, he waxes eloquent in borrowing a match."—Pitsburg Post.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

New Use for Flower Pots.

Pierre Lord, an American of French ancestry, has just found that an ordinary red clay flower-pot can be made use of to keep water, butter and other things at refrigerator temperatures in tropical climates or the hottest of August days.

While an ordinary flowerpot will do, any sore of clay jars, porous vessels or common unglazed earthenware pots and receptacles may answer.

All you need do is to moisten a rag or bag cloth with strong salt water and keep it over the top of the flowerpot. The ends should dip down into a soup dish or basin on which the flowerpot stands. This training dish must be kept full of water all the time. A dark, cool pantry, just where you would keep an ice cooler or a refrigerator, is a good place to keep the clay jar or pot.

Another way described by C. F. Saunders is to wrap a layer of burlap around a porous jar. The water or butter or what not is put in the jar and it is exposed to a current of air, say, on a dark window sill with windows open and shutter closed.

The water inside the porous pot perspires its way in a microscopic moisture through to the outer surface. The ragbag or burlap maintains such a slow rate of evaporation that the pot is kept cold and this cools the contents.

This use of flowerpots to make ice water can be made valuable not only to every home and boarding house in the land but in times of ice famine on trains, in deserts, on the baseball field and in the pantries and kitchens of hotels and other places.

A simple little laboratory experiment really confirms the principle behind these practical discoveries. If you take an ordinary bath thermometer and cover it with a moist cloth all you need do to show how the mercury will fall is to fan it, blow gently upon it or stand it at a window crack. The mercury will begin to fall just as it does in January. As you blow the evaporation of the moisture in the cloth goes on and this cools the thermometer.

Roquefort Sheep.

The milk of a single Roquefort sheep will in a year provide from thirty to forty pounds of cheese. In that district of France there are about 8,-000 sheep devoted to the sheep industry.

ISSUE NO. 22, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION and character to train for nurses. Reply to Wellandra Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

AUTO ROAD HOGS.

(London Advertiser)

This phrase "making them step lively" is the slogan of too many men who drive motor cars. In fact it becomes more and more apparent that car owners regard those who travel afoot, whether through inclination or otherwise, as a great herd to be, "shoved" out of the way like so many chickens by the scream of a "warning" signal.

The blatant "warning" signal is too often a "command" signal, a sort of make-way-for-the-rajah injunction to to those who still proceed on shoe leather.

While the majority of motor owners are considerate and unwilling to force a path by fear of death, there are many persons who should not be trusted behind a wheel. It makes them impertinent and causes them to affect a superiority that is not at all warranted. They try too much to "make them step lively."

The man afoot has more than an equal ownership of the streets with the man in the car.

MOTHERS OF LITTLE ONES.

No mother of young children should be without a box of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are mothers best friend and are as good as a doctor in the house. Concerning them Mrs. F. Wurger, Ingersoll, Ont., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past eight years and would not be without them. I can highly recommend them to all mothers of young children." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GUARD THE BIRDS.

(Philadelphia Record)

There are not enough birds in the country. The more birds the fewer insects pests. Even the unpopular sparrow does more good than harm. It is estimated that there are only 60 birds to the square mile, the number, contrary to general belief, being greater in populous areas than in the forests.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

GET OUT TO THE COUNTRY.

(Galt Reporter)

He who fails to take his share of the joys of the country at this time of the year misses one of the best gifts that nature has to bestow. He also misses the chance of gaining that vigor of mind and body which comes only from breathing the ozone of the country air.

WEAR FLEET FOOT

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family

Pharoah's Serpents.

A cone om Mercuric sulpho-cyanate when ignited, burns with the development of a tremendous amount of ash. The cone seems to swell and writhe away like a serpent hence the name. Any boy can make the cones at little expense. To a solution of corrosive sublimate, add a few drops of ferric chloride. Dissolve potassium sulphocyanate in water, and slowly add this to the other solution, until after stirring, a red color remains. Filter through a sheet of muslin and form the white curds into little balls or cones. Dry, and you need only touch a match to produce Pharaoh's serpents. Do not breathe the vapors.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

NEW MISSIONS NEEDED.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

A New York religious society reports sending tons of tracts to the heathen in Africa in the last three months. Why neglect the heathen of Europe?

Many a fellow in a poker game discovers that his hand has lost its cunning.

Reduce Your Roofing Costs, Protect Your Buildings From Fire, Lightning and Weather

You accomplish all these results by using our heavily zinc coated

"Eastlake" Metallic Shingles

They give longer service than any other roofing. Cost less to lay. Are rust-proof and do not require painting. Those laid 28 years ago are still giving good service. Send for free book that shows how "Eastlake" shingles make your buildings lightning, fire, and weather proof and why they cost less per year than any other roofing.

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EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915

WHAT GERMANY THINKS.

An American citizen who has been in Germany almost since the war began says that there is plenty of food in that country, that there is no lack of employment, and that there are no strikes. He says that there are plenty of young men to be seen walking along the streets. He says the Germans say that they cannot be starved out. We believe that, as far as food is concerned, but they can be starved for munitions of war. Still they are apparently very anxious to get wheat from the United States. This same American admits that there is a change of feeling among the Germans as to the outcome of the war. Some even yet think that they will dictate peace terms at London, but the better informed believe that they cannot now win. They also believe that they cannot be beaten. They point to the fact that their troops are still in France and Belgium, and that it will cost an enormous number of lives to drive them back to the Rhine, and they believe that the war will be a drawn affair, with a patched up peace at the end.

Against this this American traveller warns Great Britain. He quotes a business man who, he says, voices German feeling, that Germany would immediately begin to prepare for another war this time against Britain. The German hatred of Britain and the British, he declares, is unbelievable. It is a mad, foaming-at-the-mouth hatred, that nothing but revenge can extinguish. It is common belief that the Germans would willingly make peace with France and Russia so that they could hurl their whole force against Britain. Their hatred is accounted for because she stepped in between her and her prey, and thwarted her plans of Germany over all. Any kind of a peace made without thoroughly thrashing Germany will be a mistake, so far as Britain is concerned, says this American gentleman. To make "easy terms of peace" would be the worst thing Britain could do. Britain must show Germany in an unmistakable manner that she cannot play the bully in Europe while Britain is around. To go only half way in beating the Kaiser would only mean another war in the near future.

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WHERE IS THE BRITISH NAVY?

Some of our American contemporaries have harsh things to say about the British navy in connection with the tragedy of the Lusitania, sneering at it as if it were of no account. But those who know the work the fleet is doing know better. The London Telegraph says that 'no details are available of the working of the great naval machine, but they know that it is at work.' We know, it says, that far away north, within a comparatively few degrees of the Pole, our men of war are on watch and ward, amid the ice and snow; the same patient, vigilant, ceaseless activity is being shown in the North Sea, the Mediterranean, and in all the other oceans. If we could be provided with a cinema film to vast extent we should have an eloquent record of the incidents which are occurring in the seven seas from day to day. The silence of our sea power testifies to the success with which, north, south, east and west, we have imposed our will on the enemy. We began the war with a material ascendancy; this has been reinforced and strengthened by a sense of moral superiority. The silence speaks of conditions so overwhelmingly in our favor that the enemy dare not contest our rule in any one of the vast ocean spaces of the world. It may be said that the submarine blockade in British waters is an exception to the general rule. But so far it has not in the least affected the military situation. It is common knowledge that, under difficulties which all allies appreciate, the British navy is coping with a situation which could not have been foreseen. We have full confidence that, in spite of exhibitions of 'frightfulness' by the Germans, the silent pressure of sea power is being relentlessly exerted against our enemies to their eventual [illegible]ding. In complete harmony the [illegible] and military forces are working [illegible] behalf, the navy bearing the [illegible] on its back and supplying the [illegible] while at the same time [illegible]ing to us in the homeland food [illegible] material in abundance. And [illegible] Britain's sea power that will [illegible]ly bring Germany to her knees.

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DITORIAL NOTES

Since the Roblin rout, Robert Rogers has shut up like a trap.

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Dr. Dernburg should send for a German submarine to take him home.

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The German professors have suddenly ceased talking. Has the censor shut them up?

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The Militia Department has issued a call for ten thousand more men for the front. It will get them.

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Is Jane Addams as sure now that she wants peace as she was before the sinking of the Lusitania?

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The Ross rifle factories are turning out [illegible] thousand rifles a month. This is better, but not enough.

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If, as Lord Haldane says, Britain is thinking of conscription, the question arises — Is Canada doing all she could?

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There are said to be nearly two hundred and fifty steel and machine plants throughout Canada engaged in the manufacture of shells for the allies. This should help some.

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The Port Arthur authorities ask that the interned aliens be sent up there to clear the land instead of being kept down east eating their heads off in idleness. The request should be granted.

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If it be true that a German submarine prevented a British ship from going to the assistance of the Lusitania, it only shows that the Germans wanted to drown those on board as well as sink the ship.

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Sir Edgar Speyer, a German naturalized British subject and great financial magnate, has resigned his Privy Councillorship and his baronetcy, because of charges of disloyalty made against him in Britain. Will he now be interned?

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Does anyone doubt that a general election in Canada would be demanded by the Liberal opposition if the opposition had a ghost of a chance of winning?—London Free Press.

Last year, before the war was thought of, the Liberals challenged the Government to go to the country, but it was afraid and refrained. Nothing has occurred since then to make the Liberals doubt their success in an appeal to the people.

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According to a Paris despatch, says the New York Sun, several important American contracts have been cancelled because the goods delivered were not equal to sample. In some cases they were the direct contrary of what was stipulated in the contract. For instance, 150,000 pairs of socks, which were to be 70 per cent. wool and 30 per cent. cotton, were found to be 70 per cent. cotton and 30 per cent. wool. This shows that the grafters are not all Canadians.

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The Hon. Robert Rogers is not so sure now about the country clamoring for an election. His own organ in Winnipeg quotes him as saying:

"It would, indeed, be impossible for anyone to appreciate and to respect more than I do the genuine expressed sentiment [illegible] opposed to a general election. This is undoubtedly the sentiment that should properly exist. At the same time it must be borne in mind that we are at war and have to deal with the most trying conditions that the Canadian people have ever been called upon to deal with."

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The Buffalo Courier has been squinting through pro-German spectacles at the European war, and it comes to the conclusion that Britain is not putting up the fight it might have been expected to do. It points to her shortcomings and to the difficulties in the way with a sort of satisfaction that would please Dr. Dernburg. The Courier might now take a look at it from the other end, and tell us what Germany's chances are of scoring the great victory she started out to win.

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Ex-President Taft maintains the right of the United States to supply food and munitions of war to belligerent countries. He declared it to be [illegible]. "The rule has always been that neutrals could furnish arms and foodstuffs. As a nation we should not place ourselves at a disadvantage and take an opposite view of this question. We are always unprepared in case of war. We must always expect aid from neutrals in case of war. It would be an unwise policy, in my judgment, for us to abandon this rule."

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Sir Robert Borden, if he desired, could easily come to some arrangement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier to work together until the close of the war. Sir Wilfrid is willing, but Sir Robert apparently is not. It is now some time since Parliament adjourned, and he has had plenty of time to look over the situation and make up his mind as to the holding of an election. But he makes no sign. He cannot hold one in June now, but he may hold one in September, and so long as he keeps the country in ignorance of his intentions the Liberals may take it as an indication that he still intends to appeal to the country. Their duty is to prepare for an election. It cannot be far off anyway, if Sir Robert persists in ignoring Sir Wilfrid.

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pain.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why "Doan's" cures are lasting—the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Aylett, South Oshawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all sufferers with lame back."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE Changeling

Breakfast being over, George Douglas, who began to understand Madam Conway tolerably well, asked of her a private interview, which was granted, when he conciliated her first by apologizing for anything ungentlemanly he might have done in her house, and startled her next by asking for Theo, as his wife.

"You can," said he, "easily ascertain my character and standing in Worcester, where for the last ten years I have been known first as clerk, then as junior partner, and finally as proprietor of the large establishment which I now conduct."

Madam Conway was at first too much astonished to speak. Had it been Maggie for whom he asked, the matter would have been decided at once, for Maggie was her pet, her pride, the intended bride of Arthur Carrollton; but Theo was a different creature altogether, and though the Conway blood flowing in her veins entitled her to much consideration, she was neither showy nor brilliant, and if she could marry $200,000, even though it were American coin, she would perhaps be doing quite as well as could be expected. So Madam Conway replied at last, that "she would consider the matter and if she found that Theo's feelings were fully enlisted, she would perhaps return a favorable answer. I know the firm of Douglas & Co. by reputation," said she, "and I know it to be a wealthy firm; but with me, family is quite as important as money."

"My family, madam, are certainly respectable," interrupted George Douglas, a deep flush overspreading his face.

He was indignant at her presuming to question his respectability, Madam Conway thought, and so she hastened to appease him by saying, "Certainly, I have no doubt of it. There are marks by which I can always tell."

George Douglas bowed low to the far-seeing lady, while a train of thought, not altogether complimentary to her discernment in this case, passed through his mind.

CHAPTER XII.

Not thus lenient would Madam Conway have been toward Henry Warner, had he presumed to ask her that morning for Maggie, but he knew better than to broach the subject then. "He would write to her," he said, immediately after his return to Worcester, and in the meantime, Maggie, if she saw proper, was to prepare her grandmother for it, by herself announcing the engagement. This, and much more he said to Maggie, as they sat together in the library, so much absorbed in each other as not to observe the approach of Madam Conway, who entered the door just in time to see Henry Warner with his arm around Maggie's waist. She was a woman of bitter prejudices, and had conceived a violent dislike for Henry, not only on account of the stars and stripes, but because she read to a certain extent the true state of affairs. Her suspicions were now confirmed, and rapidly crossing the floor, she confronted him, saying: "Let my granddaughter alone, young man, both now, and forever."

Something of Hagar's fiery spirit flashed from Maggie's dark eyes, but forcing down her anger, she answered half earnestly, half playfully, "I am nearly old enough, grandma, to decide that matter for myself."

A fierce expression of scorn passed over Madam Conway's face, and harsh words might have ensued had not the carriage at that moment been announced. Wringing Maggie's hand, Henry arose and left the room, followed by the indignant lady, who would willingly have suffered him to walk, but thinking $200,000 quite too much money to go on foot, she had ordered her carriage, and both the senior and junior partner of Douglas & Co. were ere long riding a second time away from the old house and the mill.

"Grandma wishes to see you, Maggie, in her room," said Theo to her sister one morning, three days after the departure of their guests.

"Wishes to see me! For what?" asked Maggie, and Theo answered, "I don't know, unless it is to talk with you about Arthur Carrollton."

"Arthur Carrollton!" repeated Maggie. "Much good it will do her to talk to me of him. I hate the very sound of his name," and rising she walked slowly to her grandmother's room, where in her stiff brown satin dress, her golden spectacles planted firmly on her nose, and the Valenciennes border of her cap shading but not concealing the determined look on her face, Madam Conway sat erect in her high-backed chair, with an open letter upon her lap.

It was from Henry. Maggie knew his handwriting in a moment, and there was another, too, for her; but she was too proud to ask for it, and seating herself by the window she waited for her grandmother to break the silence, which she did ere long, as follows:

"I have just received a letter from that Warner, asking me to sanction an engagement which he says exists between himself and you. Is it true? Are you engaged to him?"

"I am," answered Maggie, playing nervously with the tassel of her wrapper, and wondering why Henry had written so soon, before she had prepared the way by a little judicious coaxing.

"Well, then," continued Madam Conway, "the sooner it is broken the better. I am astonished that you should stoop to such an act, and I hope you are not in earnest."

"But I am," answered Maggie, and in the same cold, decided manner her grandmother continued: "Then nothing remains for me but to forbid you having any communication whatever with one whose conduct in my house has been so unpardonably rude and vulgar. You will never marry him, Margaret, never! Nay, I would sooner see you dead than the wife of that low, mean, impertinent fellow."

In the large dark eyes there was a gleam decidedly Hagarish as Maggie arose and, standing before her grandmother, made answer: "You must not, in my presence, speak thus of Henry Warner. He is neither low, mean, vulgar nor impertinent. You are prejudiced against him because you think him comparatively poor, and because he has dared to look at me, who have yet to understand why the fact of my being a Conway makes me any better. I have promised to be Henry's Warner's wife, and Margaret Miller never yet has broken her word."

"But in this instance you will," said Madam Conway, now thoroughly aroused. "I will never suffer it; and to prove I am in earnest, I will here, before your face, burn the letter he has presumed to send you; and this I will do to any others which may come to you from him."

Maggie offered no remonstrance, but the fire of a volcano burned within, as she watched the letter blackening upon the coals; and when next her eyes met those of her grandmother, there was in them a fierce, determined look, which prompted that lady at once to change her tactics, and try the power of persuasion rather than of force. Feigning a smile, she said: "What ails you, child? You look at me like Hagar. It was hard, to be sure, perhaps, to burn your letter, and had I reflected a moment I might not have done so; but I cannot suffer you to receive any more. I have other projects in view for you, and have only waited a favorable opportunity to tell you what they are. Sit down by me, Margaret, while I talk to you on the subject."

The burning of her letter had affected Margaret strangely, and with a benumbed feeling at her heart, she sat down without a word, and listened patiently to praise long and praise loud of Arthur Carrollton, who was described as being every way desirable, both as a friend and a husband. "His father, the elder Mr. Carrollton, was an intimate friend of my husband," said Madam Conway, "and wishes our families to be more closely united, by a marriage between you and his son Arthur, who is rather fastidious in his taste, and though twenty-eight years old, has never yet seen a face which suited him. But he is pleased with you, Maggie. He liked your picture, imperfect as it is, and he liked the tone of your letters, which I read to him. They were so original he said, so much like what he fancied you to be. He has a splendid country seat, and more than one nobleman's daughter would gladly share it with him, but I think he fancies you. He has a large estate near Montreal and some difficulty connected with it will ere long bring him to America. Of course he will visit here, and with a little tact on your part you can, I'm sure, make one of the best matches in England. He is fine looking, too. I have his daguerreotype," and going to her work-box she drew it forth and held it before Maggie, who resolutely shut her eyes lest she should see the face of one she was so determined to dislike.

"What do you think of him?" asked Madam Conway, as her arm began to ache, and Maggie had not yet spoken.

"I haven't looked at him," answered Maggie. "I hate him, and if he comes after me, I'll tell him so, too! I hate him because he is an Englishman. I hate him because he is an aristocrat. I hate him for everything, and before I marry him I'll run away!"

Here, wholly overcome, Maggie burst into tears and precipitately left the room. An hour later and Hagar, sitting by her fire, which the coolness of the day rendered necessary, was startled by the abrupt entrance of Maggie, who, throwing herself upon the floor and burying her face in the old woman's lap, sobbed bitterly.

"What is it, child? What is it, darling?" asked Hagar, and in a few words Maggie explained the whole. She was persecuted—dreadfully persecuted. Nobody before ever had so much trouble as she. Grandma had burned a letter from Henry Warner, and would not give it to her. Grandma said, too, that she would never marry him, should never write to him nor see anything he might send to her. "Oh, Hagar, Hagar! Isn't it cruel?" and the eyes, whose wrathful, defiant expression was now quenched in tears, looked up in Hagar's face for sympathy.

The right chord was touched, and much as Hagar might have disliked Henry Warner, she was his fast friend now. Her natural opposition, and Maggie's tears had wrought a change and henceforth all her energies should be given to the advancement of the young couple's cause.

"I can manage it," she said, smoothing the long silken tresses which lay in disorder upon her lap. "Richland postoffice is only four miles from here; I can walk double that distance yet. Your grandmother never thinks of going there, neither am I known to any one in that neighborhood. Write your letter to Henry Warner, and before the sun goes down it shall be safe in the letter-box. He can write to the same place, but he had better direct to me, as your name might excite suspicion."

This plan seemed perfectly feasible, but it struck Maggie unpleasantly. She had never attempted to deceive in her life, and she shrank from the first deception. She would rather, she said, try to win her grandmother's consent. But this she found impossible. Madam Conway was determined, and would not listen.

"It grieves her sorely," she said. "Theo, too, enjoys her favorite, whom she loved better than her life, but twas for her good, and must be done."

So she wrote a cold and rather insulting letter to Henry Warner bidding him, as she had once done before, "let her granddaughter alone," and saying "it was useless for him to attempt anything secret, for Maggie would be closely watched the moment there were indications of a clandestine correspondence."

This letter, which was read to Margaret, destroyed all hope; and still she wavered, uncertain whether it would be right to deceive her grandmother. But while she was yet undecided, Hagar's fingers, of late unused to the pen, traced a few lines to Henry Warner, who, acting at once upon her suggestion, wrote to Margaret a letter which he directed to "Hagar Warren, Richland."

In it he urged so many reasons why Maggie should avail herself of this opportunity for communicating with him, that she yielded at last, and regularly each week old Hagar toiled through sunshine and through storm to the Richland postoffice, feeling amply repaid for her trouble when she saw the bright, expectant face which almost always greeted her return. Occasionally, by way of lulling the suspicions of Madam Conway, Henry would direct a letter to Hillsdale, knowing full well it would never meet the eyes of Margaret, over whom, for the time being, a spy had been set, in the person of Anna Jeffrey.

This young lady, though but lately connected with our story, may perhaps deserve a brief notice. Older than either Theo or Margaret, she was neither remarkable for beauty or talent. Dark haired, dark eyed, dark browed, and as the servants said, "dark in her disposition," she was naturally envious of those whose rank in life entitled them to more attention than she was herself accustomed to receive. For this reason, Maggie Miller had from the first been to her an object of dislike, and she was well pleased when Madam Conway, after enjoining upon her the strictest secrecy appointed her to watch that young lady, and see that no letter was ever carried by her to the postoffice which Madam Conway had not first examined. In the inky eyes there was a look of exultation as Anna Jeffrey promised to be faithful to her trust, and for a time she became literally Maggie Miller's shadow, following her here, following her there and following her everywhere, until Maggie complained so bitterly of the annoyance that Madam Conway at last, feeling tolerably sure that no counterplot was intended, revoked her orders, and bade Anna Jeffrey leave Margaret free to do as she pleased.

Thus relieved from espionage, Maggie became a little more like herself, though a sense of the injustice done her by her grandmother, together with the deception she knew she was practising, were upon her; and the servants at their work listened in vain for the merry laugh they had loved so well to hear. In the present state of Margaret's feelings, Madam Conway deemed it prudent to say nothing of Arthur Carrollton, whose name was never mentioned save by Theo and Anna, the latter of whom had seen him in England, and was never so well pleased as when talking of his fine country seat, his splendid park, his handsome horses, and last, but not least, himself. "He was," she said, "without exception, the most elegant and aristocratic young man she had ever seen;" and then for more than an hour she would entertain Theo with a repetition of the many agreeable things he had said to her during the one day she had spent at his house while Madam Conway was visiting there.

In perfect indifference, Maggie, who was frequently present, would listen to these stories, sometimes listlessly turning the leaves of a book, and again smiling scornfully as she thought how impossible it was that the fastidious Arthur Carrollton should have been at all pleased with a girl like Anna Jeffrey; and positive as Maggie was that she hated him, she insensibly began to feel a very little degree of interest in him, "at least, she would like to know how he looked;" and one day when her grandmother and Theo were riding, she stole cautiously to the box where she knew his picture lay, and, taking it out, looked to see "if he were so very fine-looking"—

—if that, and sure that she hated him.

"Yes, he was," Maggie acknowledged, still she lingered long over that picture, admiring the classically-shaped head, the finely-cut mouth, and more than that, the dark eyes which seemed so full of goodness and truth. "Pshaw!" she exclaimed, at last, restoring the picture to its place, "if Henry were only a little taller, and had as handsome eyes, he'd be a great deal better looking. Anyway, I like him, and I hate Arthur Carrollton, who I know is domineering, and would try to make me mind. He has asked for my daguerreotype, grandma says, one which looks as I do now. I'll send it, too," and she burst into a loud laugh at the novel idea which had crossed her mind.

That day when Madam Conway returned from her ride, she was surprised at Maggie's proposing that Theo and herself should have their pictures taken for Arthur Carrollton.

"If he wants my picture," said she, "I am willing he shall have it. It is all he'll ever get."

Delighted at this unexpected concession, Madam Conway gave her consent and the next afternoon found Theo and Maggie at the daguerrean gallery in Hillsdale, where the latter astonished both her sister and the artist by declaring her intention of not only sitting with her bonnet and shawl on, but also of turning her back to the instrument! It was in vain that Theo remonstrated. "That position or none," she said. And the picture was accordingly taken, presenting a very correct likeness, when finished of a bonnet, a veil and a shawl, beneath which Maggie Miller was supposed to be.

Strange as it may seem, this freak struck Madam Conway favorably. Arthur Carrollton knew that Maggie was unlike any other person, and the joke, she thought, would increase rather than diminish the interest he already felt in her. So she made no objection, and in a few days it was on its way to England, together with a lock of Hagar's snow-white hair, which Maggie had coaxed from the old lady, and, unknown to her grandmother, placed in the casing at the last moment.

Several weeks passed away, and then there came an answer—a letter so full of wit and humor that Maggie confessed to herself that he must be very clever to write so many shrewd things, and be withal so perfectly refined. Accompanying the package was a small rosewood box, containing a most exquisite little pin made of Hagar's frosty hair and richly ornamented with gold. Not a word was written concerning it, and as Maggie kept her own counsel, both Theo and her grandmother marvelled greatly, admiring its beauty and wondering for whom it was intended.

"For me, of course," said Madam Conway. "The hair is Lady Carrollton's, Arthur's grandmother. I know it is, it's so soft, silky look. She has sent it as a token of respect, for she was always fond of me," and, going to the glass, she very complacently ornamented her Honiton collar with Hagar's hair, while Maggie, bursting with fun, beat a hasty retreat from the room lest she should betray herself.

(To be Continued.)

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A New York woman who is suing for divorce testified that she used to play penny ante poker with her husband to keep him at home, but with no success. A man who could be indifferent to such devotion must be utterly heartless.—Washington Herald.

"Then you've given up the idea of taking singing lessons?" "Yes, I find it would take me three years to learn to sing as well as I thought I sang already."—Boston Transcript.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. June 6, 1915.

Nathan Rebukes David.—2 Samuel 11: 1-12:7. Print 11: 22-12: 7.

Commentary.—I. David's grievous fall (11: 1-21). 1-5. When we contemplate the splendid character of David, and the glory of his many triumphs; when we survey at a glance his exaltation from a humble shepherd boy to the widely-honored king of Jehovah's people, and think of his many unrivaled excellences of mind and heart, we are ready to wish that his life had closed before these crimes of adultery and blood-guiltiness had polluted his mighty soul and darkened his life history with an ineffaceable stain.—Whedon. The history here recorded may be regarded as a strong argument in support of the authenticity of the scriptures. The sacred biographer did not in any sense try to cover up David's sins, nor did he seek to shield him from blame. He tells the story with a simplicity and a candor that convince the reader of its truthfulness. A writer who would make a hero of David would speak of his sins in milder terms or would pass over them altogether. David was of mature age and must have known well the consequences in one's life and influence of such a course as he contemplated. He allowed his passions to run riot, and he was plunged into infamy. His sin shows that good men must remember their liability to fall, and must be constantly watchful lest they yield to temptation. Bath-sheba, who was partaker of his sin, did not exercise becoming prudence. She exposed herself to the view of David, and she later seems to have offered no resistance to his desires; thus she contributed to the downfall of both.

6-21. One sin led to another, as is usually the case. Uriah, the husband of Bath-sheba, was one of David's most faithful and capable warriors. So devoted was he that he would not leave the king's service in time of war to enjoy the comforts of his home, even when urged to do so by the king. David became desperate, for the death penalty, the punishment for adultery, was likely to be inflicted upon Bath-sheba and himself. Uriah must be put out of the way that David might take his wife for himself. He would not slay him, but he would give instructions to Joab, the general of his army, to place him where he would be almost certain to lose his life. He thus became guilty of shedding innocent blood to cover his own guilt. Uriah was slain in the battle, for Joab followed the directions given him by David, and thus apparently became in some degree involved with David in the crime of murder. Dr. Clarke says, in summing up the whole affair: "For my own part, I must say that I pity David, I venerate Uriah, I detest Joab, and I think meanly of Bath-sheba; but while David was to be pitied, he deserved also to be strongly condemned, for of what greater sin could he have been guilty?"

II. Bath-Sheba becomes David's wife (11:22-27). 22. The messenger—Joab sent a messenger from Rabbah, a city of the Ammonites, twenty-two miles east of the Jordan, to David with word regarding the war which he was waging. The main purpose, however, in sending the messenger was to inform David that Uriah was dead. 23. Came out unto us—Joab with his army was besieging Rabbah and the men of the city made a sally against Joab's army. We were upon them—The army of Israel drove their assailants back to the gate of the city. 24. Shooters shot from off the wall—Joab appears to have shown poor military ability in sending his men so close to the wall of the city that they could be reached by the arrows of archers on the walls. Uriah....is dead—Joab had so carefully obeyed the king's orders that Uriah fell, and special mention is made of his death by the messenger. 25. Thus shalt thou say unto Joab—This message was dictated by an abominable hypocrisy. He would thus affect sorrow for the fall of the noble Uriah, and seek to cover his own guilt in the matter.—Whedon. One as well as another—Joab was thus approved by David, though David knew that a plot had been laid by him and Joab to have Uriah slain.

26. Mourned for her husband —How deeply Bath-sheba mourned for Uriah we can not know with certainty, but all the circumstances indicate that the mourning was mostly formal. Her infatuation had cost her her virtue and a noble husband. 27. When the mourning was past—The usual period of mourning was seven days. In the case of prominent persons it was thirty days. The length of time that widows should mourn for their husbands is nowhere stated. David sent ....and she became his wife—The guilty pair were acting contrary to all sense of propriety. They seemed to think their sin was not known and they would enjoy themselves in their new relation. Displeased the Lord—David had not yet settled with God. This record shows God's mind regarding David's course. God's displeasure was about to find expression in so emphatic a way that David would keenly realize the enormity of his sins.

III. David reproved (12: 1-7). 1. The Lord sent Nathan—Nathan was the prophet of the Lord to Israel. For a year David had been undisturbed in his sin by the prophet, but if his conscience had been slumbering it was now to be awakened. Two men in one city—In the parable the men represented David and Uriah. 2. Many flocks and herds—A parable well suited to a pastoral people. 3. One little ewe lamb—In striking contrast to the rich man's wealth. With his children—It was a pet lamb. The poor man had a wealth of affection for his small possession. 4. Took the poor man's lamb—The prophet was speaking a parable that must impressively show all the hatefulness of selfishness and injustice. 5. David's anger was greatly kindled—He could readily see the wickedness of the rich man and was justly incensed at the greedy man. As the Lord liveth—A form of oath or strong affirmation. 6. Shall restore the lamb fourfold—The Jewish law required a fourfold restoration for a sheep that had been taken wrongfully (Exod. 22: 1). David did not suspect that he was thus strongly condemning himself. The parable was having the designed effect. "It fastens on the essential guilt of David's sin, not its sensuality or its impurity, so much as its meanness and selfishness."—Stanley. 7. Thou art the man—All the guilt that David declared attached to the rich man in the story, rested upon himself. The prophet was fearless in his application of the truth, even if it involved the great king of Israel. This is an instance of the directness with which God deals with men. As Nathan proceeded with his account of David's sin, the king was conscience-smitten and confessed to the prophet, "I have sinned against the Lord." David's life was spared, but four of his sons died, —the first son of David and Bath-sheba, Amnon, Absalom and Adonijah. David found forgiveness, but the stain upon the page of his life's history was ineffaceable.

Questions.—Over what enemies did David's army triumph? Of what sins did David become guilty? How is his course a warning to us? How did God regard his acts? Whom did the Lord send to David? State the parables. What effect did the story have upon David? How did Nathan apply the parable?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Effectual reproof.

I. Revealed the man of sin.
II. Led to confession of sin.
III. Declared the effect of sin.

I. Revealed the man of sin. The moral and spiritual aim of Nathan's parable was to awaken in the king the general sense of outraged justice concerning his own conduct. David's sin was a breach of the commandment which guards human life, and was committed when God was prospering him in all his affairs, when his people were bravely risking their lives in defence of their country and after he had spent many years in fellowship with God. David's protracted labor of years had secured a compact kingdom with internal unity. Saul's family had been cared for. The government was organized and labor divided. The war with the Syrians was in the hands of a powerful force under a skillful general. David had leisure unknown in former years. In the exercise of his freedom and the abuse of his power, David disregarded the responsibilities of his office and fell from his moral elevation into the depths of sin to the verge of destruction. It was God's design that David's sin should be fully manifested to effect a perfect cure, therefore all his plans for concealment failed. David's endeavor to hide his transgression was a tacit acknowledgment of its disreputable character, beginning in lust and ending in murder. Nathan was not sent as a herald of vengeance, but to reprove and convince of sin. His parable touched upon the experience of David. He had known what it was to be poor. He knew what it was to possess and love the lambs. The wise prophet led David to pass unconscious verdict upon himself. The effect of the application of the parable is a remarkable illustration of the power of conscience. The force of truth came in the particular application of it. The wicked man upon the throne saw for the first time what sin really involved. It was guilt calculated upon, persisted in, covered up by sophistry and self-excusing. He had accomplished the death of his faithful servant Uriah, a brave soldier, whom he had sent without warning to his doom, through the help of Joab, an able, but unscrupulous, general and a ready accomplice in David's sin. In that fatal letter to Joab, David signed away his liberty and surrendered himself to his accomplice, who served him that he might gain power over him. David seemed to have lost sight of the one Witness of the whole transaction of his guilt. The most potent element in Nathan's utterance was the direct charge of God. His words contained no inquiry and a statement. It was a time of revelation, of probing and heart-searching.

II. Led to confession of sin. It became evident to David that his long-kept secret was known to his most influential and incorruptible subject and friend and that God was speaking directly to his conscience. The eye of conscience, turned in upon himself, gave fresh life to the old suppressed loyalty to righteousness and God, and as a consequence full confession came of his sin against God. The purpose of the parable was reached. He was self-convicted, self-condemned. His sense of sin was the beginning of his salvation. David saw himself as Nathan saw him and as God saw him. It was divine favor that sent Nathan. David's great sin was met and mastered by God's great grace. A vision of divine love melted the hardened heart. It was a rapid transition of feeling through which David passed from indignation at another's supposed sin to the acknowledgment of his own actual crime.

III. Declared the effect of sin. The change in David's moral condition had a pernicious influence ever after on his rule, in his court, on his private life and on the general prosperity of his kingdom. Loss of respect, loss of executive power, loss of influence was inevitable. His sin was the turning-point in his career, which was henceforth marked by a long series of calamities. Without giving the convicted king time to enlarge upon his confession, Nathan told of the retribution that was sure to come by the hand of God. He was to reap according to his sowing. Forgiveness would effect the restoration of favor and fellowship with God, which had been interrupted by sin, but its effects would be visited upon his family. T. R. A.

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"Is there much competition in your office?" asked Miss Skittles. "Sure," replied the facetious Miss Skids, "Between the mirror and the clock."—Puck.

Was All Run Down WITH HEART TROUBLE AND NERVOUSNESS.

When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do this for you.

Mrs. Hugh Mosher, Chester Basin, N.S., writes: "Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 5 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

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Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S21

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In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $ to $ per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

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Toronto World	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.90
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
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London Advertiser	3.90

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EDITORIAL

"MUST HAVE PARIS"

Two inhabitants of La Fere (Aisne Department) which is still in the hands of the Germans, who have just been sent back from Germany, report that the Germans have planted an immense area of wheat, oats and potatoes around the town and have cut down all the walnut and cherry trees for gunbarrel wood.

"About five weeks ago" said one of the men, the Kaiser arrived at La Fere with several staff officers. He remained for three days in that part of the district, but the inhabitants could never find out where he slept. They were able to see him quite closely and could see that he had grown noticeably older, and that in spite of the efforts he made appeared to be sad and preoccupied.

"He went each day to the esplanade where a military band played On the third day, before entering his automobile, he made a speech to the soldiers He did not hide from them the difficulties of the campaign. He said;

"If we have to burn our last cartridge and line up our last reserve, we shall go to Paris. We must have Paris."

SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED

The Listowel Banner in the following article voices the opinion of the merchants, not only in Listowel but in every rural town, in respect to the continuous solicitations for alms by the numerous beggars.

Petitions, petitions, petitions! There seems to be no end of them and if a merchant on main street skips a couple of weeks without seeing one he is fortunate in these days.

Some are quite legitimate and deserving of support but there are in this world many undeserving individuals, who make a lazy living by preying on the sympathies of the public, and the more a community "falls" for this sort of thing, the more it is advertised and the more it is pestered by such individuals, who should be discouraged in making nuisances of themselves.

On Friday last two more chaps hit Listowel with petitions. The one claimed to have tuberculosis and went through the business section soliciting funds with which he said he wished to purchase a ticket to his home in Winnipeg. How he came to wander this far from home he didn't say. But a little petition with a typewritten head and no explanation, was sufficient to elicit many contributions.

Another chap was apparently deaf and dumb. He also made the rounds and asked for money with which to place him in the deaf and dumb institute. The difficulty is in judging the merits of the different cases and some kind hearted people rather than risk disappointing a deserving creature give to anyone that comes along. Others look down the list, see the names of two or three they know and sign too, when it would have been better for them to have signed a "friend" than to have lent the influence of their name to one whom they are not certain is deserving.

There was a time when tramps were much more numerous than today. People got sick and tired of them and finally officials were instructed to look after them so that today the tramp typical of eight or ten years ago is a scarce article.

If, instead of encouragement similar objection was taken to undeserving individuals circulating petitions, they also would be much more scarce, and deserving persons need not necessarily, in that case be neglected.

The writer has seen to many evidences of swindling in this way to feel kindly disposed to the average stranger that a better and more reliable way could be devised for taking care of the causes these canvassers represent.

It was but of recent date that certain Armenian canvassers in this province were exposed for defrauding the public. They were highly organized and were doing business on a big scale, having agents covering territories. And, as usual they were able to present testimonials from reputable men who lent their influence without properly investigating them.

Placed for Collection.

Several of the accounts of subscribers to the Telescope whose subscriptions have got behind were handed to the Publishers Adjusting Association this week for collection. It was arranged however that the arrearage rate would not be charged on accounts paid before June 1st.

Got Fat on it.

R. E. Truax M. P. for South Bruce was in Chesley on Monday and the same evening attended a box social at Formosa at which his opponent, John Purvis, was auctioneer. Reuben doesn't let Jack get out of his sight when there is some big function on in this riding. The strenuous bye-election in Nov. 1913 would have killed most men of R. E. Truax's age, but he actually got fat, or as fat as he ever gets, by a whirlwind campaign in which he came out victorious against a strong opponent by a majority of 115.—Chesley Enterprise

Promotion a Popular One.

In referring to the appointment of Judge Klein to the senior judgeship the Ripley Express says: Judge Klein was born in Alsace when that province belonged to France. He came to Canada at an early age. The appointment of Judge Klein as senior judge will be hailed with delight in this part of Bruce County. The universal opinion has prevailed that he not only deserved the promotion, but his experience and true character eminently fitted him for the position. The appointment is one most popular one that the Government has made in County Bruce.

Sudden Death in Culross.

Henry McKay an old and esteemed resident of Culross Township dropped dead at his home there on Sunday morning. He was about 80 years of age, and death was no doubt due to senile decay and heart failure. For many years the late Mr. McKay was prominent in the public life of the township, serving first as councillor and later for a number of years as reeve until he voluntarily retired. His outspoken and even pugnacious manner, though it made him many enemies commended him to the ratepayers who recognized in him an honest man and a faithful servant. For years after his retirement from municipal life a speech by McKay was a regular feature of the annual nomination meeting. In religion he was a presbyterian and in politics was an independent, having espoused the Patron movement of the early nineties.—Lucknow Sentinel.

Racial Riot in Chesley.

There was quite a mob on the streets late in the evg. of May 24th when Constable Kreigner was assaulted and forced to take refuge in his home where three windows were broken before the mob were satisfied. For some time there has been with a certain element quite a hostile feeling against constable Kreigner because he was helping to enforce the local option by-law and this was really at the bottom of the trouble and the fact that he is of German decent was put forth as the ostensible reason for the assault. Mr. Kreigner protests that he has never expressed pro-German sentiments. It looks as though Mr. Kreigner is being made to suffer for those who have been indiscreet enough to express pro-German views. The proper way to settle this anti-British talk is to send to the proper authorities the names of those who have been indulging in disloyal utterances and we understand this has been done and Mr. Kreigner's name is not on the list. But on no account must mob rule prevail. Law and order must be supreme in any community. The council will likely order an investigation and the blame for Monday's disturbance be placed where it belongs.—Chesley Enterprise.

County of Bruce General Hospital

Financial Statement, from June 1st 1914, to May 31st 1915

Donations from Individuals and Corporations

Mrs. W. M. Dack in memoriam late W. M. Dack	$ 5 00	
J. McCool	20 00	
Stevens Hepner Co. Ltd. Port Elgin	25 00	
Reckitts & Sons Ltd. England	21 17	
W. H. Brown	1 00	
D. A. Walker	3 00	
H. M. Lay	5 00	
Walkerton Electric Light and Power Co Ltd	20 00	
S. W. Vogan	5 00	
S. R. Brill	5 00	
T. E. Attwood	11 30	
K. M. Taylor	6 00	
Canada Spool & Bobbin Co Ltd	5 00	
A J Misch	1 00	
J P Cummings	2 00	
F W Lippert	2 00	
W. J. Hermiston	5 00	
N Robertson	5 00	
A Oberle	5 00	
J Warren	1 00	
Goode & McKay	10 00	
W. Mackintosh	2 00	
Bell Telephone Co	5 00	
E. R. Coates Mildmay	1 50	
		$ 170 79

From Women's Hospital Aids

Brant Women's Hospital Aid, for maintenance	01 25	
Kincardine " " "	10 75	
Paisley " " "	31 15	
Port Elgin " " "	71 80	
Southampton " " "	7 13	
Walkerton " " "	870 01	
		$ 1067 41

From Societies, etc

Bruce Musical Society per I. O. Benton	$ 10 14	
Saugeen Lodge No 197 A F & A M Walkerton	10 00	
St Lawrence Lodge No 131 " Southampton	5 00	
Aldworth Lodge No 235 A F & A M Paisley	5 00	
		$ 30 14

From Municipal Councils

County of Bruce maintenance grant	$ 1500 00	
" " equipment grant	500 00	
Carrick Township of	10 00	
Chesley, Town of	10 00	
Culross Township of	10 00	
Paisley, Town of	5 00	
Walkerton Town of	100 00	
		$ 2135 00

From the Ontario Government

Grant last half of 1913	331 91	
Whole of 1914	394 72	
		$ 726 63

NOTE During the first ten years of a Hospital's existence, a grant of 20 cents per day for all patients is made up to 120 days, thereafter at the rate of seven cents. After ten years the grant is only paid for patients for whose maintenance $7 per week or less is contributed. This accounts for our decreased grant this year. In the government report to Sep. 30th 1914, out of a total days' stay of 3708 days we were allowed 20 cents on 1770 days and 7 cents on 556 days, leaving 1373 days for which we received no grant.

Received from hogs, interest etc.	127 11
From patients fees	3337 92
	7634 30
Balance on hand June 1st 1914	107 87
	7742 17
Estimated deficit (Towards which $200 is promised)	1063 64
	$ 8705 81

Expenditure

Butcher's meat	$ 300 95	
Butter & Eggs	407 80	
Flour, bread meal etc	221 03	
Milk	310 55	
Tea & Coffee	137 75	
Potatoes & other vegetables	62 20	
Groceries	882 10	
Drugs and Medicines	129 82	
Surgical & Medical appliances	152 28	
Spirits	14 50	
Bedding & general house furnishings	133 85	
Brooms, soaps etc	113 00	
Fuel	137 30	
Light	283 49	
Water	15 00	
Ice	25 00	
Salaries & wages	2278 81	
Taxes & insurance	4 50	
Advertising, postage, telephone etc	13 91	
Contigencies	82 51	
Repairs	151 31	
New house furnishings	140 70	
Improvements to building	251 62	
Interest	157 08	
Maintenance for May, estimate	600 00	
		7505 81
New sterilizer, including cost of installing		1200 00
		$ 8705 81

Liabilities

Accounts for May maintenance (say)	600 00	
Sterilizing plant (say)	1200 00	
	1800 00	
Less cash on hand	746 36	
Total floating liabilities	1053 64	
Mortgage debt due April 10th 1918	2000 00	
		$ 3053 64

The Trustees have to express their gratitude to the people of Bruce County for their continued valuable support during the past twelve months. We are particularly grateful to the County Councillors who have by financial assistance from year to year and no less by the strong interest taken in the hospital by successive Wardens and individual members of the Council, encouraged the board in their efforts to keep the Bruce County Hospital in the front rank of Provincial Hospitals. The constant help rendered by the ladies of the County, who last year gave us nearly $1100, is the subject of our warm admiration and appreciation.

Receipts from pay patients were $721.55 more than in the preceding year, evidencing growing confidence on behalf of the public and the medical practitioners of the County. On the other hand there was at the same time a rise in the cost of staple food stuffs with an increased number of mouths to feed, bringing the cost of maintenance up to $7505, or about $1400 more than last year. Included in this amount was expenditure of a more or less capital nature, amounting to about $400 for new house furnishings and improvements in the culinary and other departments.

In addition there has to be defrayed the cost of the new sterilizing plant estimated at about $1200. The Warden and many of the County Councillors paid a visit to the Hospital at the December session of the Council at our request. The urgent desire of the Superintendent and medical staff to see a thoroughly up-to-date plant installed was explained to them and as a result their generous grant of $500 at that session towards this equipment, encouraged the Board to undertake an expenditure which though apparently large, was entirely necessary and which places us on a par with all the Toronto and other large City hospitals in this particular. As a result we expect a considerable impetus to surgical work.

During the year there were treated 24 free patients, viz:

From	Albemarle Township	1	
"	Brant (including 1 from House of Refuge, 28 days)	7	
"	Bruce	1	
"	Eastnor	1	
"	Elderslie	2	
"	Greenock	4	
"	Huron	1	
"	Kincardine	1	
"	Saugeen	4	
"	Michigan U. S. A.	1	
			24

These patients were 1711 days at the hospital, the average cost of patients per day was $1.65 so that the care of these patients represents an expense for board of $2872 in addition to which in many cases there were other out of pocket expenses amounting to $355, so that the total cost of this part of our work was $3227.

According to the last Government report the average cost of patients spread over all the Hospitals of Ontario including a number of Roman Catholic Institutions, where the cost of nursing is low, was $1.47.

H. M. LAY, Secretary-Treasurer.

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W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month

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MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month a m 2 to 5 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M. D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley streets

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Easy rests the head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS THE POPULAR KING HAT

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township

Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and Indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box 6 for $2.50, or trial size 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

The Ideal
Vacation Route

Conveniently Reaching

Point-Au-Baril, French & Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts.

General Change of Time May 30th.

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter—Town Agent
N. Hiscox — Station Agent

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Mr. and Mrs. Warren of Walkerton were here over the week end. Mr. Warren is doing some surveying on the Smith property across the river, next to the Batout beach lots.—Southampton Beacon.

It is said that the British censor will not allow the presentation of "Twin Beds" in England. This farce opened last August in New York and enjoyed a run that lasted all winter. It concerns a mix-up in which two young married couples make mistakes about flats. The type of humor is obvious.

Canadian Casualties 5,757.

Canadian casualties officially reported and recorded up to May 27th total 5,757. This includes 924 killed in action 3,616 wounded and 1,217 missing. All the casualties of Langemarck battle are not yet in. There are also casualties from more recent actions near Festubert among these being men who formerly belonged to 23rd, 30th and 32nd Battalions, which crossed to England in February, and have been used as reinforcements.

Resumption C.P.R. Great Lake Service

Passenger service via the Great Lakes Canadian Pacific route from McNicoll will be resumed commencing Saturday May 22nd, sailing Tuesday, "Manitoba" Wednesday, "Alberta" Thursdays and "Assiniboia" on Saturdays from Port McNicoll at 4.00 P. M. The "Manitoba" sailing Wednesdays will call at Owen Sound each sailing date at 10.30 P.M. Special train will leave Union Station Toronto at 12.15 arriving Port McNicoll 4.00 P.M. Daily except Friday. For reservations or other information regarding this service, consult any Canadian Pacific Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Presbyterian Hymn Book.

The committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to take into consideration the revision of the book of Church Praise has completed its labors. The committee was able to meet in the main the suggestions sent up from the Presbyteries, and the book, as now adjusted, will, it is expected, meet with general acceptance. Rev. Mr. McMillan, the secretary of the committee, is now at work preparing the material for the printer, a task requiring time and patience. The committee gave the most scrupulous attention to all suggestions submitted for its consideration, and the Book of Praise in its final form should represent the views of the church as a whole.

The Tax Stamp.

The war tax stamp on bank checks is having other results than raising revenue. As was expected it has greatly reduced the number of checks issued. Many employers who formerly payed by checks are now paying cash. The Grand Trunk Railway has adopted this plan, as on the thousands of payments made by the company each month the two-cent charge on each check would amount to considerable. It is found cheaper to take the cash around after the fashion of years ago, and pay it out direct. This is by no means as good a way of doing business as by check, as the cancelled check is always a convenient voucher showing that payment has been made. The banks, however, we may suppose, will not object to the change, as it saves them the trouble of cashing and recording thousands of checks.

The Western Fair

The Western Fair of London, Ont., will maintain its reputation this year as being one of the best Live Stock Exhibitions of the Dominion of Canada. Live Stock Exhibitors are always loud in their praises of the treatment they receive at London and the amount of business they do there. Buyers are always plentiful surrounded as London is by the best Agriculture district of Canada. Although large cash additions have been made to the prize list for the past three years, this year will surpass them all when $3,000 will be added to the Live Stock and Poultry Departments. This has been made possible through the general assistance given by the Dominion Government. This amount has been distributed throughout the different classes and sections added, which will be of special interest to the farmers and live stock breeders. The prize lists will soon be ready for distribution. Send to the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ont. for prize list or any information regarding the exhibition.

Nearly Choked to Death.

A near fatality occurred Tuesday afternoon in Little England, Howard, the eleven year old son of Mr. J. E. Smith being the principle. The lad had just returned from school and was leading home a cow that had been pastured on the street. The rope was fastened about his body when the animal commenced to run throwing him to the ground. The rope slipped over the boy's shoulders and fastened around his neck. He was being dragged along the street in this way when when Mr. John Petch went to the rescue and saved the lad's life. His lips had already turned black.—Listowel Banner.

Large Order for Shells.

The Hunter Bridge & Boiler Co. have received an order for 25,000 shells at $6.00 a shell. They are of the 4.7 variety and are expected to be finished by October. The Hunter Co. will put night and day shifts to work on the order just as soon as possible. The Shell Committee reserve the right to cancel any portion of the order uncompleted on October 1st. It is not thought that much new machinery will have to be installed. The work comes in at a good time as there has been a heavy falling-off in the bridge and boiler business and the shops would practically have to close in consequence.—Kincardine Review.

Use of Gases.

Lord Kitchener's assurance that the British troops will use gases such as the Germans have used in Flanders will be welcomed. It is characteristic of Great Britain that a frank statement is made of her policy. Germany as usual subordinated every honorable consideration to military interest and introduced the foul practice by ambush. It is to be hoped that no sensitive observer in this country will raise his hands in horror at the sight of Great Britain's performances of her military duty in this matter. Gases may be used effectively as the Canadian troops at the front have reason to know. Great Britain did not want to use them any more than they wanted the war. Germany compelled war and Germany has compelled the general use of gases. It would be far more sensible for Great Britain to abandon the war than for her to refuse to furnish her soldiers with steel to meet the enemy's steel. Public opinion in this country will not cease to hope that Germany by using foul gases, has brought down on her head something she did not expect. The matter is in the capable hands of Lord Kitchener.

The Western University.

Another great stride will be taken by the Western University of London next year, as a result of a further assured increase in its income. The London City Council has voted a grant of $15,000 which will assure the Western a revenue of no less than $30,000 for its Arts Department as compared with $14,400 for the year just closing and $8800 the previous year. The total revenue available for all Department will be $75,000, which means a doubling of the income in the course of two years. Five new professors will be engaged at once, and two new science laboratories equipped. A good gymnasium has been secured and a well known instructor and director of athletics is being engaged. Plans for the coming year have already been submitted in outline to the Education Department, and it is understood they will be acceptable to the Department in granting the same recognition to all degrees as is given to the other universities. With this handicap removed and the new interest that is being awakened there are already indications of a greatly increased enrolment of students at the Western for the coming year especially as this is the nearest university for all Western Ontario students, and the expense of living in London is comparatively low.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Nonagenarian.

Uriah Curtis of Brant Tp. was visiting his son Samuel in town for a few days this week. Mr. Curtis has passed his 90th year and since his sickness last winter has been in feeble health. He is a kindly old gentleman and his many friends here are always glad to meet him. Mr. Curtis is a native of England. Of a family of 14 born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis there are still 11 living. Mrs. Curtis died several years ago.—Chesley Enterprise. Mr. Curtis is will known in Walkerton.

Must be Real Maple.

The new maple syrup bill reads that no person shall keep for sale, etc., any article of food resembling or being an imitation of maple syrup and which is not "pure" maple sugar or syrup or unless the article itself or the package containing it is labelled with the words "Imitation Maple Syrup or Sugar" as the case may be in a conspicuous letters of a different color from the label; such letters to be of at least one quarter of an inch high printed in the same line and entirely separated from any other inscription on the label.

Homeseekers Special Train.

For the accommodation of Homeseekers' and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying Tourist Sleepers and Colonist Cars commencing June 1st., leave Toronto 10.45 P.M. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round Trip Fares in Connection with Homeseekers' Excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Safety First.

Officers and employees of the Grand Trunk Railway are trying by every means in their power to prevent injuries to all persons—patrons employees and others. But on looking into this subject, they find that more than one-half of all persons killed on railways in Canada and United States are killed while trespassing on railway property. In this way in these two countries, fifteen persons are killed and about the same number injured for every day in the year. Perhaps you may think that the 11,000 or more persons meeting with casualties every year while trespassing on railways are tramps or hoboes, but the fact is that 80 per cent of them are useful citizens. Men walking on tracks to and from their places of work or business, children playing on tracks or flipping cars comprise the greater part of this shameful slaughter. To most people it seldom occurs that in walking on tracks they are taking any particular risk. It seems so easy to see or hear a train and when one thinks about the subject at all, he likely concludes that while others may have been caught he will be more vigilant and escape. Those injured and killed in this way are not the only ones who suffer. Their families being deprived of their earning power are called upon to bear a large share of the burden. The public is deprived of the service of this large army of persons and in a great percentage of cases are compelled to contribute to the care and maintenance of such persons and dependent members of their families. In view, therefore, of these facts and in the interest of public safety, every person is earnestly requested not to walk on or along railroad tracks both on account of his own safety and for the sake of setting a good example to others. We ask parents to call this subject to the attention of their children and instruct them as to the danger of walking or playing on or about tracks and of flipping cars. In this connection let us also call attention to another source of injury which is quite common, due to failure of persons to stop and look in both directions for approaching trains when about to cross tracks at highways and other places. Remember that trains may move on any track at any time. We do not believe that any person is so busy that he cannot take the few seconds before crossing a track to make sure that there is no approaching train. By all means never "duck under" crossing gates or across tracks when warned not to do so by signs from flagman or other source.

Hanover Boys wounded at Front.

SELKIRK WILSON

Son of Reece Wilson of Hanover, a brave young man of eighteen years who has been wounded at the front.

HERMAN MONTO

Son of Mr. John Monto of Hanover, who has been officially reported as wounded at the front.

LANCE CORPORAL JACK WILSON

Of Hanover, who is wounded and is now in an English Hospital.

Murder Still a Mystery

The Robert Bean murder at Goderich still remains a mystery and unless something unlooked for turns up it will never be solved. The detectives are still working on the case, pumping out all the wells in the neighborhood looking for the gun. Although an additional reward has been offered for the identity of the person who is supposed to have driven Dave Bean that night as yet the party has not been located.

66.000 Troops to England.

A memorandum issued by the Militia Department states that up to the present time nearly 55,000 officers and men have been despatched overseas by the Canadian Government. It is anticipated that by the first of July the number will reach approximately 66,000. More than [illegible] nurses have also gone forward. The recruiting enlistment and organization of additional forces is steadily proceeding and is the more necessary by reason of the very heavy casualties which have been sustained by the Canadian division during the past five weeks in the fighting near Langemarck and its vicinity. The gallantry, resourcefulness and tenacity of the Canadian troops during these battles, says the memorandum, "have never been surpassed."

Will Tour the Province.

After being in session three weeks, during which they chopped off a license here and a couple more there, issued a few warnings etc, the Ontario License Board is preparing for an eight-month jaunt over the province "to make the commissioners thoroughly conversant with prevailing conditions."

Northern League Formed.

The Northern Baseball league was duly launched on Friday of last week at a meeting held at Palmerston. The headquarters of the new league will be Owen Sound, the Secretary-treasurer being Mr. Joseph H. Ramsey who is manager of the local baseball team. The president is Mr. Wiseman of Palmerston, manager of the Sterling Bank branch of that place. About thirty teams are represented in the new league and it is hoped that it will get off to a good start though this is a bad year. The meeting was well attended despite the fact that many of the towns did not know just what it meant. Walkerton is in group No 2 with Hanover, Cargill, Teeswater and Mildmay, and it is to be expected that a number of good games will be staged before the end of the season. Not only will the district give some good games but the team that goes on into the finals is going to have plenty to do as with the seven districts which have been set out it is going to have plenty of competition. The teams composing the various groups are.

GROUP No 1
Wiarton, Chesley, Owen Sound.

GROUP No 2
Walkerton, Hanover, Teeswater, Cargill, Mildmay.

GROUP No 3
Palmerston, Harriston, Mount Forest.

GROUP No 4
Arthur, Bellwood, Kenilworth.

GROUP No 5
Lucknow, Wingham, Listowel, Kincardine, Ripley.

GROUP No 6
Goderich, Clinton, Teeswater, Mitchell.

GROUP No 7
Exeter, Crediton, Centralia, Ailsa Craig, Hensall.

The following league were represented: Saugeen League, Lakeside league and North Wellington league. President A. W. Buschlen of the Otter League, was also present and considerable credit in bringing the matter of organization to the present stage is due to him.

School Reports.

S. S. No. 2 Carrick

Sr. IV—Edward South.

Jr. IV—Jennie Jasper, Eleanor Hossfeldt, Charlie Polfus, Stanley Wilton

Jr. III—Bertha Polfus, Otelia Polfus, Albert Polfus, Zenobia Miller, Elsie Jasper, Martha Voigt, Evelyn Hossfeldt.

Sr. II—Lizzie Polfus, Wilma Koenig, Olivia Smith, Louisa Hossfeldt, Edward Voigt.

Jr. II—Arthur Hossfeldt, Nellie Jasper, Lorena Voigt, Rose Friburger, Wallace Wallace, Arthur Brocknow.

Pt. Bk.—Alma Krueger, Evelyn Weber, Martin Polfus, Katie Hossfeldt Alice Sorten.

Sr. Primer—Freddie Polfus, Willie Hossfeldt, Orlando Smith, Annie Hossfeld Hilda Lerch.

M. B. Hogg
Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, BRANT.

Sr. IV.—S Scott 88, W Brown 83, F Young 82, M Fordyce 77, G. Kerry 70, H Read 61, O Seiler 62.

Jr. IV. — G Scott D McKeeman, T Desmond, G Kerry.

Sr. III.—E Acton, G Gregg L Scott, W O'Reilly, D Desmond.

Jr. III.—I. McKeeman, K Kaufman.

Sr. II.—F Smith, M Young, V Blue, T Young, A Young, M Brown, A Hoffarth.

Jr. II.—L Gregg, L Kerry, M Young, E Blue, F Desmond, T Desmond, H Scott, S Kauffman, N Kerry, J O'Reilly, M Kauffman.

Sr. I.—P Gregg, M Pearson, C Hoffarth, E Houle.

Sr. Pr.—M Napper, B Edmunds, J Alexander A Kauffman, W Zettler, J Koppeschmidt.

Jr. Pr. — G Kerry, D O'Reilly, V Young, G Gregg, N Gregg, P Kauffman, L Zettler, A Zettler.

No. enrolled—59.

Average Attendance—48.

E. S. Lovell.
teacher

THE BIG SALE

Has proved such a decided success that we have decided to continue selling at reduced prices for 15 days more.

A FEW OF THE MANY SPECIALS

Canned Goods
Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes and Pork & Beans, Best Brands, packed in sanitary tins.
3 tins for 25c.

Cornflakes
Crisp, fresh stock
Sale Price
8c. pkg.

Infant's Delight
Toilet Soap, Regular 10c per cake, while they last
4 cakes for 25c.

Saturday Sp.
Blk. Green or Mixed Tea, Regular 35c lb. Saturday only 25c.

Clothing
Men's and Boy's Clothing selling at less than cost.

Men's Oxfords
In patent leather, gun-metal and tan, laced and button, Slater, Invictus and Brampton. Reg. $4.50 & $5.00. **S. P. $2.50.**

Upholstering Mat.
Some very heavy, suitable for covering couches Others suitable for draperies. Reg. $1.00, $1.50 per yd. **S. P. 50c.**

Ladies' Coats
Summer weights in all wool serges, silks, fancy tweeds, all shades. Reg. $15 to $18 **S.P. $.298**

C. Reaney | Telephone 8 for prompt delivery | Produce wanted. Highest prices. | **J. Pleskey**

ACOUSTICS AND GHOSTS

The science of acoustics, according to Frank E. Morton, of Chicago, is one of the least developed and yet one of the most promising and fascinating subjects available. Mr Morton believes that anyone taking up the subject seriously will be rewarded with discoveries that will throw light on many hitherto unexplained phenomena, such as the appearance of ghosts, the hearing of sounds of unknown origin, and the manifestations of clairvoyance and clairaudience.

The first impress made on the mind by the study of acoustics, Mr Morton said, is the scope of the science. It is found almost in the beginning, he said, that, despite its name, the science is not limited to the study of sound. The student of the science cannot study sound alone. Sound, Mr. Morton asserted, is vibration and electricity, heat light and X-rays are vibrations of the same kind, only faster. The only difference, therefore, between sound, heat, light, electricity and X rays is the rapidity of vibration. A piano wire can be made to vibrate, Mr. Morton said, so as to produce each in order as desired.

"And these vibrations have been counted and classified," Mr. Morton said, "so that we can make a table of them. We have discovered that vibrations of from two a second to 32,768 a second are perceived by us as sound. They comprise the first fifteen octaves of our scale. But if we cause a wire to vibrate more than 32,768 times a second, sound ceases, and until the wire is vibrating more than 33,554,432 times a second, our senses perceive nothing from it. This is the first field of the unknown and the first promise of opportunity for discovery. What is produced by a wire vibrating between 32,768 and 33,554,432 times a second? We have ten octaves that are absolutely unknown.

"But the next octave, the 26th, is electricity, and we have electricity until the 35th octave is reached. The average vibration in these octaves is 1,073,741,824 times a second, and no matter how they are produced, electricity is the result. Then we enter another field of the unknown between the 35th and 45th octaves. After electricity ceases we perceive nothing until the wire is vibrating more than 35,184,372,088,832 times a second, and then we have light, which begins, of course, in heat. First, there are luminous rays, caloric and chemical, and then the progression from the infrared to the ultra-violet. With the ultraviolet rays, light disappears, and a third field of the unknown is entered. We stay in this field, in which our senses perceive nothing, until X-rays are found at the 58th octave, or at 288,230,376,151,711,744 vibrations a second. At the 62nd octave, or when 4,611,686,018,427,389,904 vibrations a second are attained, the X-rays disappear and we enter the last and limitless field of the unknown. No one has yet been able to perceive a result from vibrations in the 62nd octave and beyond.

"Thus we see," Mr. Morton went on, "how sound, electricity, light, X-rays, and unknown or unperceivable manifestations all have their place on one great scale. Now imagine some superman, some mighty being, sitting in the heavens before a universal keyboard on which he can strike octaves from the first to the 62nd. He strikes and we have sound, he strikes again and makes electricity, then light, then X-rays, then—what? We do not know. When we explore the fields of the unknown we will find out. We may learn to perceive that the superman will make in the unknown octaves with our ears or our eyes or with some sense that at present we do not know we possess."

Mr. Morton said that part of the work to be done in acoustics, in addition to discovering what certain vibrations made, was in placing manifestations of unknown rapidity of vibration in their proper places in the scale. This led him into the subject of ghosts, sounds of unknown origin, clairvoyance, and clairaudience.

"While it is true," he said, "that one encounters much fake and fiction when he studies these subjects, it is also true that there is much of fact in them. Ninety per cent of the ghosts seen, for example, 90 per cent, of the supernatural sounds heard, exist entirely in the imagination of the subjects, but the ten per cent remaining are actually seen or heard. They cannot be seen or heard by everyone, just as certain known sounds and sights cannot be perceived by all. Vibrations to be perceived must meet with a response, a receptivity, in the one who perceives. For example, most persons cannot perceive sound in the second octave, but others, whose ears are fitted or trained to it, can do so. What we call supernatural sounds or sights in the same way are perceived by some whose ears or eyes are properly responsive, while they cannot be perceived by others whose ears or eyes are not so responsive."

"There was an old stone house in France," Mr. Morton said. "In one room of which certain persons heard sounds of unknown origin, terrifying without being describable. That they were heard was established beyond doubt. Investigation located the sounds in one wall. That wall was torn down and found to be a double wall in which was discovered the skeleton of a woman. Ancient records revealed that the house had been a convent and that the woman long years before had been imprisoned alive in the double wall as punishment.

"The explanation of the sounds, while it is speculation and theory, is not discredited by any known scientific fact, and certain facts tend to support it. The theory is this: When the woman was slowly dying her mind became tremendously active in her agony. Her sufferings were registered in her brain and produced what we might call mind vibrations of great intensity. We know that this would happen in such a case.

"The woman's mind thus became a source of energy, and remained a source of energy after death. The vibrations continued even after the physical seat of them, the brain, had returned to dust. It is true scientifically that any source of energy continues such until some counteracting force stills it. Perpetual motion is impossible to us only because we are unable to eliminate resisting forces, such as friction. With a source of energy such as that credited by vibrations in the mind of the dying woman, it is argued, resisting forces are not present, and, if this is true, the vibrations would continue after the woman's life and brain had gone.

"These vibrations, then, continued, according to the theory, but because of their character or kind or intensity, their rapidity, the number per second, became fixed so that they were translated to those who perceive them as sound. In other words, they fell within the first fifteen octaves, where sound is known to be produced, or else in the unknown field between the fifteenth and 25th octaves, where we may find sound. The fact that some could hear the sounds while others could not may have been due either to the intensity of the vibrations or their rapidity.—New York Times.

FRENCH PRIEST LAUDS BRITONS

Glowing Tribute Paid to His Country's Ally

At Burial of Ten of Them Who Fell.

Acting Sergeant George Cowie, Lossiemouth, Scotland, at present in the Army Service Corps, in charge of a convoy for the front, says, in a recent letter from Northern France:

Being present during the speech by a French Catholic priest at the graveside of ten British soldiers at ——— I, through the kindness of a comrade-in-arms, who took a shorthand note, got a complete copy, which is as follows:

"Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the British army, this morning two soldiers of the French army died at the hospital in consequence of their wounds. There was also one of those who made the wounds, whom we respect in death, as death is sacred. We brought them here under my feet, where I am standing. Now behold on this same day we accompany to our cemetery ten other victims. These are English, our faithful allies. For us Frenchmen in this terrible conflict the issue at stake is our very existence as a nation. According to the words of the greatest of their poets, their Shakespeare, for us it is 'to be or not to be.' But for them, the English, it is not the same. We are defending our soil, our houses, our wives, our churches, our children, all we hold dear and sacred to us. For them they have no need to leave their sweet home, their green Ireland, their glorious Scotland, their grand and ancient England. They might have remained by aid of their wives and children; they might have continued their farming, their commerce, their industry; they might have graced the seas with their ships—superb and peaceful. Why have they left everything, given up everything, sacrificed everything. Why do they descend upon our shore every day like a wave which nothing can stop? Why are they here at our side, arm [illegible] calm, intrepid, happy, and smiling? Because they are men of honor. Honor was violated; the liberty of the people on the continent was in danger. Treaties with their signatures attached were torn up, and they [illegible] and said 'No.' Their old [illegible] revived and made their hearts [illegible] with indignation—'My God and my [illegible]' that is translated in every tongue by the other word—'My Duty.' When we do our duty we can claim to be in the right. They are right. They sacrifice themselves for it. They fall for it. They are lying here for the cause of it. Your minister of the High Protestant Church in your national tongue, the Catholic priest in your old Latin liturgy—each respecting the liberty of each other's conscience—have said prayers over their bodies which console and comfort, that your God, which is our God, may hearken unto them. May the God of Honor and Right watch over their bodies. May He take care of their souls. May He give them what they deserve—having done their duty and their right—eternal rest; because you, like us, believe in the immortality of the soul. Lieutenant Gillet, Privates Stanley, Macdonald, Smith, Grath, and your three brought from the Hotel du Nord—English, Scottish, Irish—sleep in peace in the cemetery of ———. The Government of the Republic, represented by the Sub-Prefect, and all the functionaries thank you. The people of the town have strewn flowers on your coffins. You have defended and perhaps saved our country from the worst plague—from the invasion which threatened our doors. Blessing upon you. Your memory will live among us. We will take care of your graves. Farewell."

Writing to his relatives at Lossiemouth with reference to the foregoing, Sergeant Cowie adds: "Is it not beautiful and so very touching?" While standing listening to a speech over the departed, tears came to my eyes, and were honestly shed bareheaded, 'midst a drenching shower of snow, and the thunder of the artillery almost deafening the pious priest's eulogy. You can imagine the touching nature of the scene."

HORSE TRICKS.

They Are Liable to be Played at an Awkward Moment.

It is not always wise to teach a horse to play tricks, as this story told by General Sir Robert Baden-Powell in Pearson's Magazine proves:

John Leech's inimitable circus horse that insisted on sitting down with his rider whenever he heard a band play, is the prototype of a horse of mine which, in a weak moment, I had taught to rear up and "salaam" whenever I leaned forward to make a bow.

It was all very pretty when I was out riding and met any lady of my acquaintance, but it became an infernal nuisance when I was out pig sticking. I would lean forward to meet the rush of a charging boar with my spear up would go the silly beast on end, just at the moment when his safety depended on my taking a true and deadly aim with my spear point. The consequence was that his hind legs showed many scars from the boar's tusks, and he was lucky that he did not end his career with his belly ripped open.

I had, too, at one time a fine, but somewhat nervous, charger. One day on a parade my mount suddenly gave way with me and quietly lay down. I thought for the moment he was ill, but on rousing him he immediately sprang to his feet, quite fit and well. A week or two later, when riding with a friend, we stopped for a moment to admire the view, when down he went again. It was evident to me that he had been trained to lie down at a given signal, but I never could discover for the life of me what that signal was.

Boots That Stood the Test

Ames Holden McCready Limited, Canada's largest shoe manufacturers, supplied, within thirty-[illegible] days, [illegible] pairs of leather ankle boots, and [illegible] pairs of canvas shoes for the outfitting of the First Canadian Contingent, the largest quantity supplied by any manufacturer.

These boots were worn by our soldiers on active service both in this country and in the training camps in England. They were subjected to the most severe usage that boots could be subjected to. They travelled over rough roads and [illegible]. They [illegible] through mud and through slush [illegible]. They were soaked by the [illegible] rains of an abnormally wet English winter. They were baked on hot stoves, [illegible] on radiators and roasted before [illegible] fires. Yes, THEY STOOD THE TEST.

Out of the entire 32,217 pairs of leather boots supplied by this company only a single pair was shown to be open to [illegible] the Government enquiry [illegible] made [illegible] later.

Experts employed by the Government examined 1265 pairs and 315 odd boots made by various manufacturers. Among the samples were found only seven pairs of boots of Ames Holden McCready manufacture, of which five were found to be repairable [illegible] and ONE PAIR HAD A [illegible] UNDER GAUGE.

The best proof of the durability and serviceability of the Ames Holden McCready boots, however, was afforded by the sworn statements of soldiers who had worn their boots constantly from the time they were issued in September, 1914, right through to March, 1915. They swore that they had worn the boots through all the rough experiences at Valcartier and on Salisbury Plain and that they had given excellent service. [illegible] Sergeant [illegible], of Toronto, who had served twelve years in the British Army, appeared before the Committee with a pair of such boots still on his feet and submitted them to the committee's inspection.

The testimony of these witnesses has since been amply corroborated by numerous reports and letters received from officers and soldiers at the front all testifying to the good wearing qualities of the Ames Holden McCready boots.

* * *

When the question was raised concerning the quality of the Canadian soldiers' boots, Ames Holden McCready, Limited placed themselves IMMEDIATELY upon record, by writing to the Government as desirous of having the most thorough investigation of the matter. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee and the judicial enquiry followed. It occupied several weeks' time. The Committee stopped at nothing in their efforts to get at all the facts.

This Company purchased the best leather and supplies available in Canada and spared no expense in manufacturing the boots. All our [illegible] and shop [illegible] records were produced before the Parliamentary Committee for their inspection and information. We had nothing to hide and were proud of the boots which were furnished to the Government.

THE AMES HOLDEN McCREADY BOOTS CAME OUT OF THE ORDEAL UNSCATHED.

The Committee reported to Parliament that the boots supplied by this company substantially complied with the sample, that no paper or other [illegible] substances had been employed in their manufacture and that all charges impugning the integrity of this company or of the boots supplied by them had been abundantly disproved by the sworn evidence taken before the Committee.

The report, which was adopted by Parliament, was A COMPLETE VINDICATION FOR AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED.

* * *

In bringing these facts prominently before the people of the Dominion, Ames Holden McCready Limited are actuated by the desire not only to protect their own good name—which needs no vindication with the thousands of Canadians who are familiar with this company and its products—but also that of a notable and important Canadian industry, which has been unwarrantably aspersed.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY LIMITED

MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG - ST. JOHN
EDMONTON - VANCOUVER - DE LORIMIER - ST. HYACINTHE

Canada's Part In Feeding the Warring Nations

When ten, fifteen or twenty million men go to war, and become destroyers instead of producers, a food problem promptly looms up before the nations involved. It is not because people eat more in war time, but because they produce less, or the means of transportation is denied, that food products go to famine prices. The outbreak of war last year came too late to effect very seriously European production, except in comparatively small areas where the crops were not harvested; but the market, in anticipation of a wheat shortage, has gone to a price higher than the average yearly price for any period in the last [illegible] years.

It is a notable fact that wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1610, show that the highest prices prevailed during the war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was $6.85 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below $1.76. In order to appreciate what these prices meant, it must also be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to-day.

At the outbreak of the present war wheat prices immediately bounded upward, although, of course, there was just as much (or rather more on account of American and Canadian harvests) wheat available on September 1st as August 1st. There was no immediate wheat shortage, but the world assumed that, with several great nations at war, production would be lessened and a shortage would follow. Consequently the price of wheat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, which has averaged 85 7-8 cents for the twelve months preceding the outbreak of the war, sprang up to $1.11 for the next four months, and has since been over the dollar-and-a-half mark for a considerable period.

The nations now engaged in war are among the great wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics giving their production of wheat for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bushels
Austria	59,636,000 bushels
Belgium	15,042,000 bushels
France	322,731,000 bushels
Great Britain and Ireland	56,691,000 bushels
Hungary	166,675,000 bushels
Russia	975,790,000 bushels

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan is omitted for the same reason. Servia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Figures from Turkey are not procurable.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated, but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent, it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over four hundred million bushels.

Throughout all Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could by herself supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion Government report there are 220,172,197 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 77,177,057 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop the world would face a supply instead of a shortage.

But although it is not impossible in a single season to bring all the fertile land in Canada under cultivation wonderful things are accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat producing Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three Provinces last year was 9,335,400 acres, an increase of 20 per cent, will mean an additional 1,867,080 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of nineteen bushels per acre. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6 1-4 bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,677,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately thirty-four millions.

To estimate, at this season of the year, the money value of this crop is dangerously akin to counting chickens still in the incubator, but all signs point to prosperity on the farm unequalled in the history of the west. Not only will the farmer have more wheat to sell, but he is gradually bringing every branch of agriculture on to a sounder basis, particularly by diversifying his interest and giving more and more attention to stock-raising and dairying. His prosperity will be reflected in every line of legitimate trade. The rush to purchase farm lands in Western Canada in the last months is proof, not of returning confidence—for confidence in fertile farm lands was never shaken—but of a new wave of enterprise and energy that will bear the country on to a state of development beyond any of its past attainments.

GERMAN PEOPLE SICK OF THE WAR

Realize That Their Situation Will Daily Grow Worse.

Poorer Classes Already Are in Awful Plight.

According to the Berne (Switzerland) papers of April 21st, a Swiss who had then just returned from Germany, where he had been spending some time in the country districts, remarked on the untrustworthiness of information gained from German newspapers and German private letters, all of which pass through so strict a censorship that anything really calculated to throw light on the state of the country is invariably eliminated. According to one account of this gentleman's statement wired to London, a correct idea of the situation in Germany cannot be formed from visits to Berlin and the other large German cities. It is pointed out that it is almost always of Berlin that the Germans speak, and always Berlin that they like to show to any neutral visitor. The Swiss, whose business took him to small towns and the country districts, remarks that in his opinion it is utterly misleading to speak now of the mass of the German people being enthusiastic for the war. All the working classes, all those with relatives at the front, the farmers, business men, and most of the highly-educated classes, speak of the war as of a sad misfortune, which they hope will end as speedily as possible. Even invalid soldiers of whom great numbers are now to be seen home from the front on account of sickness, and the Landsturm men guarding powder stores, railways, and bridges, all adopt the same tone. "The German people is becoming more and more convinced that Germany has nothing more to gain from the war, and that her situation is becoming daily worse, while it is more and more frequently complained that the people are kept in the dark as to the true state of affairs, and even that they are being directly lied to and deceived. Mistrust of the Government is increasing, and the present reign of terror makes it worse still.

This applies more especially to the poorer classes of the population—those who travel fourth class, who are crowded together in the cramped dwellings, and who are now being underpaid and underfed owing to the lowness of wages and the high prices of necessaries. The bread rations are much too small, at any rate for this class of people and for those with large families. The poorer people cannot afford meat, and often cannot procure potatoes either, and frequently have consumed their allotted portion of bread in two-thirds of the time allowed for its consumption. Consequently for days a poor family has often no bread. It is true that there is plenty of meat in Germany, especially owing to the immense number of pigs which have been compulsorily slaughtered of late for want of sufficient fodder. In many industries not only have wages been reduced, but also hours of work. The "great German patriots" have not failed to exploit the present situation. For instance, a large Stuttgart textile firm, which has been fully occupied working for the Army and Navy all the winter and must have cleared quite £25,000 profits, has been paying its women workers 5 marks weekly. Apparently only the skilled workmen can now command good wages, and owing to the scarcity of such men they can always insist on being well paid; but as for the women, who frequently replace their men folk who are in the army, they are paid starvation wages, and thus the rate of wages in general is being lowered in Germany.

How Epigrams Are Made.

The local representative of the great wit and humor factory bent over his work bench and eyed his last [illegible] epigram that had been worked until it was [illegible].

"It's a shame to throw it away," he said, "but I believe it can still be [illegible] so that it will have a commercial value. I know what I will do; I will offer a prize to the workman who brings in the best new twist."

So when the workmen were gathered in the room he told them that he wanted them to bring out a new and clever turn upon the old maxim: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." He [illegible] with a monetary prize for the best effort and honorable mention for the others. And [illegible] for all.

When the time was up the assortment was handed in.

"A chauffeur in the front seat is worth two under the motor car."

"A kiss in the dark is worth two under the electric light."

"A grain of sand on the beach is worth two in the eye."

"A gift from a husband after marriage is worth two from a lover before."

"A [illegible] is worth two [illegible]."

"A [illegible] is worth two [illegible] at night."

And while the first five received honorable mention, it was the last one that won the prize.

Water on the brain is never the result of a thirst for knowledge.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

ACNE.

Acne is a very common skin disease, which causes a good deal of needless worry in young people of both sexes. Pimples come out in great numbers on the face and between the shoulders. They do not effect much harm in either place, but in the former considerably spoil personal beauty for the time being. But no young person need ever trouble much about them, for they will surely pass away in the end without any treatment whatever.

Sometimes you have only the familiar blackhead, most plentiful on and about the nose. The proper treatment is to squeeze out each thoroughly, sitting before a looking-glass. When you wash your face always rub vigorously with a rough towel.

Then you are apt to get in addition to this red and unsightly pimples, some of which form matter. For these take plenty of rhubarb, vegetables and fruit, and avoid salted meats or fish. Attend to the general health, and above all things see that you pay the regular early call that nature requires.

Of course, matter should be squeezed out wherever it has formed. It is well to bathe the face regularly in hot water with a handful of oatmeal in it for ten minutes night and morning, and rub dry with a rough towel. Otherwise, local applications, such as lotions or ointments, are of little service.

CORNS.

Are the source of no end of human suffering. To our poor fellows in the war there can be no greater cause of actual disablement or illness.

As everyone knows they proceed from intermitting pressure on the natural padding of the skin at one particular spot. Hence it is always important, by way of preventive, to secure well-fitting boots which do not squeeze.

Hard corns can be cured by the repeated application of strong nitric acid with a bit of wood—say, the free end of a match. But you have to keep on doing this a long while, cutting off the dead skin, and reapplying the caustic to the part underneath, before you really extirpate the roots. Meanwhile you go through much pain and are lame. So as a rule it is seldom worth while to undertake this process. You can always keep the hard corn under control by cutting it, being careful each time to get below the white layer which shows itself at the core.

Soft corns, on the other hand, while often intensely painful, very easily yield to a perfectly painless method of cure. All you have to do is to procure some powdered chalk and rub a little in every night before getting into bed, with a bit of cotton wool.

BUNIONS.

These are produced by undue pressure on the natural cushion, called a bursa, over the joint of the great toe. The boots are always greatly at fault.

If there is nothing beyond the bursa, all you have to do is to get easy boots, and paint the place for a few nights with tincture of iodine.

But the tendency of a bunion is to become coated with hard corn, in which corns develop. Then there is much pain. Keep the corns well cut down, as above indicated.

Some people have the great toe bent inwards, often quite crumpled up under the other toes. The greatest care should be taken about children's boots in early life, for it is usually due to this source that the distortion arises. Of course these unlucky people suffer the most from bunions in after life, and gouty attacks specially develop in the same joint.

SPRAINS

A bad sprain is a very chronic and awkward thing to deal with; nearly as bad as a broken bone, very often—occasionally a great deal worse.

It generally means that you have ruptured more or less thoroughly some of the important ligaments which hold the joint together. It is by any calculation, you should understand that with a little more violence the joint would have been entirely dislocated. Then, also, blood vessels have almost certainly been ruptured, with resultant effusion of blood into the tissues, perhaps into the joint itself. Hence the severe pain on movement, the local swelling, and all the other symptoms.

Rest is the one thing needed in the first instance. If you have badly sprained your ankle lie in bed or on the sofa; night and morning dip it for ten minutes in water as hot as can be borne; in the interval wear a bandage applied so as to be comfortably tight. If it is your wrist that is hurt, apply the hot water in the same manner, and keep your arm in a sling. Later, when it is necessary to overcome the remaining stiffness, get someone to rub the wrist with one part of turpentine to five parts of olive oil, previously warmed.

THE TREATMENT OF CUTS AND BRUISES.

Two points are of paramount importance in the treatment of all incised wounds. The first is cleanliness, the second dryness.

By cleanliness, I do not mean indiscriminate douching with water, but quite the reverse. If you happen to cut your finger you will notice that after the immediate smart, the little wound is perfectly dry, to which end a good dusting it into water. Then it begins to ache immediately, which is a fairly sure indication that something is wrong. We will take it that the cut has been made by a fairly clean knife. Then all you want is to seal it up as promptly as possible from all outside agencies by sticking plaster or the like. But don't put it into water if you can possibly help it until this has been done.

Then for larger wounds, which have to be sewn up, unless there be reason to suppose that earth or dust, or foul matter has already got in, it is best not to wash before the sutures. The healing will be far safer and quicker if no water has been allowed to touch the wound at any time. But on the other hand, should there be defilement, the greatest care must be taken to cleanse from this, and the wound thoroughly washed out with warm (not cold) water, containing a teaspoonful of tincture of iodine to the half-pint.

In the case the soldiers, I understand, are instructed to carry with them a small bottle of tincture of iodine, and directly they are wounded to paint out the lesion with that. This hurts, but it is a valuable precaution to prevent no tetanus and all the other dangers which lurk around.

FURTHER TREATMENT.

When an incised wound has been sewn up, and is expected to heal by what is called "first intention," it matters little what application you put over it—aseptic wool, aseptic gauze, carbolic gauze or the like—so long as you keep the surface perfectly dry, to which end a good dusting with powdered borax or any similar absorbent powder is advisable. If the wound has been large enough to require a drainage-tube, it must be well squeezed when this is removed, and subsequently, perhaps for a day or two. No moisture should be permitted either on the skin or under it.

Should the wound involve a suppurating cavity, it is infinitely preferable to squeeze thoroughly and often—than to syringe with water in any shape, however disguised as a nominally antiseptic lotion.

Bruises of any extent require patience, and the free application of hot fomentations until all the extravasated blood and blood-serum have been reabsorbed. Hot water is a far more efficient styptic astringent, preventive of hemorrhage than cold. Hence early applications of hot water to the unbroken skin as to the raw surface of a wound go far to check the subcutaneous bleeding from ruptured vessels. At a later stage cooling lotions which evaporate are useful, such as methylated spirit freely diluted with water.

SPECIAL CAUSE OF INDIGESTION.

With women, excessive indulgence in tea is an often-unnoticed cause. As a rule, and especially for young people, tea should not be taken more than once a day, and then for breakfast.

With men, the same applies to alcohol. Here again, the over-frequency is the prime mover—it is the constant tippling that is most pernicious. A man who gets drunk once a week seriously harms himself more and more materially shortens his life than he who never gets intoxicated at all, but is always tippling. As a general rule, people are better without alcoholic drinks in middle life, except under conditions of extreme fatigue.

REMEDIES.

The great thing is to prevent indigestion by not breaking natural law, or if you do this unavoidably and unconsciously, you have to set yourself at once to seek out what you do that is wrong, and endeavor to avoid it.

Often constipation is the cause; and you have to avoid this in ways that readily suggest themselves. You may have to take physic, but fruit and exercise are better.

For an undigested meal, pepsine is the appropriate remedy. It establishes artificial digestion—"helps the lame dog over the stile."

When there is pain in the stomach, take 10 grains of bismuth in water an hour before the meals, and also 15 grains of bicarbonate of soda in a bitter infusion, as made up by the chemist.

Is Justice blindfolded because she so often gets a black eye, or does she get a black eye because she is blindfolded?

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver.

Mr. Victor B. McNeills, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I received by using them. I was troubled with sick headache for a long time, and would get so sleepy right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and he asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms, as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most severe affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S
NORWAY PINE SYRUP

will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventive from all throat and lung troubles such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mr. B. E. Drace, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony of what Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try 'Dr. Wood's,' and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c, manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MADE IN CANADA

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for more than forty years.

Enough for 5c. to produce 50 large loaves of fine, wholesome nourishing home made bread. Do not experiment, there is nothing just as good.

E.W.GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

THE POULTRY WORLD

BROODER PROBLEMS.

With the increasing interest shown in day-old chicks by beginners, the brooder problem becomes more of a study each year.

Many different makes of brooders are on the market, from the small hover to the larger coal, gas and oil-burning brooders with a capacity of from 500 to 1,000 chicks. The average beginner, however, must, as a rule, resort to the hover, due to starting with a small number of chicks, or several brooders with a rated capacity of from 50 to 60 chicks.

The main essential when chicks are received and placed under the hover is to have and maintain, especially for the first ten days to two weeks, a uniform temperature at the start of from 90 to 95 degrees, gradually lowering this as the chicks grow older and stronger, taking always the weather conditions into consideration. In cold weather the chicks need and thrive on more heat than later in the spring, when it is warmer. The beginner should bear in mind that a high brooder temperature is better than a low temperature.

While it is not good for the chicks to be compelled to stay in a temperature from 100 to 110, less harm will result than if the heat went down to 70 or 80 degrees, for under these conditions for any length of time it means chilled chicks, and if the results are not fatal they at least result in a check in growth, which is seldom, if ever recovered. In a measure, chicks confined to a high temperature can get away from it by crowding to the edge of the hover. This applies only to the small hovers, for in the larger hovers each chick can seek its own heat, and at the same time ample ventilation. In operating this kind of brooder plenty of heat is essential, although the thing to guard against is to see that plenty of ventilation is obtained, as the greater heat of these large brooders not only gives a temperature of 110 to 70 degrees from under the hover to the outer edge, but also warms the room or colony house in which the brooder is placed, and fresh air is essential.

In the case of day-old chicks, the beginner will seldom feed too soon, an error indulged in by so many who start raising poultry, as from the time of leaving the incubator at the hatchery until they are delivered and placed under the brooder 48 to 50 and sometimes more hours have passed. It is this that has led many beginners to claim better results from the purchased day-old chicks than from the chicks hatched from eggs purchased and incubated by them.

There is little economy in the purchase of cheap chick feeds. At the start the chicks eat but little, and should, for best results, have the best in a chick feed. The first feed can be of rolled oats, followed by a good clean chick feed, with not over 20 or 30 per cent. of corn. Grit and charcoal should be before them at all times. Dry bran can be fed in hoppers beginning the third day, and a regular dry mash, composed of bran, middlings, ground alfalfa, ground oats and 15 per cent. of beef scraps can be started at the tenth day. Where milk in any form can be obtained, it is a valuable addition to the regular ration.

Especially during the first 10 days to two weeks, avoid crowding. This applies to the use of the small brooder with a rated capacity of from 50 to 60 chicks. For the first few days overcrowded brooder chicks may do well, but as they rapidly grow larger they do not obtain the proper ventilation and under the crowded conditions do not thrive. The beginner is wise if two brooders are purchased, placing never more than 50 chicks under the hover.

Success can always be obtained if the essentials are followed well. A proper room for a given number of chicks, an even brooder temperature, especially during the first 10 days, a good clean chick feed, grit, charcoal and fresh water, with milk if possible once a day. Green food can never be neglected. Sprouted oats, cut cabbage or lawn cuttings, green clover, all will well repay the poultry keeper if fed in good quantities.

NOTES.

Poultry associations are of great benefit to the poultry raisers in their zone. The exchange of ideas at the regular meetings, co-operation in buying of feeds, poultry equipment and the selling of eggs and poultry should be worked out in one way or the other. Lectures should be engaged from time to time, and any live association is well worth the price of membership many times over. Poultry associations that hold forth no inducement but a poultry show once a year can seldom keep up a good, large and live membership. The aim of any association should be to benefit all classes of poultry raisers.

Is there an egg type? There may be one discovered in the future, but as long as photographs, winners at the leading shows, with not only private records, but official laying contest and State experiment station records, show ten different types all with high egg records, the fact that any one type is it will be hard to swallow by the average poultry keeper.

The average beginner seldom realizes the importance of natural shade for poultry. They can and in many cases do well without it, but added profit can be assured where conditions are as near ideal for poultry comforts as possible. In the long run the shaded runs for poultry, the natural grass for the young chicks to grow upon, are big factors for complete success. They cannot always be had, and artificial shade resorted to and the feeding of green feed in the form of sprouted oats, cabbage, beets, etc., is a good substitute.

Keep the flock up by retaining only those fowls that have standard shape, good egg-producers during the winter months, one who have never been sick at any time. By keeping fowls of this class one will soon have a flock worth while. They cost no more than the scrub hen to maintain.

MOTHERS' CONFERENCE ON.

(St. Thomas Journal)

When the fighting has been finished and the world settling down once more to the ordinary routine of life, would it not be an excellent idea to call a world convention of mothers to discuss militarism. If all the mothers could get together and agree on a plan to keep all thoughts of militarism out of the minds of their children and the children to come, there would be, in a few generations more, no more war. This seems to be the most logical path toward the far-off goal of universal peace.

THE "MADE-IN-CANADA" SAFETY STEERING DEVICE

W. L. McCracken, of Winnipeg, patentee of the "Made-in-Canada" safety steering device for Ford cars, will occupy a very leading place with the legions of Ford car owners all over Canada. His device places the Ford car on a par with all other cars as far as the steering is concerned. The McCracken device does away with the nerve racking necessity of having to grip the wheel firmly. This has, in a large measure, taken away the pleasures of motoring in a Ford car. With the device attached to a car, the driver can sit back comfortably and enjoy to the full pleasures of country driving. The device is very simple, and can be easily and quickly attached, and weighs but five pounds. It is well and strongly built, and is thoroughly guaranteed. The Ford car has always been a popular car, and the "made-in-Canada" device has added immeasurably to the value of this car.

Tests made in Winnipeg, under almost impossible conditions, proved beyond any doubt that the McCracken device is one of the great boons of the age. The demand for the device in Western Canada has been enormous, and is growing constantly. Eastern Canada is now being taken up, and Ford owners should investigate for themselves the splendid worth of this device.

This is the only steering device made in Canada, and this in itself is a big incentive for Canadians to get hold of an invention purely Canadian.

ALLIGATORS OF PANAMA.

One Man Eater That Had Terrorized Two Neighboring Villages

With other white companions I have often plunged into the waters of the Tuyra, a fairly large river which flows into the gulf of Panama after having traversed immense stretches of impenetrable forests. Regularly a score or so of alligators assisted at our gambols at a distance of thirty or forty yards, and we came to look upon them as quite harmless.

After an absence of two years I returned and in two neighboring villages found the inhabitants terrified. No one dared to go near the river at night-fall. No one ventured, even in broad daylight, to cross the stream in the narrow canoes which are used by the natives to carry bananas and vegetables from their plantations.

The cause of this terror, I discovered, was an alligator that had devoured thirty persons in less than two months, surprising some on the river bank and literally snapping others out of their canoes. Thirty people, and the two villages together only numbered 250 souls!

After a series of fruitless attempts we ended in capturing the brute with a baited hook, an enormous affair, to which we fastened half a pig. The creature was close on twenty-four feet long. He was so old that seaweed and mosses were growing between his scales, and he presented the appearance of a tree trunk that had been a long time submerged. He was, we estimated, more than 100 years old.—Paul Drevy in Wide World Magazine.

THIS SCHOOL GIRL HAD BAD FAINTING SPELLS

Was Weak and Run Down, But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Made Complete Cure.

The most critical time in a girl's life comes during the school age, when she is impelled by rivalry to put forth her best efforts in studying for examinations. At the time she should have healthful outdoor exercise and abundance of fresh air, to keep the blood pure and rich, she is confined to her studies. Is it any wonder that she becomes run down in health and suffers from headaches, indigestion, loss of appetite and spells of weakness or fainting?

The case described in this letter is a good illustration, and you can read here the splendid results of using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to help through this critical period.

Mrs. H. Houston, Highland Grove, Ont., writes:

"While attending school my daughter became weak and very much run down. She was subsequently troubled with bad fainting spells, and nothing we tried seemed to do her any good. We were advised to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and did so with most satisfactory results. I am pleased to tell you that after using five boxes of the Nerve Food she was completely cured and has no return of the fainting spells."

This statement is certified to by Mr. Hamilton Houston, Justice of the Peace.

The reason Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is so effective in cases of this kind is because of its extraordinary blood-forming influence. By creating an abundance of rich, red blood it strengthens the action of the heart, revitalizes the exhausted nerves and builds up the system in every way.

The appetite is restored, digestion improves, sleep is restful and refreshing, and the new vigor and energy is felt in every organ of the human body. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is doing wonders for men, women and children, whose systems have become weak and run down. Fifty cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

A COMPLETE WRECK

From the After Effects of Pneumonia Followed by Diphtheria.

Frequently the after effects of illness are more serious than the original trouble. This was the case with Mrs. James H. Moir, Mutana, Sask. Mrs. Moir says: "Some years ago, while we were still living in Nova Scotia, I was taken down with a severe attack of pneumonia. I had sufficiently recovered to be around, but had not been able to go out when I was attacked with diphtheria. In my weakened state it took a terrible hold on me, and neither my friends nor neighbors thought I would recover. I did, however, pull through, but was a physical wreck. The muscles of my throat were paralyzed, so that even a sup of water would flow back through my nostrils unless they were held closed. My voice was almost inaudible, and my eyes so badly affected that I feared I was going to lose my eyesight. I could only walk with assistance, and it looked as though I would be a helpless cripple. Medicine after medicine was used, but did not help me. Then a neighbor advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began taking them, but had the utmost difficulty in swallowing them owing to the condition of my throat. However, after a couple of boxes had been used I found it easier to take them, which was a sign they were helping me, and I felt greatly cheered. I do not know how many boxes I took, but I continued their use until I was as well as ever, much to the surprise of all who knew me, as all thought I could not get better. Since then I have several times taken the Pills when run down and have always been greatly benefited by them."

For the after effects of fevers and all wasting diseases there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They enrich the blood, build up the nerves, restore the appetite and bring back complete health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NATURE'S POWERS.

She Yields Them in Many Ways for Use of Man.

In several ingenious ways the forces of nature are now exploited in order to provide power for machinery necessary for various human activities. Such apparatus is especially favored by engineers, for not only can enormous power be obtained, but the running expenses are extremely low. One of the most ingenious of these inventions is that which obtains power from the rays of the sun. The apparatus is at work in Egypt, where it pumps up water onto high levels in thousands of gallons.

This novel device consists of a number of reflecting mirrors which concentrate the rays of the sun onto a glass covered trough containing water. In a short space of time this water becomes sufficiently heated by the reflection from the mirrors to give off steam, which passes into a pipe to an engine of the usual steam variety. When some thirty or forty of these heating boxes are boiling water by means of the sun's heat sufficient steam is obtained to keep a powerful pumping engine at work with a minimum of expense.

Some idea of the enormous power which the sun machine conveys to the engine can be gauged by the fact that 3,000 gallons of water can be lifted forty feet in one minute. In many ingenious ways water is now trapped by means of dams, gigantic reservoirs and great stretches of piping and converted into power for various purposes.

Many great waterfalls are now harnessed in such a fashion, two of the most important being the falls of the Rhine and those of Niagara. The machinery used to obtain power from these great products of nature is somewhat complicated, but roughly speaking huge pipes divert tons of water from the rapids just above the fall. This trapped water is then allowed to fall some hundreds of feet and the force of its fall produces enormous power. The falls of Niagara are made to produce little short of 1,000,000 horse-power.

Still more ingenious is another method of producing power from sea water by the rise and fall of the tides. Portions of the coast where high tides are the rule are chosen and a number of clefts in the cliffs are constructed or those of nature especially adapted. The water runs far into the openings at high tide and by means of pipes is trapped into a huge reservoir. When the tide falls hundreds of gallons of water are thus left behind. Being on a high level it is then a comparatively simple matter to drop this water by means of pipes to a level many feet below and utilize the power thus obtained by the usual water jets acting on specially constructed wheels.

Wind is still trapped and converted into power by windmills, but these machines are very different from the old type of mill with its four big sails. The modern windmill is a scientifically constructed apparatus, the driving force consisting of a wheel containing a number of steel blades placed at such an angle that they respond to every puff of wind. So delicate is the construction of these instruments that even a moderate breeze will whirl the large wheel around at many hundred revolutions a minute. This motion acts as a shaft which provides power for electric dynamos below. These machines are used mostly in coast towns or those situated on high levels, where wind blows more or less constantly.

One of the most ingenious projects for harnessing the forces of nature is that conceived by Sir William Ramsay, and despite its daring nature it has been well received in high scientific circles. His plan is to take the heat of the earth's interior by means of huge bore holes. These shafts would be sunk deep into the earth, so that they penetrated into large coal seams. By means of electricity this coal would be fired until it burned like some powerful internal furnace. By means of pipes the gas given off by this burning coal would be conveyed to the surface and in various ways utilized for power purposes. The advantage of this scheme is that power could be derived from coal as it lay in its natural element, and the cost of mining it and bringing it up would be avoided.

* * *

Now that the season for going off for the winter is ended the season for going off for the summer approaches, leaving a short interval for remaining at home.—Florida Times Union.

The HouseKeeper

Carbonate of soda will remove the most obstinate of mud stains. Rub off with a cloth or flannel dipped in the soda, then press well on the wrong side of the material with a warm iron.

To clean a vinegar cruet put a teaspoonful of lye in it and then fill it with water. Let it remain in it for a few days, and then rinse the cruet out thoroughly. It will be perfectly clean.

Putting a coat of varnish on the linoleum yearly will make it last for years and look bright and new.

To remove a fresh ink stain, saturate it with kerosene oil and let it remain for 10 minutes, then wash out.

Liquid bluing, which never settles, is made by dissolving one ounce of Prussian blue and one-half ounce of oxalic acid in a quart of cold water. Be careful of the acid—it is deadly poison.

To remove black grease rub patiently with ether. It will not leave a ring, like gasoline, and will remove every trace of the stain.

A silver spoon in a glass will temper it so that hot liquids may be turned in without danger of breaking the glass.

When boiling clothes place an unpeeled lemon cut in slices in the boiler with the clothes to boil. This will remove the stains and make the clothes beautifully white.

A good way to cook green peas is to add a lettuce leaf and a teaspoonful of sugar when putting on to boil. They will retain their color and have a much better flavor.

If a cake sticks to the pan, turn the pan upside down and lay on the bottom of it a cloth wet with cold water. After about five minutes the cake can usually be removed quite easily.

If the clothes are yellow, a tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen put in the water in which they are soaked will bleach them.

Brown sugar frosting which will not crack is made of one tablespoonful vinegar, brown sugar enough to mix and the beaten white of half an egg. Beat all well together and add sugar enough to spread.

Before frying the breakfast bacon, cut off the rind and dip in flour; then fry or grill quickly. This prevents the fat from running and give the bacon a better flavor.

First Long Step Towards Recovery

IS TO FIND IF YOUR SYMPTOMS ARE OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Kent County Lady Did This—Then She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and Was Cured.

Upper Bouctouche, Kent Co., N. B., May 31st (Special)—Miss Genevieve Bastarache, an estimable lady, living near here, is telling her friends of the benefit she has received from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I am indeed happy to be able to state that I have been cured of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Bastarache says in an interview.

"I was often so tired I could not work. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I had headaches and cramps in the muscles.

"I suffered from Rheumatism and Backache and was always tired and nervous.

"I was in this miserable condition when I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I had not taken two boxes till I felt better and three boxes cured me."

Miss Bastarache made a long step towards recovery when she discovered that her symptoms were of Kidney Disease. She then had only to use the old reliable Kidney remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, to find a cure. She did it and was cured. Are your symptoms those of Kidney Disease?

QUEER ANIMAL TRAPS.

Not Intended as Such, but They Prove Deadly Lures.

That almost unerring instinct which carries animals through grave dangers has led in many instances in the Midway and Sunset oil fields of California to their undoing. Chief among such victims are rabbits and water fowl.

A jackrabbit and a cottontail find a nice round, smooth hole. There are many such in the oil fields, where oil piping is a necessity for the transportation of oil to the refineries. The rabbits decide to set up housekeeping there. The cottontail desires a permanent home, and the jackrabbit wants a refuge safe from malevolent man.

Soon they discover their habitat is being moved. No doubt they are frightened, but they instinctively stay within their refuge. One end of the pipe is closed. Even then they do not leave. Then the other end of the pipe is darkened. Then it is darkness eternal for the furry pair.

Some time later it is discovered that a newly laid oil pipe line is choked. After great labor the line is dismantled and the remains of many rabbits removed. Thousands of rabbits have been thus exterminated in the oil fields.

The death rate among water fowl is even greater. Again, as with the rabbits, instinct leads them to certain destruction. Every little lake of oil in the vicinity of a gusher is a trap for the unthinking birds. At twilight and dawn these tar colored lakes appear as bodies of water to the deluded fowl.—Scientific American.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Canada's Favorite Sugar since the days of the Pioneer

CANADA'S pioneer sugar refiner was John Redpath, who in 1854 produced "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe"—the first sugar "made in Canada".

Redpath

Redpath Sugar has been growing better and more popular ever since. When there seemed no further room for improvement in the sugar itself, we made a decided advance by introducing the Redpath Sealed Cartons.

These completed a series of *individual packages*—2 and 5 lb. Cartons and 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—which protect the sugar from Refinery to Pantry, and ensure your getting the *genuine* Redpath.

Get Canada's favorite Sugar in Original Packages.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 130

FARM AND GARDEN

FOR POTATO RESULTS.

Any well-drained soil, except such as is very gravelly or light sandy, can be put in condition for growing profitable crops of potatoes. A clay loam soil, however, is preferred. Alluvial soils carrying some sand are very good.

It is best to adopt a three-year rotation for potatoes, as nearly all scab germs perish in two years intervening. In this way the crop is affected very little with scab. In this rotation the farmer is able to secure excellent crops of wheat and grass following potatoes, and it also gives an excellent chance to apply stable manure any time during the previous season to planting. Thirty to fifty loads can be applied per acre, as early in winter as possible. To apply large quantities of manure just before planting roughens the skins of the tubers, making them less attractive, though it will not produce scab. Commercial fertilizers give smoothness, color and appearance to the tubers.

Most potato growers prefer commercial fertilizers for growing the crop, for the main reason that stable manure can be used to better advantage with other crops. Besides, it is claimed that a better quality of potatoes can be grown with commercial fertilizer than with barnyard manure.

In the spring the ground should be harrowed as soon as it is dry enough not to mud. Harrow until the dead furrow cannot be seen. Use a ton fertilizer to the acre, half at planting time, and the other half after, and after the potatoes are an inch or so high, bury in with the plants as the fertilizer is applied.

Plant medium-sized whole potatoes. They will average about four stalks to the hill, and will stand more fertilizer than cut seed. Whole potatoes should be planted especially when couch grass is present in the land. About 15 bushels to the acre is a good planting.

Hill the potatoes twice when they are 15 to 20 inches high.

Spraying is an important operation, which prevents loss from blight or other diseases. Cover the vines completely with Bordeaux mixture, and in order to do it thoroughly it is best to go over and back on the same rows at each spraying. Then if any places have been missed in the first trip they are caught on the return. Both sides of the plant should be covered.

A good Bordeaux mixture is made of equal parts of lime and blue vitriol. Some farmers make stock solutions—taking 50 pounds of vitriol in a bag and hanging it about three or four inches deep in 50 gallons of water. Slack 50 pounds of lime in a barrel and then fill with water to 50 gallons. A copper wire strainer, 20 meshes to the inch, is used, and the solution strained into the spraying tank. When spraying, the tank is filled half full of clear water, in which is then put five gallons of lime wash.

Some farmers do not use Paris green, as it affects the potatoes, after causing the loss of blossoms.

THE WHY OF YELLOW BUTTER.

Yellow butter is due, primarily, to the character of the feed the cow receives. This is the conclusion drawn by the United States Department of Agriculture from the results of experiments conducted in co-operation with the Missouri Experiment Station. These experiments show that, while the color of butter is to some extent a breed characteristic, it can be increased or diminished by changing the animal's ration. Chemical tests show that the yellow pigment found in green plants, carrots and yellow autumn leaves. These pigments pass directly from the plant into the milk. This explains the well-known fact that fresh green grass and carrots increase the yellowness of butter, which is the only standard by which the average person judges its richness. A large portion of these pigments are deposited in the body fat and elsewhere in the cow. The yellowness of the milk does not diminish as rapidly as it otherwise would when the ration is changed to one having less pigment, because the cow draws on this stored-up supply. The yellowness increases, however, as soon as the necessary plant pigments are restored to the ration. Green grass and green corn will produce the highest colored butter, while bleached clover hay and yellow corn will produce butter lack in color. It is indisputably true that the breed does influence the color of the milk fat, but if the ration is varied there will be a corresponding variation of the color of the milk fat of any breed. The body fat of cattle of the Jersey and Guernsey breeds frequently is of such a deep yellow color that butchers and consumers discriminate against it. This prejudice has no justification. The yellowness of the body fat comes from the same source as the yellowness of the milk fat. There is no reason why consumers should object to one and demand the other.

NOTES.

Do not set strawberries too deep. The roots should be well spread out and the plants set no deeper than it originally grew in the field.

Breeding and feeding is not all. Watch the market and plan to finish the hogs at a time when you will not find a glutted market.

In the early stages the balky horse is made by the balky driver. A high-strung, nervous horse is easily ruined by bad driving.

Tomatoes are grown with entire success in all types of soils. The sandy loams are considered superior, and with most varieties such soils produce smoother fruit. Clay soils, however, are favorable to large yields, and if earliness is not a consideration, the results may be entirely satisfactory.

Bad ventilation and damp quarters cause more disease among fowls than any one other cause.

Sickly thrift is induced by lack of care. A careless shepherd invariably makes poor sheep.

A wide stall is dangerous. The horse may lie down and try to roll and get fast. Five feet will hit it about right.

A scrub calf from a scrub bull and cow will seldom pay for the time and feed consumed, no matter how judiciously fed, or whether reared for milking or beef purposes.

Good roads not only bring the market nearer to you, but they improve the social condition of your community because they bind neighbors and friends more closely.

Feeding and care are as important in turning out a good hog. They will sometimes make a good hog out of a runt, but lack of them will always make a runt out of a good pig.

It's either a darkened stable or milk for early and late these days. Flies give the cows no peace.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
—OF—
LIVE HOGS

If you are a shipper of live hogs, get in touch with us. Ship direct and save your commissions.

We are also buyers of butter, eggs and cheese.

ARMOUR & CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

An Indian Red Riding Hood.

A Labrador missionary, says Mortimer Batten, in the August Wide World Magazine, told me a curious story which occurred on the Labrador coast some years ago. One night the little daughter of a certain brave was missing, and, on discovering the child's tracks in the snow, a party of squaws set out to look for her. What was their alarm when a little way from the camp, they found that the footprints of a great grey wolf accompanied those of the child. The brute did not appear to have harmed her, but had apparently trotted along ahead, enticing the child farther and farther from camp. In all probability the child mistook it for a dog and followed readily, though the superstitious Indians, of course, believed that the brute had exercised some devilish influence over her. Darkness was creeping on, and, though much afraid, the squaws continued to follow the tracks of the wolf and the child. Night found them far from home, when what was their horror to find that they themselves had been surrounded by wolves. Only one squaw survived the night of horror that ensued, to return next morning to bear tidings of the calamity to camp.

Perfect Heat For Any Kind of Cooking

STRIKE a match—in less than a minute the NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove is giving full, easily regulated heat for any kind of cooking.

The NEW PERFECTION gives you, too, a cool, comfortable kitchen. No smoke, no odor, no coal, ashes or kindlings. Let your hardware dealer show you the NEW PERFECTION today, in the 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

A Chance You Must Not Miss

Ladies' Tailored Suits Worth From $15.00 to $20.00 at $9.95

These are from such splendid materials as fine Serges in Navy and Black, Bedford Cords in grey, fawn and navy shades, Tweeds and pretty Crepe Cloths in brown and black. The skirts are of moderate widths and the coats are satin lined.

Not a suit in the lot worth less than $15.00 and up to $20.00. We've marked them at this special price $9.95.

Navy and Black Serges and Gaberdines

For suits, coates, dresses and separate skirts. These cloths have advanced fully 50 p.c. during the last 6 months and still going higher. We have in stock a fairly good supply contracted for before the advance and selling at practically the old prices, 40 to 54 inches wide. **Per yd. 75c, $1, $1.25 & $1.50**

Little Girls Wash Dresses, Gingham & Chambray

These little dresses will wash and keep color. They come in pretty plaids and plain shades of light and navy blue, tan, fawn and brown. They're nicely made and trimmed with contrasting collar and cuffs and belt. Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. **Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 t $1.75**

Rich Black Silks

Two special qualities. 36 inch Pailette, soft finish, raven black. **Special per yard $1.00**

36 inch Duchess Mousseline, rich lustrons finish. The best quality ever offered at **$1.25 yd.**

Smart New Neckwear

Women's pretty neckwear in newest novelties including Organdie collar and cuff sets, Flare Lace and Organdie collars, vestees and straight pleated collars, **25c, 50c, 75c.**

Colored Awning Duck for Window & Porch Awnings

Fast colors, 56 inches wide or double width. Splendid heavy weight duck. Will stand both sun and weather. In neat awning stripes of tan, brown and crimson and green and fawn. **Per yard 50c.**

STEPHAN BROS.

SUMMER MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extented to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and see the new creations in summer millinery which are now on display.

No trouble to show you these new styles.

Mrs. M. Porteous,
Walkerton - - Ontario.

Coming to Walkerton

THE DORENWEN DCo., OF TORONTO LIMITED, Canada's foremost hair-goods establishment will display and demonstrate a sample stock of the latest hair-goods fashions for ladies, and toupees and wigs for bald men, at

Hartley House Thursday June 17th.

FOR LADIES—DORENWEND'S TRANSFORMATION by overcoming every defect of your own hair will assist you to appear at your best, always. Switches, Braids, Pompadours, Wavelets, etc., of the finest quality hair and unsurpassed workmanship. You are invited to inspect these goods.

GENTLEMEN! ARE YOU BALD?

A Dorenwend Art Hair-toupee will make you appear years younger and will prove a benefit to your health and comfort.

Indectable, Featherweight, Hygenic.

Have a Demonstration of What it Will do for You

Remember the Date—Thursday, June 17th, only.

Today, (Thursday, June 3rd.) is the birthday of King George of England. If you have a flag, set it flying in the breeze in his honor.

It is estimated that the total losses of the Canadian forces in France up to the present will reach almost to the 6000 mark. This includes killed wounded and missing.

For Sale.

A lot of household furniture, dishes cooking utensils and etc. for sale privately.—Apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

District Football.

In a W. F. A. match in Belmore on Friday last the Mildmay football team defeated the team of that village by 9-0, while on Wroxeter grounds Wingham was defeated by 2-1. Mildmay, Wroxeter and Wingham are now tied on the round. Wroxeter plays in Mildmay tonight, (Thursday.)

Bruce Deanery Meeting.

The Bruce Deanery Meeting was held in Christ Church, Tara, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week and there was a good attendance of Ministers and lay delegates. The opening service was held on Tuesday evening when Rev. Wm. Henderson, of Hanover was the preacher. Wednesday morning was taken up with general business and an address by the Rev. C. K. Master. B. D., of Wiarton, and in the afternoon the Missionary Movement was discussed and the subject was taken by Mr. David Rose, Toronto Lay Secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. On Wednesday evening Rev. C. H. Shortt M. A. a missionary from Japan and Mr. Rose addressed the meeting. All the addresses were interesting and educative. Rev. R. Perdue, Rural Dean, presided over the meetings and the following clergy roll comprising the Bruce Rural Deanery took part in the meetings:—Rev. T. B. Holland, Bervie; Rev. J. L. Homer, Cargill; Rev. Wm. Wallace, Chesley; Rev. Wm. Henderson, Hanover; Rev. Johnson, Tara; Rev. G. J. Abey, Kincardine; Rev. R. W. James, Lion's Head; Rev. A. W. Richardson, Lucknow; Rev. L. W. Diehl, Paisley; Rev. T H Iuns Ripley, Rev. T J Hamilton, Southampton; Rev. R Perdue, Walkerton; Rev. C K Masters, Wiarton.

Public School Report.

GRADE VII.

Sen. IV.—Hon.—N. Lay, M. Wilson. Pass—R. Harrington, H. Everett, I. Wisser, D. Kenny, S. Taggart, I. Myles, B. Moore, M. Bonnyman.

Jr. IV.—Hon.—S. Bremner, J. Norrish, J. Kenny, C. McKay. Pass—R. Rogers, N. Shaw, T. Crawford, M. Hylker, G. McCarter, W. Ingles, I. Moore, S. Reichenback,

H. L. Willoughby,
Principal.

GRADE VI.

Sen.—Hon.—C. Attwood, L. Wallace, Pass—V. Kimble, H. Paull, I. Ernest, I. Ingles, W. George, J. Rennie.

Juniors—Hon.—G. Millar, V. Bush. Pass—F. Wilton, E. Crydenman, A. Everett, M. McGregor, M. Royce, L. Stevens, J. Flewwelling.

J. Stead,
teacher.

GRADE V.

Sen.—Hon.—Elda Searle, (Minnie Pettenlace, Bruce Hunter). Pass—Clara Kerney, Elgar Thick, Mabel Godwin, Vera Anderson, Harry Dietz, Keyworth Sutton, John Ernest, (John Dietsche, Frank Fruin).

Jun.—Pass — Helen Wilson, Muriel Lumley, Irene Harrison, Allan Schauss, Frances Nutting, Albert Hunt, Tom Etherton, Elmer Kolpin, (Eric Ramsey, Frances Crawford), Eddie Fennell.

M. Hunt,
teacher.

GRADE IV.

Hon.—Clifford Yates, Norm Plesky Pass Alma Searle, (Norm Webb, Pearl Riehl), Harvey Inglis, Doris Van Horne, Jack Koeppler, Mary Perdue, Madaleen Hyslop, Earl Forsythe, Dorothy Truax, Gladys Sutton, Emma Schauss, Harrison Hudgson, Morris McCarter.

M. Sinclair,
teacher.

GRADE III

Junior second—Hon.—W. Forsythe, V. Anderson, C. Buchlow, D. Anderson, J. Lowe, F. Bush, D. Crawford.

Pass—J. McConnell, C. Gordon, A. McNeill, W. Goode, N. Truax, H. Myles, E. Pletsch, V. Trussler.

Sen. I.—Hon.—I. Moore, M. Dietz, J. Van Horne, A. Royce, W. Hunt Pass—W. Ballantyne, H. Paull, A. Taggart, H. Buchlow, W. Jerome, G. Connon, D. Pulley, C. Yates, G. Dietsche, D. McNeill, N. Fortune.

Agnes Warren,
teacher.

GRADE II.

First Book—Hon.—E. Singer, W. Hehn, W. Goos, K. Hawthorne, C. Fields, E. Webber. Pass—K. Pletch, F. Johnston, J. Giffin, R. Fruin.

Primer—Hon.—K. Perdue, G. Gordon, E. Lindley, E. Truax, J. Nutting. Pass—S. Hehn, I. Schmidt, P. McConnell, G. Wallace, O. Fisk, J. Webber, A. Buchlow.

W. Thompson,
teacher.

GRADE I.

Sr. Pr. — N. Everett, B. Garner, S. Lymbery, H. Moore, N. Whitehead, N. Schaus, N. Forsythe, F. Walker, H. Bush, A. Reichenback, M. Lindley, J. Hiscox, H. George, N. Buchlow, P. Webb, K. Fortune, I. Abel.

Mid. Primer—T. McEwen, M. Appel, E. Watts, F. Lymbery, L. Player, F. Lindley, J Godwin, M. Hunt.

Jr. Primer — R. Hunter, M Pletsch, E Leake, M. Shaw, H. Hawthorne, S Anderson, G. Inglis, M. Lindley, W. Fennell, J. Hiscox.

A. D. Thompson,
teacher.

Separate School Report
HONOR ROLL

Sen IV—Agnes Obrecht, Minnie McGregor, Bernard Zettler, Florence O'Neil, Norval O'Malley, Joseph Gill, Peter Zettler, Florence Oberle, Albert Waelcher, Leone Hergott.

Jun IV—Charlie McNab, Edna Geisler, Jerome Bruder, Olive Weiler, Bella Lippert, Bernadette Scanlon, Jean Reichenbach, Arthur Geisler, Margaret McCurdy, Lizzie Sweeny, Leonard Monahan, Cecelia Battee, Harold Walker, William Irwin, Clement O'Brecht.

Sen III—Margaret Yeech, Cecelia Cunio, Wilbert Weiler, Melvin Schmidt, Thos Monahan, Thomas Reichenbach, Mary Hauck, Kathleen Oberle, Hilda Kuntz, Clement Wilhelm, Louisa Lippert, George Lettner, Rita Weber, Frank Mosach, Arthur Schetter, Gladys Ferenbach, Beatrice Klein, Leander Meyer.

Jun III—Fred Irwin, Elizabeth O'Connor, Florence Obrecht, Albert Weiler, Albert Ruetz, Gladys Jarvis, Christella Schnurr, Henry Flach, Willie Batte.

Sen II—Loretta Schnett, Clarence Weiler, Aloysius Zettler, Hesch, Hubert Schnurr, Edna Sutter Eleanor Weber, Wilbert Frieburger.

Jun II—Will Walker Loretta Kuennetiann, Lavergne Yaeck, Mary Weber, Arthur Sutter, Harold Zimmer, Alvin Cunio, Clara Giesler, Margaret Hauck, Norman O'Neill, Johny Sweeney, Hilda McNamara, Harry Oberle,

Sen I—Agnes Weber, Rita Waechter Leona Waechter, Cleopha Weiler, Harold Schiestel, Leona Scanlon, Kathleen Sidle, Albert Batte, Norman Frieburger,, Gerald Ernewein,

Jun I—Teresa Meyer, Albert Geisler Tony Cunio, Olive HeschAlex, Banks Joseph Lippert, Bernard Schnurr, Andrew Ferenbach, Marie Ernewein, Roy Walker, Leona Schnurr, Lillian Frieburger, Vera Oberle Arthur Klein, Harold Schnurr, Clarence Dentinger, Clarence Berberich, Melinda Ernest, Kelley Lettner, Charlie Schnurr.

FORMOSA

Mr. Simon Lindson who has been on the sick list for some time is able to be out again.

Mrs. J. M. Seitz and two children of Toronto are visiting relatives here.

Weller & Son's factory is busy making barrel staves.

The death occurred in Culross, Sunday before last of Mr. Henry McKay He was formerly reeve of Culross and was always busy in municipal matters He was 81 years of age.

Mr Jno. Purvis of Kinloss was here on business on the 24th.

Mr. Peter Graf of Teeswater was here on Thursday last.

Mr. Chas. Weiler has purchased Walter Tiedes lot and started to build a house.

Mr. R. E. Truax M. P., of Walkerton motored here on May 24th.

Mr. Geo. Seitz who intended to rebuild his house has given up the idea and has purchased one of Geo. Weilers houses.

Mr. Ig. Anstett and son George of Hanover Sundayed with their friends here.

Mr. Tony Oppermeyer has put up a fine new barn on the site where the old one was burned.

Mr. Henry Wilhelm bought Mrs. Ig Anstett's house in which he has been living for the past two years.

Mr. J. D. Schumacker has sold his house here to John Hundt and moved with his family to Toronto last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John N Schefter of Mildmay and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Monack of Riversdale spent Sunday with relatives here.

PINKERTON

The severe frosts of last week caused considerable damage in this section

Mrs. Rev. R M. Gale returned on Saturday from Alma where she has been visiting for the past two weeks.

Mr. John Keyes raised quite a large driving shed on Monday.

The Glamis football team played a game with the locals on Tuesday evening on the grounds here.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

Spring Millinery

We are showing all the latest and popular styles in Spring Millinery creations. Charming effects in small, medium and large hats. Copies of imported originals and American creations. . . . .

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and inspect this showing of latest models in Spring Millinery. . . .

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

Summer Straws And Panamas

Genuine Panamas, at $4.00 & $5.00 $4 50 Swell styles

The new high crown Sennet Sailors, all sizes at $1.25 $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Panama Chip Hats light and comfortable at $1.25 $1.50 $1.75 and $2.00.

Boy' and Men's snap brim and Sailor hats at 25c 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 to $2.50.

Childrens Satine wash hats and straw hats. New stylish headgear from 25c to $2.00 each.

Bargains in Correct Cut Mens Worsted Trousers well made and good styles. $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 to $5 00 Some wonderful values in this lot.

"Star" brand shirts in new summer styles and patterns.

"Fitwell" stiff and soft felt hats for men in all the new shades and seasonable shapes.

Boys Bloomer Suits at special prices this week.

You will find our whole summer stock now well assorted with everything needful for summer wear. Come in and see us before the assortments are broken.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

Hot Weather Suggestions

NOW is the time to prepare for the HOT SEASON. Note your needs in the following lines and buy at the FIRST OPPORTUNITY.

New dress materials in Figured and Plain Crepes. Ladies' Gloves in lisle and silk. Ladies' Hosiery in cotton, lisle and silk. Ladies' Underwear in cotton and porun. Ladies' Parasols. Ladies' Waists, and Corsets in popular makes.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear. All sizes. Men's and Boy's straw hats in Sailor Snap Brims and Panamas Men's fine Shirts Men's high grade Silk Neckwear. Men's and Boy's Furnishings.

June Delineators. June Fashion Sheets. Summer Fashion Books. Pattern free with every Book.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV - No 23 WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 10th. 1915 -8 PAGES

Tired Feet

In summer the feet ache, perspire, feel damp and uncomfortable. If you want real foot comfort use Nyal's Eas'em.

Dust a little Eas'em in the shoes, sprinkle some in the stockings. It absorbs moisture and checks perspiration to a large extent.

It's fine when breaking in new shoes, summer or winter—makes them slip on easily—prevents formation of corns and blisters

Sprinkler top package, 25c.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Have You Tried

Sieveright's Special Cigar?

The best 5 cent cigar in town.

SMOKE UP

SIEVERIGHT'S

Drugs & Kodaks.

"Looking back I see I never saw before."

This is the exclamation of satisfied customers.

We have fitted successfully stubborn cases that others have failed in.

Satisfaction g[illegible]

Consultation [illegible]

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

Monster

79c Shirt Sale on Saturday,

June 12th.

If you are looking for a bargain, don't miss this chance.

Watch for window display.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Read McBurney's Anniversary ad.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

You save money by buying at McBurney's sale.

Mr. Wm. Ballantyne left for Berlin on Tuesday.

20 per cent off men's suits at McBurney's sale.

Buy floor rugs at McBurney's anniversary sale.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Schwindt spent Sunday in Chesley.

Miss Florence Brisian is spending a few days in Chepstow.

Miss Olive Heughan returned from Toronto on Thursday last.

Miss Lydia Weber spent the week-end at her home in Carrick.

Ladies one piece dresses and wash suits at half price.—Stephan Bros.

Miss Florence Bolden is spending this week with friends in Chesley.

Mr. John Austette attended the marriage of his sister, in Chepstow.

Newest shapes in mens straw sailor hats and soft shapes. — Stephan Bros.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

Some very special values in Mens and Ladies rain coats.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. Ab Smith, formerly of the G. T.R. staff is now relieving in Drayton.

Don't miss our 79c. Shirt Sale, Saturday, June 12th. — G. T. Rourke, Men's Wear.

Pte. Philip Denny of the 34th. battalion at London spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. M. G. Stauffer and children of Collingwood are visitors at the home of Mrs. Stauffer.

Pte. Walter Bryce of the Tobermory Wireless Guard spent the past week at his home here.

Mrs. Wm. Wright and Miss Cassie were guests at the home of Mr. A. S. Bryce on Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Barrett and children motored from Galt on Saturday and spent Sunday at Mr. McCrum's.

Messrs J. H. Vogt, C. V. Robinson, A. McCartney and T. Pye attended the Kincardine Races on Thursday last.

Mr. Barkin of Port Elgin, formerly principal of the Walkerton Public school renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mr. Jas. Rogers, superintendent of the Hydro Electric station at Preston, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rogers.

Pte. Jno. McLeod of Ripley who enlisted here in the first contingent is among the Canadians reported as missing in France

Mr. T. J. Egan of [illegible] was in town on Saturday last and gave the Telescope a call. We are pleased to say he is looking fine.

Miss Hazel Irwin, accompanied by Miss Morgan of the Ripley High School staff spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt Irwin.

The local lodge of the Canadian Order of Foresters attended divine service in St. Thomas church on Sunday evening. About fifty members attended.

Mr. Geo. Walker the new C. P. R. conductor has rented Mr. Robertson's house on Cayley st., formerly occupied by Mr. Scanlon. Mrs. Walker and son Clare arrived here last week.

Mrs. H. E. Truax left on Monday for Toronto. She was accompanied by her two children, Eldridge and Reuben who will have their tonsils removed in a city hospital and the latter will also undergo an operation upon his eyes.

Mrs. H. Fairley of Guelph is visiting at the home of Mr. N. Eidt.

Miss Margaret J. Clinkscale a former graduate of the Bruce County Hospital has successfully completed her nine month's Post Graduate Course in the Polyclinic Hospital and Medical School in New York.

Manager Karges has secured for Wed. Thurs. Fri. and Sat. nights, special attraction in Prof. A. J. Smith, violin soloist who has made a name for himself every place he has appeared. It is said he is superior to any violinist in America.—General admission 10c.

Pte. H. H. McNalley of Olds, Alta., nephew of Mr. W. J. McNalley of Walkerton who we reported two weeks ago as being a prisoner in Germany, was since reported wounded and in Monday's casualty list his name appeared among those who had died as a result of wounds received.

Cottage to Rent.

Six room cottage. Apply T. E. Attwood.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Walkerton Branch of the Women's Hospital Aid Society, will be held in the council chamber on Saturday, June 12th at 3.30 p m.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Pellow and family wish to convey their sincere thanks to all friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kindness shown in our very sad bereavement.

Bought Dodge Car

Mr. Chris Kolpin has purchased a 1915 Model Dodge touring car. He has also taken the agency for this make and already has several prospective purchasers.

County Hospital Aid

The annual meeting of the Bruce County Hospital Women's Aid Society will be held in the town hall on Monday June 14th at 4 o'clock p. m.. Officers will be elected and reports presented.

Communion Service.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in Knox Church on Sunday morning next. Preparatory services will be held in the church on Friday evening, conducted by Rev. Mr. Gale, of Pinkerton.

Arrived in England

Mr. Jno. Rowland received a cable from his son Bob from Plymouth, England saying that the Varsity Brigade, formed to reinforce the Princess Pats had arrived safely in England. They sailed on the Northland.

No Action Taken

During the June Session of the County Council, Mr. Douglas of Hepworth, and Mr. Joynt of Lucknow brought up the question of insurance on Bruce County soldiers at the front but no action was taken.

Another Bruce Boy Wounded

In Saturday's casualty list among the list of wounded there appeared the name of W. U. Tranter of Southampton. Private Tranter is a brother of Miss Hazel Tranter who attends the W. H. S.

Sold Farm

Mr. Robert Tasker has sold his farm lot 18 and 19, concession 2, Brant, to Mr. Rodger Inglis of Brant. The price paid was $7000. Possession will be given in November next, when Mr. Tasker purposes going to California.

Bought 16 Horses.

The Government horse buyers were here last Wednesday and purchased sixteen horses for army purposes. Most of these animals were bought from the local buyers. They were shipped to London on Thursday.

To Rent.

The shop at present occupied as a broom factory will be to rent, on or after the 19th of June. It will be fitted up to suit any business, also the flat above Dr. Reed's dentistry, six rooms and all conveniences, apply at the Telescope or C. Patrick.

H S Win Again

In an exciting and fast game of baseball played on Tuesday evening, the High School team defeated the Knechtel Factory nine by the score of 9-7. Having defeated the Rattan Factory and the Knechtel Factory teams each twice, the High School now claims the championship of the town. The batteries for Tuesday's game were; Knechtels, Reinhardt, Schefter Yaeck, and Wallace. High School—Wilson and Rennie.

The County Grants

The same grant as last year was made to Continuation schools. The grants to High Schools were slightly changed so as to make the amount payable by the County to each High School double the Legislative grant to such schools. This will increase the grants to Chesley and Port Elgin slightly. The usual grants of $1500 to the Walkerton Hospital and $1000 to Kincardine Hospital were made and a grant of $50 each to Tiverton and Hepworth they getting no school or other moneys from the County.

Returned from France

Mr. Jno. Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Russel who joined the first Canadian contingent and went to France, arrived home last week, having been declared physically unfit by the medical officers after crossing the English channel.

Bowling Note

The final game in the President vs Vice President series was played at the bowling green on Tuesday evening, McNab for the Vice defeated Lay by a score of 21-10. As the former games played gave the Vice President a lead of 8 shots, he was 10 shots up in the series.

The Dominion Feather Co.

Have opened for business and will make your Feather Beds into Down Comforters, also the Soft Roll Feather Mattress. Why use out of date bedding when you can get up-to-date bedding made out of your old goods. We buy new and old feathers. Office and Factory next to Royal Hotel.

Brought to Gaol.

Robert Brown of Hepworth was brought to gaol here on Friday last on a charge of stealing a bicycle from the hotel in that village. After making the theft Brown struck out for Owen Sound, but was caught by the police before reaching that city. He will be tried before Judge Klein on Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

Thumb Broken.

While practicing baseball at the exhibition grounds on Wednesday evening last, Sal Kroetsch a member of the Telescope staff had the misfortune to be struck on the thumb by a pitched ball, with the result that he is now nursing a badly fractured member. The accident will necessitate his being off work for some time.

Applied for Papers.

Gustave Cupsky of Hepworth and Rev. Mosig of Walkerton, applied to the court on Tuesday for their naturalization papers. Cupsky was refused, while in the case of Mosig, Mr. W. J. McNally objected to the papers being granted until an investigation was held and this will take place in the court room before Judge Klein on Friday next at 10 a m.

Defeated Wroxeter

Quite a number of Walkerton football enthusiasts saw the Mildmay football team defeat Wroxeter in a W. F. A. game in Mildmay on Thursday last, the final score being [illegible]. Armond Whitehead and Walter Schnurr were on the Mildmay line-up. Winning this game puts our southern neighbors in good running for the district championship.

Death of Mrs. Schneider.

The death occured on Saturday morning at her residence opposite the G. T. R. freight sheds of Mrs. Jos. Schneider after a lengthy illness. The deceased who was 65 years of age, moved to Walkerton about five years ago, when her son, the late Geo. Schneider took possession of the station hotel and has resided here since. Besides her husband she is survived by one daughter and two sons who live in Rochester. The funeral took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Monday afternoon.

Receiving Degree of B. A.

Mr. Bert Schumacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher of Walkerton, has been successful in passing his final examinations at Campion College, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and will receive the degree of B. A. The commencement exercises at which Bert will have the degree conferred upon him will be held at the college on June 10th. Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher will attend the exercises, and will spend a month visiting in the States.

Caskenette-Mosack

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the R. C. Church on Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Rev. Fr. Montag of Deemerton officiating, when Miss Elizabeth Mosack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Mosack was united in marriage to Mr. Leo. Caskenette of Preston, formerly of Walkerton. After the ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the bride's home where a pleasant time was spent. Mr. and Mrs. Caskenette, will reside in Preston and their many friends here wish them much happiness in their new sphere of life.

H. S. Defeated Hanover

The local High School made up for their 19-6 defeat in Hanover on the 24th by winning from the Hanover senior Y. M. C. A. team last Saturday at the exhibition grounds by the score of 21-0. The locals have won two of the three games played and plainly showed their superiority on Saturday. The lineup was as follows:

WALKERTON		HANOVER
M. Wilson	p	W. Huber
J. Rennie	c	E. Logie
J Rowland	1st base	H Titmus
C Oberle	2nd	P Cooley
A Scanlon	s s	C Peppler
V McKechnie	3rd	N Helwig
A Farris	l f	E Rieman
N Wilson	c f	J Litt
F Moore	r f	H Boettger

Umpire, Tony Forenbach.

Game Postponed

The Junior O. A. L. A lacrosse match which was scheduled to be played here to-night, (Thursday, 10th,) between the Hanover and Walkerton teams has been postponed and will be played on Friday evening of next week.

Show Your Colors.

Durham street presented an attractive appearance on Thursday last, the King's birthday, a large number of merchants showing their loyalty to their King and Country by decorating their places of business with the Union Jack. A good many of these flags have been left flying, which at this time is a good idea, and every storekeeper should follow suit. It is not only for the storekeepers, however, for householders in the residential sections should decorate their houses in like/ manner. If you are a Canadian, show your colors and patriotism, buy a flag and set the grand old rag flying in the breeze.

An Excellent Concert.

The concert given by the Royal Welsh Ladies Choir of Cardiff, Wales, under the direction of Madame Hughes Thomas in Knox church on Friday evening was fairly well attended but was deserving of better patronage. The programme consisted of solos, duets, trios, quartettes and choruses, and all was so well rendered that the audience, which was an appreciative one, loudly encored every number. The proceeds of the evening amounted to $63.75. The choir also attended service in the Knox church on Sunday and at the conclusion of the evening service gave a special song service, at which the attendance was so large that the seating capacity of the church was taxed to the utmost. The special collection taken in aid of Knox choir amounted to $41.00. Music lovers of Walkerton who heard the choir hope the choir will be secured for a return engagement in the near future.

Not Known Here.

The following despatch from Niagara Falls, dated June 3rd appeared in Friday's dailies; —

"A suicide note dated at this city May 24th, and signed Genevieve Carruthers and Nelson Grand, was found in a bottle floating in the Niagara River at Lewiston, by Jacob Carpenter, a fisherman, this morning. The note says the writers' were tired of life. It directs that the note be sent to post office box, 152, Walkerton, Ont."

On investigation it was found that the subscribers to box 152, had no knowledge of the couple mentioned in the despatch, nor had the names ever been heard. However as the parties renting box 152, have friends and relatives in Niagara Falls, it is presumed that the incident is merely a practical joke and that the names given are fictitious ones.

Pte. Hanley Wounded.

Private Wm. P. Hanley reported as wounded in the casualty list issued by the Militia Department, Ottawa, June 3rd, is a son of Mr. Timothy Hanley Chepstow, and a nephew of Dr. Thomas O'Hagen the well known Canadian writer. He is a printer by trade having served his apprenticeship in the office of the Telescope. About 1913 Private Hanley went to the Canadian Northwest and it was there that he joined the 23rd, battalion Company C of the second contingent. This was late last autumn and at New Year's he got leave of absence from Valcartier, Quebec and visited his father and his uncle, Patrick O'Hagen, at Paisley. One of the last letters received from Private Hanley showed that he had been transferred from the 23rd bat. to the 13th. Private Hanley was evidently wounded in the recent engagement in which the Canadians took a German position in an orchard. In his letter of the 12th of May to his uncle, Dr. O'Hagen, Hanley writes:—"I can here the roar of the guns from where I am now, and I think that the hot lead and the cold steel of the Canadians are too much for them." Private Hanley is about 30 years of age and unmarried. The nature of his wounds is not known to his Canadian friends.

Should not Criticise.

The Herald and Times still continues to throw mud at the Telescope, but as usual we pay little heed to our contemporary's raillery. However, the Times man is in no position to criticize any newspaper, no matter how degraded in journalism it may be, for his own sins are of the blackest. For instance take last weeks' issue of the Herald and Times. Can one fathom the discomfiture of a mother-to-be, on reading that she had given birth to a child, when she had not yet become a mother, as was the case in last week's issue of the Times! In another item, the editor, in reporting the police court case in which two boys figured, mentioned the name of one youth, and excluded the other, merely because the latter's father is a subscriber to his paper and the almighty dollar looks big to him, and another item reporting the theft of a watch, he made so many misstatements, that Chief Ferguson was threatened with dismissal from office, as a result. We may be a great sinner, but the Times man can easily go one better.

Threw Stones Through Windows.

In the early hours of Wednesday morning some miscreant who apparently takes joy in the destroying other people's property or disturbing the peaceful night's slumber of other citizens, hurled a large stone with great force through a window of the residence of O. F. Klein. Beyond breaking the window, and destroying the blind, however, no damage was done. On hearing the crash and investigating, Mr. Klein notified Chief Ferguson who patrolled the streets in the darkness for nearly two hours but could discover no clue as to the perpetrator. The following morning Mr. Chas. Petteplace also reported to the authorities that he had been disturbed in like manner, two windows being broken. Constables Ferguson and Armstrong are investigating the case. What the guilty party is to gain by such a despicable act, we are at a loss to understand and if he is apprehended, he is liable to a prison term, for this is a serious offence in the eyes of the law.

Struck by Shrapnel

After a suspense of nearly two weeks since he received the first notice of his son, Capt McNalley, being wounded, Mr. W. J. McNalley was much relieved on Tuesday when he received the following letter from the Captain, which he wrote just after receiving his wound,—

Princess Hotel
Hospital, Boulogne,
20-5-15

Dear Dad;

Now I know that you will be worrying because even if they notify you of the nature of my injury you will not be satisfied as to its seriousness.

Well, a piece of shrapnel about the size of a one cent match box came down at a very steep angle and caught me in the muscle of my left leg about three inches above the knee. On account of the steep angle at which it came down I do not think that it did more than make a deep jagged cut and then fall to the ground. However I will have it X-rayed to see that there are no bits of shrapnel left there. My leg has become very stiff and sore to move, but I could scarcely have been hit in any other spot without more serious results.

I will probably be back into it again in a couple of weeks. I will write you a detailed account when I reach England.

Your Son,
Arthur.

LETTER FROM DR. FRASER

The following letter has been received by Mr. Collins from Dr. Fraser today and as it may be of interest to the doctor's many friends to hear how he is getting along during these strenuous times. We give the most of it.

France, May 21 1915

This has not been much of a holiday here. The Canadians are in action again and I was up all last night. The Canadian cavalry were in action but as infantry not cavalry. There is a brigade formed of the Strathcona Horse, R. C. D. S. and King Edward Horse, under command of Gen Seeley. This is the Col. Seely you remember reading so much about at the outbreak of the war. Minister of War was he not? You will be pleased to know I was mentioned in despatches after the battle of Ypres. I got a German helmet for you the second day after the scrap; only sorry the Kaiser's head wasn't inside it. The British fellows, a few of whom came in last night with our men, say the Canadians are beggars to fight. The Germans squeal when they see a Canadian coming. The boys go right at them and I don't blame them. Several cases last night were wounds made by reversing the bullets which make a horrible mess of things.

One thing I have not yet seen a bayonet wound by a German. We had a German officer go through the hospital yesterday. I think myself the German infantry are quitters but their artillery is deadly, and they are reckless with their ammunition. The destruction of Ypres was simply awful and looked like pure devil's work. Even after troops stopped going through it they still hammered away at it. We have some Indian tents here which make the best kind of tent. They are low but cool and have more room. We are just getting our tent up now to sleep in. If Hall comes out as transport officer tell him to tent with the Quarter master. He can get anything he wants. I laid my tobacco pouch down last night for a few minutes in the hospital and when I went to get it, it was lost or picked up. I told the Quarter Master about it and he immediately produced another. He has charge of all the stores. The boys are beginning to pick up lots of souvenirs from the trenches. You can imagine what that means. The other day I saw a Battalion coming back, and there were about a dozen at the head all, with helmets and an improvised German band—mouthorgans, flutes, empty biscuit tins etc. They have been going at it pretty bad for the last week, I mean the fighting. Am keeping well and the fine weather makes things a little more pleasant. Kind regards to all

Jim.

THE JUNE SESSIONS.

The June sessions of the County Court of Bruce are in progress at the court house this week. The court was opened at 1 p. m. Tuesday, by Judge A. B. Klein. There were five cases on the docket viz:—

Callum vs. Roberts.

An action brought to recover commission for purchasing cattle. This suit was settled out of court.

Rudolph vs. Wench.

This is a slander action the principles of which hail from Paisley.

McKenzie vs. Westman.

This suit was instituted by McKenzie a Toronto real estate agent for the collection of a note given to him when Westman a resident of Bruce township purchased some western property. Westman in turn has entered a counter claim asking that the note be set aside on account of fraud.

McKay vs. McFarlane.

In which Geo. McKay formerly Deputy Registrar sued W. H. McFarlane for wrongful dismissal and slander asking damages.

McFarlane vs. McKay.

This was a counter action in which Mr. McFarlane sued Geo. McKay for slander and recovery of some money, asking [illegible] damages.

The first business was the reading of two applications for naturalization papers, both of which the court for the time being refused to grant.

After this was concluded, Mr. D. Robertson K.C. addressed Judge Klein on behalf of himself and fellow-members of the bar of Bruce congratulating His Worship on his recent appointment to the position of Senior Judge of the County of Bruce. Judge Klein made a very suitable reply, thanking Mr. Robertson and the other lawyers for their thoughtfulness and reviewed his life in the courts, going back to '60 when the judge, in his boyhood, walked from Neustadt to Walkerton to take his place in the law office of W. D. Ross, and continuing gave those in the court a slight insight into his history. Two days after coming to Walkerton the judge met Mr. Robertson whom in the intervening years he has known intimately, having practiced with him, fought cases with him and been a close friend in every day life. The judge concluded by assuring the court that to the best of his ability he would continue to see that justice was given in the courts of Bruce.

As the two first cases were of great importance locally, Judge Klein declined to hear them and his place on the bench was taken by Judge Widdifield of Owen Sound.

Geo. D. McKay Wins Suit.

McKAY VS. McFARLANE.

The first case to come before the court was the action of George D. McKay former Deputy Registrar against W. H. McFarlane charging him with slander. The particulars leading to this case are familiar to the majority of our readers. It will be remembered that in January last Mr. McFarlane who had been Registrar for some time, dismissed Mr. McKay from his service for which action he was so criticized in the local papers that they now have libel suits pending. Mr. McKay considered that his dismissal was unfair, and hearing that Mr. McFarlane was circulating stories that were detrimental to his character, he entered suit. There were many witnesses on the plaintiff side and all told about the same story, that Mr. McFarlane had accused his deputy of taking money that did not belong to him, both by raising his salary without his consent and otherwise, to the amount of about $250.00.

The evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses showed that the defendant's statements had been detrimental to Mr. McKay's good name and as one witness put it, inferred that he was not a trustworthy servant. When this side of the case was heard, which was well on in the afternoon, Mr. Klein asked for a non-suit, but His Worship stated that there was ample evidence to send the case to the jury. McFarlane the defendant then entered the witness box. He proved a very unwilling witness and claimed to have made the statements which he did on the strength of the report of Mr. Somerhayes whom he brought from Toronto to audit the books. At the conclusion of Mr. McFarlane's evidence the court adjourned until 9.30 Wednesday morning. When the court was reopened, Mr. Somerhayes was placed in the stand. He being the man who was brought from Toronto to point out errors and deficiencies in Mr. McKay's work and as it was on his report that the charges were made by Mr. McFarlane, he was an important witness. By his books and report, he attempted to show and explain to the court where these mistakes were and where Mr. McKay as was alleged had taken money which did not rightfully belong to him. His evidence, however was picked to pieces by Mr. Robertson for the plaintiff, and when Mr. McKay took the stand, he explained to the court where he had paid out money for copying and other work which had been done but which in the auditor's report had not appeared, and also explained where this money which he is alleged to have misappropriated had been paid out.

Miss Ross, an employee of the Registry office corroborated Mr. McKay's evidence on some important points.

This concluded the case and the two counsels addressed the jury at great length. The judge's address which followed was a masterly summing up of the entire case in which His Worship spoke very favorably for the plaintiff.

The jury retired at 5 o'clock and at 7.15 returned a verdict for Mr. McKay, awarding him $50 damages. Who is to pay the costs has not yet been arranged.

At the opening of the court this morning, the hearing of the other suits between Mr. McKay and Mr. McFarlane was postponed until the fall owing to the illness of a witness.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

"But Jacques has not forgotten him. Did you note his suffering when I spoke to him of his friend? His face, a moment before so fresh and smiling, was ghastly and distorted. It was frightful. He looked like a death's head. Our friend Davidoff, you will remember, described with curious minuteness the moral condition of the sick man cured through faith. The foundation of this recovery is 'frail,'" he said; "a word would suffice to destroy it. The passionate conviction which brought Jacques back to life, once weakened, he would relapse into a condition worse than before. He is under a sort of spell. He is possessed by an idea, and this gives him wonderful strength."

"That is what makes charlatans and quacks succeed," said the doctor.

"And then, there are besides imaginary invalids whom it is easy to cure, and our friend Jacques seems to be one of them."

Patrizzi shook his head and said gravely:

"I hope it may be so, for his mother's sake."

A noisy exclamation cut short those words. A group of masqueraders pushed through the crowd, in the midst of exclamations and bursts of laughter. The group of which the Neapolitan was the centre broke up, and each of the young men went his own way. Jacques, his new acquaintance on his arm, had gone out into the corridor, examining curiously the masked and hooded woman who drew him along, with a rapid step, as if she feared to be recognized or spoken to. Arrived at the door of one of the stage boxes, she gave two quick knocks. A woman opened the door, and drawing aside, with a silent smile, allowed them to pass. She then discreetly left the room and closed the door of the box. Here Jacques and the domino found themselves alone.

The young man approached his companion and attempted to seize her hand.

"Be sensible, or I shall send you back to your friends."

"How can one be sensible near you?" he cried, smiling. "Ask something that is possible, not something that is impossible."

"You must obey me, however, or I shall go away, and we will never meet again."

"And if I consent to everything you exact, shall we see each other again then?"

"Certainly."

She sat down on the divan in the box, and leaned back, showing between her mask and her domino her white neck, and under the ruching of her hood an ear, delicate and pink as a rose-leaf. He sat down beside her, with an air of respectful propriety, although his heart beat passionately, so soon had this mysterious and fascinating creature succeeded in bewildering his senses.

Hidden in the obscurity of the box, close beside each other, Jacques and the masked woman were absolutely alone, more free than if silence and solitude reigned around them. In a low and insinuating voice he said:

"It seems to me that you are not unknown to me, and that we have met before. Will you not show me your face? I am sure you would not lose by doing so. You are young, and I am sure you are beautiful. Have you any reason, then, for wishing to remain unknown?"

She nodded affirmatively.

"Even to me?"

She nodded again.

The young man drew nearer.

"Where have I seen you?" he asked. "Here, in Paris?"

She did not answer.

He resumed.

"Do you live in Nice?"

She remained silent.

"We have met before, however, have we not?"

A smile crossed the lips of the unknown. She pushed Jacques away gently, her gaze seeming to dwell on him with pleasure, and said in a low voice:

"You are very inquisitive."

"And why should I not be so? Everything tells that it is my fate to love you, and yet it surprises you that I should wish to know who you are! I shall know to-morrow or the day me to-night, this very instant, and permit me to see your face? Would you have me love you, then, without knowing who you are?"

"Perhaps," she murmured.

"What are you afraid of? The anger of some jealous tyrant? Or perhaps you have not confidence in my discretion?"

She did not stir, thus giving room to the most romantic suppositions in his mind.

He smiled, and said passionately:

"Be it so then! I will love you as you are,—unknown, masked, mysterious."

He tried to take her hand again. Sudddenly the hood of her domino fell back, and her mask, becoming displaced, disclosed to view her face.

Jacques started to his feet, stepped back, and cried in amazement:

"Clemence Villa!"

At the sound of her name the actress became calm and cold. She looked at Jacques, who, pale and motionless was devouring her with his eyes. Throwing back her domino with a quick movement, she rose and stood before him in all her radiant beauty.

"You desired to know my name," she said. "You know it now."

Jacques, without looking at her, said slowly:

"It is a very short time since poor Pierre killed himself on your account."

"On my account?" she returned quickly. "Are you quite sure of that?"

Jacques grew paler still, and looking at Clemence with a glance of terror:

"Do you believe it was on some other person's account, then?" he said, resuming his seat on the sofa beside her.

"Do you not know that it was?"

She looked at him fixedly, he turned his head away, but seizing his arm with authority.

"It was with me he spent his last evening," she said. "It was to me he addressed his last words. I know what everyone else, even Davidoff, is ignorant of. Pierre, weary of his feverish existence, disillusioned regarding his genius, and hopeless of the future, grew despondent, and in obedience to I know not what superstitious idea resolved to sacrifice his life for the sake of a beloved friend."

"Be silent!" interrupted Jacques, almost menacingly.

"Why should I be silent? Are you afraid of his ghost? I would neither injure nor reproach you. He knew that I loved you. He said to me, at the moment when he took his fatal resolution: 'He will love you better than I can. And if anything of what I was survives in him it will be a bond that shall attach me to earth and make me thrill with joy in my grave.'"

At this sacrilegious falsehood, the young man cast a glance of terror at Clemence. He made an effort to rise and leave her, but his limbs refused him their support, and he sank back on the sofa faint and trembling. He felt that she had spoken the truth, and that a mysterious tie bound him already to this woman, as if Pierre had transmitted his unconquerable passion for her to him with his soul. He rebelled against this bondage, however, and forgetful of his recent eagerness to win her favor, he now desired to leave the woman he had so ardently wooed while she was as yet unknown to him. He rebelled against the thought of obeying a dead man's command; he could not consent to be the executor of his posthumous caprices. He called to his aid a last remnant of his former courage, coolness and resolution, and rising turned a calm countenance toward Clemence.

"I shall not allow myself to be vanquished by your spells, beautiful enchantress," he said. "Besides, it was useless to call in the aid of ghosts to enslave me. Your lips and your eyes would have been sufficient. You made a great mistake in mingling sorcery with love. I should be afraid now of your philters."

"I shall have no need to use them with you," responded Clemence in a tranquil voice, "and whether you wish it or not you shall acknowledge my power."

He opened his lips to answer her in the negative, but before he could speak she had glided to the door and vanished like a phantom from the box.

Left alone, Jacques remained for a moment thoughtful. The dancing went on, noisy and uproarious, raising clouds of dust through which the light of the ball-room shone dimly. In the boxes, the spectators, leaning their elbows on the velvet-covered railings, formed gay and brilliant groups. This overheated room, with its glare and noise, was pervaded by a sense of intense life. The young man suddenly remembered the miserable existence he had so short a time ago been leading, and an ardent joy filled his heart at the thought that he was once more well and strong, and free to share in the enjoyment of a scene like this, after having given up, as he had done, the hope of ever being able to do so again.

How often had he said to himself with bitter longing: "Oh, if I could but cast aside this languor, if I could be well and strong again, with what zest would I enjoy life!" And this dream had become a reality. The charm had produced its miraculous effects. Death had abandoned his prey. Or rather he had chosen another victim in his place, nobler and more brilliant than he. At this thought the pale face of Pierre Laurier rose before Jacques' mental vision. With closed eyes, a bitter smile upon his lips, and purple shadows on his temples, the painter slept his last sleep, rocked by the ceaseless motion of the waves, caressed by the sunlight, lulled by the murmur of the breeze. A wanderer on the surface of the ocean, he rose and fell with the tide, forever approaching and forever receding from the earth on which he had suffered so much. Jacques followed with his mental gaze this corpse, this waif of the waters, terrified by the sinister apparition, yet, egotist as he was, reassured by the thought that his friend was indeed dead, since it was with his life he now lived. He desired to shake off the nightmare that so painfully oppressed him. He rose to his feet, and the spell was broken.

Before him he saw only the gallery filled with spectators of the scene below, at his feet the floor of the parquette, occupied by a motley crowd of dancers. What had seemed the roar of the waves was the sound of their voices and the stamping of their feet upon the floor, the murmur of the wind was the strains of the orchestra. There had been no apparition, everything was real. He felt eager and vigorous. And pleasure was within his grasp.

He passed his hand over his forehead, a smile crossed his face; he opened the door of the box, went out into the corridor and walked nonchalantly through the crowd. Near the foyer he saw Patrizzi, who was flirting with a pretty actress. He approached the prince with all the boisterous gayety of his wildest days, and said:

"Shall we go and have some supper, prince? There must be at least a dozen of our friends here whom we could get to join us. I think we have had all the enjoyment there is to be had in this place. Shall we leave it?"

"What have you done with the domino who carried you off so unceremoniously just now?" asked the Neapolitan. "Have you asked her to be one of the party? Is she to accompany us?"

"Oh, I came away and left her by herself."

"You did not find the interview amusing, then?"

"It was lugubrious."

"Did she not give you a rendezvous for to-morrow?"

"Yes, but I shall not go."

As he pronounced these words a crowd of masqueraders rushed into the corridor, and a shrill laugh was heard. Jacques turned pale. He looked around in terror for the white domino, but he saw only a group of young men hurrying past in pursuit of some women in fancy dress. A voice murmured in his ear: "Why do you boast and lie? Do you not know that you will keep your appointment?" And it seemed to him that the voice was that of Clemence Villa. He turned around. Only Patrizzi was near him. "I am losing my senses," he said to himself. He took the arm of the prince, and saying with feverish eagerness, "Come, let us go," he drew him away.

Next day when he awoke in his chamber at the villa of Beaulieu at about 11 o'clock in the morning, he had only a vague recollection of what had taken place the night before. He remembered that at supper he had drunk a great deal of champagne, and that he had played a waltz for the women to dance to.

From this moment everything was buried in oblivion. He had been taken home in a carriage by a friend, who was returning to Eze. What had he said? What had he done? All was shrouded in a mystery which he had no desire to penetrate.

Stretched on his bed, his eyes drinking in the sunlight that flooded the room, he felt an exquisite sense of well being. This recumbent posture, which had seemed to him so irksome when he was shaken by his violent fits of coughing that left him bathed in perspiration, weak and exhausted, he now enjoyed with delight, his brain clear, his blood flowing calmly in his veins, his respiration regular. He had stayed up all night, he had supped, he had squandered his strength in one of those orgies which formerly would cost him a week's illness and depression and yet he found himself fresh and vigorous. He experienced a sense of profound satisfaction. The cure, so confidently predicted by his doctor, but of which he himself had had so little hope, had indeed been effected.

He remained thus for a time, enjoying the mere sense of being; then, springing at a bound from the bed, he began to dress. He went about his room, humming an air, careless and happy. He opened his window, and the warm breeze entered and played around his brow. The fragrance of the clematis reached him from the garden below, and on the terrace, walking toward him slowly, as he had walked a few months before, he perceived his sister.

Her eyes were cast on the ground with an air of sadness, and she seemed, in her dark gown, as if she were in mourning for her lost happiness—her health, her youth, her gayety. The contrast between what she had been and what she now was, was so striking that Jacques could not repress a sigh. Disease had abandoned her grasp on him, but as if a victim were necessary, she had seized instead upon poor Juliette. And in proportion as he became more erect and vigorous, she grew more bowed and feeble. The malady from which she suffered was one that medical science could not reach. From the day on which Dr. Davidoff had brought them the fatal news of Pierre's death, she had declined hourly in health. A profound languor had taken possession of her; she seldom spoke, and seized every opportunity to be alone. She seemed to feel a pleasure in her suffering. She disliked to be questioned about her health, she made an effort, when with her mother and brother, to shake off her melancholy, but as soon as she found herself alone, she relapsed into her habitual sadness. At the moment when Jacques perceived her she was walking with languid step, a prey to her own sad thoughts, and under the brilliant sunshine, amid the vivid green of the trees and the gay colors of the flowers, her face looked like a dark blot upon the landscape. Jacques descended into the garden, and observing his mother in the drawing-room went in and kissed her. She looked at him attentively, and seeing him so radiant with health, she smiled.

"You returned home late," she said. "It is hardly prudent for you to sit up so late, when you have so recently recovered from your illness."

"It is so long since I have had any pleasure," he answered.

"You enjoyed yourself, at least?" she asked.

"Very much."

"Do not abuse your health, my child. Do not be ungrateful to Providence who has restored it to you. And do not add to my anxieties. I am troubled enough about your sister's condition."

"Is she worse to-day?"

"No. And then how should we know it if she were? She utters no complaint. She makes every effort to conceal her dejection. But she cannot deceive me. Day by day I see her grow weaker. Ah, if Davidoff, who benefited you so much, were only here now!"

At these words the young man turned pale.

He fancied he saw the sardonic countenance of the Russian doctor rise before him. What could Davidoff do? Was he to be asked to work another miracle? Jacques knew very well how powerless was medical science. He knew how useless it was in his own case. The help he had received had come to him from an unknown source. But was it not at the price of a terrible sacrifice that this help had been obtained? Had it not been necessary to vitalize and purify his blood, that the blood of another should be shed for him? And was not this voluntary sacrifice of a human life to save that of another, marked out for destruction by the hand of fate, a repetition of the human sacrifices offered up on the altars of the pagan gods of antiquity? Could the miracle be wrought a second time? And who should make the sacrifice? Pierre had made it for him. Who would make it for Juliette?

The sound of his mother's voice drew him from his meditation.

"Besides," she added, "even if the doctor were here, would Juliette follow his directions? When she is asked about her health she answers that she is not ill, that she is only a little tired; that there is no cause for anxiety. But this very indifference makes me all the more uneasy, because in it I see the indication of a moral cause for her malady, more difficult to combat than any physical one."

"A moral cause!" repeated Jacques.

"Yes, the child has a secret grief and notwithstanding the courageous efforts she makes to conceal it, she cannot deceive me. Each morning I see that she is paler than the last from the sleepless hours she has spent during the night. And it has been so for the past two months. Oh, I know the exact date of the commencement of her malady. It has remained indelibly fixed upon my memory. It is both a sad and a happy one for me for it marks at once the beginning of your recovery and the beginning of the illness of your sister. Yes, Juliette received the blow from which she is now suffering on the day when Dr. Davidoff came to announce to us the death of Pierre Laurier."

If Madame de Vignes had been observing Jacques she would have been terrified by the look of anguish that distorted his features. What he had already vaguely suspected his mother had put into words. The death of Pierre had produced at once a salutary and a pernicious effect; it had restored him to life and given her deathblow to Juliette.

(To be continued.)

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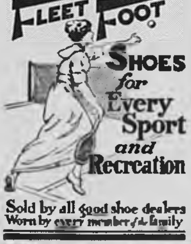

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How Railroads Have Grown.

To show how rapidly railroads developed in the United States, in 1829 there were only 3 miles, in 1830 42 miles, in 1840 2,800 miles and in 1850 50,000 miles. The present railroad mileage in the United States is upward of 250,000 miles, or equal to several tracks around the globe, while the total mileage of the world is more than 640,000 miles, all built in less than a hundred years.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

MARRY, YOUNG MAN.

(Detroit Free Press.)

There are unthinking, featherheaded married men to be found. But matrimony and property-owning are great tamers of the male human spirit. And they commend the individual to the attention of employers. The moral is obvious. Marry, young man, buy a home and you'll prosper and be happy.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Industry.

It argues, indeed, no small strength of mind to persevere in the habits of industry without the pleasure of perceiving those advantages which, like the hands of a clock, while they make hourly approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

IT WAS A NICE STEAK

And the Emergency Chef Thought His Cooking Improved It.

"My, but I'd like a big juicy steak," said Patrolman Timothy Sullivan, smacking his lips.

"I'm with you," echoed Policeman John Smith.

"And I'll get the steak if somebody'll cook it," said Policeman Geo. Moss, who happened to be in the South Chicago station at the time.

The steak was brought and Policeman Leslie Fisher offered to act as chef. He took the thick piece of beef down to the old stove in the basement of the station on which patrolmen on night duty prepare "emergency grub."

A short while later Fisher placed the steaming steak in front of Tim, George and John. After a large portion of the steak had disappeared in great gulps, Tim, frothing at the mouth, expressed his opinion of Patrolman Fisher between hiccups. And each hiccup was accompanied by a creamy spurt of lather. John, with one hand to his mouth, dragged Fisher to the stove and smelled the frying pan.

"Which can of grease d-did you use?" he spluttered.

Fisher pointed to the can on the shelf. John looked at it and blanched.

"S-soft s-soap," he cried, spitting suds.

"As a c-cook you'd make a good b-barber," frothed Tim. "We wanted a thick meal, not a shampoo."

"Well, no one has ever complained of my laundered steaks before," argued Fisher, with a twinkle. "You see soap—"

He ducked out of the door just as a frying pan and a can of soft soap crashed against the jambs.—Chicago Tribune.

Ruskin's Political Views.

Ruskin was once a candidate for the rectorship of Glasgow university and flew into a rage when asked by a deputation of the students whether his political sympathies lay with Beaconsfield or with Gladstone. "What in the devil's name," he exclaimed, "have you to do with either Disraeli or Gladstone? You are students at the university and have no more business with politics than you have with rat catching. Had you ever read the words of mine with understanding you would have known that I care no more either for Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone than for two old bagpipes with the drones going by steam, but that I hate all Liberalism as I do Beelzebub, and that with Carlyle I stand, we two alone in England—for God and the queen."—London Express.

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Diet When Reducing.

The question of food is important to the woman reducing; and not so much the quantity as the quality; not how much, but what you eat. And what you eat must vary from one day to another, according to the amount of work done. Do not cut down your food on the day when you have exercised more than usual. That is when you need the full supply. On this matter you will have to exercise your own judgment. In general, avoid fats, as butter, cream and cocoa; starchy foods, as breads and cereals; flesh-producing vegetables, as potatoes, beans and carrots; all pastries and sweets. Of course they are the very things which you take the most delight in eating. That is just how you have put on so much flesh. Eat plenty of fruit, except bananas and melons. Meat, if not taken in excess, poultry and fish may be added to your list. Drink water, preferably hot, between meals. Not more than one glass should ever be taken with meals. A hot lemonade before retiring is very good.—Woman's World for May.

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CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Capital punishment is always objectionable because it is irrevocable. Mistakes will occur as long as human institutions last, but their victims who are in prison can at least be set at liberty and some show of restitution can be made to them for the injustice they undergo. But the man who goes to the gallows or the electric chair unjustly goes beyond recall.

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WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

Certainly a domestic and social system that produces a young woman who at 17 and possessed of great wealth is haled into court as an incorrigible must have a wheel loose in it somewhere. When it is further said that many of the young associates of this girl, parasites and outright crooks who have been fleecing her right and left, have become alarmed and taken to cover to avoid arrest, the damning extent of the system in New York is alarmingly set forth.

It is not so much an evidence of a decay of morals, nor is it a sign of increasing waywardness among the young people of this generation, that is brought out in the deplorable facts concerning this New York girl, as it is an awful exhibition of the blighting soul-and-life-withering influence of a combination of too much money and too little intelligent, healthy employment of the consequent idle time.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
228 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Making History.

When Kinglake was writing his history of the Crimean war he received letters from all sorts of people concerned in the war. One day a letter with a deep black border came from two people in the colonies, husband and wife, describing their grief. Their only child had been killed in the Crimea. They wanted to have him mentioned in the "History of the Crimean War." Kinglake was touched and replied by post that he would do his best if they would send him the necessary particulars. Again a letter, also black bordered, full of thanks, but with the following conclusion: "We have no particulars whatever to give you. He was killed on the spot, like many others, but anything you may kindly invent will be welcome. We leave it entirely to your imagination."—London Opinion.

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Every tennis or ball player, every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, blisters, etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases such as eczema, heat rashes, ringworm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also eases and cures piles. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap also; 25c. per tablet.

Character Shown by the Nose.

"Here is an article in the paper that says a woman's character can be determined by her nose."

"Well, there may be something in that, but there's a surer way. No one can make a mistake concerning a woman's character if he will look at the noses of other women who meet her. The extent to which they turn up at such times shows just what she is or isn't."—Exchange.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

A Matter of Trade.

An American merchant in Guatemala had a rich customer who wanted two dozen ties exactly like the one he wore. The order was sent to a maker in the United States, who answered that those ties were out of date, and sent two dozen of the latest style. They were not wanted. The merchant then ordered two dozen in Germany, where they were made just as desired.—New York Post.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

THE MOTHER'S CHOICE.

One Five Minutes in the Life of Her Dead Soldier Son.

A mother lost her soldier son. The news came to her in despatches from the war. He had fallen fighting nobly at the head of his regiment.

She was inconsolable. "Oh, that I might see him again!" she prayed. "If only for five minutes," the angel said.

"Quick, quick!" said the mother, her tears turned to momentary joy.

"Yes," said the angel, "but think a little. He was a grown man. There are thirty years to choose from. How would you see him?"

The mother paused and wondered.

"Would you see him," said the angel, "as a soldier dying heroically at his post? Would you see him as he left you to join the transport? Would you see him as you first saw him in the uniform? Would you see him again as on that day at school when he stepped on the platform to receive the highest honors a boy could have?"

"How did you know?" the mother asked, her eyes lighting.

The angel smiled. "Would you see him as a baby at your breast? Would you?"

"No," said the mother. "I would have him for five minutes as he was one day when he ran in from the garden to ask my forgiveness for being naughty. He was so small and so unhappy, and he was very hot, and the tears were making streaks down his face through the garden dirt. And he flew into my arms with such force that he hurt me."—E. V. Lucas in "Lucas' Annual."

It is a good plan to wipe out all greasy utensils with a piece of soft paper before washing. This simplifies the washing process. Destroy the paper immediately.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZE FRUIT, grain and stock farms; automobile at your service. W. F. Rendall, Grimsby, Ontario.

Oxygen Cakes.

Solid oxygen in cakes like soap, easily turned into oxygen of the gas form, is a new substitute for the tanks of compressed oxygen used in breathing apparatus for coal mine rescues, in the machines for supplying oxygen in cases of extreme sickness, and in a great many manufacturing processes. The cakes of oxygen rapidly turn into the gas when placed in contact with water, in much the same way that carbide is turned into acetylene gas. A pound cake of solid oxygen will make more than two cubic feet of the gas.—Saturday Evening Post.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

FICTION REFORM NEEDED.

(Detroit Free Press.)

It seems high time that some one said a word against that class of fiction which portrays the business man as a beast of prey, lacking scruples and honor, who regards every good-looking girl as a possible victim. Such stuff is an insult to thousands of decent men and virtuous girls; it suggests what it tacitly condemns—but sometimes condones. No man is insensitive to the charm of the pretty face, but it by no means follows that he has an evil heart. The average business man understands that a liaison with an office employe is a menace to his business and social standing and to his family relations. Most men prize and honor their homes and children. That there are exceptions we know, but they prove the rule. They get into the courts and the newspapers, but they do not reflect the general relation of employer and his female employes.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Thousands of mothers say Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine they would give their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Howard Hodgkins, St. Catharines, Ont., who says: "I am a user of Baby's Own Tablets, and think them the best medicine in the world for little ones." Once a mother has used the Tablets she will use no other medicine because she feels the Tablets are absolutely safe, and knows they never fail to banish all the simple ailments of little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BLOODTHIRSTY FERRETS.

They Kill Not for Food, but for the Mere Sake of Slaughter.

The ferret is one of the most peculiar members of the animal kingdom. It belongs also to an extraordinary family, that of the weasels. A branch of this family is called the polecats, the European representative of our skunks, and the ferret is a species of polecat, generally an albino, yellowish-white in color, with pink eyes.

To hunt and kill mice, rats, rabbits and other small animals is the ferret's delight. It is coldly methodical in its murderous pursuits, and, while it serves its master well, never tiring in the chase and never shrinking from man attack, it exhibits no trace of affection or attachment toward its trainers, as nobler animals do. The ferret is a typical killer and blood shedder. It has no friends and apparently wants none. It cannot be trusted and will sometimes attack small children.

It likes to kill not for the sake of food, but for the sake of killing. The mere act of taking the life of another creature is a pleasure to it. How it got this bloodthirsty strain in its nature no one can tell. Its appetite for slaughter serves well in ridding our houses of rats and mice, but of what use is it to the ferret to kill those creatures? Its nature is that of a demon, and wherever it sees the life blood beating at a throat its brutal instinct urges it to slit the throat with its keen teeth and let the life throb out!—New York Journal.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

THE ENGINEER KNOWS.

(London Advertiser.)

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing both the Canadian and American wings of the great order, have passed an unanimous resolution for provincial and state and national prohibition. No set of the men knows the dangers of the bottle more clearly than the engineers. Your engineer is usually about the manliest type in the community. He takes care of your life constantly, and he knows that liquor is as much a menace to humanity as a misplaced switch or a broken rail or a tie placed on the track by desperadoes.

BOY'S HEAD A SIGHT FROM ECZEMA

In Blisters. Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves On Child's Hands. Cuticura Healed.

10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was affected most. It came out in blisters and it was a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, and then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a [illegible] it was so bad.

"I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. For liberal free sample of each, with 32-p. book, send post-card to "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 10 1915

A LIBERAL WEST.

The resignation en masse of the Roblin Tory Government makes one more Province added to the Liberal banner. British Columbia is now the only Tory Government west of the Great Lakes, and it may come tumbling to the ground any day, thus making a solid West for the Liberal party. Looking East we find the Liberals buoyed up by the hope and expectation that down by the sea there will be a revolution that will drive the Tories from power. Ex-Premier Flemming of New Brunswick was kicked out of office, and can no longer face a provincial electorate. In Nova Scotia, young Mr. Foster's horse deals have struck a blow at the party that will be found to tell against it. East and West the Conservatives are on the run, and whether they hold an election now, or wait for a more convenient season, we believe that their doom is sealed.

BRITAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT

The new coalition Government organized under Premier Asquith has created little enthusiasm in Great Britain. The Liberals are lukewarm in regard to it, and the Tories appear to take it as a matter of course. Coalition Governments are seldom popular with the people, and as seldom are they long lived or successful. There was nothing much the matter with the former Cabinet, nothing that could not have been patched up. But the Tory newspaper attacks on Lord Kitchener and Mr. Churchill became so continuous and bitter that Mr. Asquith, no doubt, felt that something should be done to offset this evil. Perhaps the most significant and important appointment in the whole list is that of Lloyd George from the Exchequer Chancellorship to be Minister of Munitions. Next to the Premier, Mr. Lloyd-George stands prominently in popular favor. His marvellous work in handling the finances of the country on the eve of the war and since, and the ginger he has put into the war preparations, have marked him out as no ordinary man. From being the most hated man in certain circles in Britain, he has become the most highly rated. As Minister of Munitions he will be in a position to give Gen. French all the shells and high explosives he may need. We hope he will not forget the gas. Mr. Lloyd-George will have the assistance of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labor member in the Cabinet, in organizing the labor forces in connection with the war.

Lord Kitchener, the man with no politics, stays as Minister of War, the campaign of abuse engineered by Lord Northcliffe against him failing. Mr. Churchill has been dethroned from the Admiralty, accepting a mere sinecure instead, that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. This is quite a drop, and some might think that he would have dropped out altogether rather than accept it. But the public do not yet know the real cause of the Cabinet shuffle. He may have good reasons for staying. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, the former Unionist leader, succeeds him as First Lord of the Admiralty. For some months back Mr. Balfour has been associated in an advisory way with the Admiralty, and may have special qualifications for the position of which the public is not aware. To our mind he is not a man of much force of character, although he is in many ways singularly able. There is a possibility that his appointment may lead to the resignation of Lord Fisher from the Admiralty Board.

Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Tory Opposition in the Commons, has been appointed Secretary for the Colonies. This is a position, the possession of which must be extremely gratifying to Mr. Law, he being a Canadian, in other words a colonial. When Sir Edward Carson has been pitchforked into the Cabinet as Attorney-General we would have liked to see Mr. John Redmond also among the Ministers. The Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Conservatives, one Laborite and one of no political affiliation. This will be known as a War Ministry, whose whole or principal business will be the prosecution of the war with all the force and resources of the Empire. In this work we wish it every success.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lord Northcliffe might be invited to man the trenches.

* * *

Kitchener's work is a complete answer to his detractors.

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The sinking of the Lusitania sank all Dr. Dernburg's hopes in America.

* * *

Prince Von Buelow and Dr. Dernburg have both failed in their missions.

* * *

For giving comfort to the enemy Lord Northcliffe should be stripped of his title.

* * *

Conscription might be preferable to some of the means employed to force men to the front.

* * *

We might expect that Germany would put up a big fight. She has been training for forty years for this fight.

* * *

It is suggested that the women of Saskatchewan will receive the vote at an early date. The Scott Government believes that in this way it can get Prohibition for the whole province.

* * *

Mrs. Pankhurst is showing a good example to the other political parties. She says: "In the face of the peril which confronts the country it is no time to think of causes espoused in the past."

* * *

The new British Government proposes to tighten up the press censorship. What will Lord Northcliffe say to that? His Times has been protesting ever since the war began about the censorship.

* * *

A Buffalo exchange says that it is well to keep in mind the fact that last year Canada bought from the United States more than all the other countries of the new world combined. It gives the figures thus. Our exports to Canada were $345,000,000, to Cuba, $[illegible],000,000; to Argentina, $45,000,000; to Mexico, $29,000,000; to Brazil, $39,000,000, to Panama, $21,000,000, to Chile, $17,000,000."

* * *

There is no conscription in Great Britain, but the young man who shirks when he should be at the front is meeting with many reminders of his duty. In London from now until the end of the war only men ineligible for military service will be employed on the municipal tramways, and no candidate for admission to the clergy will be ordained who are physically fit for duty in the ranks.

* * *

The Buffalo News regrets to learn that there is a move to have United States and other foreign labor put off the Welland ship canal work. In the same issue it says: "An interesting feature of war preparation is announced from Pennsgrove, N. J. All the foreigners employed at the Dupont powder works at that place have been dismissed from service, and the guard has been more than redoubled." As there are lots of Canadians working in the States, we see no reason why the Americans should be denied work in Canada.

* * *

Mr. Grahame, a New Yorker who has been in England for some months and in touch with the British War Office, says that "It is said in England that not one of Kitchener's expeditionary force of 2,000,000 men, called at the beginning of the war, has yet been sent out of England. Recruits are being sent continually to reinforce the British army already in the field, but Kitchener's volunteer army is being held in reserve." The blow will come later on, when Germany shows signs of exhaustion, is the belief.

* * *

Since the war, trade with Canada has presented new openings to New Zealand not heretofore recognized. A growing imperial sentiment is chiefly responsible for the changed viewpoint. Up to the present, when suggesting to an importer the desirability of purchasing Canadian goods, the reply has often been, "they can be purchased more cheaply from Germany or Austria," and in addition to this, the goods could be shipped from Germany via London at a lower freight rate than from Canada direct. These have been two of the chief impediments to Canadian trade. The war, however, has to a great extent changed this condition of affairs, and prominent importers of New Zealand have stated that they will in future purchase within the Empire, even at a higher price.

Could Not Bend Down On Account of Backache.

Mr. J. A. Lubiniecki, Dauphin, Man., writes: "It is my pleasure to write you in regard to Doan's Kidney Pills which I have been using for some time for kidney trouble, which used to affect my back so that at times I could not bend down, nor could I walk straight. I learned about your pills from your Almanac, and I bless the happy hour I thought of buying this medicine. One time a druggist persuaded me to buy ——— Kidney Pills, saying they were just as good, in fact he guaranteed they were. I yielded to his advice, and what was the result? I had betting down pains in my back for two days, so I took the balance of the pills unused to the druggist, and told him to give me Doan's Kidney Pills as they would stop the pain in 12 hours at the outside. He told me he was sorry I did not use more of the pills, and lengthen the time to await results. I told him there is no need of waiting with Doan's Pills, they go right to the spot. No substitute for me."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.

Mr. Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have had sick headache, been bilious, and have had pains after eating and was also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I used four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me. The best praise I can give is not enough for them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00; at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

Thus the winter passed away, and early in the spring George Douglas, to whom Madam Conway had long ago sent a favorable answer, came to visit his betrothed, bringing to Maggie a note from Rose, who had once or twice sent messages in Henry's letters. She was in Worcester now, and her health was very delicate. "Sometimes," she wrote, "I fear that I shall never see you, Maggie Miller—shall never look into your beautiful face, or listen to your voice; but whether in heaven or on earth I am first to meet with you, my heart claims you as a sister—the one whom of all the sisters in the world I would rather call my own."

"Darling Rose!" murmured Maggie, pressing the delicately traced lines to her lips, "how near she seems to me! nearer almost than Theo." And then involuntarily her thoughts went backward to the night when Henry Warner first told her of his love, and when in her dreams there had been a strange blending together of herself, of Rose and the little grave beneath the pine!

But not yet was that veil of mystery to be lifted. Hagar's secret must be kept a little longer, and, unsuspicious of the truth, Maggie Miller could dream on of sweet Rose Warner, whom she hopes one day to call her sister!

There was also a message from Henry, and this George Douglas delivered in secret, for he did not care to displease his grandmother-elect, who, viewing him through a golden setting, thought he was not to be equalled by any one in America. "So gentlemanly," she said, "and so modest, too," basing her last conclusion upon his evident unwillingness to say very much of himself or his family. Concerning the latter she had questioned him in vain, eliciting nothing save the fact that they lived in the country several miles from Worcester, that his father always stayed at home, and consequently his mother went but little into society.

"Despises the vulgar herd, I dare say," thought Madam Conway, contemplating the pleasure she should undoubtedly derive from the acquaintance of Mrs. Douglas, senior.

"There was a sister, too," he said, and at this announcement Theo opened wide her blue eyes, asking her name, and "why he had never mentioned her before."

"I call her Jenny," said he, coloring slightly, and adding playfully, as he caressed Theo's smooth, round cheek, "wives do not usually like their husband's sisters."

"But I shall like her, I know," said Theo. "She has a beautiful name—Jennie Douglas—much prettier than Rose Warner, about whom Maggie talks to me so much."

A gathering frown on her grandmother's face warned Theo that she had touched upon a forbidden subject, and as Mr. Douglas manifested no desire to continue the conversation, it ceased for a time, Theo wishing she "could see Jenny Douglas," and George wondering what she would say when she did see her!

For a few days longer he lingered, and ere his return it was arranged that early in July Theo should be his bride. On the morning of his departure, as he stood upon the steps alone with Madam Conway, she said: "I think I can rely upon you, Mr. Douglas, not to carry either letter, note or message from Maggie to that young Warner. I've forbidden him my house, and I mean what I say."

"I assure you, madam, she has not asked me to carry either," answered George; who, though he knew perfectly well of the secret correspondence, had kept it to himself. "You mistake Mr. Warner, I think," he continued, after a moment. "I have known him long, and esteem him highly."

"Tastes differ," returned Madam Conway, coldly. "No man of good breeding would presume to cut up my grandfather's coat, or drink up my best wine."

"He intended no disrespect, I am sure," answered George. "He only wanted a little fun with the stars and stripes."

"It was fun for which he will pay most dearly, though," answered Madam Conway, as she bade Mr. Douglas good-by; then, walking back to the parlor, she continued, speaking to herself: "Stars and stripes! I'll teach him to cut up my blue bodice for fun! I wouldn't give him Margaret if his life depended upon it," and sitting down, she wrote to Arthur Carrollton, asking if he really intended visiting America, and when.

CHAPTER XIII.

During the remainder of the spring matters at the old stone house proceeded about as usual, Maggie writing regularly to Henry, who as regularly answered, while old Hagar managed so adroitly that no one suspected the secret correspondence, and Madam Conway began to hope her granddaughter had forgotten the foolish fancy. Arthur Carrollton had replied that his visit to America, though sure to take place, was postponed indefinitely, and so the good lady had nothing in particular with which to busy herself, save the preparations for Theo's wedding, which was to take place near the first of July.

Though setting a high value upon money, Madam Conway was not penurious, and the bridal trousseau far exceeded anything which Theo had expected. As the young couple were not to keep house for a time, a most elegant suit of rooms had been selected in a fashionable hotel; and, determining that Theo should not, in point of dress, be rivaled by any of her fellow-boarders, Madam Conway spared neither time nor money in making the outfit perfect. So, for weeks the old stone house presented a scene of great confusion. Chairs, tables, lounges and piano were piled with finery, on which Anna Jeffrey worked industriously, assisted sometimes by her aunt, whom Madam Conway pronounced altogether too superannuated for a governess, and who, though really an excellent scholar, was herself far better pleased with muslin robes and satin bows than with French idioms and Latin verbs. Perfectly delighted, Mag joined in the general excitement, wondering occasionally when and where her own bridal would be. Once she ventured to ask if Henry Warner and his sister might be invited to Theo's wedding; but Madam Conway answered so decidedly in the negative that she gave it up, consoling herself with thinking that she would some time visit his sister and see Henry, in spite of her grandmother.

The marriage was very quiet, for Madam Conway had no acquaintance, and the family alone witnessed the ceremony. At first Madam Conway had hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, senior, together with their daughter Jenny, would be present, and she had accordingly requested George to invite them, feeling greatly disappointed when she learned that they could not come.

"I wanted so much to see them," she said to Mag, "and know whether they are worthy to be related to the Conways. But of course they are as much so as any American family. George has every appearance of refinement and high breeding."

"But his family, for all that, may be as ignorant as Farmer Canfield's," answered Mag; to which her grandmother replied: "You needn't tell me that, for I'm not to be deceived in such matters. I can tell at a glance if a person is low born, no matter what their education or advantages may have been. Who's that?" she added quickly, and, turning around, she saw old Hagar, her eyes lighted up and her lips moving with an incoherent sound not easily understood.

Hagar had come up to the wedding, and had reached the door of Madam Conway's room just in time to hear the last remark, which roused her at once.

"Why don't she discover my secret, then," she muttered, "if she has so much discernment? Why don't she see the Hagar blood in her? for it's there, plain as day," and she glanced proudly at Mag, who, in her simple robe of white, was far more beautiful than the bride.

And still Theo, in her handsome traveling dress, was fair to look upon, and George Douglas felt proud that she was his, resolving, as he kissed away the tears she shed at parting, that the vow he had just made should never be broken. A few weeks of pleasant travel ensued, and then the newly-wedded pair came back to what, for a time, was to be their home.

George Douglas was highly respected in Worcester, both as a man of honor and a man of wealth; consequently every possible attention was paid to Theo, who was petted and admired until she began to wonder why neither Mag, nor yet her all-discerning grandmother, had discovered how charming and faultless she was.

Among George's acquaintance was a Mrs. Morton, a dashing, fashionable woman, who determined to honor the bride with a party, to which all the elite of Worcester were invited, together with many of the Bostonians. Madam Conway and Mag were, of course, upon the list, and as timely notice was given them by Theo, Madam Conway went twice to Springfield in quest of a suitable dress for Mag. "She wanted something becoming," she said, and a delicate rose-colored satin with a handsome overskirt of lace, was at last decided upon.

"She must have some pearls for her hair," thought Madam Conway, and when next Maggie, who, girl-like, tried the effect of her first party dress at least a dozen times, stood before the glass to see "if it were exactly the right length," she was presented with the pearls, which Anna Jeffrey, with a feeling of envy at her heart, arranged in the shining braids of her hair.

"Oh, isn't it perfectly splendid!" cried Mag, herself half inclined to compliment the beautiful image reflected in the mirror.

"You ought to see Arthur Carrollton's sister when she is dressed, if you think you look handsome," answered Anna, adding that "diamonds were much more fashionable than pearls."

"You have attended a great many parties and seen a great deal of fashion, and I dare say you are right," Mag answered, ironically; and then, as through the open window she saw Hagar approaching, she ran out upon the piazza to see what the old woman would say.

Hagar had never seen her thus before, and now, throwing up her hands in astonishment, she involuntarily dropped upon her knees, and while the tears rained over her time-worn face, whispered: "Hester's child — my granddaughter! Heaven be praised!"

"Do I look pretty?" Margaret asked, and Hagar answered: "More beautiful than any one I ever saw. I wish your mother could see you now."

Involuntarily Maggie glanced at the tall marble gleaming through the distant trees, while Hagar's thoughts were down in that other grave — the grave beneath the pine. The next day was the party, and at an early hour Madam Conway was ready. Her rich purple satin and Valenciennes laces, with which she hoped to impress Mrs. Douglas, senior, were carefully packed up together with Maggie's dress; and then, shawled and bonneted, she waited impatiently for her carriage, which she preferred to the cars. It came at last, but in place of John, the usual coachman, Mike, a rather wild youth of twenty, was mounted upon the box. His father, he said, had been taken suddenly ill, and had deputed him to drive.

For a time Madam Conway hesitated, for she knew Mike's old great failing, and she hardly dared risk herself with him, lest she should find a seat less desirable even than the memorable brush-heap. But Mike protested loudly to having joined the "Sons of Temperance" only the night before, and, as in his new suit of blue, with shining brass buttons, he presented a more stylish appearance than his father, his mistress finally decided to try him, threatening all manner of evil if, in any way, he broke his pledge, either to herself or the "Sons," the latter of whom had probably never heard of him. He was perfectly sober now, and drove them safely to Worcester, where they soon found themselves resting in Theo's handsome rooms. Her wrappings removed and herself snugly ensconced in a velvet-cushioned chair, Madam Conway asked: "How long before Mrs. Douglas, senior, would probably arrive?"

A slight shadow, which no one observed, passed over Theo's face as she answered: "George's father seldom goes into society, and consequently his mother will not come."

"Oh, I am so sorry," replied Madam Conway, thinking of the purple satin, and continuing, "Nor the young lady, either?"

"None of them," answered Theo; adding hastily, as if to change the conversation, "Isn't my piano perfectly elegant?" and she ran her fingers over an exquisitely carved instrument which had inscribed upon it simply "Theo"; and then, as young brides sometimes will, she expatiated upon the kindness and generosity of George, showing, withal, that her love for her husband was founded upon something far more substantial than family or wealth.

Her own happiness, it would seem, had rendered her less selfish and more thoughtful for others; for once that afternoon, on returning to her room after a brief absence, she whispered to Mag that "some one in the parlor below wished to see her."

Then, seating herself at her grandmother's feet, she entertained her so well with a description of her travels that the good lady failed to observe the absence of Mag, who face to face with Henry Warner, was making amends for their long separation. Much they talked of the past, and then Henry spoke of the future; but of this Mag was less hopeful. Her grandmother would never consent to their marriage, she knew—the stars and stripes had decided that matter, even though there were no Arthur Carrollton across the sea; and Mag sighed despondingly as she thought of the long years of single-blessedness in store for her.

"There is but one alternative left, then," said Henry, "if your grandmother refuses her consent altogether, I must take you without her consent."

"I shan't run away," said Mag. "I shall live an old maid, and you must live an old bachelor, until grandma—"

She did not have time to finish the sentence ere Henry commenced unfolding the following plan:

It was necessary, he said, for either him or Mr. Douglas to go to Cuba; and as Rose's health made a change of climate advisable for her, George had proposed to him to go, and take his sister there for the winter. "And, Maggie," he continued, "will you go, too? We are to sail the middle of October, stopping for a few weeks in Florida, until the unhealthy season in Havana is passed. I will see your grandmother to-morrow morning—will once more honorably ask her for your hand, and if she still refuses, as you think she will, it cannot surely be wrong in you to consult your own happiness instead of her prejudices. I will meet you at old Hagar's cabin at the time appointed. Rose and my aunt, who is to accompany her, will be in New York, whither we will go immediately. A few moments more and you will be my wife, and beyond the control of your grandmother. Do you approve my plan, Maggie, darling? Will you go?"

Maggie could not answer him then, for an elopement was something from which she instinctively shrank, and with a faint hope that her grandmother might consent, she went back to her sister's room, where she had not yet been missed. Very rapidly the remainder of the afternoon passed away, and at an early hour, wishing to know "exactly how she was going to look," Mag commenced her toilet. Theo, too, desirous of displaying her white satin as long as possible, began to dress; while Madam Conway, in no haste to don her purple satin, which was uncomfortably tight, amused herself by watching the passers by, nodding at intervals in her chair.

While thus occupied a perfumed note was brought to her, the contents of which elicited from her an exclamation of surprise.

"Can it be possible!" she said; and, thrusting the note into her pocket, she hastily left the room.

She was gone a long, long time; and when at last she returned she was evidently much excited, paying no attention whatever to Theo, who, dressed in her bridal robes, looked [illegible], but minutely inspecting Mag to see if in her adornings there was aught out of place. Her dress was faultless, and she looked so radiantly beautiful as she stood before her grandmother that the old lady kissed her fondly, whispering as she did so, "You are indeed beautiful." It was a long time ere Madam Conway commenced her own toilet, and then she proceeded so slowly that George Douglas became impatient, and she finally suggested that he and Theo should go without her, sending the carriage back for herself and Mag. To this proposition she at last yielded, and when they were left alone Madam Conway greatly accelerated her movements, dressing herself in a few moments; and then, much to Mag's surprise, going below without a word of explanation. A few moments only elapsed ere a servant was sent to Mag, saying that her presence was desired at No. 40, a small private parlor adjoining the public drawing-room.

"What can it mean? Is it possible that Henry is there?" Mag asked herself, as with a beating heart she descended the stairs.

A moment more, and Mag stood on the threshold of No. 40. Seated upon the sofa was Madam Conway, her purple satin seeming to have taken a wide sweep, and her face betokening the immense degree of satisfaction she felt in being there thus with the stylish, elegant-looking stranger who stood at her side, with his deep, expressive eyes fixed upon the door expectantly. Maggie knew him in a moment—knew it was Arthur Carrollton; and, turning pale, she started backward, while he advanced forward and, offering her his hand, looked down upon her with a winning smile, saying as he did so: "Excuse my familiarity. You are Maggie Miller, I am sure."

For an instant Mag could not reply, but, soon recovering her composure, she received the stranger gracefully, and then, taking the chair he politely brought her, she listened while her grandmother told her that he had arrived at Montreal two weeks before, that he had reached Hillsdale that morning, and learning their destination had followed them in the cars; that she had taken the liberty of informing Mrs. Morton of his arrival, and that lady had, of course, extended to him an invitation to be present at the party.

"Which invitation I accept, provided Miss Maggie allows me to be her escort," said the young man, and again his large, black eyes rested upon her admiringly.

Mag had anticipated a long, quiet talk with Henry Warner, and, wishing the Englishman anywhere else but there, she answered coldly: "I cannot well decline your escort, Mr. Carrollton, so of course I accept it."

Madam Conway bit her lip, but Mr. Carrollton, who was prepared for anything from Maggie Miller, was not in the least displeased, and, consulting his diamond-set watch, which pointed to nearly ten, he asked if it were not time to go.

(To be Continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. June 13, 1915.

The Blessedness of Forgiveness.—Psalm 32: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. The joy of pardon (vs. 1, 2). 1. Blessed is he—The original is expressive, "Oh, the blessedness." This blessedness David had experienced upon obtaining forgiveness, and only those who have felt the joy of pardon can understand what he here says. Transgression—The violation of the law or the rights of others. Transgression means a going across or beyond proper boundaries. This is one of the terms used to designate sin. Forgiven—A full, instantaneous, irreversible pardon of transgression turns the poor sinner's hell into heaven, and makes the heir of wrath a partaker in blessing. The word rendered "forgiven" is in the original "taken off," or "taken away," as a burden is lifted or a barrier removed.—Spurgeon. Sin—This word means a missing of the mark or a coming short. It indicates a failure to meet God's requirements. Covered—This word is the same in its derivation as that which is translated "atonement." The precious blood of Christ covers the sins of the believer. Sin is something defiling, hideous, and through God's mercy it is covered so that he does not see it or remember it against the pardoned sinner any more forever. 2. The Lord imputeth not iniquity—The Lord does not charge with sin any more those whom he has pardoned. They were guilty, but their sins are borne away, are covered and are no longer written down against them. "The words thus rendered [transgression, sin, iniquity] describe sin in different aspects, (1) as rebellion, or breaking away from God; (2) as wandering from the way, or missing the mark; (3) as depravity, or moral distortion. Forgiveness is also triply described, (1) as the taking away of a burden; (2) as covering, so that the foulness of sin no longer meets the eye of the judge and calls for punishment; (3) as the cancelling of a debt, which is no longer reckoned against the offender."—Cam. Bib. In whose spirit there is no guile—There can be no forgiveness as long as there is a disposition to deceive one's self or the Lord. Sincerity is one of the primary conditions of pardon.

II. The pain of sin concealed (vs. 3, 4). 3. When I kept silence—David had kept his terrible sins of adultery and murder as much to himself as possible for a year. Bath-sheba knew all and Joab knew about the death of Uriah. His sin was covered up from public gaze, but it was not hidden from himself nor from God. My bones waxed old—David's suffering from the pangs of conscience were intense. His trouble affected his physical health, so that his strength was giving way. Through my roaring all the day long—His groaning consisted of moans and other signs of grief that found no expression in words. It was through the mercy of God that he could find no rest from his guilty conscience. He gave no signs of confession, but he gave oft-repeated expression to his sorrow and pain. 4. Thy hand was heavy upon me—God's hand upon his submissive, trusting child is an uplifting, comforting hand. It affords strength and courage for life's labors and pains. It is a protecting, providing hand. To David in his guilt it was a heavy hand, giving him unrest and sorrow unmixed with comfort. My moisture is turned into the drought of summer. A burning, feverish condition of the body existed or a burning desolation of soul. The drought of summer in Palestine is almost like desolation itself. The hills and valleys that in spring are beautifully clad with verdure are parched and barren in summer except where there is a supply of water. Selah—This expression indicates a rest in the music and a change in the thought.

III. Relief in confession (vs. 5-7). 5. I acknowledge my sin unto thee—Nathan, the prophet, was God's messenger to David, and he was led to confess the sins he had long kept buried in his own heart. The burden became so heavy, conviction became so deep, that he made his acknowledgment of guilt. He no longer tried to deceive himself or others. Mine iniquity have I not hid—In this verse the psalmist uses the same words for sin that he did in the first two verses of the psalm. He disclosed his meanness, his selfishness, his injustice. I said, I will confess—Under the continual goadings of his conscience he came to the point where he decided to make his confession and he carried out his determination. Thou forgavest the iniquity of my sin—David declared with emphasis that it was the Lord that granted forgiveness. There appears here no intervention of priest. David came directly to the Lord with his broken contrite heart, and he became at once assured that his sins were forgiven. 6. For this—Because David had received a signal victory and found immediate and complete relief from his burden of guilt, therefore all should be encouraged to come to God in sincerity and faith for needed help. In a time when thou mayest be found—It is plainly implied that the thing will come when effective prayer will be impossible. This is a solemn warning not to put off the time of our seeking the Lord. In the floods of great waters—David had such confidence in God from his experience in answered prayer, that he was convinced that he would sustain his trusting children in the midst of the severest tests in life. 7. Thou art my hiding place—A marvelous change had come to David. He had been hiding from God, and his physical strength was giving away under the strain of deep conviction and his attempt to cover up his sin, but with the relief that had come to him from his burden's being lifted, he felt that he had in God a hiding-place, a place of refuge. Thou shalt preserve me from trouble—Trouble shall do me no real harm when the Lord is with me, rather it shall bring me much benefit, like the file which clears away the rust, but does not destroy the metal.—Spurgeon. Thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance—Just a little while before this he was "roaring all the day long" because of his awful burden of guilt, now he was surrounded on all sides with the music of victory.

IV. Instruction (vs. 8-11). 8. I will instruct thee—The Lord is here speaking. He becomes the instructor of all those who choose to follow him. I will counsel thee with mine eye upon thee (R. V.)—There is a close intimacy between the Lord and those who belong to Him. He notes every movement and with His eye directs them. 9. Be ye not as the horse—The animals here mentioned must be controlled by force. The children of God keep their eyes and ears open to know the course He would have them take. Else they will not come near unto thee (R.V.). The horse or the mule need the bit of the bridle upon them that the master may control them. Otherwise they would be likely to run away beyond his reach. 10. Many sorrows shall be to the wicked—In the last two verses the psalmist contrasts the condition of the wicked to that of the righteous. He had experienced some of the sorrows of the wicked. Mercy shall compass him about—He may meet the distresses incident to human life, but he is so protected by the mercy of the Lord that he is not greatly affected by them. 11. Be glad in the Lord—The genuine Christian has joy in the Lord. —Shout for joy ... upright in heart—Not only are the saints permitted to shout the praises of God, but they are directly exhorted to do so. David's "roaring" had evidently been changed into shouting.

Questions.—By whom was this psalm written? At what time and under what circumstances? Who are pronounced blessed? What three words are used to express forgiveness? Why was David in deep distress of soul and body? How did he find relief? How does he show his trust in God? What contrast is drawn between the righteous and the wicked?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Doctrine and experience.
I. A penitent sinner forgiven.
II. A teacher to the penitent.

I. A penitent sinner forgiven. This psalm is a grateful rehearsal of the blessedness of divine forgiveness, illustrated from David's personal experience. It is doctrine explaining facts while facts enforce the doctrine. It tells of sin committed, concealed, rankling within, confessed and put away. David declared how God met the necessity of his case by removing guilt and renovating character. The fact and the consciousness of forgiveness brought comfort to his soul. Man the sinner and God the Saviour are the great themes of this psalm. Under painful consciousness of his guilt, David had lived under a constant depression, bearing a secret, silent burden, a rebel of perverse inclination, self willed and spiritually deformed, in revolt missing the mark, his life marred by crookedness and deformity. Such was the wretchedness which his sin and silence concerning it entailed upon him. His weird picture is a realistic illustration of the misery of the unrepentant. The absence of inward peace, hitherto possessed, deprived David of that element which sweetened life's sorrow and smoothed its roughness. He had gloom, unrest and a dread of ill. He was robbed of his trust in God until he recognized the radical nature of sin. Then he had a whole catalogue of joyful consequences following his confession. From an abject penitent, moaning day and night under God's heavy hand, David was transformed into a joyful singer of God's goodness, declaring the blessedness of deliverance from remorse and the dreadful pangs of an accusing conscience to a close clinging to God in perfect trust. David proclaimed the mastery and removal of his sin by God's grace, the emancipation from a crushing load, the interment of the evil thing with his wickedness no longer chargeable to him. An accusing conscience was exchanged for the peace of God, his agonizing silence to inexpressible song. He exulted in the blessedness which his forgiveness had secured of him. His words were a burst of thankful rapture. The change in himself was real, the transition marvelous. It was to him a real change from darkness to light.

II. A teacher to the impenitent. David revealed the path which led to divine forgiveness. He made open confession of his sin and ceased from excuses and palliations. His confession was minute and unreserved. His conscious sense of sin was accompanied with self-abasement, self-condemnation, self-abhorrence. He defined wickedness as the absence of a trust in God, leaving the soul exposed to all that is depraved and vicious, with no defence or safeguard, no motive to animate to duty or to warn from iniquity. All sin he counted as a departure from God and that formed its deepest and largest characteristic. He termed it the source of all corruption and trouble, declaring that it dissolves the union and communion of the soul with God and leads to apostasy. It is manifest in a divergence from the straight line of righteousness into paths that are wrong. David's comfort was not found in his penitence, but in the promises of God. His confession was the breaking down of the barrier raised by impenitence and unbelief. When sin was comprehended in all its evil, God the Redeemer became its cure. It is the work of God in the government of the world to repair the evil which sin has wrought. Sin in its outward aspect was not changed, but to David's soul its spiritual relations was reversed. Out of his past and present experience David counselled others that they should not refuse submission until they were chastened into it. His own experience taught him to be pitiful. His testimony bore counsel and warning. His sinful silence had wrought injury to his soul, had wronged others and offended the goodness of God. Forgiveness had put away the wrath of God, the curse of the law and the fear of death. In God he found a perpetual protector and friend. Peace, freedom and courage were natural blessings coming from divine guidance. The enjoyment of fellowship combined with instruction is the promise to those who will be guided by God's eye, a promise rich with encouragement and consolation. Those who learn the language of the eye will master the language of the soul. T. R. A.

MANNERS AND BUSINESS.

(Chicago Tribune.)

There has been a veritable rediscovery of manners of business. Efficiency is being separated from brusque discourtesy. Statisticians to the contrary notwithstanding, a million "Thank yous" will not "waste" a single second. Manners may take time, but they bring money instead of taking it. Politeness and affability pay—and pay on trains and cars as in dry goods stores and restaurants. Public utilities need not be places of public exhibitions of vulgarity and rudeness. The negligent and careless employe is a menace; the rude and insolent one a nuisance. All nuisances are bad for business. The time is ripe for schools of manners and courtesy meetings in the so-called hard and practical world.

* * *

"I presume your father encouraged you, when you were young, to strike out for yourself?" "Yes, I remember the day quite well." "What did he say?" "He said: 'Son, you've had your last free meal at home.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Easy rests the head that wears a

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King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE
THE POPULAR [illegible]

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

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Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices.

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BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100 35c | 500 $1.50
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Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
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"Fruit-a-tives" Keeps Young And Old In Splendid Health

J. W. HAMMOND, Esq.

SCOTLAND, ONT., Aug. 25th, 1913

"Fruit-a-tives" are the only pill manufactured, to my way of thinking. They work completely, no griping whatever, and one is plenty for any ordinary person at a dose. My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money until we happened on "Fruit-a-tives". I cannot say too much in their favor.

We have used them in the family for about two years and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives".

Their action is mild, and no distress at all. I have recommended them to many other people, and our whole family uses them".

J. W. HAMMOND.

Those who have been cured by "Fruit-a-tives" are proud and happy to tell a sick or ailing friend about these wonderful tablets made from fruit juices.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

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Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
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Cracked Wheat, Farina Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton Ont

Mr. A. Dixon, of Walkerton, is visiting Mr. Alvin Norton.—Wiarton Echo.

Mr. A. Smith, of Walkerton, is visiting his brother Mr. G. Smith.—Wiarton Echo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McPhail and Mrs Con Miller were visiting a friend near Walkerton on Tuesday.—Clifford Express.

Miss Annie McKay attended the funeral of the late Robert McPhail who died in Walkerton on Sunday. Mr. McPhail was well known in this vicinity.—Teeswater News.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lambertue, of Walkerton, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Reavie, Sr.—Ripley Express.

The Exeter Advocate, referring to the racket at the meeting of the Ministerial Association says—"It is time that the military authorities were acting, when a minister in South Huron says, in public, that the British soldiers and British Chaplains are "Soaks" because he is nothing more or less than a common traitor." That covers the ground to a nicety.

Train Wreck.

Mr. John Ropp of the South Line, Brant, motored through town yesterday on his way to Stratford to see his brother, Henry Ropp, who is in the Stratford Hospital suffering from injuries received in a train wreck which took place on the Grand Trunk, near London on Monday. Mr. Ropp had his jawbone, shoulder blade and one leg fractured in the wreck. Eighteen others were also seriously injured. Mr. Ropp is a traveller for a Hanover furniture factory, and is well known here.—Mildmay Gazette.

Out Of Doors.

The woods and the country lanes are full of new life, bursting buds are developing into leaf and blossoms, the birds are trilling a joyous roundelays and all nature combines in an invitation to come and see. He who fails to take his share of joy of the country at this time of year misses one of the best gifts that nature has to bestow. He also misses the chance of gaining that vigor of mind and body which comes only from breathing the ozone of the country air. Virile young Canada loves the out of door. Let us see to it that we loose none of the delights which our favored climate can give.

No Fair in Wellington.

The directors of the Guelph and South Wellington Agricultural Society will not hold a fall fair this year owing to the war. It was felt that the call on the public for funds for patriotic relief and other emergent purposes were so heavy, and that the money necessary to carry on a successful show would be better devoted to these purposes for this year, and a motion to that effect was carried unanimously. The directors will enter upon the work with renewed energy next year. The Directors of the Northern Exhibition have not yet decided whether they will follow the course of the Wellington Directors or not

Put in Lockup.

Tommy Davison, a cripple with one leg and one arm, who said he hailed from Palmerston, spent a day in the lockup here last week as a result of begging and imbibing too free of the stuff that inebriates. He was hustled out of town by the local constable. Cripples and tramps have passed the hat quite a good deal lately and got away with it too, but a long-suffering public object to buying booze for every unfortunate duffer that comes along. If Tommy would stick to selling pencils and get on the water wagon he would do a flourishing trade.—Hanover Post. Davison is the cripple who was ordered out of town by Chief Ferguson about two weeks ago for accosting passersby and being noisy.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sadie second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schmidt to Mr. David Weber of Mildmay. The marriage will take place on June 15th.

The Cheapest Way.

A newspaper of average circulation visits more people in one day than a single canvasser could cover in a long time. Or again suppose you had to send letters to the same number of people you reach by one newspaper advertisement, think what it would cost. Newspaper advertising is the least expensive and most productive of all forms of advertising. It pays the manufacturer, the farmer and the merchant better than any other medium. And the local paper, in proportion to its circulation, is the most profitable newspaper in which to advertise. It is read by everybody in the home.

Address to Robert Irwin.

(Ripley Express.)

The following is the address presented to Robert Irwin by Ripley citizens on Tuesday evening of last week: To Robert Irwin, on the eve of his departure from Ripley to reside in Walkerton, Ont. Dear Fellow townsman:— On this, the eve of your departure and that of your family from our midst we, the citizens of Ripley, where you have resided for the past fifteen years, desire to express to you and yours our regret at your departure, our good-will and to assure you of the esteem in which you have been held as a citizen of our thrifty burg. It is neither easy nor painless to sever ties that have been cemented through the years of co-operation in civic and business affairs and the enjoyment of social relationships of life. To do this in any public way only increases the burden and intensifies the pain, yet we would be unworthy of the friendships of the years if we permitted you to leave our midst without some tangible expression of our feelings towards you. We wish to put it on record that your readiness to assist in anything for the advancement of our village has been cordially recognized. You have, at all times, been one of the first to render financial aid for the furtherance of any community interest or the encouraging of any less fortunate one along the highway of life. In this connection we shall miss you in the days to come, but the kindly memories will be the dearer because of this. As a slight token of the esteem and affection in which your fellow-citizens hold you, we beg you to accept of the accompanying chairs for yourself and wife, and in so doing we wish you and yours years of happiness and prosperity and the deep joys of true friendships in your new place of residence. Signed on behalf of the citizens of Ripley this 25th day of May, 1915.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

(Notes form the Kincardine Reporter.)

The estimate for the county of Bruce for 1915 is $167,653.08.

R. S. Nesbitt is a fine type of full blooded young manhood. He comes from Brant.

Mr. Norman Robertson the veteran treasurer of Bruce is looking younger than ever.

"Black" Dan McDonald, of Kinloss, is the quiet little joker of the council and is also an ex-warden.

There is only one Denny Phalen and he is here with all his jolly Irish good nature. He misses his old friend John Cask.

Mose Filsinger was here the last time the county council met here. He is as fat and jolly as ever and stands the wear and tear of public life well.

Since the January meeting of the County Council Reeve J. G. Murdock, of Lucknow, has passed away and his place has been taken by Mr. John Joynt.

The county council had the pleasure of visiting our hospital on Tuesday and were agreeably surprised to find we had such a splendid institution.

Mr. H. M. Lay, Mr. S. Vogan, and Mr. Norman Robertson, Walkerton, were the delegation to the county council in connection with the grant to the Walkerton hospital.

Mr. C. J. Mickle, Chesley, presented the case of the high schools for increased grants before the county council in good form on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Watson motored to Walkerton on Sunday.—Teeswater News.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Traux and son and Mr. and Mrs. Player of Walkerton were the guests of Mrs. A. McKee on Sunday.—Teeswater News.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Irwin and Mrs. Searle and family of Walkerton, spent Sunday with friends in Ripley. They came over in Mr. Irwin's auto.—Ripley Express.

Communication

Cargill, Ont.
May 29—15.

Editor Telescope,
Walkerton, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—

May I beg space in the columns of your paper to bring to the attention of the public a little book which had recently been published by one who lived amongst us, "Spiritual Fundamentals" by Rev J. Lionel Homer, Incumbent of Cargill, Ont.

The volume is a grouping of sermons, covering many phases of christian truth but each emphasizing some fundamental factor in the development of the spiritual life. And surely in these days of unsettlement, of conflict and disaster, when men in the presence of world-wide calamity are led to the uttering of words of wild extravagance and mental hysteria, when on the one hand agnosticism is challenging the church to present her credentials and socialism sees in the conflict the failure of the church to cope with the problems of life and on the other hand the church is seeking to defend and parry, now emphasizing this, now that side of her mission surely in these hours we need to turn once again to those great spiritual fundamentals that lie basic to all our conduct and principle, and this is the mission which this little volume seeks to perform.

Why is it that mankind is failing of the fullest benefits of life in all that its largest meaning indicates? Because as the author so aptly expresses it of the "Barriers of Unbelief".

But this volume deals not with the questions that are peculiar to the recluse and the mystic but it touches those practical problems of daily life, of life in the work-a-day world. Thus in his chapter on The Experience of Simon Peter he says: "There are men to-day hard-working men, who feel that their work does not bring them much reward: they have worked for a long period, but they have not taken much ...... —Man has a spiritual nature there is his own inner self, stained, blotted and transgressed and, sin; he must be born again to the new life of the child of God............A man may go forth to his work and to his labour until evening, from day to day, and month to month, and year to year, and take very little of real and lasting value if he does not in his daily life honour the Almighty." And in the same chapter he utters words which it will be well for the spiritual leaders of the church to heed: "And to-day we do not want merely typical clergyman we do not want men cast in a certain mould, a fixed order............ We want men who, from their own experience, know and feel that all labour without Christ is 'taking nothing' for Him, not winning men not catching, drawing, holding them.',

A word as to the manner in which the author writes there is about the book a touch of that mystic charm grips the attention and not only the attention but compels thought and questioning of the trend of our lives, as for instance in his chapter on "The Right Observance of Good-Friday, "he says: "The Bridegroom shall be taken away from us. Do we care? Is it any thing to us as we live our daily life?"

But my object in writing is not to eulogize the book or the author but to commend it to the public in the hope that its message shall not go unheard, in days when books, good, bad and indifferent. Books of fiction, books on war (Some of them written by men who never witnessed a battle and never saw a diplomatic correspondence books of biography are bought, too often by an indiscriminating public let us find room on our shelves and in our busy lives to read this little volume of quiet heart talks.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. Fidde
The Parsonage.

Butterick Fashion Note

The Popular Bolero Effect and a New Ruffle Skirt in Rose-Colored Crepe.

Our novelty crepes and other cottons are the lovliest in town, and we have the latest BUTTERICK PATTERNS the best in the world.

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Free Dress Goods on Saturday

To the First Fifteen Customers on SATURDAY we will give absolutely FREE, your choice of a FIVE YARD DRESS LENGTH with every purchase of five dollars or over in Dry Goods.

You not only have the advantage of buying goods at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere in the Country. But in addition will receive a five yard Dress Length free, ranging in price from 75c. to $1.25 per yard. Think this over. An opportunity of this kind seldom comes. Don't take one word for it, ask anyone who was fortunate enough to receive one of these lengths at the opening of the Sale. See goods in window.

With every Grocery Order of $3 or over we will give one pound of black, green or mixed Tea, 35c. a lb., FREE

C. Reaney | Telephone 8 for Produce wanted | We Pay the Highest prices. | J. Pleskey

Coming to Walkerton

THE DORENWEND CO., OF TORONTO LIMITED. Canada's foremost hair-goods establishment will display and demonstrate a sample stock of the latest hair-goods fashions for ladies, and toupees and wigs for bald men, at

Hartley House Thursday June 17th.

FOR LADIES—DORENWEND'S TRANSFORMATION by overcoming every defect of your own hair will assist you to appear at your best, always. Switches, Braids, Pompadours, Wavelets, etc., of the finest quality hair and unsurpassed workmanship. You are invited to inspect these goods.

GENTLEMEN! ARE YOU BALD?

A Dorenwend Art Hair-toupee will make you appear years younger and will prove a benefit to your health and comfort.

Indectable, Featherweight, & Hygenic.

Have a Demonstration of What it Will do for You

Remember the Date—Thursday, June 17th, only.

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H. M. LAY, MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

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When you want a buggy, you want one that will give good long service. That's what the WINGHAM BUGGIES give. They have a neat appearance and they last. Besides they are cheap. We have all lines in stock including rubber tired buggies with [illegible] seats and tops. If you are interested call, and we will give you prices and information.

JOS. HUNZIGER

CHEPSTOW : : : ONTARIO

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

Published every Thursday morning at Walkerton, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 per year in advance. Otherwise $1.50. United States $1.50.

THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

A political cartoon appearing in Conservative newspapers, represents a wounded Canadian soldier as saying to Sir Wilfred Laurier, "Ask your bunch, Sir Wilfred, if they still think me a drunken loafer." This is a libel on Liberals, with the accent on the "lie." Why not ask Sam Hughes, with his dry canteens.

WARN HOTELMAN

The Ontario license board has issued a warning that where in some local option municipalities former hotel licenses have not only closed their houses but refused to sell or lease to others deserving to serve the needs of the travelling public. Such action will be regarded as a serious obstacle to their procuring licenses again at any time in future under the jurisdiction of the board.

TWENTY DOLLARS AT INTEREST

Let a young man at twenty years of age put twenty dollars at interest, instead of expending it for tobacco. Then at the beginning of the next year repeat it, and include also the principle and interest of the preceeding year, and thus continue to do so from year to year until he shall have reached the age of seventy; the amount he would realize would exceed thirty thousand dollars. How many of our young men will try it?

LEARNING TO SWIM

Swimming has become a part of the regular course of study in many American schools and colleges. At West Point and at Annapolis every cadet must learn to swim. Many of the universities and the most of the newer Young Men's Christian Association buildings have commodious swimming pools. An ingenious apparatus is used to teach swimming in the Public School swimming pools of Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a sort of merry-go-round that the pupils enjoy and that enables an instructor to teach six or eight beginners at once. The harness gives the beginner confidence and very considerably lessens the drudgery. It is suspended from a track above, and runs along on pulleys much as the loaded hay fork does.

NO ONE TO BLAME

The drink traffic hits right and left. It has no regard for sex or age, wealth or poverty. The Hamilton Times reports a coroner's jury case and says in part:

> "It was a sad story that held the attention of the court at the Pearl Foster inquest last night—a story of a young girl who started in life with bright prospects, but slowly drifted down and down until finally the police were called to remove her dead body to the morgue. Coroner Hopkins presided, and having heard all evidence, the jury returned a verdict stating that the deceased had come to her death from the use of alcohol; that blame was attached to no one.

That blame was attached to one. Yes, that's interesting isn't it? No one held responsible. Hamilton, a city almost choked with churches, organizations for combating evils, finds that in spite of all the defensive work it can do, that it is possible for a young girl to fill a drunkard's grave at a comparatively early age. And yet these good people that live in Hamilton have helped to license and legalize the system of which this girl was a victim.

" . . . that blame was attached to no one."

Surely an easy way out, but an answer that no man with a soul or a conscience can possibly accept.

◆

Communication

Berlin, Ont.
June, 2-15

Editor Telescope
Walkerton Ont.

Dear Sir:—

Frequently we hear of towns and cities, that instead of making advancements in their business growth, they are seen to grow as flowers without care, dead. The factories seem to employ less men than in former years, some factories are not running. There are seen many vacant stores and places of business, which are growing shabby and old for want of tenants to help the upkeep of same and not really you will see changes for want of care.

Why all this fall back, why are good times not seen in these places, as in years back. Well, my opinion is, there are lacking the business men with the right kind of energy with absolutely no thoughts of the days ahead, as long as "we take in a dollar to-day, what care we for tomorrow." Never thinking how many more dollars could be taken in if they would get alive [illegible], there's the point.

Walkerton, my home town, is one of the finest laid out in Canada. I do not care where one travels you cannot find one of the main business street, (Durham Street) has the appearance at first of a town twice its size, level and straight, the places of business are not what they could be if there was more business done, the residential streets are all one shady spot with the finest of maple trees, but the lawns are not up to one's expectations. Why? There is nothing that helps to beautify a town or city more than well kept lawns and gardens, which is a drawing card to outsiders every time, it costs a man absolutely not one copper to keep a lawn in order and your spare moments will put many improvements into place.

Walkerton is a very well equipped that is, it has two railroads the one very convenient to the town and factories, a good electric and water system, with the latter it means a good drawer to manufactors in the case of fire protection and no better farming district could be found anywhere, a good large area to draw from. No one can show me where the town going ahead as fast as it should be but if it could and of ever expects to improve, it must soon do it.

Has the town a Board of Trade? I do not think it has. Well how can the town expect to grow, form a good strong Board of Trade, of good strong boosters, get after the different lines of trade, advertise the town and put it in the manufacturing world, get after different Companys wishing to locate, as there will be many outside firms looking for good sites in Canada, lease them your town, the business men can do a heap of good and can improve their sales each day, by joining the Board of Trade. The town council if they were to take a view of other thriving towns, might be able to see their failings. I read some time ago of the council going to Ottawa to interview the Government in regard to different articles that could be manufactured for war purposes. What benefit was that trip to the town? I have not heard of any supplies being manufactured as yet up there although there are several suitable buildings for the making of supplies, the inspiration was there, but you see the energy of the promoters was lacking. Try it anyway. You see that's the way the town's forefathers did, and it was some live town in those days, for instance many can recall Walkerton as a busy prosperous town, with not only one or two Fall Fair days, but a whole week and the old home week, arches and decorations galore, people came from all over, and your base-ball sports of old can recall the fact that Walkerton could trim anything, yes, teams came from London, Detroit, Toronto and other cities, it was the foremost town in every line in those days. What standing did the 32nd. band make, the best, there was no better, now the Formosa band supplies Walkerton with music when it is required. I think the council is to blame for this for a plan could be hit in some way to have a band. The newspapers could boost a Board of Trade and help a lot, for Walkerton wants one and wants it quick.

Trusting I am not taking up too much of your valuable space, I will close again. I remain,

W. Scott Heffernan.

P. S. In a letter to you last winter, I mentioned the fact regarding a market, how this is an improvement to any town, it helps to improve farming and gardening and gives the small farmer or gardener more of a chance, it helps to improve the price of land and and lots and brings the farmer to town with his products instead of shipping them to larger cities. This move would cost nothing as the building is still there, and was meant for the purpose. Other towns have a market day, why not Walkerton.

I understand the C. P. R. intends building their road [illegible] to the lake to make better and closer connection with the boat trade which should help.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th April, 1915.

LIABILITIES

1. To the Shareholders.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 7,000,000.00
Rest or Reserve Fund	7,000,000.00
Dividends declared and unpaid	176,710.00
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	245,140.70
	$14,420,850.70

2. To the Public.

Notes of the Bank in Circulation	$ 6,204,069.00
Deposits not bearing interest	12,497,051.44
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement)	60,037,101.89
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	933,201.92
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	1,207,070.30
Bills payable	....
Acceptances under letters of credit	696,100.26
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	....
	$96,190,464.51

ASSETS

Current Coin held (see also deposit in Central Gold Reserve)	$ 2,693,230.53
Dominion Notes held	12,732,618.75
Notes of other Banks	564,711.00
Cheques on other Banks	2,833,748.30
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	3,110.67
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,232,655.91
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value	583,907.72
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities, other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	905,667.02
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	4,908,195.58
Call Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,609,312.89
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	904,193.14
	$32,060,571.51
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	47,408,858.68
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	100,240.32
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra	696,100.26
Real Estate other than bank premises	118,816.77
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	144,721.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,166,147.94
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	335,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	1,000,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	141,007.40
	$96,190,464.51

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President.   E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Report of the Auditors to the Shareholders of The Merchants Bank of Canada.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act we report to the shareholders as follows:—

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of Account and other records of the Bank at the Chief Office and with the signed returns from the Branches and Agencies.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office against the entries in regard thereto in the books of the Bank as on April 30th, 1915, and at a different time during the year and found them to agree with such entries. We have also attended at several of the Branches during the year and checked the cash and verified the securities held at the dates of our attendance and found them to agree with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank, and the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

VIVIAN HARCOURT, of Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.
J. REID HYDE, of Macintosh & Hyde.
Auditors.

Montreal, 25th May, 1915.

The Globe

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

$3.00 per year

"The War Summary"

Almost from the very day the great European war began in August last, the outstanding feature in Canadian journalism covering the conflict has been "The War Summary" daily on pages 1 and 2 of THE GLOBE. In the concisest possible form the writer has given his readers a pen picture of the developments in all parts of the world. While the details of the movements along the extended frontiers have not been overlooked, the readers of THE GLOBE have been enabled to follow intelligently and with confidence the general outlines of the stupendous conflict. "The War Summary" of THE GLOBE is reproduced daily by several papers throughout the Dominion.

The Editorial Page

THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. The causes leading up to the war, the elements entering into its conduct, and the results likely to flow from the cessation of hostilities have been dealt with in that bold and clear-cut form characteristic of THE GLOBE's editorial page.

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The above features, in addition to a cable and letter service from the front unmatched in Canada, have placed THE GLOBE far in the lead of Canadian papers, and partly explain the phenomenal increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in THE GLOBE's circulation during recent months.

Other Features

The sporting pages, the financial and commercial pages, the women's page, etc., etc., with the additional pages in Wednesday's issue devoted to "Farm and Country Life," are maintained at a high standard of excellence, a standard that has justified THE GLOBE in its title of Canada's National Newspaper, and has given it by many thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter—Town Agent
N. Ilscox — Station Agent

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Write for Particulars to
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Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

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Principal Walkerton

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A cordial invitation is extented to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and see the new creations in summer millinery which are now on display.

No trouble to show you these new styles.

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Walkerton - - Ont.

CHANGING MINDS

(By C. Edwardes)

Badside Hole, Forest.

"Carissima—How goes my Eve to-day? And how is my own heart, if you please, for it is in your keeping, sweet, and I don't know a thing about it except that I'm very well aware of the loss of it? I wish I had somebody else's to fill the void—wish I were certain about it, I mean, but I'm most horribly not certain even yet. Behold, I rave a bit. It's partly because I took a trional last night and slept a sleep of profundity ending in a haze. I don't see things clearly through the haze, and I gape and gape and gape. But how is my little Eve? That's everything to me—that and the wonder of her eyes, her sweet kiddy ways and her laughter at everything and nothing, when she is in the mood, but she isn't always, is she? Lucky little maid, to be able to laugh at nothing even sometimes. There are folks who can cry at nothing so I've heard—because the tears in them are all dried up. Mercy be good to us, what a time they must have had, poor things, mustn't they?

"Sister Anne comes to pick a bone with me at 1 p.m. precisely. She's sent a five-cornered note to say so. What do you think of that? There's going to be a campaign over the chops and cheese. The battles of ancient Philistines or Amorites (or were they Ammonites?—hanged if I know), they won't be in it compared with this forthcoming affray over my chops and cheese. I who write to you declare it, Evie. And each of us is going to fight to the death for the good of one, though not the same one. Hey did diddle! The Lord defend the right. I can't raise it higher than that. And I can't write another line because I'm rather dafted by that cursed trional which gave me so blessed a slumber last night and so confuses my intelligence this morning. I send you some tulips and beg the favor of a reply to the great question. How is my Eve? And how is my own heart? Your

"Rupert."

The Hon. Rupert Whilden's man John carried this across the eight miles of forest and seaboard which separated his master in rural retirement from his master's heart's joy and keeper in little over the hour brought back a reply.

"Dear Mr. Whilden,—How lovely of you to send me such lovely flowers! I am really better this morning—really and truly better. The pain has gone from my chest. I am so glad you have had a good night at last. You are not to worry about me. I'm not worth it. I lie awake at night and wonder what you can see in me to make you so fond of me. Am I really so pretty in your eyes? I love to think so, but—but I must not continue to think so, for I am going to tell you something very important. You are not to let me come between you and your sister any longer. I do love you, dear—I can't help saying so—but your sister is so proud, and so proud of you, and it makes me shiver to remember my terrible visit to her last Monday. I understand what you mean about you and Lady Anne both fighting for the good of one, but not the same one. Isn't they say love is blind? But perhaps he isn't always, for I think I never loved you so much as I do now, and yet I can see things as they ought to be and must. Lady Anne is right about my being only an infatuation that will pass, but it serves me right, for I ought to have known better from the beginning, as Lady Anne said, and not allow myself to love you. But I couldn't help it—I truly couldn't. I'm afraid I'm very weak at resisting temptations. But I'm keeping your servant waiting, and so goodby. From your true and more sensible little friend.

"Eve Mulgrave."

"P. S.—I return your heart as I ought."

Rupert Whilden had not sworn once since coming to Badside Hole, but this time he uttered two tremendous words ere he reached the end of Eve's letter, and when he came to the postcript he said "Damnation!"

He was upon a sofa in the window recess of the Badside Hole morning room. A hunting spill and a sprain had fastened him there.

He was a long figure on the sofa, a crimson vest with amber buttons perhaps the most striking detail of him, after his nose, which was masterful; his dark eyes, which were now likewise, and his chin, which was as square as a chin well can be. He was neither old nor young, and yet he didn't look middle aged.

He dropped the letter when he came to the postcript and lay in an open-eyed trance, and he was still thus lying when his man John entered with a tumbler and a great respect for his master's tranquillity.

"Ah!" he exclaimed; then, rousing himself, "Tell me, did you see Miss Mulgrave?"

"Yes, sir. Mr. Mulgrave was good enough to ask me into the cottage."

"And you waited there while she wrote it?" The words "Lucky Brute" were in his eyes, if not upon his tongue.

"Yes, sir," replied Man John, as if apologetically.

"Er—did she appear to be pretty well?"

Man John twitched—it was his way of suppressing unseemly surprise. He was not used to his master's voice in that quiet, almost wistful key.

"Not very, sir, I think. She was like as if she'd been crying, but perhaps it was only the sun in her eyes, sir. It's a beautiful warm morning for March."

"Is it? Is it? That'll do. Tell them to get a first class lunch to-day. Lady Anne will bring her golf appetite with her, no doubt. And just give me my writing pad. I may want you to run over to Bladingwood again. Come back in half an hour."

"Very good, sir," said Man John. He supplied the writing pad and wished to do more, but no more was immediately required of him. Then Rupert returned to Eve Mulgrave's letter and frowned fiercely over it, and when he came to that postcript about his heart his crimson swelled as if 'ridiculous'—the heart she had sent with the letter were only now reinstating itself in its old quarters.

And then he lay on his back and frowned at the ceiling in a new kind of trance, and he was still thus frowning when Man John reappeared. It was not so much a frown of irritation as of firm determination now.

"What's the matter?" he demanded loudly. Man John knew that tone very well and sometimes had painful cause to remember it.

"I beg pardon, sir, I thought"—he stammered.

But his master spared him the effort of finishing.

"Ah," he said, "I've changed my mind. And, by the way, tell them that Lady Anne likes rusks instead of bread."

The quality of his nod of dismissal made Man John turn briskly on his heels. It was like old times to see. And in those old times the Hon. Rupert Whilden often spoke as well as looked hurtfully.

Alone again, Rupert shut his eyes, his waistcoat swelled as before, and the words whispered to him, "The old girl may be right, after all!"

* * *

Lady Ann Whilden came in like a gust, cried "Hello!" from the doorway, kissed the invalid, sat down in the sofa and stretched her feet mannishly afar.

They contemplated each other the invalid with a cigarette and the lady with her hands on her tweed covered knees.

"Has that creature gone—as she promised?" asked Lady Anne abruptly. She had much silver hair, which she wore short, two cold blue eyes and a chin and mouth as strong as her brother's.

"What creature do you mean?" asked her brother, controlling himself.

"You know perfectly well whom I mean," said Lady Anne. "But no doubt she has left Bladingwood. No doubt at all." And the Lady Anne sneered.

"Ah!" said her brother, marking the sneer. "You are wrong. Miss Mulgrave has not left Bladingwood."

"Then she soon will," exclaimed Lady Anne, with a steely glitter in her eyes. "You have my word for that. I possess the most absolute proof that she is nothing better than a common thief. I shall go straight to her after I'm fed, and—Yes, you may stare, Rupert. I shall."

The invalid looked his sister up and down, and a smile came to his lips.

"A thief?" he said.

"Yes. The oval ring of diamonds and emeralds which belonged to our mother—that's what she's taken. I trust Hamilton as I would you, Rupert, and she has formed the same opinion. I was wearing it just before that Miss Mulgrave called upon me."

"You invited her to call upon you, Anne, I understand?"

"Yes, of course. I remember taking it off and putting it down somewhere. Then I went upstairs, and Hamilton came to tell me she was there. You know what a memory I have—it's the family failing, isn't it? Until last night I didn't give it another thought. Then we hunted everywhere, and Hamilton and I agree that she must have taken it."

"Must?" suggested the invalid, not exactly smiling.

"Why, naturally. A low chorus girl out of a theatre! What do they know of morality, any of them? They're born to exploit men and things, without a care about any one except themselves. She's just like the rest, her baby face and all."

Rupert's head seemed to sway acquiescingly.

The Lady Anne freshened and transferred a hand from her knee-cap to her brother's shoulder.

self again at last, Rupert," she said, warmly.

But the invalid's shoulder fidgeted under her grip, and his remoter hand crushed Eve Mulgrave's letter, which had lain by him on the sofa. "Myself again, am I?" he murmured. And then, a diversion occurred and neither Eve nor the ring nor the invalid's recovery of his earlier self was mentioned again for many minutes. The luncheon table was wheeled up to the sofa, then Lady Anne skinned off her gloves, and the soup was served.

"Ground's grand again after the rain," she said with her first spoonful. She spoke as if she loved the letter "g."

"That's well," said the invalid, "and"—appealing to the servant—"where are those rusks I spoke about?"

They had been forgotten.

"How dear and extraordinary of you to remember my little fads!" declared Lady Anne.

"Not at all; not at all. And so you had a nice morning?"

"Delicious! I wouldn't have knocked off for any one but you, Rupert. I feel as if I can go on forever when I'm in to-day's form."

"Ah!" The invalid's eyebrows rose. "As fit as that, are you? Good woman!"

"Ha, ha!" chuckled the Lady Ann.

"Yes, and you look your 'Ha, ha!' too—and that's a queer thing from a man's point of view."

The Lady Anne fixed him with her eyes.

"What do you mean?" she asked, seeming suspicious of something.

But the rusks and the maid intervened, and the invalid did not tell his sister what he meant.

The Lady Anne's appetite was great. She confessed it laughingly and said she didn't propose to stint it. And when the meal was over and the table was drawn away she asked for a cigarette and lit it and blew a cloud of cerulean smoke and leaned back and again stretched out her nether limbs as if she wished to show even her brother what small feet she had and how handsomely lemon colored golf shoes became them.

"To return to our muttons, my dear Rupert," she said, watching her smoke thin to nothingness.

The invalid lay propped at his ease, with his arms folded. He had said very little indeed during the repast, and eaten little.

"Aren't you smoking?" asked his sister.

He wasn't even looking at her until she spoke. Then he turned to her and loosed his thunder at her.

"Anne," he said calmly, "I do think you're one of the worst specimens that was ever born into this world of bad 'uns."

It startled her.

"What's that?" she gasped, dropping her cigarette and catching it in mid-air with real smartness.

"Almost a friend, Anne. That ring business is a plant. Do you think I can't see through it? You and your maid want boiling—that is, if she's in it with you, which I can't think. She can't be as rotten as you. And see here, now, if you dare to go to Eve with such a rotten accusation"— He slipped his injured leg to the floor and seemed unconscious of the shock. His eyes blazed at his sister, and hers blazed back at him. "You're a vile cat, Anne, that's what you are! Be hanged to you! And this game of shoving spokes in a wheel hasn't worked, I give you my word. There was a chance just before you came, but you've muffed it—ab-so-lutely. I don't know what you said to her on Monday when she was good enough—I mean that, really good enough—to cross your threshold. As it happens now, I don't care either. But read this and judge for yourself. She could teach you a lot, Anne, and will some day—you'll see."

He fluttered Eve's letter to his sister's lap, restored his leg to the sofa and faced the window.

The Lady Anne didn't seem eager about the letter. Her complexion had patches of red-purple in its brown. She muttered, "Upon my word!" twice, accenting "upon" the first time and "word" the second.

"I wouldn't be such a woman as you for all the world could offer me," said the invalid softly, with his back toward her. He spoke as if for the instruction of the window panes or the budding shrubs beyond.

"Thank you!" the Lady Anne snapped, and her fingers simultaneously snapped at the letter.

Silence ruled while she read. Rupert on the sofa looked past the Badside Hole shrubs far past them. A soothing vision of Eve was plain to him in the bluish haze of the country Bladingwood way. He could see her eyes with those tears in them at which Man John had hinted. More still, he could see her heart. It was the one thing in human nature he knew that he knew.

Still held by his vision of her, he broke the silence.

"I shall marry her as soon as we're both fit," he murmured. But it was the Lady Anne's turn now. She jeered to begin with, and then broke out drily.

"She'll not give you the chance, my dear. I would bet a small fortune she'll be back in town tomorrow—with my ring. That's the meaning of this hypocritical rot. She'll swear she never saw it till she's black in the face, and what can I say to that? Smug as she is, she'd Billingsgate me dumb in argument for value received—that's a sure thing. Well, so be it!" The Lady Anne rose, shrugged, shook her skirts like a damp retriever and laughed a sportswoman's laugh. "If she's content with a ring worth £100 and leaves you to your senses I'll pocket my loss and thank her."

Making a ball of Eve Mulgrave's letter, she tossed it into the fire.

"I'll be off and tell her so if she's there," she added.

The invalid rolled round and said, "Wait a bit!"

"Not a second," she cried.

"Yes," said he. "A good many seconds, Anne. You've got to eat your dust first, my lady, here and now. I marry Eve Mulgrave as soon as it can be managed—that I swear to you. You've made it certain, my dear. I think you know me as well as most folks, and when I say I've done with you from this moment unless you take back that accusation you know what to expect. Don't be such a cad, Anne. And when you've apologized to me, be off and apologize to Eve. You make me sick."

Lady Anne received his volley with the air of a good fighter.

"Scarcely," she said. "You were never more out of it, Rupert, if you think me capable of that."

* * * * *

And then there was silence again, while their eyes carried on the duel. The invalid's smile with his gaze fascinated the Lady Anne strangely. She ought to have stormed at him, but said nothing more. And when some one knocked and the door opened and the servant spoke words in which "her ladyship's maid, sir," drifted to her ears, even then she didn't feel interested until her brother also had spoken and Hamilton entered and began to explain herself.

"I thought I ought to come at once. It was in the silver ink pot on the French table in the drawing room. I emptied the ink pot to clean it, and I put on my things at once. I hoped I might catch your ladyship before you left Badside Hole."

Lady Anne's palm received her maid's offering of the precious and hateful ring, but it was the invalid on the sofa, not her mistress, who thanked the maid for her zeal in good works.

"Very kind of you," he said, quietly.

The maid said "Not at all, sir," and withdrew. She looked at her mistress, but her mistress, but the mistress was engaged with the fire. And when she shut the door after her the Lady Anne was still looking at the fire, with the ring of evidence almost crushed in her hand.

* * * *

More moments of silence passed. The invalid on the sofa watched his sister with an unruffled brow and an expression that grew more and more merciful. At length he laughed softly.

"You always were a rum 'un, Anne," he said, "but the ink pot'll take some beating."

The Lady Anne turned and approached the sofa blinkingly.

"You don't believe now that I meant to—to—" she whispered, with staring eyes. She couldn't go on. A gurgle stopped her.

"Goodness me, no!" said he. "Nor any one else in his senses, my dear. Those trionals do play the mischief with me the next day. That's all right, Anne. I'm as sorry as can be. But we understand each other, I hope. Ring for coffee or something. I'm just simply glad you've got it again. You'll be wanting to go on with your golf, though."

"No," said the Lady Anne, sharply. "I shan't." Her complexion was horribly mottled, but there was a handsome light in her strong eyes. "Do you know what I'm going to do?"

"Couldn't guess."

"No?" The Lady Anne stooped and tucked a kiss at the invalid's forehead. "Well, then, I shan't tell you till it's done. Goodby."

She rushed from the room as she rushed that kiss. But she returned in about a minute and told him after all.

"I'm going to Bladingwood, Rupert," she said, fiercely. "She is a good little thing. That's how she impressed me, and I was a liar to say anything to the contrary. Whether she's good enough for you is quite beside the point, I suppose, seeing you've made up your mind. It's something in these days to find one that's good. There! Will that satisfy you?"

But she didn't wait for his reply. She had eaten her dust and couldn't start digesting it even before him. She digested it on the journey and afterward, and the mercy of circumstances was such that she didn't find it nearly so painful a process as she was prepared for.

But when she returned to Badside Hole, flushed by the wind and her emotions, she bustled straight to Rupert and his sofa and told him what more she had done.

"She sends you her love, old boy," she says, hoarse as a man, "and the next time you see her you'll see that blessed ring on her finger. What do you think of that, Rupert?"

See What Dame Fashion Has Done; Turned Calendar Upside Down to Please Summer Girl

"Dear Peggy Girl—Have you bought your summer furs? Yes, Furs!—that's exactly what I said, and I haven't turned the calendar upside down, either and I haven't mixed the seasons. Everybody's wearing furs this summer, and take Betty Brown's word for it, they are fascinating whether they trim your parasol, swathe your neck or top off your hat.

"I hate to think how it will feel to have a white fox stole curled 'round one's neck when Old Sol is smiling his sunniest, but I know that a polar bear dozing on an iceberg is no cooler-looking than a girl swathed in snow-white furs, and, you know, dear Peggy, no girl will worry about how she feels when her looks defy criticism."

BETTY BROWN PREDICTS PICTURE SUITS

A "picture suit" is one of many delightful surprises Dame Fashion has in store for the Summer Girl. The gown I sketched for this illustration is made up in sand-colored Gaberdine, but it would be equally fetching in linen, ratine or any of the heavy-weight wash materials.

The coat is pleated below the waist line, and these pleats give the desired fullness above the waist and they emphasize the slenderness of the hips. The three backward turning pleats are held by the belt.

The flare of the coat gives a glimpse of the natty little pockets; the button trimming adds to the trimness of the suit.

Friendship.

A friendship that makes the least noise is very often the most useful for which reason I should prefer a prudent friend to a zealous one.—Addison.

Even the man who lives on the ground floor sometimes has to wait for the elevator.

WAR CLOTHES ARE CHANGING

In peace time it was always a joke that changes in uniform were constantly being devised from the wanton motive of artistic self indulgence. Subalterns with small allowances used to be exceedingly angry at finding themselves obliged to buy a red sash instead of a gold one or to have their mess jacket fitted with a new design of button and the "military millinery department" at the war office was a fair butt for the critic's scorn.

The whims of peace, however, have been far outweighed by the necessities of war. In fact, if the great war lasts much longer it may come to have as lasting an effect upon the dress of the army as the South African campaign, which abolished the traditional scarlet coat except for occasions of high ceremonial and made khaki the only wear. New garments have been introduced which already make the British soldier hardly recognizable to his civilian countrymen. The first man you meet wearing one of the short fur coats which have lately been served out, with a knitted Balaclava helmet instead of a field-service cap, hardly looks like a soldier at all. Until you get used to him he has an obstinate resemblance to the conventional picture of Robinson Crusoe.

It is a virtue of the English army clothing authorities that they seem to be thoroughly utilitarian in their new idea about soldiers' dress. Mere smartness is not allowed to interfere with comfort and convenience. The new kind of officer's cap, for instance, has a sloppy look that would horrify a German military tailor. It was discovered in the trenches that the ordinary field-service cap, particularly the officer's, which is of finer cloth, reflected the light, and made a good mark. The simple expedient has accordingly been adopted of taking out the wires that stiffen the cloth. The new kind of cap that is the result may not be smart, but it certainly is practical, and if the change results in saving the life of a single subaltern it will have been worth while.

There have been a whole lot of minor alterations in the British officer's uniform since the war began. The Sam Brown belt is by way of giving place to a new webbing equipment like the one worn by the men. Even the khaki shirt and tie, which came in only a short while ago, may have to go.

They make the officer less conspicuous at short range among his men, with their tunics buttoned up to the chin. The "British warm" has ousted the imposing, full-skirted great-coat and the spring rains will see the officer in another unfamiliar garment, an oiled silk poncho, which hangs loosely down all over him from the neck, without sleeves.

The British army has gradually become the envy of the rest, both friend and foe, in regard to the comfort of its clothes. "Costume de Chasse" was the rather patronizing criticism of the first French soldiers who met the expeditionary force when it disembarked, for the French love a little panache in a soldier's dress—a little swank, as a Cockney boy would say. "They look like chauffeurs," is what the Germans said, according to a prisoner. But now everybody on the allies' side at least is adopting something very like our uniform as fast as they can get the khaki cloth to make it. The interpreters' corps, both French and Belgian, are dressed exactly like English soldiers except for their headgear, which is still the national kepi, though covered with khaki cloth. They were the first to adopt it, and for good reason. At the beginning of the war the French interpreters were one of the most handsomely dressed corps in the army. They had a black tunic, with blue velvet facings, scarlet riding breeches with black braid, and patent-leather boots. Among the sombre khaki of the British regiments to which they were attached these brilliant figures were most conspicuous, and the losses among the interpreters were great until it was wisely ordered that they should wear khaki, too.

To other branches of the French and Belgian armies, however, the vogue of the English uniform is spreading. There is a regiment of French zouaves, dressed entirely in khaki, baggy trousers, fezzes and all. I was staying some time ago in the same billet with some young Belgians of a crack cavalry corps, who, while I was there, suddenly adopted Sam Browne belts, a fashion which is spreading in their army. "I have sent to London for a whole lot of khaki shirts and ties," another Belgian told me. "Khaki pyjamas, too," he added gravely. "Le cravate kakki" is evidently going to have the same rage in France as it did in England after the Boer war.

A really practical headgear does not seem to have been devised yet, though there has probably never been a war in which there were so many different styles in the field, from the German Pickelhaube to a Moorish caftan.

The Belgians started the worst off. Their infantry wore only the bonnet de police, which is just a glengarry bonnet without strings. This they found most unsatisfactory. It neither protected a man's eyes from the sun in front nor the nape of his neck from the rain behind. During the hot days of August and September the men were constantly sticking sheets of cardboard under the front of the cap to form a peak. So about three months ago the Belgians adopted a kepi rather like the French one, but lower in the crown, with a black leather peak in front.

But the kepi itself is not a great success. It soon gets sodden with rain and the leather peak loses its shape, and it has the same objection to it as our field-service cap—that it offers a great deal of resistance to a high wind.

"The German helmet is about as good a soldier's headgear as there is," said a Belgian officer who gives his attention to these things. "It is light and comfortable to wear; it is waterproof, and its peaks in front and behind carry off the rain from the man's neck and eyes. It is distinctive, which is an advantage and it serves for both peace and war; on service you fit a canvas cover to it; for parade you polish up its brass."

The fact that most of the fighting in this war has been at short ranges has put rather in the background the idea of an invisible color for uniforms which led to the adoption of khaki in the British army, though ingenious suggestions are in fact being made that soldiers should be dressed in zebra-like stripes of different colors, or at least have the shadows cast by different parts of their dress painted out. But no scheme of protective coloring will make a man invisible at 50 yards, and the French, who love the brilliant uniforms of their corps d'elite and have a sentimental feeling even for the coarse red trousers of their infantry, are rather pleased that they did not adopt the green reseda uniform which was proposed a year or two ago. Stress of circumstances or shortage of cloth, however, has led to one or two changes in material. Besides the khaki in the case of the zouaves referred to just now, and the corduroy uniforms you sometimes see on soldiers on service at a base, there is the new tricolor cloth, which is being used chiefly for officers' tunics and for men's greatcoats. It is called tricolor because the shade, a blue-gray, is supposed to be a mingling of the three colors of the national flag. It is quite the prettiest of all invisible cloths. The French have introduced too, apparently following the example of the British, a webbing equipment of belt and braces and cartridge pouch of the same material as the English, but a kind of heliotrope in color.—London Daily Mail.

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

In dysentery the discharges from the bowels follow each other with great rapidity, and sometimes become mixed with blood.

Never neglect what at first appears to be a slight attack of diarrhoea or dysentery will surely set in. Cure the first symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Dogherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for dysentery and summer complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming to be the same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.

Price, 35 cents.

WOMEN GAMBLERS.

(Buck's Weekly, Montreal.)

The fashionable way in Montreal to raise money for any charitable object is to hold a public bridge. Tickets are sold at a dollar, and include tea, which is generally atrocious. The other day, at the Ritz-Carlton, the tea was disgraceful—no bread and butter, cake absolutely uneatable, and the skimmiest of skim milk.

Why, then, do the women flock in hundreds to such bridges? It can hardly be because they are dying to contribute a dollar to the special charity, because they can do that without going to the bridge. The answer is probably to be found in the fact that the women love a gamble. The prizes given at these bridges are exceedingly handsome. The smallest is worth more than the admission and the handsomest are often worth from $10 to $15. A woman pays one dollar, sees a lot of other women, has her name in the papers, wears her best clothes, and runs the chance of winning a big prize!

The method of awarding these prizes is not entirely satisfactory. The top prizes go to the biggest scorers. So to run up a big score it is necessary to double. Doubling is allowed, but not redoubling. So a woman can say to her table:

"Now we will all double the opponents make. It is the same for everybody, and thus we shall have a big score."

A woman at a recent bridge told me that her score was 1,700 points, and she had won every rubber. Naturally she expected to be near the top, but to her surprise she was away down in the list, the top score being over 7,000. Then she was told about the doubling dodge.

The only reasonable fair way for these charitably inclined ladies to gamble is to forbid doubling, and then to subtract the less from the greater and credit the winner with the result.

A Little Different.

Miss Vane: I know he was talking to you about me. Now, wasn't he? Miss Speitz: Well, yes. Miss Vane—I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair. Miss Speitz: Partly correct. He didn't mention your hair, however.—Exchange.

Was Weak and Run Down.

COULD NOT STAND THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.

When one gets weak and run down the heart becomes affected, the nerves become unstrung and the least excitement causes a feeling of utter lassitude. What is needed is to build up the heart and strengthen the shaky nerves by the use of such a medicine as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. A. Wilmans, Tilbenburg, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves, and was so weak and run down I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BARGAINING FOR LUCY

The first view I ever had of Farmer Hodges' daughter Lucy she was wading a stream. Her shoes and stockings she held in her hands and lifted her skirts to her knees. Her hair had fallen down her back, and her straw hat hung from her neck over the hair. She was as pretty a piece of human flesh as I ever saw.

The old man owned a stock farm. Among the animals on it was a bay filly, pretty as a picture, that I very much wanted. That was at the same time that I wanted his daughter. He set great store by Lucy, and I knew that it would break him all up to lose her. It's no fool of a job to go to a man and ask him to give up the girl he's raised from babyhood, and I didn't have any fancy for it. I rehearsed all I would say to Farmer Hodges. I would introduce the subject by asking if he would sell the bay filly, praise her to the skies, then offer him a big price for her. This would put him in a good humor, taking advantage of which I would ask him for Lucy.

I parted from Lucy at ten o'clock on a moonlight night at the gate, it being arranged that I should go up the next evening after supper when her father was smoking his pipe on the porch and then and there put in my application. I didn't say anything to Lucy as to my intentions with regard to opening the subject, for when we separated I hadn't thought anything about that. I just told her I was going to brace up and ask for her.

It was a hot evening when I called, and the farmer, instead of sitting on porch, had put his rocker on the grass before it, where he could get more air. He asked me to have a chair that stood beside him and I sat down for the hardest job of work I ever did in my life.

"Selling much stock now, Mr. Hodges?" I asked.

"Oh, I get rid of a few animals now and then, but I can't say that I am doin' very much."

"Reckon I can take one of 'em off your hands if you and I can agree on a price. I've taken a shine to that little bay filly with one white foot and a white spot on her forehead."

"You mean Lucy, I reckon."

"I was speaking of the bay filly," I stammered, suspecting he had forestalled my real object.

"She's Lucy. I've called her after my daughter. She's a rattlin' fine animal."

"You bet," I hastened to chime in return.

"Kind and gentle as a suckin' dove, no mean tricks about her, easy goin', obedient to the ribbons—in fact, she's the best little girl I've got on the place."

"That's just the disposition I want. I wouldn't like any balking or kicking or anything like that. I don't believe in using the whip, but if there's anything vicious I think it ought to be laid on well."

At that instant looking up, I saw Lucy herself—the real Lucy—at the window. Her father's back was toward her, so he couldn't see her. I faced her. She wore a very peculiar expression. Indeed she looked mad enough to bite through a nail.

"If you want Lucy," the farmer replied, with the deliberate twang of one selling a horse, "you can have her to try. If you like her you can keep her on any terms satisfactory to you. If you don't like her you can turn her back on me."

"You'll have to excuse me just now," continued the old man. "There comes a man to make a dicker for some of my racing stock. Do as you please about Lucy."

It was a terrible disappointment to get no further in the matter, or, rather, not to get the real object of my visit, but a man came in at the gate and the farmer went to meet him. I looked up at the window where my girl had appeared, but she was not there. I waited till there was nobody about, when she came down and, marching right past me, made for the road. I followed and called to her.

"Lucy! For heaven's sake, what is the matter?"

"What do you mean by talking so about me?"

"About you?"

"Yes. I heard you. So you're going to apply the whip, are you? Not on me!"

"But Lucy?"

"And father! What has come over him? To think of his saying that if you don't like me you can turn me back on him!"

I burst out laughing. Catching her about the waist, I kissed away her tears that were trickling down her cheeks. Then I explained the matter to her, and the next day asked for a woman, not a horse.

DOES HEREDITY EXIST?

If it Does it Has Never Been Proved, it is Claimed.

Is there such a thing as heredity? A father has blue eyes, and so has his son. Is there a special energy or force that did this? Suppose his son has brown eyes. Did heredity stop acting? Was it, so to speak, turned off? That is absurd. The forces which caused the boy's eyes in one case to be like the father's and in the next case unlike were the same. No one doubts that. No new force or energy had been introduced.

Heredity, therefore, is not a thing in itself. It has no existence, in fact. It denotes no constant actual living force. It is simply a noun derived from the adjective hereditary. Hereditary means handed down from parent to child, simply that and nothing more. An estate is hereditary. The brown eyes were as truly hereditary as the blue, no more, no less. As all life proceeds from life, all life in every detail is hereditary. Try to realize and be certain of this. It will prevent you from falling into errors. It is commonly said, for instance, that certain qualities are hereditary and others not. For instance, a genius suddenly appearing of commonplace progenitors is said not to be hereditary. But a genius is born, so he must be hereditary in the true sense; genius is not acquired.

Thus in common usage the word hereditary is abused and twisted into meaning something it does not mean, namely, a tendency in children to reproduce the more or less unusual qualities of parents. It is assumed that there is such a general tendency, but it has never been proved.—Atlantic.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

The Experience of One Who Knows and Places Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills First.

It is not difficult to secure a medicine that will effect movement of the bowels. To cure Constipation and the complications which arise from it is another matter.

Constipation of the bowels is usually preceded by torpid action of the liver. Hence it follows that if Constipation is to be cured the liver must be set right. And here lies the secret of the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They awaken the action of the liver and insure a good flow of bile, which is nature's cathartic. The liver, kidneys and bowels are invigorated and regulated, and the troubles with the digestive system disappear.

Mr. H. M. Bell, Innisfail, Alta., writes: "For some considerable time I have been using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which I have obtained through your firm. I suppose during my life I have used nearly all the best-known pills, as I have been subject to Constipation and digestive troubles. A friend recommended Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and I can honestly say that of all the pills I have tried nothing has suited me better—action always insured, and fine for the kidneys. This is how I have found them after a thorough test, and you may use this statement if you like."

This letter should convince you of the merits of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, but there is nothing like personal experience. If you do not feel like risking 25 cents for a box, write to us for a free sample box, mentioning where you saw this advertisement. Put this medicine to the test when you have indigestion, constipation, biliousness, backache or kidney derangements. The results will soon prove to you the superiority of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

FARM AND GARDEN

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

In strawberry culture the beginner should go slow, getting out a few hundred plants. Select an elevated site, to avoid freezing of the blooms in early spring.

Any good soil that is rich and well drained, that will grow either corn or potatoes, is adapted for strawberries. If possible, use land that has been cultivated in some hoed crop at least two years before setting out the strawberry plants, so as to rid the soil of weeds as far as possible, and also the white grub, an insect that is destructive to strawberry beds.

Before setting the plants the land must be put in the best possible shape. It must be thoroughly tilled and left smooth and level. If plants come from a distance it is a good plan to have them come early and trench them closely together in a rich spot in the garden, watering and shading them until they revive, and only apply water afterward to keep them in growing condition until ready to plant out permanently where wanted. The plants can be kept in these close quarters until the other spring work is over, and then set out at any time when the weather is favorable and the soil in best condition.

When the plants are thus closely trenched together the land that is to take them finally can be thoroughly fined and got in the best possible condition, the weeds killed by frequent cultivation and all stones and rubbish removed.

When finally ready to plant out permanently the plants can be wet down thoroughly, taken up in pans with earth clinging to the roots and set out where wanted.

Strawberry rows should be marked as straight as possible, and from 3 1-2 to 5 feet apart, depending on the kind of culture to be given. If all the runners are allowed to grow, the latter distance, but if best results are attained the rows should be 3 1-2 feet apart, the plants one foot apart in the row, and only four to six young plants allowed to form from one parent, leaving them at regular intervals about the parent plant, and cutting off all others that grow.

The proper time to set strawberry plants is in the early spring, soon as the soil will work nicely. A few plants for the garden may be set in most any growing month, but the condition of plants must be taken into consideration, as they are never so thrifty as in early spring. The plants must be set with roots straight down in the soil, the roots being spread out as much as is possible, so as to come in contact with the soil.

After the plants are set the soil should be stirred shallow close up about them, the horse cultivator started and kept going at least once a week so long as growing lasts. When the runners spread out narrow up the cultivator, but keep it going.

Soon after the plants are set the blooms will appear. These should be cut off the first year, and also the first five or six runners, to give the plant a chance to get stock before having to endure the strain of runner production. The little fruit you would get the first year, if you allow the plants to bear, would be more than offset by the weakened vigor of plants shown in the next year's crop. Everything should be done to make the first crop as large as possible.

There is no hard-and-fast rule to give in regard to the hoeing. Some growers hoe four times, others six to eight, or even more. It is not best to let the weeds get the start at any time. Frequent stirring of the soil with hoe and cultivator not only kills the weeds, but it stimulates vigorous growth, especially until growth is stopped by frost in the fall.

Strawberries require large quantities of concentrated or commercial fertilizers to give best results. We advise using a high-grade fertilizer, analyzing 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash, at the rate of a ton to the acre.

One-third of this should be applied to the soil before the plants are set, one-third during the growing season, between the plants, and the remaining one-third on the rows in the spring before growth starts, the fruiting year. In applying the fertilizer before the plants are set, we mark the ground, scatter the fertilizer on the row, cultivate this in and then mark again for setting the plants.

In applying fertilizer at any time be careful to brush it off with a broom if any falls on the growing plants. The spring fertilizing of strawberries before fruiting is very important; often it will double the crop. They seem to then need some quick-acting, stimulating manure to help out the plants and force them to bearing a large crop.

On the approach of winter the plants should be mulched with some coarse material, not to keep them warm, but to prevent heaving. The whole surface of the grounds, plants and all, should be covered about three inches, or just enough to entirely hide everything green. The covering should be left until the plants start to grow in the spring, when the most of it should be removed from directly over the plants and placed in the paths between the rows. It is well to leave about one inch of the covering right over the plants, allowing them to grow up through it. This thin covering of mulch acts as a smother to all young weeds that would otherwise spring up to sap the vitality from the plants and to conserve moisture during the fruiting season. For mulching material use marsh hay or any kind of straw free of weed seeds.

All weeds such as dock, thistles, and chickweed, should be removed from the beds in spring before blossoming time.

NOTES.

The boy who likes farm animals will make more spending money by raising calves, sheep, pigs and colts than in leaving the farm to work in town. The farm furnishes a good home while one is getting income from farm animals.

Some folks go at milking as they would at pumping water, acting for all the world just as if the cow had no more feeling than the pump handle they are pulling. Some cows are extremely sensitive in these matters, and shrink as if to get away from their unfeeling milkers. The cow which does this cannot do her best.

Unless a cow's feed is very moist she must have a large quantity of drinking water to insure a good flow of milk. Feed up to the highest notch all of the time cows are being milked.

The power of production in a cow is inherited. If the cow is a good dairy animal by inheritance and is given good care and feed she will become more productive as she increases in age. The quantity rather than the quality of her milk is influenced by feed.

The Word "Rajah."

Literally the word rajah means king, and maharajah the great king or ruler over several kings, but generally speaking the titles rajah, maharajah and nawab have no greater significance than the words feudal lords as used in mediaeval times in Europe. Many of them have been made by the will of the reigning chief, many honored for meritorious acts and deeds.—Exchange.

He Meant Every Word He Spoke

JUST WHY J. A. HILL RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

He Had Sore Back and Other Symptoms of Kidney Disease and Got Real Benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sixty-Nine Corners, Ont., June 7.—(Special).—"I am recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills as the best of medicines." The speaker was Mr. J. A. Hill, a well known resident of this place, and he left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that he meant every word he said.

"Some time ago," Mr. Hill continued, "I had a very sore back. It started from a cold and I suffered for six months with it. I also had stiffness in my joints and cramps in my muscles and I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. My appetite was fitful and my limbs were heavy. Then I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I took four boxes and received great benefit from them. That's why I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Every one of Mr. Hill's symptoms showed that his trouble was of the Kidneys. That is why he got such benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are no cure all, but they do cure sick Kidneys, and the Kidneys are the keystone of health.

Lunar Vegetation.

Prof. Pickering, of the Harvard astronomical observatory, declares that there is nothing less true than that the moon is without air, water or vegetation. There are certain large lunar areas that darken toward lunar noon and fade out toward lunar sunset. They correspond in some degree to the so-called Martian seas, and Prof. Pickering uses the terms "fields" to describe these plains or slopes, which he believes to be covered with vegetation. He is convinced that the dark fields to be seen during the lunar summer do not owe their blackness to shadow, for you can see them at full moon, when shadows are absolutely invisible. The blue-black color of the fields and canals, he argues, can therefore be owing only to a discoloration of the surface that comes alike on slopes and levels in the lunar summer, and that is invisible in the spring and autumn. We know of no mineral that acts in that manner, and the only possible explanation seems to be that it is the result of a covering of vegetation.—Youth's Companion.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
—OF—
LIVE HOGS

If you are a shipper of live hogs, get in touch with us. Ship direct and save your commissions.

We are also buyers of butter, eggs and cheese.

ARMOUR & CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

THE POULTRY WORLD

WHEN REARING CHICKS.

The period of brooding chicks with hens or with artificial brooders depends upon the season of the year. In the early season, or if it is cold or damp during the normal brooding season, the chicks will require to be brooded for a longer time than under normal conditions, which usually lasts from six to ten weeks. After the brooding period is over, that is, when the chicks are old enough and sufficiently well developed to do without heat, the problem of rearing becomes much easier. The rearing of the chicks really includes their care and management from hatching time to maturity. There are various factors in brooding, however, which must be considered separately and so rearing usually includes the treatment of the chicks from the time they are taken from the hen or brooders until they reach maturity.

The direct object in the treatment of the growing stock is to promote normal growth. Uniform development is necessary to insure satisfactory results. Chicks of the same breed vary greatly in size and vitality and it is wise to kill off all weaklings at hatching time. As the chicks develop, the weaker ones should be eliminated from the flock. A rigid system of selection should be carried out from hatching to maturity and all chicks lacking vigor should not be raised. A good time to weed out the weaker chicks is when they are about eight weeks old. These should be placed by themselves and in some cases can be fattened profitably. With the rest of the flock the aim should be to keep them in the best possible state of health and growth.

Little chicks must have plenty of freedom. To thrive well they must be given plenty of range on clean soil. As far as possible avoid raising the chicks on the same ground year after year, since the land on which the chicks are raised continuously without cultivation soon becomes dirty and is liable to cause sickness and disease among the flock.

Overcrowding the chicks on a small area of land will cause much trouble during the growing period. Plenty of range tends to make the chicks more vigorous and will lessen the cost of feeding. When the chicks are allowed to run in the orchard or cultivated fields on the farm they are able to feed on many worms, insects and other food material. They will soon get plenty of green food which is so essential in the successful raising of chicks. The cultivation of the land on which the chicks are being raised tends to keep the soil sweet and clean. Chicks on free range can obtain much mineral food which assists greatly in their proper development.

Growing chicks require plenty of shade. The lack of shade, where chicks are raised on bare ground in small yards, is a very disadvantage. The orchard will supply plenty of shade, or if the orchard is not available the chicks should be raised on land where crops are grown. The corn field makes one of the best places for the young stock.—M. A. Jull.

THE ORPINGTON.

Probably the best and certainly the most popular of all the English breeds of poultry is the Orpington. It has undoubted utility qualities both as a layer and a market fowl. Certain varieties are popular in the United States and will undoubtedly continue so while they give as good results as at present.

The late William Cook, of England originated all the Orpingtons. The Rose Comb is intended for northern latitudes where a bird with a large comb [illegible] and where [illegible] winter [illegible] combs [illegible] are the single combs. For this reason the Rose Comb Orpington is becoming quite popular. This is an easy strain of the Buff Orpington. Many excellent specimens of this variety have been bred and exhibited, and it is gaining more breeders each year.

It is a good layer of large, tinted eggs. The chicks are sturdy and good growers, reaching maturity at a comparatively early age. [illegible] for their size they make excellent table poultry, and as such are much in demand. Females weigh seven to eight and a half to ten pounds. They have rich, golden buff plumage in all sections, white skin and white legs and feet.

NOTES.

The poultry-keeper that does not succeed with his fowls is not always one who does not know about poultry, but does not apply the knowledge he has or can obtain with but little cost. No industry has so much free advice given it, and of late years much of it dependable, written by those who have and are making good. If the beginner will only heed, many failures would possibly be avoided.

The first few years in poultry operation the beginner knows more about the business than he ever will again. After that period he either gets out or commences to really glean the inside facts, and is from that time on seeking knowledge with no more the know-all spirit.

The fancier that neglects the utility side in his flock is taking a step backwards, although the number of such are not in the majority. All realize that good shape and egg production are essentials, and they are, and can be combined with good looks, as past records at the laying contests, experiment stations and in the yards of the owners have proven.

Fertility has been good in most cases and the weather of the past has been good for the growth of the chick. In spite of this there is likely to be no overproduction of poultry this year or for some years to come. Not all the eggs placed under hens, or in the incubators, are fertile, and not all that are fertile hatch. Not all the chicks that hatch live, and not all the chicks that hatch live [illegible] 50 to 60 per cent in the winter time, nor do all the hens lay 180 to 200 eggs in 365 days. These things, ever present, are factors that, as a rule, keep overproduction down.

The brooder heat must be carefully watched this time of the year, when during the day the temperature hovers around 70 to 80 and at night 50 to 60, and sometimes as low as 35. To avoid chilling or overheating means a close watch on the weather.

When those beginning in poultry look at it in the same light as any other line of business and less in the light of a snap with big profits and little work there will be fewer failures. To succeed with poultry, especially on a large scale, means work and the use of the brain. There is no easy quick way to riches in the poultry business, or any other line, for that matter. There is as big a profit for the money invested, if properly invested, as in any other line, and more than a good many other business ventures, but it means proper management to attain results.

Poor poultry feed is causing much loss this year. Even in the so-called better grades the quality seems to be lower than in time when feed prices were normal. The bran that keeps a uniform quality each year is the one that will find many friends who will pay even a few cents more and be sure of its quality. Poor poor feed, if not causing a direct loss in chicks, does not properly develop them, which means loss in the end. The poultry keeper should receive what he pays for which he surely does not in many cases.

ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST

NO ALUM
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

"DER TAG" IS DUE

German Fleet Eventually to Make Desperate Dash for the High Seas.

Stress from many angles will soon force the German fleet into the open where she will be engaged by the impatient British dreadnoughts, and "der tag" so ardently longed for by the Teuton will become a stern reality.

Outnumbered two to one by the fleets of Great Britain alone, not to mention France and Russia, together with the war craft of the smaller nations at war, the doom of her navy seems sealed.

"Der Tag" shall be in truth "that day," and English guns will wipe the insult out, and school the Teuton in international etiquette.

When the Union Jack will be snapping at the masthead of the flagship of the British squadron on that day, will it also be flying from the front of your home?

With these thoughts uppermost, the Times has provided complete flag outfits for all loyal Canadian readers of these columns as announced in another page of to-day's issue, and plan under which they are presented brings them to the hands of readers practically without cost, the small financial remuneration asked being just sufficient to defray the assembling and distributing expense.

Be prepared to show your colors when victory perches on our banner—better still, get the flag to-day and adorn the front of your home with your national emblem.

The Way of Mothers.

I've tucked him under the blankets,
I've smoothed the flickering light—
His gaping [illegible] and stared
As I said, "My son, good night."
To-morrow and to-morrow,
I'll come, but he will have flown—
To-morrow and to-morrow
I'll rock by the hearth alone!

I've kissed his wee little bruises,
I've buttoned his round-collared shirt,
Taught him the tales of the gnomes and elves,
And bound his baby hurts.
I've watched beside his cradle
When the fevers raged and burned—
And stood with God at the turning,
Where the bigger things are learned.

And now the nesting is over,
He aches for the spread of his wings;
Aches for his chance—his bitter chance
To learn the bigger things;
And 'way out there who'll soothe him,
So helpless they are—our men—
I'll go once more while he's sleeping
And tuck him in again.

—John Burr, in N. Y. Times.

MISSIONS NOT NEEDED.

(Rochester Herald.)

The schooner Orleans recently sailed from Boston with 200,000 gallons of rum for the west coast of Africa, and the Charles Whittemore will sail this week with a similar quantity. The inference is that the work of the missionary has been completed.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

TORTURE OF GAS POISON

Awful Sufferings of Soldier Victims of German Crime.

Hopeless, Helpless Struggle Against Slow Drowning.

A professor of chemistry writes to the Journal de Geneve that the Germany supply of Chilean nitrates was exhausted at the end of March, but that the exploitation of the Ostwald process for the extraction of azotic acid from ammoniac enables explosives to be produced in abundance.

The professor affirms that the asphyxiating gases used at Ypres were not bromine but oxides of azote, which are obtainable cheaply and in unlimited quantities by the Ostwald process.

They are easily liquefied, of a brown color, heavier than air, and have effects similar to those reported.—Central News.

A grim account of a visit to a hospital where the men who have been "gassed" are under treatment is given a British officer, who complains that the world does not realize the diabolical nature of these tactics. He says:

When we got to the hospital we had no difficulty in finding out in which ward the men were, as the noise of the poor fellows trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us. There were about twenty of the worst cases in the ward, on mattresses, all more or less in a sitting position, propped up against the walls.

Their faces, arms, hands were of a shiny grey-black color. With mouths open and lead-glazed eyes, they were all swaying slightly backwards and forwards trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight, all these poor black faces, struggling, struggling for life, what with the groaning and noise of the effort for breath.

There is practically nothing to be done for them, except to give them salt and water to try to make them sick.

The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with a watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises till it fills up the whole lungs and comes up to the mouth; then they die. It is suffocation; slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days.

We have lost hundreds of men who died in the trenches, and over half the men who reached hospital have died. Eight died last night out of the twenty I saw, and most of the others I saw will die; while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia.

It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in hospital had a scratch or wound.

The nurses and doctors were all working their utmost against this terror; but one could see from the tension of their nerves that it was like fighting a hidden danger which was overtaking every one.

The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death. The liars! No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas.

When Repainting Remember

Never paint over a dirty or greasy surface.

Before painting any surface be sure to remove all dust or dirt.

Before applying the second coat of paint carefully putty all nail holes, cracks, etc.

Do not add dryers or japans to hasten the drying. They are injurious to the paint.

The last coat should be thinned, if any thinning is necessary, with pure raw linseed oil only.

Never paint in frosty weather or over a glossy surface. Under such conditions paint will crawl and not dry properly.

Old paint which has peeled or become badly cracked should be burned off or removed with some standard paint and varnish remover.

Do not try to paint over a wet surface, or in damp or foggy weather. Moisture frequently causes blistering, cracking, scaling and similar troubles.

Plaster, brick or stone work, on account of absorption, should be sized or primed with a coat of special primer, prepared for the purpose.

If some old paint is hard and smooth, the new paint will not penetrate or adhere, and the surface should therefore be made rough with coarse sandpaper.

Always stir the contents of the can well before using; in fact, the paint should be poured out of one can into another and thus thoroughly mixed. This is important.

Imperial Rome.

There are various estimates of the population of ancient Rome. The figure given by Gibbon is 1,200,000. Baker, in his notes to Montesquieu's "Grandeur and Decadence of the Romans," gives good reasons for thinking that Rome's population was 2,000,000. The city had within its walls in the time of Theodosius 48,382 habitations, built, as a rule, with several stories.—New York American.

IF you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.
"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED. MONTREAL. 122

TORONTO'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER DISSIPATION IS CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM—the demand has spread from year to year until it is now on sale in nearly every town in Ontario. There seems to be something about the climate of Canada that makes it the confection that everybody craves in warm weather—infants, invalids, children or grown-ups, it makes no difference what your state or station, City Dairy Ice Cream is most refreshing, nourishing and digestible.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere

City Dairy
Look for the Sign.
TORONTO.

We want an agent in every town.

The Housekeeper

A clothesline may be nicely cleaned by wrapping it around a washboard and thoroughly scrubbing it in soapsuds.

Acetic acid will remove warts. Touch the wart with the acid, using a toothpick for the purpose.

A raw potato is a good remedy for burns. Grate the potato and apply it like a poultice.

In blacking a stove, wet blacking brush in warm water, rub on a little soap, then blacking, and apply to stove. It will last longer, remove grease and prevent rusting. Have the stove slightly warm.

Before washing new goods, always soak over night in strong salt water, to set the color.

Keep plenty of paper towels in the kitchen. They are nice for wiping fish and fowls. Then they can be thrown away immediately, which saves the dishtowels, with the ill-smelling linen waiting for the laundry.

Place good-sized sprays of mint in a glass fruit jar. Keep the jar filled with water and the mint will grow as well as in a window box or in a kitchen garden.

Dim, rusty curtain hooks may be renewed by soaking them in vinegar over night.

If the clothes are yellow a tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen put in the water in which they soaked will bleach them.

Clean tarnished silver with a paste made of mixing whiting with water and a few drops of ammonia. Apply this to the silver and, when it is dry, brush with a jeweler's brush. Wash in warm suds, rinse and polish.

SERVIA'S NAME

And That Nation's Request That it be Spelled Serbia.

The request of the nation heretofore known in western Europe as "Servia" that its name be hereafter spelled "Serbia" is only reasonable, "Serbia" or "Serbya" being the correct form.

The letter "v" is a comparatively late comer into alphabets. The Greek has none; "b" is used instead. "Victoria" thus becomes "Bictoria," but is pronounced the same.

Old Slavonic, whence Russian and the Serbian dialect are derived, had no "v," but two forms of "b," one denoting the "v" sound. Early Latin also used "b" for "v," as does modern Spanish, and unlettered persons long continued to confuse the letters. Thus a Christian father would carve on a rude stone in the Catacombs for his baby daughter, "Birgo," instead of "Virgo"—virgin. In modern Italian dialects "v" and "b" are to some extent interchangeable.

English writers have often used "Serb" to distinguish the entire race from "Servian," a subject of the little kingdom. In the native tongue there is only the one word. It is often hard to preserve in English letters the exact Serbian form of a word. The adjective "Serbian" itself looks much like "Crpsk." And the word is sometimes spelled with an "o" in English—Sorb.—New York World.

Perpetual Motion.

Alderman Curran, of New York City, worked his way through Yale College. During his course he was kept very busy by the various jobs he did to help with his expenses. On graduation he went to New York and was even busier than he had been in New Haven.

After some months of life in New York, a friend met him and said: "Henry, what are you doing?"

"I have three jobs," replied Mr. Curran. "I am studying law, I am a newspaper reporter, and I am selling life insurance."

"How do you manage to get it all in?" said the friend.

"Oh," replied Mr. Curran, "that's easy enough. They're only eight hour jobs."—Youth's Companion.

HEALTH GIVING OZONE.

Its Process of Formation and the Way It Attacks Microbes.

The pungent, bracing effect of mountain air is largely due to the presence of great quantities of ozone. Everyone knows this and learnedly talks about the ozone in the air, but very few people have the slightest idea of what they are really talking about.

Nature makes ozone by allowing the ultraviolet rays of the sun to act upon the oxygen of the air. Briefly, ozone is a particularly active form of oxygen. A molecule of oxygen is composed of two atoms, whereas ozone is composed of three.

As only two elements of oxygen can exist together, the addition of the third sets up a disturbance, which causes it to detach itself from the other two. Being thus detached, the third atom, which is now ozone, wandering around by itself, gravitates with great sureness and rapidity to any bit of foul air or any microbe which may be lurking in the vicinity, for the attraction between ozone and microbes is irresistible.

Like most fatal passions, the outcome is tragic, for the ozone burns up the microbes as soon as they touch each other. This is the reason that ozone is health giving: it may be truly said to eat up disease.—Detroit Free Press.

A FINE COMPLEXION

May Be Had Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make.

A girl's complexion is something more than a matter to concern her vanity. It is an indication of the state of her health. Pallor in a growing girl means a thinning of the blood. Parents should be watchful of their daughter's complexions and should see to it that these danger signs are corrected. When a girl in her teens becomes pale and sallow, if she shows an inclination to tire easily, is listless and inattentive to her work or studies, she needs Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a tonic which directly and specifically corrects the condition from which she is suffering. A chemical analysis of the blood of such a girl would show it to be deficient in just the elements that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can supply, and which restore brightness to the eye and color to the cheeks. Miss Delina Arsenault, Urbainville, P. E. I., is one of the thousands of anaemic girls restored to health by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was attacked with anaemia, and was in such a miserable condition that I had to consult a doctor, and was under his care for several months, but without getting better. I was growing thinner every day, had dark circles around the eyes. I could hardly sleep at night, but tossed restlessly and got up in the morning with black anticipation of the day's miseries before me. I was always bothered with headaches and pains in the back and limbs. My appetite was poor and I frequently vomited what I did eat. My friends feared that I would not recover. I had often seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised, and finally decided to try them. I used altogether nine boxes and they made me as well as ever I was in my life. All the pains and aches disappeared; my appetite returned. I could sleep soundly at night, and the color returned to my cheeks. I also gained seventeen pounds in weight. I am now always well, and for this happy condition I have to thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wigwag—I saw the sun rise this morning. Guzzler—Gee! I didn't get to bed till pretty late myself, but you've got one on me there.

1902 — McBURNEY & Co. — 1915

We celebrate as usual with a value giving sale that has made our name famous througho't Bruce County. Right in the height of the Season you buy needed summer goods at prices that are a marvel.

Thirteenth ANNIVERSARY Announcement

Thursday, June 10th to Saturday, June 26th

We quote below only a few of our specials. There are hundreds more here for you. Come with the throngs who always attend our Anniversary Sale and you'll find it bigger and better than ever

Fifteen Days of Bargains that will startle you. You all know what our Anniversary Sales in the past have been and this one puts them all in the shade. Let nothing detain you, come on Opening Day. : : : : :

Canadian Prints etc

2500 yds English and Canadian Prints Ginghams, Fancy Muslins etc. 12½ to 25c per yd

Sale price per yd 9c.

15c, 20c and 25c embroideries, laces and insertions beautiful, dainty designs choose now,

only 10c yd.

1000 yds Flannelette, wrapperette and Kimona cloths 12½ and 15c yd. 30 to 36 inch.

Sale price 10c yd.

10c, 12½c and 15c embroideries, laces and insertions. Splendid assortment to choose from all at

only 5c yd.

Sateen underskirts colored. Regular $1.25

for 98c & $1.75 & $2.00 for $1.50.

Silk and Satin underskirts black and colored, new styles

$2.00 for $1.65, $3.00 for $2.25, $4.00 for $2.95.

Ladies and children cotton hose, plain and ribbed, all sizes fast black and colors reg. 20c and 25c.

Sale price 15c pr., 2 pair for 25c.

$1.00 to $2.50 fancy white lawn waists all sizes, a broken assortment

Clearing at 50c each.

300 yds plain and fancy ribbons 1 to 6 inches wide, newest seasons shades, reg. 20c, 25c and 35c qualities.

Sale 15c or 2 yds for 25c.

Childrens school umbrellas 75c, steel rod, strong and durable

Sale price only 49c.

Splendid Silk Specials

Come early for these lines

$1.25 black and colored Paillettes Duchess, and Poplin silks 1 yd wide

Sale price 98c.

$1.50 beautiful black duchess silk 1 yd wide with a rich sheen quality guaranteed

$1.25c yd.

Best $1.00 Paillette silks 36 inches wide, all colors, while they last

Sale price 85c yd

Ladies stylish spring suits

$11.00 for $7.95, $18.00 for $13.50, $25.00 for $18.50.

Children $3.50 rain capes

Sale price $2.75

Ladies summer dresses all sizes, reg. $2.50, $[illegible] and $3.00

All on sale each only $1.98

Raincoats

Misses and Ladies new raincoats at

$4.00, $4.50, $5.00 $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00, $11.00, $12.00 and $15.00

Ladies and Misses cheviot skirts black and navy only.

All sizes at $1.25 and $1.50

Children's Summer Dresses now

25c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. All sizes.

Ladies Cloth Skirts

Reduced

$3.50	for	$2.50,
$4.00	for	$3.00,
$4.50	for	$3.25,
$4.75	for	$3.50,
$5.00	for	$3.75,
$6.00	for	$3.00,
$7.50	for	$4.75.

Ladies black and fancy parasols and sunshades. Prices from $1.25 to $[illegible] each. All on sale at one price,

to clear 98c each.

Men's Suits

Mens suits of all kinds at 20 p. c. reductions.

$10.00	for	$8.00
$11.00	for	$8.80
$12.00	for	$9.60
$14.00	for	$11.20
$15.00	for	$12.00
$16.00	for	$12.80
$18.00	for	$14.40

Come early for choice

Boys serge suit special sizes 26 to 33. Norfolk and D. B. with full size bloomers reg $7.50 and $8.00.

Sale price only $5.95 only each

Mens and boys silk ties and stocks collars light and dark colors reg. 50c.

half price now 25c

Mens and boys coat sweaters sweaters and summer jerseys at a saving of 25 to 50 per cent on regular prices.

Rugs at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 to $5.00

We have large rugs and squares in union wool, Tapestry Brussells, velvet, Wilton and Axminster. All sizes ranging in prices from $5. to $45. We will make a clean sweep of these. Come in and see before buying.

Mens and boys 75c and $1.00 Negligee shirts, sizes, 12½ to 17. All good designs.

Clearing at 5oc each

Ladies, Misses and childrens ready to wear hats. Clearing now at a saving of 25 to 50 per cent on regular prices. See these before the choice ones are sold.

One Third to one Half off Remnants Big Table of all Short Ends

Remnants of All Kinds of Materials

Keep this Date before you, Thursday, June 10th to Saturday, June 26th, Fifteen days. The half of the Bargains are not specified. Come with the crowds. Shop in the mornings when possible. Do not miss Walkerton's Big Yearly Event. We cordially invite you.

McBURNEY & Co, - Walkerton

Special Qualities and Special Values in Imported Floor Rugs

Axminster Velvet and Brussels

Specially good values these Rugs and in new 1915 designs. The new weave is close and firm and the wearing quality of these makes is too well known to need comment As for designs, they are prettier and more numerous than we have ever before shown. Colors, brown, green olive, fawn and blue. These rugs are easily 25 per cent lower than they will be another season. Sizes 3 x 3 up to 4 x 4½ yards at........ **$10 to $22.50**

Imported Linoleums

Floral, block and tile patterns. All well seasoned goods and special qualities that will give the best possible wear, 2 and 4 yards wide per yard .... **50c. 56c. 62½c.**

Boy's Norfolk Suits

Boy's single breasted, Yoked Norfolk Suits with box pleats and belt at waist. Made from dressy brown and grey mixed tweeds in neat patterns. Good quality body lining and roomy bloomers with loops for belt .... **$5 to $5.50**

Men's Fancy Silk Neckwe'r

Four in-hand styles, large shapes with wide flowing ends in fancy figured diagonal stripes, brocaded and allover designs colors brown, grey, helio, green and maroon. Special value at .... 50c.

Men's Straw Sailors

Young Men's high grade Straw Sailors. New American blocks with black silk band. Crown fairly high. Very dressy hats at 75c, $1 $1.50

Men's Work Shirts

Of brown and black drill and black and white figured drill also blue chambray, all made with soft attached collar, all seams double sewn. These shirts are made very roomy and in sizes 14 to 18½. .... 75c. and $1

Men's Soft Straw Hats

This is the hat that's comfortable and cool. A fine even weave of straw made of fine quality Taegel Chip. A1 wearing quality. Prices .... 75c. $1.00. 1.50 and $2.00

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

Mr. George Scott was in the vicinity with his sawing machine last week.

Quite a number from the village spent the holiday last week at a picnic at Thompson's bridge, south of Chepstow. The garden party at Eden Grove was well patronized also.

We learn that Miss Me[illegible] Donnelly daughter of Senator Donnelly, has carried off four medals in the recent examinations in Loretto Abbey, Toronto. While Pinkerton does not occupy a very conspicuous place on the map it is seldom among the outboard of places when the results of the examinations are announced.

Mr. Thomas Baird is in Kingston this week attending the general assembly of the Pres. church.

Mrs. Houston, of Paisley, is visiting at her son's Mr. Thos Houston on the 12th con.

Anniversary services are being held in the Pres. church here on Sunday June 13th. Rev. G. B. McLennan B. A., of Yorkton, Sask., will conduct the morning and evening services.

Now a Luxury of the Rich.

In commenting upon the closing of a butcher shop last week a butcher informed The Echo that there are not one half of the number of beef cattle slaughtered for use in this town now that there were a few years ago. He attributes the whole reason to the high cost of beef. Then a sirloin roast was within the reach of everyone, but today it is the luxury of the rich.—Wiarton Echo.

Case Dismissed.

James Hayden of Wingham was up before Magistrates Brink, [illegible] and Richardson on Monday charged with being in an intoxicated condition in the Municipality of Teeswater on Sunday May 16. Otto Klein appeared for the prosecution while the defendant had no lawyer. The evidence against him was not strong enough to warrant conviction and the case was dismissed.—Teeswater News.

Kinloss Stage Quits.

The Lucknow-Kinloss stage, a standing feature of the north Gravel Road traffic since pioneer days, made its last trip on Saturday, May 22—another victim of the new order of things. The passenger and parcel business of the stage lines in Old Ontario have long been a small factor in the business and when the mail carrying contract was cut off, they quit at once. The territory about Kinloss postoffice is now served by the rural routes out from Holyrood.

It is said that automobiles are selling more readily this season than almost anything else. That doesn't sound like hard times. Certainly more are being bought in this part of Ontario than ever before. They have become so common that, in buying, even the prudent man does not feel that he is doing an extravagant thing.

Merchants Bank Statement

With public liabilities amounting, at the end of the fiscal year, April 30th, 1915 to $71,780,000 or three millions greater than in the year previous, the Merchants Bank of Canada this year reports a total of cash and liquid assets amounting to $[illegible],421,571, or over eight millions greater than in 1914. This means that the liquid assets are no less than 16 per cent of the public liabilities, an almost unprecedented condition of strength, the significance of which can be realized on considering that last year's normal ratio was only 50 per cent. In a word the Merchants Bank and its depositors are able to contemplate the utmost possibilities of the difficult and uncertain period with complete equanimity, and at the same time the shareholders can look forward to a large increase in the bank's activity and profits when normal conditions are restored, as a result of its present strength. A further notable point about these liquid assets is the exceptionally large proportion of actual cash, the items of current coin and Dominion notes alone total $15,125,917, or twice what they were a year ago. The profits for the year naturally show a considerable reduction as the result of this sustained and vigorous effort to keep the assets strong. Net banking profits were $995,191 for the year, against $1,218,[illegible] on the same capital last year, and further deductions were made from the profit-loss-account for patriotic donations, taxes and depreciation—the latter a loss which will doubtless be recovered in part in future years. It is worthy of note that the items relating to delinquent debtors are so small as to be negligible. Real estate and overdue debts together only total $[illegible]. The growth of the business (time deposits are over four millions larger) shows the great confidence which the Bank enjoys among Canadian Depositors.

Baptist Association.

The 28th annual meeting of the Walkerton Association of Baptist Churches is being held in Mt Forest this week. Mr. J. T. Kirkwood, of Tiverton, moderator, is presiding. Mr. J. J. Cook is officiating as clerk, and Mr. F. Ernest Rachel has been busy as chairman of the billeting committee in arranging for entertainment for the large number of delegates present. The meeting on Tuesday afternoon was a pastor's conference, opening with devotional exercises led by the Rev. J. K. Fairful of Clinton. Rev. T. E. Meldrum, B. A., of Palmerston gave an address on "What constitutes Real Success in Church Work," discussion being led by the Rev. G. C. Rock, of Walkerton. Another address on "How to develop the grace of Christian Stewardship in our Churches" was given by the Rev. R. Marshall, and a profitable discussion ensued led by the Rev. L. H. Cole, of Monch. The conference was helpful and stimulating and participated in by fifteen or twenty clergymen. The evening gathering was a ladies meeting. There was a large attendance and the proceedings most interesting. The opening exercises were led by the President, Mrs. J. J. Cook. Miss Ruby Stovel read the Directors' Report. A nicely expressed address of welcome was given by Mrs. J. T. Allen, to which Mrs. G. C. Rock of Walkerton replied in fitting terms. Music was rendered by the choir and solos were sung by Miss Grace Wright and Mrs. J. C. Dingman. Mrs J. Firstbrook, of Toronto, gave a splendid address on foreign Missions, impressing all by both her matter and personality. Mr. and Mrs. Firstbrook, with a brother, Mr. Ryrie, and Mrs. Ryrie, of Toronto, had made a special study of missions in a tour around the world. Mrs. Firstbrook said that in the mission fields a person was not asked whether he were a Presbyterian or a Methodist or a Baptist, but if he were a Christian. Petty differences were forgotten in the great issue. Mr. M. J. Andoff, of Toronto, gave an interesting address on home missions, especially with regard to his work among foreigners in Toronto. As Mr. Andoff is a Macedonian, he has first-hand knowledge of the conditions in South-western Europe. The sessions are being continued till this evening and the public are especially invited to the evening meetings. Dr. Kerstead, of McMaster University, was to speak Wednesday evening on the war, and Rev. D. Norton this (Thursday) evening on Home Missions.

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO Erdman's PHONE (No. 100)

Tenders Wanted

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June [illegible] for the painting of the interior of S. S. No. [illegible] Brant and Greenock (Dunkeld School). Particulars can be secured on application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Sec'y.-Treas.
Cargill, P. O.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - Walkerton

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 24

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, 1915—8 PAGES

Tired Feet

In summer the feet ache, perspire, feel damp and uncomfortable. If you want real foot comfort use Nyal's Eas'em.

Dust a little Eas'em in the shoes, sprinkle some in the stockings. It absorbs moisture and checks perspiration to a large extent.

It's fine when breaking in new shoes, summer or winter—makes them slip on easily—prevents formation of corns and blisters

Sprinkler top package, 25c.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Ask for

Neilson's Classic Chocolates

25c. and 50c a box

Extra Fine Assortment.

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by the advance of civilization. The art of perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

If You Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, make and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of gents' furnishings.

Suits to Measure $15.00 up.

G.T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Don't miss McBurney's bigsale.

C. P. R. town ticket offices: Hunters.

McBurney's anniversary sale in full swing.

Comfy cut Ladies underwear. J. H. Appel.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

See boy's serge suits, $5.95 at McBurney's.

Wellmade attractive house dresses, J. H. Appel.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Archie Ferguson is the "devil" at the Telescope.

Stylish pumps and oxfords at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. F. Shaw was a business visitor in Fergus last week.

The open season for black bass commenced on Tuesday.

Mr. W. H. Adams, of Toronto, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Special in ladies hose 25c, 30 35c now 20c,—J. H. Appel.

Dr. Berkley Stalker of Hanover was a visitor here on Monday.

Real bargains at Bremners Fair, June 17th, until June 26th.

W. G. & R. shirts are all guaranteed fast color Sold by T. Pye.

The first wild strawberries of the season were picked last week.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in—sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store

Private Jno. A. McLeod of Ripley is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Saturday June 19th T. Pye will sell any straw hat in his store for $1.00

Mrs James Ferris and child of Harriston spent Sunday at Mrs. Best's.

Mr. A. Cameron of Nerva was a business visitor in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. McKay returned on Monday from a trip to Truro, N. S.

Regal on your shoes means quality in them, sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

You can always depend on getting the latest shapes in collars, from T. Pye.

Pye sells tailor-made suits as cheap as you can buy ready-mades of same goods.

Mr. and Mrs Fred Glebe and children of Hanover were visitors here on Sunday.

Women's $2.50 and $4.00 pumps and slippers clearing at $2.00—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Pte. Henry Von Hatten of the 34th, at London visited at his home here this week.

Mildmay defeated Wingham on Friday last in a W. F. A. match by a score of 2-0.

The Hanover lacrosse team was defeated in Wingham on Friday by a score of 9-5.

A lot of children's slippers clearing at 75c on the bargain table.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

The entrance examination begins on Monday of next week and continues for three days.

Dr. and Mrs. Curtiss of Wilmington, Ill., are visiting the latters sisters, the Misses Roether

Owen Sound football team have won their district in the W. F.A. from Dundalk

Special over the counter, delineator orders, $1.50 now at 75 for 12 copies, at J. H. Appel.

Pte W. Hughes of Harriston is among the seriously wounded this week in France.

Miss Jennie Long of Stratford Normal is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Long.

Mr. Bob Walters of Winnipeg was a visitor at the home of J. J. Schumacher last week.

Mr. Wayland Morgan of Toronto University is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos Morgan.

Mrs. Jno. Kreuger leaves to-morrow for Stratford where she will spend a month with relatives.

The annual picnic of the Walkerton Baptist and Christian Sunday School will be held on July 1st.

Pte. Clark Wright, of Wiarton, who we reported as wounded recently has since died of his wounds.

Mrs. Walter Roward and her two boys are visiting her father at Lucknow for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knechtel of Hanover were visitors at the home of Mr. G. S. Schwindt on Sunday.

Nine days sale starts Thursday June 17th and continues until Saturday, June 26th—Bremners Fair.

Mr. Ed. Wettlaufer motored from Berlin on Tuesday, and spent the day with his mother, Mrs H. W. Wettlaufer.

Miss Jessie Stevens and Miss Elizabeth Holm left on Tuesday for New York where they will spend two weeks.

Twenty-seven merchants in Wiarton have decided to close their stores every Wednesday afternoon during July and August.

Sergeant Joe Reichenback of the Tobermory Wireless guard, spent the past week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reichenback.

Mrs. P. Kenny left on Monday for St. Mary's to attend the funeral of her brother, Mr. Hugh McLeod who died in that town on Sunday.

Abram Eckel an old man was removed from the jail on Monday to the House of Refuge after having been an inmate of the jail for two years.

Mr. Jack Shue, insurance agent of Palmerston was a visitor here on Saturday. Mr. Shue states that he will probably locate in Walkerton.

Serg't. W. V. Trauter of Southampton, who was reported wounded last week, according to Sunday's casualty list, has since died of his wounds.

Mrs S. A. Rife, accompanied by Mrs. Crawford of Brant, and Mrs Lippert, leaves today on a visit to the latters' home in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Connor left last week on a visit to Mrs. Smith in Chicago. They will also visit their son, Pierce, at Arlington, Ill., before returning.

Misses May Cryderman of Toronto University and Ethel of the Western hospital staff, Toronto, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cryderman.

Mr. Ed. Schnurr local manager of the Bell Telephone exchange at Orangeville motored here on Monday and will spend a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schnurr.

Galvanized ware, woodenware, mirrors, table oilcloth, paint millinery flowers, toilet paper soaps window shades, graniteware, brooms, lamps, toilet sets, and many other lines at Bremner's Fair.

At the meeting of the general assembly Rev. Thos. Wilson was appointed a member of the Foreign Mission Board for a term of years. This board has to do with all the Foreign Mission work of the Presbyterian church.

Two jews blew into town last week and having taken out a license have since been going about town selling ice cream cones. As we have several good ice cream parlors here, it is doubtful if the Yiddishers venture will prove a profitable one in Walkerton.

Rev. Geo. McLennan of Yorkton, Sask., who has been attending the meeting of the general assembly at Kingston will preach in Knox church next Sunday evening. As Mr. McLennan is one of the old boys of Knox church his friends will be glad to see him.

Councillor A. J. Johnston has made several improvements to his property on Cayley st., this spring. He has levelled and improved the spacious grounds, erected a verandah, and had the electric lights installed in his house, including a verandah light, all of which have added greatly to the appearance of his property.

Garden Party

A garden party under the auspices of S.S. No. 2, Brant Prospect Hill School, will be held on the school grounds on the evening of Thursday, June 24th. All kinds of refreshments will be sold during the evening. A good program will be provided. Proceeds in aid of the Red Cross. Admission to grounds 10c

Started ten Hours.

The R.E. Truax & Son factory after running short hours for the past eight months, started full time, ten hours, on Monday.

Knechtel Team Defeated.

The baseball team of the Knechtel factory was defeated at the exhibition grounds here on Saturday afternoon by the Neustadt nine. The score was 13-0.

Lacrosse Match.

The first O.A.L.A. lacrosse match in the junior series will be played here on Friday evening of this week 18th inst between Hanover and Walkerton. Game called at 6.30 o'clock.

Committed to Jail.

Donald McIvor of Ripley, who was acting in a strange manner was committed to jail by Jas. Tolton, J. P., on the 10th inst, and an inquiry as to his mental condition will be held today (Thursday).

Operated on

Arthur McCartney, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. McCartney was operated on in the Bruce County Hospital on Monday for appendicitis. Although Art's condition was for a time serious, he is now recovering.

Sentenced to Year on Farm

Robert Brown of Hepworth who was brought to gaol here last week on a charge of stealing a bicycle from the hotel in that village appeared before Judge Klein on Saturday morning and was sentenced to a one-year term on the prison farm at Guelph.

Mildmay wins District

The Mildmay football team played the first game of the district schedule in Wroxeter on Tuesday evening. The match was closely contested neither team being able to score. This gives Mildmay the district championship and they will now probably play Owen Sound in the semi-finals.

Took a Stroke.

While in McCarter's Harness shop one day last week, Mr. Jerry Laughton suffered a slight paralytic stroke. Mr. Laughton's left side was paralized and he was almost rendered speechless. He was taken to his house and after a few days under the doctor's care, has recovered sufficiently to be about once more.

Landed in England

Mr. Art Taggart formerly of the Bank of Commerce staff, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Taggart, of Walkerton, who enlisted in the 49th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, recruited at Edmonton, Alta., has landed safely in England. This Battalion sailed on the Metagama from Montreal and arrived in England on Monday.

Postponed until Fall

As we stated last week, the suit between Mr. Geo. D. McKay and Registrar McFarlane has been postponed until the fall. If not settled in the intervening months the case will come up for hearing at the fall assizes on November 9th, along with the libel suit entered by Mr. McFarlane against the Telescope and the Herald and Times.

Insane Man Rearrested.

Neil Gilchrist of Kincardine Tp., who was removed to London Asylum last fall from the Walkerton Town Hall and afterwards liberated was arrested by constable C. W. Bowie of Tiverton, for acting in a boisterous and threatening manner. An investigation as to his mental condition will be made. He was brought to the jail on Friday.

County Hospital Aid.

The Bruce Co. Gen. Hospital Womens Aid Society held its annual meeting in the Council Chamber, Walkerton, on Monday, June 14th. Reports from the different branches were read showing that $713.13 were handed over to the treasurer of the Hospital Trust Board, for the year. The following officers were elected:—

President	Mrs. N. Robertson
1st Vice Pres.	Mrs. McConnell, Walkerton.
2nd Vice Pres.	Mrs. Grant, Paisley.
3rd " "	Miss Nesbitt, Walkerton.
4th Vice Pres.	Mrs. Munro, Port Elgin
Cor.-Sec.-Treas.	Mrs Dixon.
Rec. Sec.	Miss Ross.
Auditors	Messrs. Robertson and Benton.

Dollar Day, a Winner.

Hanover's first Dollar Day was held yesterday, and in the main it was a decided success. A large crowd of shoppers were out from town and country—many coming from a distance—and they were greatly pleased with their purchases. Merchants seen by The Post last evening expressed themselves as well pleased with the try out of Dollar Day, and it will likely become an annual affair here.—Hanover Post.

The Telescope urged some time ago that the merchants of Walkerton observe a Dollar Day, but as the local merchants take to a new idea, something like a wild beast does to his cage in the zoo, with fear and trembling, they declined to do so. What we need in Walkerton is a great deal more optimism and considerably less pessimism.

Private Sale.

Mrs. Barrett has for sale a sideboard, china cabinet, music cabinet, mangle and other articles, at her residence

The Dominion Feather Co

Have opened for business and will make your Feather Beds into Down Comforters, also the Soft Roll Feather Mattress. Why use out of date bedding when you can get up-to-date bedding made out of your old goods. We buy new and old feathers. Office and Factory next to Royal Hotel.

To Train Here?

A rumor has been in circulation during the past few days to the effect that a battalion of Canada's new army of 5000 men, were to be recruited and trained in Walkerton. The local military authorities are very reticent with regard to the matter and in answer to the query, merely stated that nothing definite had yet been arranged.

Who Left the Lemons?

Early in the week a customer who called at this office, left a bag of lemons on the counter. We do not mind having lemons handed to us one at a time, but when it comes to taking them by the bag, we object and would be pleased if the owner would call and remove the fruit at once, else, we will have to place them in the safe to safeguard them from the staff who have suddenly taken a liking for lemonade.

Rev. Dean Kelly to Arthur.

Rev. Dean Kelly (who was at one time parish priest at the R. C. Church here but who, of late years, has been stationed at Mount Forest, has been moved, by Bishop Dowling, to be Dean of Arthur and pastor of the parish. In commenting on Rev. Dean Kelly's removal, the Mount Forest Confederate says:—

> Rev. Dean Kelly has made many friends here during his pastorate of seven years, and is best known for his quiet, retiring, kindly ways and the faithful discharge of his priestly duties

Arrested as Vagrant.

Mr. James Halliday of Greenock laid an information against his granddaughter, Ethel Halliday, charging her with vagrancy and she was arrested on Monday by Chief Ferguson. She appeared before Magistrates Tolton and Richardson and was dismissed, there being no evidence to substantiate the charge. The girl, it appears had refused to live with her grand parent and he took this course, thinking he could retain her to conduct his household. The court, however, took a different view and besides dismissing the case, ordered him to pay all costs.

Indian Lister Fined.

Mr. Frank Yarck was arrested on Saturday last and lodged in gaol on a charge of being drunk while on the prohibitory list. He appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Monday and was fined $10 and costs. Yarck claimed that he secured his booze at the brewery when no one was about, but those interested are inclined to disbelieve this story. If it is true and the manager or employees of the brewery are not implicated in Yarck's getting intoxicated, will the brewery people lay a charge of theft against him as probably should be done under such circumstances.

Married at Norval, Ont.

The marriage took place at Norval, Ont., on Wednesday of this week, of a former popular Walkerton young lady, in the person of Miss Nellie Guinn, daughter of the late Richard Guinn, to Mr. Percival Worthington. After the ceremony, which was performed at the home the bride's sister, Mrs. Switzer, the young couple left on a wedding trip to New York, on their return from which they will take up their residence in Guelph where the groom conducts a butcher business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worthington are well known in Walkerton and their many friends will extend their best wishes for every happiness in their new sphere of life.

Granted Naturalization Papers.

Rev. Mosig pastor of the Walkerton Lutheran church, was granted his naturalization papers by Judge Klein on Saturday afternoon. Rev. Mosig who was born in Germany and who has lived in Canada for ten years applied for his papers last week at the sessions, but was refused, on objection being made by Mr. W. J. McNally, who asked that an investigation be made before the clergyman's request be granted. This was done and he appeared for a hearing on Saturday. From the evidence produced, that the many stories circulated as to Mr. Mosig's conduct, have been greatly exaggerated and a decidedly biased view taken of some statements which he made. After hearing the evidence Judge Klein stated that he was entirely in sympathy with Mr. McNally and complimented him in the action he had taken in the matter, but said that there was nothing in the evidence to corroborate the stories which had been circulated and therefore he granted the naturalization papers to Mr. Mosig and welcomed him as British subject and a naturalized citizen of Canada.

Daughters of the Empire.

The regular meeting of the Walkerton Chapter I.O.D.E. will be held in the armouries on Saturday, June 19th, at 3.30 p.m.

Arrested on Monday.

Peter Hawley was arrested near Paisley on Monday morning by constable Briggs under a bench warrant issued by Judge Klein at the general session last week. Hawley purchased a watch last March from Robt. Gibson besides borrowing $1.00 from him and giving him a cheque for which there were no funds in the bank. He was given time to pay for the watch and costs, failing in which he was arrested. Hawley had $20.00 which the Judge ordered to be applied to the payment of his indebtedness and he was released for another month to make up the balance.

Smith did not Appear.

Messrs. N. A. Wilford, Wm George, A. S. Royce and Jos. Lindsay were in Toronto on Thursday last, having been summoned to testify in the court case of the G.T.R. and St. Lawrence Sugar Co'y against A. J. Smith a former merchant of Walkerton. Smith it appears refused to pay for ten bags of sugar valued at $53.00 which were shipped to him while he was in business here, claiming he did not receive them. The G.T.R. and the Sugar Company had secured evidence that the sugar had been delivered to Smith consequently the defendant did not put in an appearance at the court and the plaintiffs were awarded the verdict with costs. Besides paying for the sugar, Smith will pay costs amounting to over $50.

Should be Stopped.

Sunday evening appears to be a favorite time for a number of boys to gather at the court-yard for recreation. There is no objection to the youths being there if they keep within the bounds of Sabbath quietude, but very frequently, by their noisy behavior and hilarity they disturb the services in the nearby churches and make it uncomfortable not only for the speaker, but also for those who are endeavoring to listen to his discourse. There is the old saying, "boys will be boys," but nevertheless boys should also be young gentlemen and therefore should be more considerate of the Sabbath Day, particularly when they realize that by being noisy they are liable to disturb the peacefulness of any household, church or community.

Farmers Institute Picnic.

The annual meeting of the South Bruce Farmer's Institute will be held at Mr. Abram Rowand's, Brant a mile north of Walkerton on SATURDAY JUNE 26th, commencing at 2 o'clock, when the report of the Executive, Auditors, points at which meetings are to be held next year, election of Directors, Auditors, and all other business, including plans for the reorganization of the Institute will be considered and disposed of. Prof. Geo. E. Day of the O. A. C., Guelph will address the meeting: subjects "Cattle Dressing." It is to be hoped that all members and their friends will be present and make this annual farmers' picnic a pleasant and enjoyable one. The ladies will provide lunch as usual. The District Meeting of the South Bruce Women's Institute will be held at the same place and time.

Rudolph vs Wench

This suit for slander together with a counter action for the recovery of a steer was heard at the June Sessions at the court house last week, before Judge Widdifield of Owen Sound. Messrs Rudolph and Wench are neighbors living in the vicinity of Paisley and it appears that last year, in the summer months, their cattle became mixed in the pasture field and when they endeavored to separate them both claimed a large steer while a small animal was left ownerless. Naturally a controversy arose and the enmity became so great, that Rudolph entered an action for slander against Wench and the latter entered a counter suit for the recovery of the steer. There were a great many witnesses called and the hearing of the case took two and a half days. The court dismissed the slander action and gave the steer to Rudolph, ordering each party to pay his own costs. The small steer which was unclaimed will be disposed of by auction, the proceeds to go to the township.

BORN.

TODD—At the Bruce County Hospital on Sunday June 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Todd, a son.

SCHUMACHER—At Niagara Falls, Ont., on Sunday, May 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Schumacher, (nee Miss Gladys Young) daughter, Lavina Rose.

MARRIED

SCHLOTT—BECKER—At the bride's home in Carrick, on Wednesday, June 16th, Mr. Louis Schlott of Carrick, to Miss W. Becker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Becker. Mr. and Mrs. Schlott will reside on the Becker homestead near Carlsruhe.

Bought Dodge Car.

Mr. Chas. Kolpin, the local agent for the Dodge car has sold one of these 1915 models to Dr. W. A. Hall. Dr. Hall, who bought a Ford car early in the season has disposed of the car to Mr. Chas. Tanner of the South Line, Brant.

Death of Mrs. Garland.

A gloom such as is seldom experienced in any neighborhood was cast over the entire community on Saturday morning when it became known that Mrs. Cecil Garland had passed away after a few days illness. The deceased, whose maiden name was Katharine Thompson, was of a particularly sunny disposition and was beloved by all who knew her. Of deep religious convictions she had prior to her marriage taken a prominent part in Sabbath School service in the Pres. church, Glamis, of which church she was a member. The funeral service which was held in the Pres. church was conducted by Rev. Peter Reith of Glamis, assisted by Rev. R. M. Gale of Pinkerton, and the very large attendance indicated in what general esteem the deceased was held. Interment took place in Purdy's cemetery. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved husband and infant son, and to the sorrowing father, mother, and family of the deceased.—(From Pinkerton correspondence.

Regret the Dismissal.

The following is one of the motions adopted at the last meeting of the council of the township of Greenock. We merely quote it to show the feeling which exists not only in Greenock township, but in all the minor municipalities in the County of Bruce with regard to the dismissal of Mr. Geo D. McKay, former Deputy Registrar:—

> Campbell—Collison—That the municipal council of the township of Greenock wishes to express its regret at the change in the registry office wherein the former deputy registrar, Geo. D. McKay, has been removed from his position by the present registrar, W. H. McFarlane. For many years the relationship by this township with the office has been under the careful direction of Mr. McKay. Our property owners, real estate investors and mortgagees have always depended upon the judgement and guidance of Mr. McKay in their many transactions and in his reports upon the properties in question. We regret very much that Mr. McKay has been removed from his position. As he has been a valuable assistant to the rate payers and property owners of this township, we hope that the government will take up the matter and arrange so that Mr. McKay will still continue to be a guide and assistance to the property owners of this municipality.—Carried.

CAPTAIN McNALLY WRITES.

The following is a part of a letter written by Capt. McNally, who is now in a hospital in London, England, to his father and which was received here on Tuesday. Space will not permit us to publish the first part of the letter which was a detailed explanation of the situation and operations of the 7th Battalion of which he was a member.

Another letter written June 14, which arrived on the same boat stated that X-ray plates of the Captain's wound disclosed the fact that there is a piece of shrapnel about half an inch square still in his wound, about an inch above the thigh bone. As it would be difficult to remove, the doctors have decided to leave it there.

Viscountess Victoria Ridley's Hospital
10 Carlton House Terrace W.,
London, May 30th, 1915

Dear Dad:—

We went to see what could be done to regain communication with the front trench. By crawling along the communication trench I was fairly safe from shrapnel which is less dangerous the closer you get to the ground. I must admit and I was rather surprised afterwards that I did not have the slightest sick feeling when I found myself crawling through a mass of German bodies, arms, limbs, legs, etc., the result of the bombing of a few hours before. I reached the gap and decided that it was possible to dig through to the trench if our artillery would give the Germans something to think about. Word was sent to the artillery and a Canadian battery which had taken a position scarcely more than 100 yards from us let go. We got a number of men with shovels and got to work. The rest were ordered to dig themselves in as the main trench itself was full and all the wounded who could get along were crawling to the rear. The German artillery observers must have seen us sending the men into the communication trench to dig through the gap and the men themselves were rather careless, not taking care to keep low enough. Soon the juncture of the communication trench and the main trench where I was supervising became a perfect little h—l. Shrapnel, containing iron, tin, broken glass, etc., began to explode around us. During the heavier shelling I stayed

(Continued on page 8)

A GIFT OF A SOUL

At this plain statement of facts a sudden anger was kindled in his heart against the innocent girl, whose interests were so directly opposed to his own that what was advantageous to him was fatal to her, and that it seemed impossible to make the brother live without causing the death of the sister. A fantastic idea presented itself to his mind, symbolizing their destinies under the colors of the cards, red and black—the one the color of blood, the other the color of mourning. If red turned up Juliette was to die; if black, he must fall back into his previous state of suffering.

A frenzy of selfishness seized upon him, and all his energies were concentrated in the desperate desire for life. He felt himself capable of anything to preserve it—even a crime. He carried his baseness so far as to raise his eyes to the sick girl, walking pensively in the garden, and to say to himself with fiendish satisfaction: "Two months ago it was I who dragged myself along that sunny walk, and I am now strong and able to enjoy life. All my regrets, all my complaints, which then seemed so unavailing, I may now cast to the winds, and indulge without restraint my desires and my hopes. All that I came so near losing I have regained. Life surges triumphantly within me, what matters the price I have paid for it!"

His conscience was silent. No voice rose up within him to protest against this monstrous deification of self. His heart was dumb, his mind was closed to every generous thought. No feeling within him rebelled against this horrible absolution which he gave himself for all the evil his useless existence had caused, and was yet to cause.

Yet in the midst of this moral insensibility a few words uttered by his mother caused him to tremble.

"I believe," she said, "that Juliette loved Pierre Laurier in secret. I have not dared to question her, fearing to hear her answer in the affirmative. For I could give her no consolation, and what can there be more cruel for a mother than to see her child grieving without being able to hold out to her a ray of hope? Yet if this be the case we ought to know it, for, here, perhaps, is the wound we must seek to heal."

Jacques felt as if a power which he could not resist impelled him to try to clear up this painful mystery. Everything relating to his friend's death had a terrifying effect upon him, yet he felt attracted to the subject with invincible curiosity; he desired and, at the same time, feared to know the truth. He wished to be silent, yet he could not forbear saying:

"What if I were to speak to her? She might confide her secret to me."

"Question her very gently, then, and if she seems reluctant, do not urge her to answer. Leave her at liberty to keep her secret."

"Have no fear."

Juliette was approaching. Mme. de Vignes made a last mute appeal to Jacques' tenderness and compassion for his young sister, and went into the house.

The young girl, raising her eyes, saw her brother standing before her as if waiting for her. Her countenance lighted up, and a flush mounted to her cheeks. She seemed transformed, and the Juliette of the past, happy, gay and blooming, reappeared for an instant. But her brow clouded over again, her features relaxed, her mouth lost its smile, and she was once more grave and sad, as usual. Of her own accord she took her brother's arm, and leaning on it with evident pleasure,—

"You are now entirely well, my dear Jacques," she said.

He nodded affirmatively, pressing Juliette's hand gently at the same time.

"What a joy it is not to see you any longer sick and unhappy," she continued; "for you did not bear your illness with patience; you were not disposed to be resigned."

She shook her head gently, as if to say: "Women are more courageous; they bear suffering better." They had reached the very spot in the veranda in front of the house where Davidoff had announced to Jacques the death of Pierre Laurier. The window of the drawing-room, concealed by the blinds, was now as then half open, but Juliette was no longer on the watch for evil tidings. She knew her fate, and she awaited only the end of her sufferings. But no one on earth could give it to her. This deliverance must come to her from heaven. She seated herself, tranquil and indifferent, in one of the willow chairs, and fixed her gaze on the sea. "I must question her," said Jacques to himself. "What shall I say to her, and how begin the conversation? Her little head is so clear! She will weigh each one of my words and guess from them the meaning of my questions. The slightest blunder would put her on her guard. And if she mistrusts me in the least I shall get nothing from her. Her lips will be sealed."

"Here we are in the middle of March," he began with a meditative air. "We must soon return to Paris. Will you not be sorry to leave this place, dear?"

"It matters little to me where I am," she answered indifferently, as if she thought to herself, "There is but one place where I can be at rest,—in the peaceful and silent tomb."

"I had fancied our departure would not please you, that perhaps it might grieve you, and I was going to ask our mother to stay here a few weeks longer."

She bent her head with a frown, and seemed determined to betray nothing of her thoughts. Her brother watched her with attention, in the hope of intercepting a quicker throb than usual of this poor wounded heart.

"As for me," he pursued, "I should not have been sorry to remain here longer. I shall leave this place with regret, for I am bound to it by a most painful tie."

His voice failed him. He could never mention Laurier's name without a secret shudder, as if he felt he himself were in some way accountable for his tragic fate.

"Here I lost my dearest friend," he resumed, "a loss for which I can never be consoled. I fancy that in leaving this place I shall be going farther away from him; although I know not where his last resting-place is, since the waves have not given him back to us, and we have not been permitted the supreme consolation of saying a last prayer over his remains. This spot, where I saw him for the last time, has a fascination for me, as if I had a secret hope that I should see him one day reappear."

At these words Juliette trembled, and she raised her eyes to her brother's with a questioning look. She felt a movement of joy, quickly repressed, however.

"Do you think it possible, then, that he is not dead?" she asked.

"His body has never been recovered," he answered in a hollow voice.

"And is he, alas! the only one that the jealous sea has refused to give up," cried the young girl, with a heart-rending look. "No! we ought not to cherish any illusions, or lull ourselves with false hopes. He had lost faith in the future, he had lost confidence in his friends, life had ceased to possess any attraction for him. Our loss is certain, irreparable. We shall never see him again! He has left us forever. We shall never again hear his voice, nor his laughter nor even his complaints. He has gone to the land from which no one returns and we may weep for him without any fear of our tears being causelessly shed."

She spoke with increasing agitation, and her grief, no longer restrained, overflowed from her heart to her lips like a torrent, swollen by a sudden rainstorm. Surprised, Jacques looked at his sister, seeking to discover, in the midst of the bitterness of the grief, which she expressed, some trace of a reproach addressed to himself.

"Does she suspect the terrible secret?" he asked himself. "If she had to decide between Pierre and me, which would she choose? Would she sacrifice her brother or her lover?"

Juliette wiped away the tears which flowed down her cheeks, and remained silent a moment; then she said.

"Heaven, in compensation, has delivered us from our anxiety in regard to your health. Enjoy life, Jacques, employ it in loving us dearly."

She made a movement as if to go. He detained her, and looking at her fixedly said:

"This, then, is the secret of your illness and your dejection. You loved him."

She answered without hesitation and without embarrassment

"With all my soul. [illegible] my mother and you he was the only one who occupied my thoughts."

"You are not yet twenty. At your age there is no sorrow which is eternal. The future is still before you."

She bowed her head dejectedly; then said with great sweetness:

"Promise me never to speak on this subject again, will you? It would only cause me useless suffering. I am not one of those who can forget their sorrows, or be consoled by them. In the secret depths of my heart, the memory of Pierre will be the object of my worship. I shall think ceaselessly of him, but to hear his name uttered is more than I can bear. I promise you on my part, to take care of myself and to neglect nothing that might contribute to my health. I do not wish to distress you, nor cause you anxiety; but leave me at liberty to indulge my grief."

She smiled sweetly at her brother, and resumed her solitary walk up and down the terrace.

Much affected, Jacques entered the house and went up to his mother's room. Madame de Vignes was anxiously waiting for him.

"Well?" she asked, as soon as she saw him enter.

"Well, I have spoken to her as we agreed, and I found her, if not reasonable, at least very calm. She grieves deeply and does not wish to be consoled. I had thought that a prolongation of our stay here might be beneficial to her, but I was mistaken. I think the best course to take would be to return to Paris at once, and make the child resume her former way of living. Solitude is not good for her. She has too much time in which to let her thoughts dwell on the one theme. Our friends will take possession of her. She will be diverted in spite of herself and this will have a favorable effect on her spirits, I hope."

"Do you think it would be well to make preparations for our departure at once, then?"

"No, that would seem too sudden. In a couple of weeks we might go."

"But you, my dear boy, would not the change of climate be prejudicial to you? We are still in March, in Paris it is still cold."

"No matter! My health is now excellent, and it is of Juliette alone that we must think."

"Very well, I will do as you advise then."

Jacques kissed his mother's hand tenderly. The breakfast bell rang and they went into the dining-room, where Juliette soon joined them. Mme. de Vignes and her son spoke on indifferent subjects. Juliette was silent. The repast was a short one. A restraint seemed to weigh upon them all, and each wished to be alone. As soon as the meal was over they rose. The mother and daughter returned to their rooms in silence. Jacques lighted a cigar and went to take a solitary walk on the seashore.

In an indentation of the coast bordered by red rocks, the tide ebbed and flowed, forming a little creek. Vegetation stopped at the edge of the water, but on the sand mosses of a greyish-green color, resembling lichens, grew vigorously. Jacques seated himself here, and soothed by the delicious mildness of the sunshine fell into a reverie. Silence and solitude reigned around. Immensity of space was before him, and above him. The sea and the sky met, blending imperceptibly together in the blue distance. Jacques' eyes fixed upon the far horizon, were dazzled by the clear brightness of the atmosphere, and fascinated by the monotonous motion of the waves.

Little by little the scene before him faded from his view and he saw again the ball room as on the night of the veglione. He heard again the noise of the crowd, the stamping of the dancers on the floor, and the strains of the orchestra. He saw pictured before him the whole scene of the evening of the Carnival, and among the promenaders he could distinguish through the white domino. She smiled seductively under the lace of her mask and her eyes glittered like diamonds through the apertures in the satin. The subtle and penetrating odor which emanated from her enslaved Jacques, and in this solitary spot he had so lively a sense of the proximity of the fascinating woman that he stretched out his arms vaguely as if to embrace her. The spell of the vision was broken, and he found himself once more alone. A feeling of irritation took possession of him at the thought that he should be haunted thus by the remembrance of Clemence, that she should have such power over him, that he could not abandon himself to his thoughts for a moment without being at the mercy of this sorceress. She had said to him, "Whether you wish it or not." It was in vain for him to try to resist her. He felt that she had woven her toils around him, triumphant and perfidious, the mistress of his thoughts and of his heart, and the despotic sovereign of his will. He asked himself why he resisted her, why he had an instinctive repugnance or rather fear of her. He knew she was dangerous, all who had approached her had suffered through her. And yet how beautiful she was, with her red lips, her velvety eyes, her divine form! What had he to fear? The remembrance of Pierre came to him. Had she not also loved him, the great artist? And with the same love of change which made it impossible for her to be constant to any one, had she not soon grown tired of him and cast him off? For her he had allowed the exquisite flower of his genius to wither. Like a high-mettled horse harnessed to a heavy load he had worked in order to earn money, to heap gifts upon her, and when he could no longer work, he had tried to win at play what his genius, strained and enervated, could no longer procure. All the various stages in the miserable story of Laurier's passion were known to Jacques. He had seen the painter pass through them one by one, in his lucid moments full of shame and exasperation at his folly, but ready to return to his bondage the moment the woman, at once hated and adored, beckoned to him with her rosy finger or let fall a word of tenderness. What was there, then, so satanic or so divine in this creature that she should exercise over men's hearts so potent a spell?

The only rival who could have triumphed over her was death. Why had his friend in a manner bequeathed her to him? Was it that he might avenge him? And did he think him capable of inspiring this enchantress with love?

He saw Pierre's face as it had haunted him so often of late in his terrible dreams. It wore a look of indescribable sadness—he fancied he saw the lips move and that he heard them say: "Take care, I have bestowed life upon you, but she will destroy it. Destruction is her mission on earth. Avoid her, beware of her! See to what she has brought me. She lied to you when she told you that it was my wish that you should love her. No, I have fled from her into the bosom of oblivion! Do not believe her, do not listen to her, do not look at her. Withdraw from her path. When you are with her you cannot resist her. This is the decisive moment in which you must choose between life and death."

The sombre countenance of Laurier faded away, and Jacques found himself once more alone, beside the sea, in this enchanted solitude, where nature blossomed radiantly under a cloudless sky. He said to himself:

"I am growing superstitious. What do the frequent fears and the scruples that torment me mean? Can my life depend upon this woman? I have not yet so completely recovered from my illness as I had imagined. But what is the cause of the anxiety I feel? Through what moral crisis am I passing? Because Pierre loved this woman is it then criminal in me to love her? For this is the thought from which my scruples spring. And after all is there not a great deal of individual caprice and of conventionality in what people have agreed to call right and wrong."

"The only object of life is happiness," selfishness answered. "And was not the love of this woman necessary to his happiness? His heart, filled with her image, was deaf to the voice of reason. At this very moment, seated on this sunny rock, the waves dashing their spray up to his feet, silence and solitude around, he felt himself drawn toward the enchantress, and he trembled with impatience. He knew that within half an hour's distance the Battle of Flowers at Nice was drawing all the world of fashion to the Promenade des Anglais. Clemence would be there waiting for him, expecting him. He had but a step to take to join her.

His heart palpitated violently. His whole being reached out toward her. His reason, though vanquished, still protested: "But she has duped you. She has told you she would hold you in her chains, willing or unwilling. Are you then going to obey her as if you were her slave? Truly you have very little pride or courage. Stay where you are, do not go. Avoid her."

But he was already on his feet. The magnetic influence which had always drawn Laurier back to her, no matter how much he might resist it, now exercised its sway over Jacques. The spell of this woman, who, ghoul-like, sapped the power of will of those over whom she wished to cast her spells, triumphed over distance, and prudence and over reason. It was in vain for Jacques longer to resist; she had already conquered. He went back to the house, took his hat and coat, and went away without bidding his sister good-by.

CHAPTER V.

The passion with which Clemence had inspired Jacques was all the more violent for having been so long resisted. And it was shared by her, and with equal ardor. For a time they lived apart from the world, devoted exclusively to each other, wandering among the flowering orange-trees of the garden, or reclining among the silken cushions of the Moorish saloon in the smiling villa on the Mentone road.

In the evening Jacques tore himself away with difficulty from the enchantress and returned to Beaulieu. His mother and sister saw him only for an instant in the morning before he went out. And with profound sadness Mme. de Vignes saw that the unlooked-for restoration of her son to health had been the signal for the resumption of the dissipated life he had formerly led, and which had so nearly brought him to his grave. She had ventured a remonstrance, which had been received with a smile. Jacques, in a hurry to go, had kissed his mother, assuring her that he had never felt stronger in his life, which was true, and that she had no cause for uneasiness. And without staying further to listen to her remonstrances or her entreaties he had taken the train for Monte Carlo.

(To be continued.)

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"The crucial test was over the worst and roughest roads that could be found; bridges and car tracks: the latter at a very acute angle. The car ran true and tracked perfectly. The test proved a great success."

Winnipeg "Tribune" April 17th, says:

"Ford Cars fitted with the McCracken Steering Device were driven over timbers, tracks and obstructions of a nature that would put a non-equipped [illegible]. The device keeps a Ford car on the road, no matter how rough."

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THE WISE THRUSH.

A pessimist stood in his garden (a thrush warbled high overhead):
"We can't drive those Huns from those trenches, I don't see much progress," he said.
"If we stick in a groove we shan't [illegible] them to move.
I want to advance with a rush."
"Wait a bit! Wait a bit! Wait a bit! Wait a bit! Wait a bit! Wait a bit!" sang the thrush.

"There's that Kaiser," the pessimist brooded, his forehead all knotted and rough.
"A powerful tyrant to tackle, relentless, and terribly tough.
As I mark his career, I'm beginning to fear
He's a—" pause, and then out of the bush,
"Silly fool! Silly fool! Silly fool! Silly fool! Silly fool! Silly fool!" sang the thrush.

"Nine weary, long months we've been at it," the pessimist said with a groan,
"And think of the millions and millions it's cost us in Flanders alone;
When the end comes—ah me! where, where shall we be?"
From above came a voluble gush—
"In Berlin! In Berlin! In Berlin! In Berlin! In Berlin on a spree!" sang the thrush.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

THE LARGEST MAP IN CANADA

The biggest and the best railway map in Canada is that which hangs in the directors' room of the C. P. R. general office—a map 100 feet long by 10 feet high, and which took the combined efforts of three of the cleverest men in the drawing department of the company eighteen months to complete. This map is minute and comprehensive to the last detail. Every inch of railway, every tiniest inlet rearing its head in the lake or river, every city and town and village, it might be said in the whole of the Dominion, is limned in characters which, however minute, are entirely legible.

The double tracking is shown; the course of each system from its commencement to its ending set forth; nothing has escaped the faithful and able chartographers or mapographers, if one may use the word, so that at a glance the high officers of the company may see the course of the system, the river, the lake, the mountain, the stream, in any part of the Dominion.

WAR A CURSE.

(Detroit Free Press.)

We may have doubled, quadrupled, our sales of guns and shrapnel, but if we have lost any material part of the sales of things we use among ourselves the gain by exports is wiped out many times over by the loss of the larger business. The impetus given to a few branches of manufacturing is far offset by the slackening of activity of the rest.

No, the war is not a benefit influence on American business. It has destroyed far more industry than it has created.

THIS EDITOR'S MARRIED.

(Guelph Mercury.)

The Pennsylvania Retail Jewelers declare that jewelry is a necessity rather than a luxury. Before a man's married it's a necessity—afterwards a luxury.

BLISTERED FEET.

Here's a Remedy for Those Caused by Shoes Rubbing.

The shoe clerk was rearranging the boxes in their racks along the walls when a man entered the store. He walked with a decided limp, and when he reached the settee he threw himself down on it with a sigh of relief.

The shoe clerk drew up a stool before the customer and removed the right shoe. As he did so the customer almost sprang off the settee in pain.

"Hey, young fellow, go easy on that foot. I can barely stand on it, and if you are not a little more considerate I will be crippled altogether," ejaculated the new customer.

"So your foot is sore," replied the clerk. "Well, what is the matter with it? A corn?"

"No, I haven't got a corn," replied the customer tartly, "but I will tell you what I have got. I have a fine blister on my heel and another one across my big toe, and they were both caused by the shoe that one of the clerks in this store sold me the other day. Now, what are you going to do about it?"

Before making reply the clerk took the measure of the customer's foot and examined the shoe. Then he said.

"These shoes are the correct size. As a matter of fact they are just a trifle too large for you; but any shoe is liable to cause a blister. The blisters are due to the fact that the shoe rubs your foot in some particular spot but that is not always the fault of the shoe. There is a very effective remedy for those blisters.

"Go to the nearest drug store and buy some white adhesive plaster. Any width will do, although sometimes the narrow width is to be preferred because its presence makes less bulk under the stocking than the wide stretch. Put a small strip of plaster across the irritated or blistered part of the foot and leave it there until the irritation or blister disappears. The best is to leave the plaster on until the shoes become soft and have shaped themselves to the feet.

"Thousands of our customers have tried this cure with success. In the summer many persons suffer from blisters on their heels caused by the friction of low shoes. We have recommended this cure and it has worked well in all cases."

TOUGH LUCK.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

[illegible] in Toledo must [illegible] all their drinking in the afternoon. This is tough on those who wish to follow the optimist's advice, "Drink each day with a smile."

Chronic Skin Disorders Now Overcome Quickly

There is no hope of getting rid of disfiguring skin blemish until the blood is purged of every trace of unclean matter.

Wonderful results follow the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which provide the blood with the elements it needs to become rich and red.

Quickly indeed the blood is brought to normal strength, is filled with nutrition, is given power to drive out of the system the humors that cause rashes, pimples, pasty complexion and kindred ills. Don't delay. Get Hamilton's Pills to-day; they go to work at once and give prompt results. Mild, efficient, safe for men and women or children. Get a 25c. box to-day from any dealer.

A ROBIN IN THE RAIN.

O robin in the evening rain,
Singing thus your heart away
In such merry, mirthful strain,
Know you not 'tis close of day.

Know you not the shadows creep
Softly, oh, so softly near,
That the garden sinks to sleep
'Neath the rain mist's cover drear?

Hearing you, I think you are
Some sky shadow, given song,
Sending mystic music far
The twilight's dusky aisles along.

Why such bubbling, blithesome glee?
Are you singing in your dreams?
Golden visions do you see
Of meadows bright and woodland streams?

Tell me the secret—how you sing
When even is gray on hill and glen,
So shall I learn how I may bring
Sweet comfort to my fellow men.

Oh, Robin in the evening rain,
Perhaps the secret I have guessed;
You're singing o'er this glad refrain
To some one in a sheltered nest.

You think not of the shadowed sky,
Or round where wind wraiths creep and stir;
Love watches in that nest close by
And you are singing just for her!
—Arthur Wallace Peach.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

THE CHURCH'S GREATEST NEED.

(Guelph Mercury.)

The church has plenty of problems just as urgent, or even more so, than church union. It is not new machinery or remodelled machinery that is needed. It is an earnest development and use of the medium and scope in which the church is working right at the present moment, that is most urgent.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

(Ottawa Citizen.)

Men cannot be happy or that country prosperous where a system permits some to appropriate a portion of the value of the product of the labor of others. Society must collect and use for social purposes all the social values for land, which was given by the Creator for the equal use of all, is to be made available for use by all.

TRAINING DISTEMPER . . .

Ever hear of this? Yes, of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "over trained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock, after the voluntary muscular system had been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surface, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. He begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.

"SPOHN'S"

is your true salvation. It restores the appetite and normal functions of the whole system. The action in such cases is remarkably rapid and sure for recovery when you use this remedy according to instructions with each bottle. (All wholesale druggists). Sold by all good druggists, horse goods houses, or express prepaid by manufacturers.

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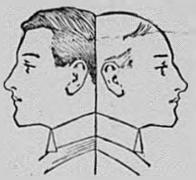

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THE CARELESS WORD.

(Montreal Evening News.)

The light and idle word, spoken with a laugh, has embittered more lives, wrecked more homes and [illegible] nations than has any other one thing, and it is constantly the source of the greatest heart-burning, [illegible] and despair to [illegible] of wrong-doing or wrong intent.

[illegible], envy, [illegible] are wilful [illegible]; but the light word, spoken without thought or evil intent, is a deadly blunderer that [illegible] fatally in the back a trusting friend.

PEACE AND SELF INTEREST.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A great defect in all these schemes of peace promoters and disarmament enthusiasts is that they hope to create an artificial condition of [illegible] without natural incentive, and fail to take into account the element of self interest which alone can make a peace pact of practical value. Alliances, [illegible] and treaties among nations having common interests have played large parts in the history of the world and have led to [illegible] periods of peace as well as to [illegible] wars. But they generally have been enduring and valuable in close proportion to the strength of their appeal to self-interest among parties concerned.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Boys as They Eat.

Jerome K. Jerome, in one of his unconsciously sentimental but consciously clever essays remarks:

"It is amusing to see boys eat, when you have not got to pay for it. Their idea of a square meal is a pound and a half of roast beef with five or six good sized potatoes (soapy ones preferred, as being more substantial), plenty of greens, and four thick slices of Yorkshire pudding, followed by a couple of currant dumplings, a few green apples, a pen'orth of nuts, half a dozen jumbles and a bottle of ginger beer. After that they play at horses. How they must despise us men, who require to sit quiet for a couple of hours after dining off a spoonful of clear soup and the wing of a chicken."

START THEM RIGHT.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

In these days when ragtime and other evidences of a degenerate musical taste are doing so much to destroy the public's appreciation of sound, meritorious productions it is imperative that young people shall be equipped to combat the undesirable invasion. Once having learned to understand and love good music they will have little use for the spurious imitations and travesties masquerading under the name.

ALWAYS EVIL.

(St. Thomas Journal.)

The drink evil has always done great national damage. It causes crime, cruelty, insanity, brutality and waste. Moderation may be a virtue in certain circumstances but the only effective way to deal with an evil is to destroy it root and branch.

BRITISH TRADES UNIONISTS.

(Detroit Free Press.)

The attitude of trades unionism as a whole is disturbing, for it is nothing less than a deification of "the job" at the expense of every other interest, and what this deification has done in the way of demoralizing Great Britain every one knows.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

HOW WOUNDS HEAL.

Nature's Processes Play a Large Part in the Operation.

Few people have any idea of the wonderful process by which wounds heal. Stitching, dressing, etc., are important operations, but none of them can make good the damage or replace the loss of tissue in a wound. This is the work of our good friends in the blood, the white corpuscles, the "scavengers," so called because they destroy disease germs.

When a wound is made, a bone broken, a nerve torn, etc., it is chiefly by these corpuscles finding their way out of the blood vessels into the surrounding tissues that the injuries by bullet or bayonet are repaired. The union of broken bones, nerves, veins, etc., is effected by the corpuscles finding their way into the coagulated blood which surrounds the injured parts.

They throw out what are called "processes," become fixed and join each other. A new tissue is thus formed which becomes endowed with blood vessels. Fibres follow, and these serve to keep the torn tissues of the wound in that is surgically called "apposition."

In this tissue, in the case of a broken bone, bone salts are deposited, where nerves have been torn by a bullet nerve fibres grow, and so on. These fibres in the course of healing contract, and it is by that power of contraction that the edges of a wound are brought together and united.—Pearson's Weekly.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZE FRUIT, grain and stock farms; automobile at your service. W. P. Randall, Grimsby, Ontario.

The Smoker's Paradise.

Mexico may be called the smoker's paradise. There is plenty of good cheap tobacco in that country. Furthermore, no tax is levied upon it. One may buy in Mexico a cigar, every bit as good as the average 10 cent brand in this country, for a sum equivalent to two and a half cents of our money. Cigarettes are cheap in proportion. To protect the domestic article Mexico levies a prohibitive tax upon imported tobacco, so that no Mexican thinks of buying an American cigar. The laboring classes are able to buy two boxes of cigarettes, containing ten each, for two and a half cents in our money. The tobacco is there is the sun dried leaf and of coarse grade, with coarse paper wrappings. The market is abundantly supplied also with cigarettes of high grade tobacco in the best paper wrappings. For the most part the Mexican takes his tobacco in the form of cigarettes. New York Tribune.

THE ONLY MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine for little ones, being guaranteed by a Government analyst to be absolutely free from injurious drugs. They are pleasant to take, yet mild but effectively, and always relieve constipation, indigestion, colds and simple fevers, and regulate the stomach and bowels. Concerning them Mrs. Donald Kittner, Georgefield, N. S., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are the only medicine I can get that always do my little ones good and I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tiflis a Modern Babel.

Tiflis, [illegible] which has been visiting [illegible] "a pearl of the Russian crown," was described by James Bryce some forty years since as "a human melting pot, a city of contrasts and mixtures, into which elements have been poured from half Europe and Asia, and in which they as yet show no signs of combining." The description holds good to-day, for there are said to be seventy languages spoken in the streets of the ancient city by representatives of as many nationalities.—London Daily Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stable for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAU,

Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

Indelible Ink Tree.

An indelible ink tree, known to botanists as Semecarpus anacardium, is chiefly found in India, but grows also in North Australia and the West Indies. Its nuts supply the natural marking fluid. When dried for commerce the nut is heart shaped and nearly black and contains a black viscid juice. For marking linen or cotton this juice is mixed with quicklime. It can be made into marking ink by treating the nut with a mixture of alcohol and sulphuric ether, and is also used for black varnish.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

(New York Sun.)

An Oklahoma man laid violent hands on his wife because she gave him ham, eggs and toast for breakfast, although he had commanded her to cook pancakes. The judge, a Daniel come to judgment, fined him $25 and costs, taking judicial notice that ham and eggs with toast is a competent and savory breakfast, and memorably ruling that a married man's dominion and authority don't reach into the kitchen; which by necessary inference is not run a la carte. Sound if not kind doctrine. In the matter of food the person bonded in matrimony must take meekly what he can get and disabuse himself of the fantasy that the dining room is a restaurant.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

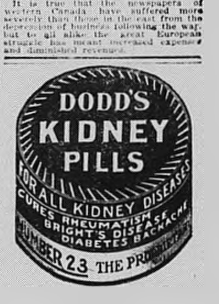
Java's Teak Forests.

Teak forests in Java cover 1,400,000 acres, and as the area reforested is two and a half times as large as the area felled in a given time, this magnificent stock of timber is continually increasing. A pest of the Java teak plantations is alang grass (Imperata arundinacea). In order to prevent the incursions of this plant, as hoeing is too expensive, the foresters sow a leguminous plant, Leucena glauca, between the rows of teak seedlings. This chokes the alang, keeps the soil clean and enriches the soil in humus and nitrogen, and ultimately disappears with the increase of the forest cover.

HITS THE NEWSPAPERS.

(Brantford Expositor.)

It is true that the newspapers of western Canada have suffered more severely than those in the east from the depression of business following the war, but to all alike the great European struggle has meant increased expense and diminished revenues.



EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

WANTS MORE MONEY.

When the bill was introduced into the Dominion Parliament at last session increasing the tariff with a view to increase the revenue of the country, the Liberals told the Government that the increased tariff might have the opposite effect on the finances of the country. Time has shown that this contention was right. The revenue has not increased as expected. The high tariff has kept out the goods from which a revenue was expected, and the manufacturers, no doubt in many cases, have thus been able to add the extra tariff rate to the cost of their goods, thus pocketing what should have gone into the public treasury.

Minister of Finance White, seeing that he is not getting the revenue he need, is looking around for means to secure more money by taxation of some kind or another. The money needed for the war he will continue to borrow from Britain, to be paid back at a more convenient season, but he does not want to borrow for ordinary expenditure, hence the people may expect further taxation to be imposed on form. Talk of holding an October session of the House to introduce such legislation is now rife, with the probability that a fall election may yet be held. The threat is held out that unless the Opposition muzzles itself and takes just what the Government is willing to give it, there will be an election before the year is out. The Government is said to be waiting to hear what Sir George Perley advises.

THE JEW AND THE WAR.

What has this war in store for the Jewish race? is a question that people are asking. Thousands of Jews are fighting in the armies of the belligerents, some of them against their own will. They are making many sacrifices in the interests of their masters or of the king to whom they willingly owe allegiance. In Poland and Galicia the non-combatant Jew is suffering dire calamities and his property is being destroyed. What is he going to get out of all this? When peace is declared and the terms arranged is he to be left out of all consideration, and will he still be left to the mercy of his Russian taskmasters and his perhaps no less cruel situation in Poland? This war, we are told, is being waged on behalf of the small nationalities. His Holiness the Pope, we understand, is anxious to be represented when the peace terms are being considered. He, it is said, wants the "regulations" between the Vatican and the Government of Italy internationalized. That is to say, he wants the agreement between the two to receive the sanction and signature of the great powers, so that Italy could not withdraw the regulation at will. The Pope is also anxious to see that the Church does not suffer by the peace terms.

There is a movement also to have the Jewish people represented in some way when peace is being discussed. They wish some guarantee that their liberties will be protected in Russia and Poland. They have an idea that they are entitled to the same liberties as obtain among the people among whom they live, and they argue that if the powers are to guarantee the life and liberty of the small nations, the Jewish nation, scattered though it may be, shall have the same guarantees vouchsafed it. They dread the going back to the old horrible conditions after the war is over. No one can blame them, and if out of this awful world tragedy the Jew can come to his own and pogroms and massacres be things of the past, the war will not have been waged entirely in vain.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are traitors and seditious persons still at large in Canada.

◆

In decorating Lord Kitchener King George gave Lord Northcliffe a black-eye.

◆

The Financial Post of Canada believes that the Borden Government needs making over.

◆

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria will get it good and proper when the allies get hold of him.

◆

The Austrians having recaptured it, we may as well keep on spelling it Przemysl.

◆

The London Times is surely deteriorating. Boycotted by its former friends, and now being prosecuted for giving comfort to the enemy is a terrible [illegible] to come to The Thunderer.

◆

The Detroit Free Press says that it is freely acknowledged that Canada has been shocked by the announcement of the necessity for a coalition Government in Great Britain. We haven't felt it.

◆

Neither Britain nor the United States are yet in a position to supply munitions [illegible] in their full extent. But when they are they will simply overwhelm Germany with gun power and high explosives.

◆

There is [illegible] actually no unemployment in Great Britain. The percentage of unemployment fell from 6½ in August to 1 1-3 in April. The Government Labor Exchanges have contributed greatly to this result.

For 7 Years
Was Troubled With Her Liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills CURED HER

Mrs. E. L. Hurst, 61 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years; also have had constipation, causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are the original so be sure and get "Milburn's" when you ask for them.

Price, 25c. a vial or 5 for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The statement is made that within a short time now it is expected that the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company will be operating from coast to coast. This will give the G. N. W. a national system with about 1,800 offices.

They will not imitate the Huns. French women have prepared a memorial to be put into the hands of their leaders, demanding that, even should the opportunity occur, no reprisals should be taken on German women. They do not wish that the German women should share the fate of the French and Belgian women.

◆

If it is true that Japan also has signed the agreement not to make peace independently of the allies, says a Buffalo newspaper, a very natural sequel would be the dispatch of a Japanese expedition through Siberia to help out their old friends, the Russians, in Galicia. We do not think that will be necessary.

◆

Fred T. Jane, a British naval expert, speaking at Newcastle the other day, said that some people asked why Admiral Jellicoe had been placed in command of the fleet. The answer was easily given, he said. For some time Admiral Jellicoe had been known as the Admiral who always won in manoeuvres, even when it had been arranged that he should lose. It was impossible to pass over such a man when war time came.

◆

Mrs. Pankhurst should be made assistant to the new Minister of Munitions. In London the other day she said in a public address: "In Germany to-day there are over half a million women making shells. In England we want not merely to devote ourselves to the making of munitions, but also see that every woman, in an organized way, not in the present haphazard fashion, is devoting herself solely to war purposes." The women are willing. Give them the chance to make good.

◆

The Winnipeg Free Press prints a seditious letter from a Northwest German. In reply, it says that this man is only a sample of others in the West, and they are merely the result of the free circulation of German newspapers from the United States. And it adds: "As for the writer of this letter, he is a traitor if he is a British citizen; otherwise he is an alien enemy. His case is respectfully referred to the proper authorities." The Dominion Government seems quite indifferent to the circulation of these papers in the country.

◆

The conduct of the Conservative press and party in the old country has been held up to the Liberals of Canada as worthy of emulation. The Saturday Westminster Gazette, in an article, written before the formation of the Coalition Government, shows that their conduct was not exactly what it was cracked up to be by the Canadian Tories. It said:

> A section of the Unionist Press has for some time been intent on breaking the party truce by its constant attacks on the Government. Its object seems to be to sow dissension and distrust with the hope of driving the Government out of office or of forcing it to a coalition, and it concentrates its attacks first on one Minister and then on another. Its leading articles afford excellent material for the German Press, which points with huge delight to the divided and distracted counsels of the enemy, and draws the consoling moral that a country which is thus unable to compose its differences at the present time is hardly likely to prove victorious in a long and desperate war, that requires the undivided support of the nation.

Suffered From Salt Rheum
FOR MANY YEARS.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her.

Salt Rheum or Eczema is one of the most painful of all skin diseases, and if not attended to immediately may become very deep seated.

Give the blood a good cleansing by the use of that grand old medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. This sterling remedy has been on the market for the past forty years, and is the best blood cleanser on the market to-day.

Mrs. William H. Fowlie, Cole's Island, N.B., writes: "I have been a sufferer from salt rheum for a good many years, and was so bad I could not do any own work. I tried a good many medicines, but they all failed to do me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken one bottle until I found a great change, and I am most thankful for trying it. I hope that every other sufferer from salt rheum will try B.B.B."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

"Certainly," said Madam Conway. "You remain here, Maggie; I will bring down your shawl," and she glided from the room, leaving them purposely alone.

Mag was a good deal astonished, slightly embarrassed and a little provoked, all of which Arthur Carrollton readily saw; but this did not prevent his talking to her, and during the few moments of Madam Conway's absence he decided that neither Margaret's beauty, nor yet her originality, had been overrated by her partial grandmother, while Mag, on her part, mentally pronounced him "the finest-looking, the most refined, the most gentlemanly, the proudest, and the hatefulest man she had ever seen!"

Wholly unconscious of her cogitation, he wrapped her shawl very carefully about her, taking care to cover her white shoulders from the night air; then, offering his arm to her grandmother, he led the way to the carriage, whither she followed him, wondering if Henry would be jealous, and thinking her first act would be to tell him "how she hated Arthur Carrollton, and always should!"

* * * * * * *

It was a gay, brilliant scene which Mrs. Morton's drawing-rooms presented, and as yet the centre of attraction, Theo, near the door, was bowing to the many strangers who sought her acquaintance. Greatly she marvelled at the long delay of her grandmother and Maggie, and she had just suggested to Henry that he should go in quest of them, when she saw her sister ascending the stairs.

On a sofa across the room sat a pale young girl, arrayed in white, her silken curls falling around her neck like a golden shower, and her mournful eyes ofttime scanning eagerly each new-comer, then with a look of disappointment drooping beneath the long lashes which rested wearily upon her colorless cheek. It was Rose Warner, and the face she sought was Maggie Miller's. She had seen no resemblance of it yet, for Henry had no daguerreotype. Still, she felt sure she would know her, and when at last, in her queenly beauty, Maggie came, leaning on Arthur Carrollton's arm, Rose's heart made ready answer to the oft-repeated question, "Who is she?"

"Beautiful, gloriously beautiful," she whispered, softly, while from the grave of her buried hopes there came one wild heart-throb, one sudden burst of pain, caused by the first sight of her rival, and then Rose Warner grew calm again, and those who saw the pressure of her hand upon her side dreamed not of the fierce pang within. She had asked her brother not to tell Maggie she was to be there. She would rather watch her awhile, herself unknown; and now, with eager, curious eyes, she followed Maggie, who was quickly surrounded by a host of admirers.

It was Maggie's first introduction into society, and yet so perfect was her intuition of what was proper that neither by word or deed did she do aught to shock the most fastidious. It is true her merry laugh more than once rang out above the din of voices, but it was so joyous that no one objected, particularly when they looked on her bright and almost childish face. Arthur Carrollton, too, acting as her escort, aided her materially, for it was soon whispered around that he was a wealthy Englishman, and many were the comments made upon the handsome couple, who seemed singularly adapted to each other. A glance had convinced Arthur Carrollton that Maggie was by far the most beautiful lady present, and feeling that on this her first introduction into society she needed some one to guide her, as it were, from the many foolish, flattering speeches which were sure to be made in her hearing, he kept her at his side, where she was nothing loth to stay, for, notwithstanding that she "hated him so," there was about him a fascination she did not try to resist.

"They are a splendid couple," thought Rose, and then she looked to see how Henry was affected by the attentions of the handsome stranger.

But Henry was not jealous, and standing a little aloof, he felt more pleasure than pain in watching Maggie as she received the homage of the gay throng. Thoughts similar to those of Rose, however, forced themselves upon him as he saw the dignified bearing of Mr. Carrollton, and for the first time in his life he was conscious of an uncontrollable feeling of inferiority to something or somebody—he hardly knew what. This feeling, however, passed away when Maggie came at last to his side, with her winning smile, and playful words.

Very closely Madam Conway watched her now; but Maggie did not heed it, and, leaning on Henry's arm, she seemed oblivious to all save him. After a time he led her out upon a side piazza, where they would be comparatively alone. Observing that she seemed a little chilly, he left her for a moment while he went in quest of her shawl. Scarcely was he gone when a slight, fairy form came flitting through the moonlight to where Maggie sat, and twining its snow-white arms around her neck, looked lovingly into her eyes, whispering soft and low, "My sister!"

"My sister!" How Maggie's blood bounded at the sound of that name, which even the night wind, sighing through the trees, seemed to take up and repeat, "My sister!" What was there in those words thus to affect her? Was that fair young creature, who hung so fondly over her, naught to her save a common stranger? Was there no tie between them, no bond of sympathy and love? We ask this of you, the reader, and not of Maggie Miller, for to her there came no questionings like this. She only knew that every pulsation of her heart responded to the name of sister, when breathed by sweet Rose Warner, and folding her arms about her, she pillowed the golden head upon her bosom and, parting back the clustering curls, gazed long and earnestly into a face which seemed so heavenly and pure.

Few were the words then uttered at first, for the mysterious, invisible something which prompted each to look into the other's eyes, to clasp the other's hands, to kiss the other's lips, and whisper the other's name.

"I have wished so much to see you to know if you are worthy of my noble brother," said Rose, at last, thinking she must say something on the subject uppermost in both their minds.

"And am I worthy?" asked Maggie, the bright blushes stealing over her cheek. "Will you let me be your sister?"

"My heart would claim you for that, even though I had no brother," answered Rose, and again her lips touched those of Maggie.

Seeing them thus together, Harry tarried purposely a long time, and when at last he rejoined them he proposed returning to the drawing-room, where many inquiries were being made for Maggie.

"I have looked for you a long time, Miss Maggie," said Mr. Carrollton. "I wish to hear you play," and, taking her arm in his, he led her to the piano.

From the moment of her first introduction to him, Maggie had felt that there was something commanding in his manner something she could not disobey; and now, though she fancied it was impossible to play before that multitude, she seated herself mechanically, and while the keys swam before her eyes, went through a difficult piece which she had never but once before executed correctly.

"You have done well—much better than I anticipated," said Mr. Carrollton, again offering her his arm, and though a little vexed, those few words of commendation were worth more to Maggie than the most flattering speech which Henry Warner had ever made to her.

Soon after leaving the piano a young man approached and invited her to waltz. This was something in which Maggie excelled; for two winters before, Madam Conway had hired a teacher to instruct her granddaughters in dancing, and she was about to accept the invitation when, drawing her arm still closer with his own, Mr. Carrollton looked down upon her, saying softly, "I wouldn't."

Maggie had often waltzed with Henry at home. He saw no harm in it, and now when Arthur Carrollton objected she was provoked, while at the same time she felt constrained to decline.

"Some time, when I know you better, I will explain to you why I do not think it proper for young girls to waltz with every one," said Mr. Carrollton; and leading her from the drawing-room, he devoted himself to her for the remainder of the evening, making himself so perfectly agreeable that Maggie forgot everything, even Henry Warner, who in the meantime had tried to recognize in Madam Conway an acquaintance.

A cool nod, however, was all the token of recognition she had to give him. This state of feeling augured ill for the success of his suit; but when at a late hour that night, in spite of grandmother or Englishman, he handed Maggie to the carriage he whispered to her softly, "I will see her to-morrow morning and know the worst."

The words caught the quick ear of Madam Conway, but not wishing Mr. Carrollton to know there was anything particular between her granddaughter and Henry Warner, she said nothing, and when arrived at last at the hotel she asked an explanation, Maggie, who hurried off to bed, was too sleepy to give an answer.

"I shall know before long, any way, if he sees me in the morning," she thought, as she heard a distant clock strike two, and settled her face into the withering frown which which she intended to annihilate Henry Warner. The old lady was herself ere long much faster asleep than the young girl at her side, who was thinking of Henry Warner, wishing he was three inches taller or herself three inches shorter, and wondering if his square shoulders would not be somewhat improved by braces.

"I never noticed how short and [illegible] he was," she thought, "until I saw him standing by the side of Mr. Carrollton, who is such a splendid figure, so tall and straight; but pshaw, overgrown girls like me always get short husbands, they say," and satisfied with this conclusion she fell asleep.

CHAPTER XIV.

At a comparatively early hour Madam Conway arose, and, going to the parlor, found there Arthur Carrollton, who asked if Margaret were not yet up. "Say that I wish her to ride with me on horseback," said he. "The morning air will do her good," and quite delighted, Madam Conway carried the message to her granddaughter.

"Tell him I can't do it," answered the sleepy Maggie, adjusting herself for another nap. Then, as she thought how his eyes probably looked as he said, "I wish her to ride," she felt inclined to obey, and greatly to her grandmother's surprise, she commenced dressing.

Maggie's riding dress was borrowed, and though it did not fit her exactly, she looked unusually well when she met Mr. Carrollton in the lower hall, and once mounted upon the gay steed, and galloping away into the country, she felt more than repaid for the loss of her morning slumber.

"You ride well," said Mr. Carrollton, when at last they paused upon the brow of a hill, overlooking the town, "but you have some faults, which, with your permission, I will correct," and in the most polite and gentlemanly manner, he proceeded to speak of a few points wherein her riding might be improved.

Among other things, he said she rode too fast for a lady, and, biting her lip, Maggie thought, "If I only had Gritty here I'd lead him such a race as would either break his bones or his neck, I'm not particular which!"

Still, she followed his directions implicitly, and when, ere they reached home, he told her that she excelled many whom he had known for years in the [illegible], she felt repaid for his [illegible], which she knew were just, [illegible] immediately after breakfast, he announced his intention of going directly to Boston, telling Maggie he should probably return that evening and go with her to Hillsdale on the morrow.

Scarcely had he gone when Henry Warner appeared asking an interview with Madam Conway, who haughtily led the way into a private room. Very candidly and honorably Henry made known to her his wishes, whereupon a most stormy scene ensued, the lady so far forgetting herself as to raise her voice several notes above its usual pitch; while Henry, angered by her insulting words, bade her take the consequences of her refusal, hinting that girls had been known to marry without their guardian's consent.

"An elopement, hey? He threatens me with an elopement, does he?" said Madam Conway, as the door closed after him. "I am glad he warned me in time," and then, trembling in every limb lest Maggie should be spirited away before her very eyes, she determined upon going home immediately, and leaving Arthur Carrollton to follow in the cars.

Accordingly Maggie was bidden to pack her things at once, the excited old lady keeping her eye constantly upon her to see that she did not disappear through the window or some other improbable place. In silence Maggie obeyed, pouting the while a very little, partly because she should not again see Henry, partly because she had confidently expected to ride home with Mr. Carrollton, and partly because she wished to stay to the fireman's muster, which had been long talked about, and was to take place on the morrow. They were ready at last, and then in a very perturbed state of feeling, Madam Conway waited for her carriage, which was not forthcoming, and upon inquiry, George Douglas learned that, having counted upon another day in the city, Mike was now going through a series of plunge baths by way of sobering himself ere appearing before his mistress. This, however, George kept from Madam Conway, not wishing to alarm her; and when, after a time, Mike appeared sitting bolt upright upon the box, with the lines grasped firmly in his hands, she did not suspect the truth, nor knew that he, too, was angry for being thus compelled to go home before he saw the firemen.

Thinking him sober enough to be perfectly safe, George Douglas felt no fear, and bowing to his new relatives, then went back to comfort Theo, who, as a matter of course, cried a little when the carriage drove away. Worcester was left behind, and they were far out in the country ere a word was exchanged between Madam Conway and Maggie; for while the latter was pouting behind her veil, the former was wondering what possessed Mike to drive into every rut and over every stone.

"You, Mike!" she exclaimed at last, leaning from the window. "What ails you?"

"Nothing, as I'm a living man," answered Mike, halting so suddenly as to jerk the lady backward and crush the crown of her bonnet.

Straightening herself up, and trying in vain to smooth the jam, Madam Conway continued. "In liquor, I know. I wish I had stayed at home." But Mike loudly denied the charge, declaring "he had spent the blessed night at a meeting of the Sons, where they passed round nothing stronger than lemons and water, and if the horses chose to run off the track, 'twasn't his fault—he couldn't help it," and with the air of one deeply injured, he again started forward, turning off ere long into a cross road, which, as they advanced, grew more stony and rough, while the farm-houses, as a general thing, presented a far less respectable appearance than those on the Hillsdale road.

"Mike, you villain!" ejaculated the lady, as they ran down into a ditch, and she sprang to one side to keep the carriage from going over.

But ere she had time for anything further, one of the axletrees snapped asunder, and to proceed further in their present condition was impossible. Alighting from the carriage, and setting her little feet upon the ground with a vengeance, Madam Conway upbraided Mike unmercifully for his carelessness, and next chided Maggie for manifesting no more concern.

"You'd as lief go to destruction as not, I do believe!" said she, looking ruefully after the bandbox containing her purple satin.

"I'd rather go there first," answered Maggie, pointing to a brown, old-fashioned farmhouse about a quarter of a mile away.

At first Madam Conway objected, saying she preferred sitting on the bank to intruding herself upon strangers; but as it was now noon-day, and the warm September sun poured fiercely down upon her, she finally concluded to follow Maggie's advice, and gathering up her box and parasol, started for the house, which, with its tansy patch on the right, and its single poplar tree in front, presented rather an uninviting appearance.

"Some vulgar creatures live there, I know. Just hear that old tin horn," she exclaimed, as a blast, loud and shrill, blown by practised lips, told to the men in a distant field that dinner was ready.

A nearer approach disclosed to view a slanting-roofed farmhouse, such as is often found in New England, with wide, narrow windows, small panes of glass, and the most indispensable paper curtains of blue, closely shading the windows of what was probably "the best room." In the apartment opposite, however, they were rolled up so as to show the old-fashioned drapery of dimity, bordered with a netted fringe. Half a dozen broken pitchers and pots held geraniums, verbenas and other plants, while the well-kept beds of hollyhocks, sunflowers and poppies indicated a taste for flowers in some one. Everything about the house was faultlessly neat. The door-sill was scrubbed to a chalky white, while the uncovered floor wore the same polished hue.

All this Madam Conway saw at a glance, but it did not prevent her from holding high her aristocratic skirts, lest they should be contaminated, and when, in answer to her knock, an odd-looking, peculiarly dressed woman appeared, she uttered an exclamation of disgust, and, turning to Maggie said: "You talk—I can't!"

But the woman did not stand at all upon ceremony. For the last ten minutes she had been watching the strangers as they toiled over the sandy road, and when sure they were coming there, had retreated into her bedroom, donning a flaming red calico, which, guiltless of hoops, clung to her tenaciously, showing her form to good advantage, and rousing at once the risibles of Maggie. A black lace cap, ornamented with ribbons of the same fanciful color as the dress, adorned her head; and with a dozen or more pins in her mouth, she now appeared working her sleeve and smoothing down the black collar upon her neck.

In a few words Maggie explained to her their misfortune and asked permission to tarry there until the carriage was repaired.

(To be Continued.)

◆

[illegible] (making a pastoral call)—Why doesn't your husband come to church, Mrs. Gooding? "Oh, he talks so in his sleep."—Browning's Magazine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XII., JUNE 20, 1915.

A Prayer for the Tempted—Temperance Lesson.—Psalm 141. 1-10.

Commentary.—I. A longing to have prayer heard (vs. 1, 2). 1. Lord—Jehovah. The psalmist was surely in need of help and he made his appeal to the ever-living, almighty God. It is supposed by some that he was fleeing from Saul into the land of the Philistines, where he had been in flight once before. "His second visit to Gath was a final and hazardous resort, exposed, as the history shows, to the jealousy of the Philistine nobility on the one hand and the robber tribes of the desert on the other. He had to pass only a few miles eastward to come within Saul's dominions, and meet a stronger and a deadlier foe, to escape whom he had accepted this desperate alternative."—Whedon. I cry unto thee—He makes his plea personally. He was the one in distress, and for himself he asks help. Make haste unto me—There is directness in the expressions, "unto thee," and "unto me." A heart that sends forth such a cry in sincerity is sure to receive a fitting response. The plea for haste shows the urgency of the case. Give ear unto my voice—The petitioner was a believer in prayer. He was asking with the expectation of receiving. When I cry unto thee—Twice in this verse he makes use of the words, "I cry unto thee." "Our prayer and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well; while the one ascends, the other descends."—Hopkins.

2. Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense—The psalmist carefully and thoughtfully makes his petition. The figure is that of preparing the incense which was to be burned in the tabernacle. David desired to "set forth" his prayer before the Lord, that it might be accepted, and have an answer. Lifting up of my hands—Lifting up the hands is a token of earnest desire. It also indicates acquiescence in the will of God. "Prayer is sometimes presented without words by the very motions of our bodies. Bended knees and lifted hands are the tokens of earnest, expectant prayer."—Spurgeon. As the evening sacrifice—The evening sacrifice was spoken of as a meal-offering. It was a constant memorial of God's presence with His people and His acceptance of their sacrifices. "The psalmist appears to have been at this time at a distance from the sanctuary; and therefore could not perform the divine worship in the way prescribed by the law. What could he do? Why, as he could not worship according to the letter of the law, he would worship God according to the spirit. Then prayer is accepted in the place of incense, and the lifting up of his hands in gratitude and self-dedication to God is accepted in the place of the evening sacrifice."—Clarke.

II. Petitions for Deliverance from Temptation (vs. 3-10). 3. Set a watch ... before my mouth—The psalmist was impressed with the danger of saying unwise or evil things, and realized that it required watchfulness to make a right use of the power of speech. The figure here used is a strong one. As a soldier is placed at a door or gate to keep in any who had no right to go out so the petitioner would have the Lord act as guard over his lips that no wrong word should proceed from them. Falsehood, exaggeration, evil-speaking, foolish talking, cruel words, unkind and uncharitable remarks, should not be allowed to escape the lips. "Nature having made my lips to be a door, that no word may be suffered to go out which may any way tend to the dishonor of God, or the hurt of others."—Henry. 4. Incline not my heart to any evil thing—The prayer is now for the right disposition of heart. The psalmist had just prayed that the words might be guarded, and now he asks that his heart might not be inclined to any wrong course. If the heart was rightly disposed, the words would tend to be right also, to practise wicked works—He was surrounded by evil men and he prayed to be kept from falling into their ways. With men that work iniquity—The influence of one man over another is here recognized. Evil associations have resulted in the ruin of untold numbers of men and women, young and old, and especially the young. One cannot from choice associate with workers of iniquity without being corrupted. A great reason that myriads are being drawn into the awful current of alcoholism is that people are led by evil companions to take strong drink, being assured by them that there is no harm at all in it. The psalmist saw the danger of being drawn into sin, hence he offered this prayer. Let me not eat of their dainties—Neither at their idol feasts nor as a guest at their social entertainments; thus tacitly condemning their practices.—Whedon.

5. Let the righteous smite me—The psalmist prefers to be beaten or hammered, as the Hebrew signifies, by the righteous, rather than to feast with the wicked. The thought appears to be that reproof from the righteous, which is often painful, is far better than the flattery of the workers of iniquity. An excellent oil—Oil was considered as healing and refreshing. Shall not break my head—It will be so far from breaking the head that it will strengthen and gladden the soul. The rebuke that is administered in love is of inestimable value to the one reproved. In their calamities—That is, if ever they who are my reprovers fall into calamity, though they may think they provoked me so by reproving me, that they have lost my love, and have cast themselves out of my prayers, yet I will pray for them with all my heart, as their matter shall require.—Caryl. 6. When their judges are overthrown—This may have reference to the incident at Hachilah, when David approached Saul in the camp here and took his spear and cruse of water; then, having gone some distance away, talked kindly to him. David spared Saul's life there, and thenceforth Saul did not seek to kill David.

7. Our bones are scattered at the grave's mouth—The figure is that of a burial place which has been dug up or otherwise disturbed, and the bones are scattered all about. This was a representation of the condition of the Israelitish nation under the faulty rule of Saul in his later years. His conduct produced discord within the nation, and his weakness permitted outside enemies to prey upon it. This is a striking picture of the ruin caused by the liquor traffic. 8. Mine eyes are unto thee—The outward conditions might be unfavorable and deplorable, yet there was help in God; therefore the psalmist fixed his eyes upon him in earnest supplication. In thee is my trust—His faith in God was steady and strong. Leave not my soul destitute—There is no other destitution that can compare with soul destitution.

9. Keep them from the snares—This prayer is appropriate for all to pray. Satan has snares and pitfalls laid for all, and we are in danger of being taken in them. Snares and gins are hidden and the unsuspecting victims fall into them unawares. The saloon, the wine-room and the party where wine is served are snares, but they are more or less open and exposed to view, and may be shunned; but the personal friend who offers wine to another in the home is consciously or unconsciously working for the downfall of the tempted person. 10. Let the wicked fall into their own nets—The wicked shall fall into their own nets. It has been the case again and again, that those who have laid their plans to bring others into trouble have fallen into trouble themselves. No one can lead others astray without suffering for it.

Questions.—Who wrote this psalm? Under what circumstances was it written? What shows the earnestness of the prayer? What does the lifting up of the hands to God signify? What is said about carefulness in speech? What is the value of reproof? What petition in the psalm are suited to those who are tempted? What portions of the lesson have a bearing upon temperance? What is liable to come to those who try to cause others to fall?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Comprehensive prayer.

I. Contemplates human insufficiency.

II. Invokes the divine guardianship.

I. Contemplates human insufficiency. In this psalm we have David's prayer expressing his dependence, his desire, his trust. With him prayer was more than a petition. It was the going up of the whole soul toward God, confessing need and utter dependence upon divine grace. He pleaded that prayer might be with him a settled institution. The psalm seems to be his cry under great temptation, not so much from persecution as from seducing favors. The more hopeless the state of things seemed, the more steadfastly was his gaze fixed on God. The more emphatic his confession, the more confidently ascended his prayer. The psalmist felt he could not trust himself to examine, criticise or qualify his own speech, especially in times of excitement. He expressed a deep sense of the connection between circumstances and feeling, and a deep sense of the control God can have of the feelings through the mastery of circumstances. To him prayer was a better defense against persecutions than retaliation. It was also David's safeguard against the snares of sin. Prayer was therefore of the essential nature of a true sacrifice, an appeal to God going from man's spirit to the divine Spirit, symbolized by the incense or slain lamb. It implies for the time, at least, being freed from earthly entanglements. It is leaving the baser self, the carrying of the sublimer self into the presence of God. Surroundings may not immediately change, but the soul does. The prayer of faith is the victory that overcomes the world within and without, for it forces its way into God's light and brings the interceding divine strength. David was as earnest for God's grace within, as for his favor toward him in the events of life. Beginning and ending the day with God was his security against his human frailty.

II. Invokes the divine guardianship. This psalm is an invocation for divine attention to human needs; for complete readiness to receive righteous reproof, for the maintenance of a devout and believing soul in the midst of enemies and for ultimate deliverance from them all. In asking God to set a sentinel at the door of his lips, the psalmist does but in a figure ask God to give him quietness and self-control so that he may be able to judge the wisdom of what he was moved to speak. He would then become his own sentinel in the possession of that most valuable power of self-criticism. The invaluable blessing of strength of will is only won by diligent self-restraint and watchful self-recollection, but it may be sapped and wasted by unguarded and multitudinous speech. David sought God's special grace alone as his conqueror over the common sin of unguarded speech. Prayer may be well directed in gaining power over the tongue. The tongue is never harder to be tamed than when the individual is suffering at the hands of others. In the regulation of the tongue there is much contemplated. There are the laws of prudence, of purity, of veracity, of kindness, of utility, of piety. The psalmist included all when he prayed that he might not commit himself by rash or unguarded speech. He prayed again that he might have faithful reprovers. In them he recognized the correction of man to be in truth the guidance of God. He believed the [illegible] reception of rebuke might save him from much greater sorrow that otherwise might come upon him. He believed it would result in an improvement of conduct and enlargement of usefulness for which he would have reason to praise God. He recognized a righteous reprover as one who felt deeply the peril of sin, who loved the soul of his fellow man and to whom the honor of God was most desired. For such the psalmist prayed and such he loved. By his upward look to God the psalmist kept renewed and sought divine favor for others. David identified himself with past generations of God's people. He was filled with compassion for the human family. He saw men in their littleness as creatures of a few fleeting years. He saw them in their greatness as men trusting in the living God amid all the changing scenes of life. He saw the wicked as those distinct from the people of God in their studied efforts to overthrow the work of divine grace in the souls of men. David's power in prayer, his habit of trust and the grace of God brought him repose. By inward triumph he was able to honor God in his outward career and was helpful to his nation.—T. R. A.

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Trees That Explode.

All lightning blasted trees explode, as overcharged boilers do. The flame of the lightning does not burn them nor does the electric flash split them like an axe. They simply explode, overcharged, as may be a boiler with steam. The lightning is conducted into the damp interstices of the trunk and into the hollows under the bark. Its tremendous heat at once turns all the moisture in those cramped spaces into steam. This steam in its immediate explosion blows the tree asunder.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the 'big' war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

THE SECOND WARNING

The second American note to Berlin, though not lacking in firmness is somewhat milder in language than the first. Hence their is some surprise over the fact that Bryan who signed the first, balk at the other. Probably he was considering more than the terms of the note. He looked forward to a situation in which a break would be inevitable and he felt that he would rather be outside the Cabinet and free than inside and continually protesting and arguing over the course to be pursued.

Meanwhile it is important to note not only that the President is fully supported in the course he has taken but that he could have obtained support for a note couched in stronger language. The New York Tribune describes the note as "weak and inconclusive." The criticism may be regarded as too severe, but it is an indication of American public feeling which Germany would not disregard if its diplomacy were guided by reason.

FARM LABOR IN WESTERN PROVINCES

The Manitoba Free Press points out that the farmers of Western Canada have a very hard problem awaiting them. There is the promise of an abundant harvest; the acreage is much larger than ever before. Two months hence says the Free Press, if the present expectations are even partially fulfilled, there will be the greatest shortage of labor in Western Canada that has ever been known. Two years ago, when the west had its last big crop it was necessary to import 25,000 men from the East. This year there is the prospect of even more work to be done and fewer men to do it. Will it be possible to get the necessary help from the East? But Ontario farmers, are themselves complaining of scarcity of help and a good deal of what there was of superfluous population available for farm work has been taken up by the war. Under the circumstances the Free Press urges the farmers of the West to begin at once to make provision for harvest help. It thinks the problem could be solved without much difficulty if the farmers would make their engagements now and make them for long enough to cover both the harvest and the threshing.

HOLLAND AND THE WAR

Holland is daily feeling more deeply the injuries of war. It is almost impossible for the people of that country to reason away the suspicion that Germany has designs upon Holland and aims to force her to join the allies, and to do it at a moment that will best suit German plans.

The agents of Germany are every where in Holland many of them newspaper writers for the German press, writing special articles, and copies of the paper are sent free of charge to all the clubs, libraries and hotels. The text of much of this voluminous writing is the might of Germany, her need for a sea front, the inability of a small nation to keep its feet at a time of European reconstruction. Holland, too, has suffered in her trade, has been at vast expense in keeping her armies in readiness for defence, in looking after Belgian refugees and interned belligerents of different countries. Quite a few of her trading ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines. Her fishing smacks have been arrogantly seized, escorted to Hamburg, and forced to sell their fish there instead of in their home

Worst of all, perhaps, in its effects on trade is the recent act of the Germans in closing the Belgian frontier entirely against Holland. No doubt this has been done to conceal the military operations under way there. Until recently it was possible for a Dutch business man to secure special passports that enabled him to visit Brussels or Antwerp. He can do so no longer, and even the food given by Holland towards Belgian relief has to be pushed over the frontier line and left there to be entrusted to the German soldiers for delivery to those for whom it is intended.

In every way the position of Holland is a most trying one. Behind it all is the knowledge that if Germany can hold what she has got she will reach and seize a good deal more.

The Latest From the Front.

Since the opening of the Great European War last August the cable service of The Globe, Toronto has attracted attention from one end of Canada to the other owing to its completeness and reliability. Every day the cable news is condensed and interpreted on the front page under the title of "The War Summary." This feature makes plain and intelligible what would otherwise be confusing to the reader. The Globe maintains its position as "Canada's National Newspaper," as is proven by the fact that its circulation of 82,000 is much larger than that of any other morning paper in the Dominion. Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement of The Globe, offering the paper sent to any address in Canada for $3.00 per year. A special clubbing offer of The Globe, Daily, and The Telescope one year for $3.00 is now made, thus ensuring the best metropolitan daily and the best local paper at a cut rate.

Valuation Term Extended.

During the session of the County Council just ended. There was a long and very warm discussion as to the equalization of the County. The term for the use of the reports and valuations made by the County valuators expiring but under the Statute the Council has the power to extend the time for five years. Some of the members, especially Messrs. Whitcher, Albemarle, Hunter, Kincardine Township and Phelan, Greenock, thought the present valuations unfair to their municipalities. Some wished to do away with the valuators altogether and revert to the old system of equalizing from the assessment rolls, while others wanted a new valuation made, and others wanted to extend terms, the expense of a new valuation being considerable and it being doubtful if it would result any better and many members thought that to go back to the old system of taking the assessment rolls would make matters much worse. It was finally determined to extend the term of the present valuation.

Barbed Wire for Port Elgin.

"Port Elgin, Ont., is a town with about 1200 population, most of'em hyphenated Germans, and we are assured by one of the few loyal citizens of the burg, that we are correct in our surmise that kind of German is a darned sight worse than home born breed. The Lusitania catastrophe was the cause of much rejoicing among the squareheads who were not handicapped by the necessity of making glad quietly or in secret. In church and factory the atmosphere is impregnated with pro-Germanism, and little trouble is taken to hide their renewed expressions of loyalty to the Kaiser. It would be easier, instead of removing the disloyal for Port Elgin and interning them in some other part, to put a guard on the whole town and constitute it an internment camp, with permission to remove the truly loyal to more congenial climes." The above article which was published in Jack Canuck has, as might be judged, raised a storm of protest in the Lake-shore town, and the town council have taken steps against the paper for printing these maliciously false and unjust statements.

A number of country weekly papers in Ontario have changed their day of publication from Thursday to Friday. This, it is claimed gives better satisfaction to everyone concerned and particularly the advertisers.

A town that is large enough and good enough for a man to earn his living is good enough for him to buy his provisions in. If he does not think so, both he and the town would be better off if his tent were pitched in other pastures.

There was a brisk horse market in Paisley on Tuesday, when the [illegible] Army purchasing officers were here again. Forty-seven animals were purchased chiefly from the local buyers who had bought from the farmers and fitted up a lot from which few were refused. Advocate.

Death of Mr. Hector Herd.

After an illness extending over a year death finally came to Mr. Hector Herd of Greenock on Sunday evening. Mr. Herd was in his fifty [illegible] year and was well known throughout Greenock and equally well liked by his many friends. He is survived by his widow and seven of a family. They are: Mrs John Halliday of Teeswater Mrs. Bell of Hanover, Mrs. Walter Halliday at home, George, who is living on the Durham road just east of the homestead, and Florence, Violet and Olive at home. The funeral was held on Tuesday, interment being in the Baptist Cemetery on the Durham Road.—Teeswater News.

You Must Work

Whether you handle a pick or pen a wheelbarrow or a set of books dig ditches or edit a paper, ring an auction bell or write funny things, you must work. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with work. Work gives an appetite for meals, gives the appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work but the world is not proud of them. It does not even know their names it simply speaks of them as of old so and so's boy. The great busy world does not even know what they are. So find out what you want to do and do it; take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less deviltry you will get into, the sweeter will be your sleep and better satisfied will the world be with you.

The Value of Birds

The insects that destroy our fruit crops attack every portion of the tree and its fruit. The woolly aphis attacks the roots; the trunk and limbs are preyed upon by millions of plant-lice, scale insects and borers; the leaves are devastated by the all-devouring leaf-worms, canker-worms and tent-caterpillars, while the fruit itself is attacked by the curculio, codling-moth and apple maggot. By the annual expenditure of about $8,000,000 in cash in the spraying of apple-trees, the destructiveness of the codling moth and curculio have been greatly reduced; but of course that great sum must be set down as a total loss to the farmers and consumers, in addition to a shrinkage of $12,000,000 in the annual crop from insect ravages that could not be prevented. Now, in view of the foregoing, is it or is it not, worth while for serious-minded men to do their very utmost, continuously, to protect from foolish and brutal slaughter man's only allies in the war, the insect eating birds?

Getting Together

A Retail Merchants' Association is a very useful organization. It is not an organization for a combine of prices. Usually these combinations fail in a short time, but an association formed for the purpose of promoting the town generally as a trading centre, and linking up the district merchants in an effort to give service and values to the buying public in order that their stores may become the trading places rather than the big city departmental stores. Then, too, a real live association of merchants requires men as officers who are unselfish. Men who realize that even the organization of athletic sports will bring the town and country together. Men who see in the schemes of special selling days a means of attractive and keeping the trade of their locality. There are great benefits to be derived from an association of the business men of any town, and no place should be without one if they intend to keep the business which rightfully belongs to them. An organization such as this would go a long way towards bettering business conditions in Walkerton. Why not form an association here?

Old Lady Lost.

There's a great marsh out in Osprey comprising some one thousand acres. At the west end of this marsh the road is partially opened from the 4th to the Centre Line. On Friday, May 28th, Mrs. Wm. Winters, 78 years of age, undertook to walk from the home of her son, David Winters, with whom she had been living, to the home of her brother, Jas. Sellers, Centre Line. She appears to have wandered off the road and become lost in the big marsh. Her disappearance was not made known until Monday of last week, when searching parties went out to try and locate her. This search was kept up all of last week without result, and at time of writing her whereabouts had not been discovered, although traces of her wanderings had been found. Her satchel was picked up in the marsh by one of the searchers. Of course all hope of her being found alive had long passed, and the sad affair has cast a gloom over the neighborhood. She has been a widow for a number of years. A grand-daughter is attending the Flesherton high school. — Flesherton Advance.

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

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[illegible], Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913.

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If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

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Easy rests th head that we to

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King Hats are flexible and self conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS GOT THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

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WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the now agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Mr. David Robertson of Walkerton was up over Sunday opening up his summer home.—Southampton Beacon.

We do Printing.

The country town printing office cannot do lithograph work in letter head, but it can turn out a well printed letter head and on good paper, and thus the money is left at home just as much as it would be in buying anything else instead of sending to big department stores. Patronize the country town printing office.

Thursday Afternoon Sports.

The Thursday afternoon half holiday which is an innovation to Tara citizens was well observed by the business men on the first afternoon, which was last week. The event was well advertised through the Leader and no one came to Tara to do business with the exception of two persons. Most of our citizens spent the afternoon at the Pleasure Grounds where a green lacrosse match was the principal attraction.—Tara Leader.

Killed in Motor Wreck.

John Steele, manager of the Mount Forest Carriage Company was killed and his brother Harry was seriously injured on Friday afternoon at Listowel when their auto turned turtle. The machine which was a Ford struck a block of stove wood lying on the road and plunged into the ditch. John Steele died an hour later while his brother is expected to survive his injuries.

The Candling of Eggs

The Telescope is in receipt of a circular from the Department of Agriculture live-stock branch, on the candling of eggs, a copy of which will be sent free to any of our subscribers who writes for it together with one of the candling appliances. The latter may be used for either commercial or domestic use. Address John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Orders for Shell Boxes

The Chesley Furniture Co has finished an order for 2000 boxes for shells and the Chair Co., completed an order for 5000. Recently the Furniture Co., received an order for 5000 more boxes and the Chair Co an order for a similar quantity. The big foundry is turning out 600 shrapnel shells a day, but these will not last long in actual warfare for we read recently that the French artillery used more shells in one day's fighting in the Arras region than have been made in Canada since the war began.—Chesley Enterprise.

Resents Insinuation.

We had a pleasant call last Saturday from Rev. J. J. Gehl of Formosa. The Dean is feeling quite keenly the insinuation that appeared in a local paper that he is not a loyal Britisher. Three of his brothers have enlisted in the Canadian contingents, one of them being in active service at the front, another en route to the continent, and the third in training at one of the Ontario Camps. There are few families in Ontario that are making greater sacrifices for the Empire, than the Gehl family, and it is therefore little wonder that the Rev. gentleman feels hurt when his loyalty is questioned.—Mildmay Gazette.

A vain women is sometimes mistaken when she thinks the whole world sees what she sees in her mirror.

Mr. Jas Flett was a business visitor in Walkerton last Tuesday. He tells us of seeing a letter from Capt McNally who is well known to Wiarton people. The Captain is in a hospital at Bologne France with a wound from a shrapnel shell a little above the knee. He expects to be alright again in about three weeks and will be glad to be back in the trenches again.—Wiarton Record.

Land Back, Keep Money.

J. G. Anderson of Lucknow, undertook to sell Alberta land to T. D. McQuaig and others for $20,700, but on the grounds that the purchasers had defaulted on the payments Anderson was given an order at Osgoode Hall last week setting aside the sale and declaring forfeited the money, paid, $10,440.73.

Barn Burned

Mr. Jos. McCallum, 10th con. Elderslie lost his barn and contents by fire caused from lightening during Monday afternoon's storm. The building contained a large quantity of hay and grain which was all consumed. A horse was in the barn when the fire started but was got out. There was $700 insurance on the building, and $800 on the contents in the Formosa Mutual Co.—Paisley Advocate.

35,000 More Canadian Troops

It was announced by the Militia Department last week that an appeal would immediately be made to recruit nearly 35,000 more men to go to the firing line in France. This new force will be composed of twenty seven regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery, to be recruited from all parts of Canada. With the formation of this new force the number of men raised for active service by Canada will total upwards of 150,000. In the new contingent there will be four new Highland regiments, one recruited from Vancouver, Victoria and Winnipeg, a second from Ontario and two Highland regiments from Quebec and the maritime provinces.

The Potatoe

Everybody may think he or she knows the potatoes, but a perusal of Pamphlet No 2, issued by the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, upon the Solanum tuberosum, will convince the same he or she that there is much to learn. A reprint from The Agricultural Gazette, official mouthpiece of the Department, the pamphlet is a collection of articles of superlative worth. Introduced by a brief historical statement showing the place the potato occupies in the world's domestic economy and especially that of Canada, by which it would appear that the crop is worth to this country upwards of $41,500,000 a year, we are presented with a complete exposition of the cultivation of the tuber by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. Mr. H. T. Güssow, Dominion Botanist, explains, first the diseases to which the potato is subject and how they can be controlled, and next, the results of inspection under the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Essays telling the story of potato production in each of the provinces by Secretary for Agriculture, Theodore Ross, of Prince Edward Island; Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, F. L. Fuller, of Nova Scotia; Secretary for Agriculture J. B. Daggett, of New Brunswick; Professor of Agronomy, Rev. H. Bois, Quebec; Professor T. G. Bunting of MacDonald College; Professor C. A. Zavitz, of Ontario Agricultural College Professor J. Bracken, of Saskatchewan; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Geo. Harcourt of Alberta; Assistant Soil and Crop Instructor, W. Newton, of British Columbia, and the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, give weight and importance and the highest expert countenance to the reprint, which is made complete by a report telling how potato-growing contests are conducted in Manitoba and by a table of the world's production for three years. This table shows Germany to be the greatest potato producing country and also that, excepting in Canada and the United States, the production is every on the decline. Everybody concerned in potato-growing will be interested in this pamphlet and should send for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

At first a girl wants nothing but a husband. After she gets him she wants the earth.

The "Comet" Dead.

The well known horse, Comet which was taken ill at the Kincardine races on June 3rd., died on Monday. The horse was valued at about $600.

Sue Papers for Libel.

Col. Craig of Harriston has entered suit for liable against the editor of the Mount Forest Confederate and the Fergus News-Record for assertions made in their paper regarding the handling of money in connection with the soldiers. The colonel says that if a certain Toronto weekly were worth going after, he would enter similar proceedings against that paper also.

The "Glittering Lure".

"The Glittering Lure" is the title given by Bonnycastle Dale to a story of before-the season fishing in the opening pages of June Rod and Gun which is published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited. "Honest Weight" is an amusing tale of two rival fishermen as related by one of the French Canadian guides who accompanied them on their outing after "de beeg wan." "Three Swedes there were" is also a humorous story relating the experiences of a "vulgar, rambling trio" showing how everything turns to ashes to those without a purpose. "Sport in and around the Rocky Mountains," "Carefree Days in Newfoundland," etc. and the regular departments which latter are full of interest to the fisherman and gunner, make up a very interesting early summer issue.

Cargill Won The Trophy

A rink of Cargill bowlers came over yesterday and succeeded in capturing the Bowman trophy from R. J. Edgar's rink of Owen Sound by a score of 20 to 23 The game was closely contest but the visitors got the breaks of the luck. Also they bowled consistantly, gaining an early lead which they held to the end. It was only last Monday that Mr. Edgar's rink brought the trophy from Port Elgin the latter having taken it from Chesley a short time previously. Now it is in Cargill. It is probably it will not remain their long. The rinks in the game yesterday were as follows:

Owen Sound	Cargill
Jas. Buzz	John Clancy
Dr. Holmes	Jas Garland
J. C. Telford	M. L. Zeigler
R. J. Edgar, skip	C. W. Kerling skip

The trophy has been challenged for by several rinks already and they will be played in the following order: Wiarton, Paisley, Chatsworth, Southampton, Chesley, Port Elgin and Owen Sound.—O. S. Sun.

When War Shall Cease.

When war shall cease, and we shall
 hear no more
The snarling guns, new-ripened crops
 shall stand
Heavy and rich upon the blood soaked
 land.
The mills shall grind again their golden store:
Nature shall flourish as she did before
The apples bloom, the tumid grapes
 expand.
The husbandman shall reap as he had
 planned
And say unto his children, o'ver and
 o'er:
"Eat and be strong. The food you
 take today
From the hearts' blood of heroes has
 been grown
They come from near and far (across
 the gray
And heaving seas) to make this land
 your own!
Eat ye, and like to them be true and
 brave
The wronged to suffer and the weak
 to save!"

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.
Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

When a women wants to get rid of her husband for an hour she sends him upstairs to get something from the pocket of her dress.

For Sale.

A lot of household furniture, dishes cooking utensils and etc. for sale privately.—Apply at the Telescope or to C. Patrick.

Daylight Saving in Berlin.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The daylight saving scheme is strongly favored in business circles in this city. Today a petition was circulated among the business men requesting the City Council to inaugurate the change by fixing working hours one hour earlier in the morning and quitting one hour earlier in the afternoon.

Fined $1000.

Edward Coulhurst, a deputy returning officer in the Temperance Election Act for Welland County on January 29, 1914, was found guilty in county court on the charge of altering ballots found "dry to "wet" in his ballot box. A fine of $1,000 was imposed, the maximum penalty. A stated case was granted on the ground that the ballot used for the election was an improper one.

FORMOSA

Mr. and Mrs. F. Heise was in Walkerton last Tuesday on business.

Mr. J. Heidhuiller, of Riversdale is visiting his relatives here the last two weeks.

Mr. W. D. Clubine health inspector for Carrick was in our town last week.

Mrs. Chas Bildstein attended the wedding of her niece Miss Lerellia Keller in Preslan Waterloo County. last week.

Rev. J. J. Gehl bought the old Michael Graf property here last week and has men at work pulling down the old frame buildings.

Mrs. G. M. Seitz of Toronto, who has been visiting her relatives for the last ten days left for home last Friday.

Mr. Jos. Weis sr., of Teeswater, visited here last week.

Last Sunday 33 boys and 23 girls received there Holy Comunion here.

Mr. and Mrs. Tony Schnurr went to Walkerton last Friday on business.

Corpus Christie was celebrated here last week Thursday as usual.

Statue labor in Carrick has started here in town last Monday and on the Culross side on Thursday.

Last Monday we had a fine rain.

Bailiff E. Briggs of Walkerton, came through town last Monday on his way to Ambleside on business.

Simon Lineman intends to visit his relatives in Gagetown soon.

Electric Restorer for Men
Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price $3 a box, or two for $5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous *Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS
Made in Canada

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.90
Family Herald	1.90
Toronto World	3.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.90
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
Saturday Night	3.50
London Advertiser	3.90

Right Idea in Business

THE modern merchant filled with the modern spirit carries his business to his customers' homes; that is, he doesn't wait to be found out or risk the danger of not being found out.

The best carrier of businesses to customers' homes is the newspaper. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry every business in Walkerton to the homes of this community with ease and without confusion—the business of grocers, drygoods men, hardware dealers, clothiers, stationers, boot and shoe houses, druggists, jewellers, furniture dealers, fruiterers, butchers, grain and feed stores and every other class of business.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Get your business into the home and you'll sell goods there. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry your business into more homes than you are now serving. Ask us about the cost of advertising.

BUY FROM ADVERTISERS

Free Dress Goods on Saturday

To the First Fifteen Customers on SATURDAY we will give absolutely FREE, your choice of a FIVE YARD DRESS LENGTH with every purchase of five dollars or over in Dry Goods.

You not only have the advantage of buying goods at lower prices than you can buy elsewhere in the Country. But in addition will receive a five yard Dress Length free, ranging in price from 75c. to $1.25 per yard. Think this over. An opportunity of this kind seldom comes. Don't take one word for it, ask anyone who was fortunate enough to receive one of these lengths at the opening of the Sale. See goods in window.

With every Grocery Order of $3 or over we will give one pound of black, green or mixed Tea, 35c. a lb., FREE

C. Reaney | Telephone 8 for Produce wanted | We Pay the Highest prices. | **J. Pleskey**

Old Country News

WARLIKE SOCIALISTS.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—The Socialist National Defence League has been organized by a pro-war group of Socialists, including John Hodge, M. P., Robert Blatchford, the writer, A. H. Headingly, one of the leaders of the Social Democratic Party, George H. Roberts, M. P., Charles Duncan, M. P. and H. G. Wells, the novelist, to combat the Keir Hardie and Ramsay Macdonald anti-war group.

"In this hour of national peril," says the manifesto, prepared by the league, "when the independence of peoples is brutally menaced and the established public law and liberties of Europe are ruthlessly violated, a handful of pseudo-Socialists in this country are breaking the national solidarity and weakening the national effort in the face of the enemy. It has become a duty for true British Socialists to expose and repudiate the errors of these dreamers. All of them are, consciously or unconsciously, the agents of German Kaiserdom and traitors to the imperishable ideals of liberty and democracy which have united free Britain, independent Belgium and Republican France in an indissoluble and glorious alliance."

In the manifesto the following attack is made on German Socialism:

"What is the German claim? Put briefly, it may be summed up in the assertion that because an unwilling Serb-Austrian subject killed an Austrian prince, Austria had the right to ravage the Serbs; and because Russia intervened to prevent Serbian annihilation, Germany was justified in exterminating the national independence of Belgium.

"Civic freedom and national independence are elementary principles of Socialism. We cannot treat with German Socialists until they declare for these as the Socialists of Russia have declared. Socialism expresses itself internationally. It cannot develop anti-nationally.

"German Socialism has always been limited by political immaturity and bureaucratic ideals. The present war is a choice between organized liberty and mere organization."

British pro-war Socialists have made much of Liebknecht, the German Socialist who fought the war budget in the Reichstag, while German Socialists united for the Fatherland treat Hardie and Macdonald as heroes.

NO SHORTAGE THERE.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—While hundreds of appeals for field glasses appear in the personal columns of the London papers in behalf of young officers at the front, the followers of the races still have plenty of binoculars with which to view the horses. A picture of the grounds at Newmarket, showing the crowd with glasses to eyes following the race, appears in one of the London newspapers, while below appears the appeal for these instruments, made by Lady Roberts. Commissioned officers must largely furnish their own kit in the British army, and their pay is only nominal. Glasses are naturally out of the reach of the non-commissioned officers. One of the last acts of Lord Roberts was an appeal to sportsmen for glasses for the front, and before leaving on his trip to France he wrote a second appeal, which was found after his death.

WANT COMMERCE MINISTER

London Cable.—At the annual meeting of the Association of Trade Protection Societies a resolution was passed urging the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce and expressing the belief that such a Ministry would have prevented many of the difficulties which have arisen during the recent months.

The matter has been taken up by several newspapers, and although the question of cost is considerable, it is urged that the work now being done partly by the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade and the Colonial Office would, if co-ordinated and consolidated in a single branch, greatly assist in the extension of British trade and at the same time smooth the contraband difficulties which traders in almost every branch of commerce are suffering from at the present time.

LONDON'S DEARER MEAT.

The only kind of meat in Britain that has not gone up in price since the war is English lamb. How prices have risen is shown in the following table

Beef, per pound	Before war.	Now.
Fine-cut sirloins ...	1s.	1s 2½d.
Wing ribs ...	1s	1s. 2½d
Rump steak ...	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.
Top side ...	11d.	1s. 1d.
Silverside ...	9½d.	1s. 0d.
Mutton, per pound—		
Small legs ...	1s. 0d.	1s. 2d.
Large legs ...	11d.	1s. 1d.
Shoulders ...	9½d.	11½d.
Loins ...	11d	1s. 1d

The chief cause of the rise in the price of imported meat is the short supply on the market. Supplies are taken as food for the troops and the shipment facilities are very limited. Less beef than usual is coming from the Argentine.

As a war bonus the Sheffield Corporation is granting an allowance of 2s. per week to their temporary and permanent staff over twenty-one years of age and at present receiving salaries of less than 52s. per week. Tramway employees in receipt of less than 42s. per week will receive the same allowance. The latter advances alone represent £8,000 per annum.

The wave of indignation at the sinking of the Lusitania showed itself in Sheffield by an anti-German strike at one of the East End works. About fifty men came out as a protest against the employment of six Germans and declared that they would not go back until the aliens were discharged.

At a meeting of the butchers of Rotherham, it was decided to close the shops in Rotherham and district on Monday and Tuesday of each week.

The Rotherham Corporation Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The Bill is already warned for hearing before a Select Committee, and it will be opposed.

The Yorkshire Farmers' Union at Doncaster passed a resolution asking in districts where agricultural labor is scarce.

Mr. Wilfred Bowmer, a son of Mr. John Bowmer, millowner, Wirksworth, who recently journeyed from Canada to enlist as a private in the Public Schools Battalion Royal Fusiliers, has been given a commission.

News has reached Matlock of the death in Nottingham Hospital of Private Sidney Smith, son of Councillor J. Smith, of Hackney. Deceased was wounded at Hill 60 by shrapnel, and had 15 bullet wounds down one side.

Mr. William Jackson, a well-known Dronfield coalowner, has died at his residence at Cowley, at an advanced age. He was for a short time a member of the Dronfield U. D. Council, and retired only about a year ago.

About seventy police constables of the Derbyshire Force have joined the colors since the war broke out.

The King has approved the reappointment of Sir William Haldane as a member of the Development Commission on the expiry of his present term of office.

At a meeting of the Council of the British Red Cross Society at St. James' Palace, Lord Lansdowne was elected chairman in the place of the late Lord Rothschild.

The Queen has consented to review, early in July, the fleet of Red Cross ambulances formed as the result of an appeal by the lady mayoresses and mayoresses of England, Ireland and Wales.

Sir J. Tudor Walters, M. P., is a member of the new Wesley Club, which will have its headquarters at the Central Hall of the Wesleyan denomination at Westminster.

Lieut.-Col. T. W. Stead, commanding officer of the 15th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment (Leeds Pals), has been appointed to command the 11th Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Mr. A. A. Tobin, K. C., M. P., has been appointed Judge of County Courts, Circuit 27. This appointment will involve a by-election for Preston, for which Mr. Tobin is junior Unionist member. He was first elected for Preston in January, 1910.

Gateshead Corporation has started a few women scavengers as an experiment.

The Rev. Richard Elliott, vicar of St. Aidan's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is spending his summer holidays working as a fitter on munitions of war at Armstrong and Whitworth's.

More than £20,000 worth of damage has been done by a fire which occurred at the Guildford lathe works of Messrs. Drummond, who are engaged on Government contracts.

While a company of Royal Engineers were bridging the river at Sellinge, East Kent, the construction collapsed, killing a sapper named Jones, of London, and injuring seven others.

Benjamin John Holden, 50, a plater's helper at Messrs. Vickers' shipyard at Barrow, walked over the end of a three-plank staging and was killed. He fell a distance of eighteen feet.

Mr. Harold Baker, in the parliamentary papers said the total value of contracts placed direct by the War Office with Irish firms from the beginning of the war to date is about £1,530,000.

Pte. Richard Cole (6th Cheshires), of Wilmslow, who was seriously wounded in the left shoulder at Hill 60, has sent home a New Testament, half of which was blown away by the shot which wounded him.

John Blundell, Greengate street, and Joseph Woodward, Walney road, Barrow, were killed at the Barrow steel works owing to the collapse of a scaffolding in connection with the erection of a new turbine engine house. Two other men were injured.

The gift of flour by Canada to the London poor is proving especially acceptable now that bread has increased in price. In Lambeth some 900 loaves a week are now being given to the poor, and there is enough flour left to continue the distribution for the next three months.

According to the Board of Trade returns the imports in April amounted to £75,678,255, which is an increase on April, 1914, of £12,051,125. The exports amounted to £32,159,7[illegible], being a decrease on the same month of last year of £7,777,083. The figures for the four months of this year give imports, £281,676,312, increase on the same period of 1914, £23,057,249; exports, £116,770,328, decrease on 1914, £26,763,117.

The Swansea coal tippers have returned to work on a 12½ per cent. increase on earnings instead of on tons shipped.

If the miners persist in their 20 per cent. advance demand without any compromise, the matter will have to go to an umpire both in Northumberland and Durham.

Six months' notice in lieu of an increase in wages and a revision of working rules given by Northampton building workers terminated, and over 1,000 men came out on strike.

Satisfied with a recommendation which the highways committee have made to the Bangor City Council, the carters in the employ of the Bangor corporation who struck for a higher rate of pay have returned to work.

Major-Gen. J. H. Abadie, C. B., late 9th Lancers, has died in London at the age of 71.

Lieut.-Col. Dugald McTavish Lumsden, C. B., has died at his residence, 1 Whitehall court, S. W., in his 65th year.

The Countess of Loudoun has died at Loudoun Castle, Ayrshire. Daughter of the first Lord Howard of Glossop, she was married to the Earl of Loudoun in 1880.

Mr. William Jones, M. P. for North Carnarvonshire since 1895 and a junior Liberal whip since January, 1911, died at Upper Bangor, aged 55.

Gen. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K. C. B., M. P. for the Bodmin division of Cornwall and Inspector of the Territorial Force, was thrown from his horse while riding in Antony Park, Cornwall and sustained concussion of the brain. He was taken unconscious to his home at Antony.

Evidence on the inquest of Private John James Bennett, thirty-four, of the 5th South Wales Borderers, stationed at Perham Down Camp, Salisbury Plain, revealed the fact that he was burned to death in a fire which consumed three straw and corn ricks at Kimpton, Hampshire. In the midst of the flames Bennett was seen running about stupefied, but so intense was the heat that he could not be reached in time to save him. The deceased leaves a wife and eight children.

A SMART RIG.

An oyster-white broadcloth suit shows the tight-fitting jacket so popular this season with an oddly cut skirt fastened to the high waistline. Woman hails with delight the coming of Spring which will bring in the new beautiful shades and materials with but little change in the modes of the past season.

The Admiralty has intimated to the Governor of the Isle of Man that no passenger steamers requisitioned for naval purposes can be released for the summer holiday traffic. The Home Secretary has been approached on the question of the island's plight this year through lack of holiday makers.

The cost of making up the wages of Liverpool Corporation employees who have enlisted to their pre-war level will entail additional expenditure of £80,000 a year. A war bonus to present employees will cost another £70,000 a year, a total of £150,000, the equivalent of an addition of 9d. or 10d. in the pound on the rates.

The Vicar of St. Aidan's, Newcastle, the Rev. R. Elliott, apologized for non-attendance at a church meeting on Monday, and stated that he was taking his summer vacation by working on war munitions at Armstrong's Elswick factory from 5 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The King presented York with a new Cap of Maintenance, a kind of headdress sometimes worn and sometimes carried by the city sword-bearer on ceremonial occasions. York received the first Cap of Maintenance from Richard II. That used in modern times though of considerable antiquity, was not Richard's gift. It had become dilapidated, and this fact being represented to King George, His Majesty intimated a desire to present a new one. The presentation took place at Buckingham Palace.

Sheffield is to follow the example of Glasgow, Newcastle, and Cardiff and employ women on her corporation tramways.

James Speirs, a well-known Leeds City footballer, has enlisted in the Cameron Highlanders.

A solemn pontifical mass was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral for the victims of the Lusitania and the souls of the faithful who have died for the Empire.

Rev. Rennie J. Brown, of Oakengates, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the members of Dirnall Congregational Church to become their pastor, and commences his ministry on Sunday, July 4th.

The Rev. J. W. Hughes, pastor of Christ Church, Six Ways, Aston, Birmingham, announced to his congregation that he had decided to accept the pastorate of the Westbourne Park Church, in succession to Dr. Clifford.

About fifty dustmen employed by the Paddington Council stopped work owing to the refusal of that body to give them a war bonus to meet the increased cost of living.

The Northumberland Miners' Council has passed a resolution asking the coal owners to debar non-unionists from advances in wages obtained through the efforts of the association.

During the four months ended April 30, 1915, says the Board of Trade Labor Gazette, 82,710 workpeople had their wages raised, the net effect of the changes being an increase of £13,532 per week.

The result of the voting among the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to replenish the contingent funds by a sixpenny levy was announced as follows: For 7,744; against [illegible]. The membership exceeds 184,000.

The Government has decided, in view of the necessity for economy in public services on account of the war, not to fill the vacancy in the King's Bench Division of Ireland created by the promotion of Mr. Justice Molony to the Court of Appeal.

Portsmouth is turning the South Parade pier pavilion into a military hospital.

Women are being employed by the Great Western Railway Company at [illegible] as carriage cleaners.

The military authorities at Portsmouth have issued an order forbidding war news to be called in the streets.

Captain Hewitt, 3rd Sussex National Reserve, was killed on the railway at Folkestone while on guard duty.

A scratch from his favorite cat was stated at a Battersea inquest to have caused the death of James Brockwell, of Tooting.

All the fishermen at Yarmouth are engaged in mine-sweeping, and fish-curing has been stopped, says the Board of Trade "Labor Gazette."

[illegible] has a remarkable resident in [illegible] Mr. F. Saunders, of Malling street, who though deprived of her sight, has cooked for three soldiers billeted at her house.

The Highways Committee of the London County Council has notified the Education Committee that half-fares for children will be available on the tramways on every day of the week.

The heavy frost recently experienced in mid-Wales has done great damage to growing crops, particularly in the Vale of Towy. Market gardeners also have suffered great loss by the destruction of kidney beans which were unusually forward this year.

The death took place at Musselburgh of Major-General C. M. Govan, Royal Artillery, a Crimean veteran, at the age of [illegible].

Captain J. B. Macintosh, of the 5th Royal Scots, who is reported to have been killed at the Dardanelles, is the sixth Scottish athletic international to fall a victim to the war.

Captain Thomas Alexander, Eastburn, of Govan, who died on Monday week aged [illegible], lived under six British Sovereigns. He was one of the crew of the second Cunard liner that crossed the Atlantic.

The death took place at Musselburgh of "Bob" Ferguson, aged [illegible], the old-time golf champion, who won the open golf championship on three successive occasions in the eighties.

The death occurred on Monday week of Sir Edward Chandos Leigh, late Recorder of Nottingham. Sir Edward was born in 1832, and educated at Harrow and Oriel. He was Recorder of Nottingham from 1881 until 1909. A keen cricketer in his younger days, Sir Edward took a life-long interest in the game, being captain of the Harrow eleven in 1851, President of the M.C.C. in 1887, and in his association with Nottingham afforded great help to Notts cricket as president of the club.

Mr. Charles Lacey, locally known as "the Father of the Navy," died at Exmouth, aged 101. He drew a pension for over fifty years and up to the last enjoyed good health. He served in the Bellerophon, which held Napoleon as a prisoner after Waterloo. Lacey's father was 91 years of age, his mother 87, and his sister 102 years.

A private in the Army Service Corps, who before enlisting practised as a solicitor in the north of England, has presented a motorcar and cheque to the Newhaven Military Hospital as an appreciation of the kindly attention he receives while in the institution. The car is now being used for giving convalescent soldiers an airing.

THE FUNNY SIDE.

Newedd—Did you spend so much money as this before I married you? Mrs. Newedd—Why, yes. Newedd—Then bless me if I can understand why your father went on so when I took you away from him.—Chicago Tribune.

Hodge—It's funny all autos have the tobacco habit, isn't it? Dodge—The tobacco habit? Hodge—Yes, I understand the gasoline cars smoke, while an electric won't start without a plug. —Brooklyn Citizen.

Chubb—Miss Gilrox has a great memory for faces. Stubbs—That's right. I was engaged to her last summer at the shore, and to-day she actually bowed to me on the street.

Tottie Twinkletoes—Do you think marriage pays? Dolly Pinklights—Sure it pays. I'm collecting alimony from no less than five husbands now.

"How many head o' live stock you got in the place?" "Live stock?" echoed the somewhat puzzled farmer. "What d'ye mean by live stock? I got four steam tractors and seven automobiles."—Judge.

Light-fingered Larry—Do you think opals are unlucky? Second-storey Sam—Sure. I never swiped one yet that I didn't get pinched.

"Before my wife went away I had her talk into a phonograph." "How nice it must be to be able to hear her voice whenever you like." "Yes, and to stop it whenever I like."—Boston Transcript.

Gibbs—So you went after the job? I thought you believed that the office should seek the man. Dibbs—I do; but this is a fat job, and I thought it might get winded before it reached me. —Boston Transcript.

"Do you want to marry your employer?" "Oh no! I only want to be [illegible] to him." Baltimore American.

Mrs. B.—They had their wedding rehearsal last evening. Mr. B.—Yes. [illegible]

Her idea of an unhappy man is a proud person with a last year's model automobile.—Dallas News.

Randolph—Is that Buxton's new girl with him? Sylvester—Oh, no; that's just one of his old ones painted over.—Judge

MANKIND IN THE MAKING

(From the Scientific American.)

The history of mankind in the rock record is still far from complete, and this is especially so in regard to its early chapters. Most of what we have gleaned on this head is in the nature of inference drawn from the rude stone weapons which have survived him, leaving no trace of their makers.

The discovery of the now famous fragments of an indubitably human skull at Piltdown, in Sussex, which was first announced at a meeting of the Geological Society of London on December 18, 1912, was, therefore, an event of epoch-making importance, for not only was it found in association with rude stone weapons of the type known as "eoliths," and with remains of animals of older types than any hitherto associated with early man, but it displayed features more primitive, more ape-like, than any yet discovered. Still more recently a further find has been made of a crude sort of spear-head, made from the thighbone of an elephant. This was obtained from the same area as the skull itself, and from its highly mineralized condition there can be little doubt that this was wielded by the Piltdown man or his contemporaries. Since the precise geological age of this skull is still a matter for debate, as to whether it is to be regarded as of very late pliocene or early pleistocene, it will be more profitable to discuss in these pages those features of the skull itself which have made it of such supreme importance as a "missing link" in the chain we are endeavoring to forge.

These bones of contention, as such they speedily became, represent the roof and back of the skull, the temporal bone, with the great triangular brain lodging the internal ear, and, externally a part of the bony arch which runs forward to the eye, and last, but by no means least, the lower jaw, or rather the right half, containing the molar teeth. Later a relatively huge canine tooth turned up, of which more anon.

As Dr. Smith Woodward pertinently remarks, when it is remembered that Eoanthropus, Dawson and Homo Heidelbergensis are almost, if not absolutely, of the same geological age, we are led to the interesting conclusion that at the end of the pliocene epoch the representatives of man in Western Europe were already differentiated into widely divergent groups.

The skull is no less remarkable when compared with the other undoubtedly ancient human skulls, and suggests conclusions of even wider significance. The discoveries of the brain-case of that curiously ape-like man, Pithecanthropus, in Java, some years ago, and of several of the skulls of the Neanderthal or Neanderthaloid type, have led to the assumption that early man was characterized by a low, flattened forehead, and a beetling brow, like that of adult existing apes. But the Piltdown specimen, Dr. Smith Woodward points out, is certainly the oldest typically human skull yet found, yet it has a forehead as steep as modern man, [illegible] by no means [illegible] forehead. This latter fact has led to the suggestion that this skull is that of a female, and the small backward extension of the area for the masticating muscles is held as an additional token supporting this conclusion. This, of course, may be so; but on the other hand we have to take into consideration the enormous thickness of the skull wall, which, to the very [illegible] goes far to account for the small size of the brain.

All the evidence goes to show, then, that at least one type of man with a high forehead was already in existence in Western Europe long before Mousterian man. It is curious to remark however, that this high-browed man had a lower brain than the Piltdown man. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the almost inevitable conclusion that the Piltdown man is the direct ancestor of modern man, while the Mousterian or Neanderthal man was an offshoot from this stock. In regard to the brain there are one or two features of quite exceptional interest. In the first place the width exceeds that of any modern skull [illegible] measured by some twenty millimetres. So wide a difference indicated either an error in the work of reconstruction or some structural peculiarity so far unsuspected.

Having carefully considered the problem in the course of a restoration that I had undertaken to check, as it were, the results of Dr. A. Smith Woodward, I came to the conclusion that some structural peculiarity was to be sought for and this I speedily found in the exceptional length of the petrous portion, which proves to be no less than ten millimetres longer than in any modern skull. Thus, adding this increase of the two sides together, the abnormal width was exactly accounted for. This increase has been accomplished by a curious change in the parietal region of the skull for the [illegible] and lower border of this region, somewhat about the level of the top of the ear, and a little behind it in the living subject, has been thrust outward. Hence the striking difference between the Piltdown and modern skulls when seen from behind, for in the modern skull the widest part is [illegible] above the base.

The restoration which I undertook was the first to effect a reconstruction of the floor of the brain-case, and to show the position of the nerve apertures and the apertures for the blood vessels and, hence the interior of this it has been possible to take a fairly accurate cast of the brain. In attacking this problem I may mention that this building up of the skull base formed the foundation of my restoration. This completed, the remaining portion of the skull was fitted on to it. The result was a skull differing only in minute details from the original restoration of Dr. A. Smith Woodward, which, [illegible] Keith, [illegible] considered.

The most conspicuous feature of this skull, when seen from the side, is the low, receding dome, and the slight development of the brow ridges. The latter feature is brought even more forcibly home when the skull is seen from the front, or from above. This is really surprising, for these ridges in the earliest fossil man, known as the Neanderthal race, are enormously developed, recalling those of the gorilla and the chimpanzee. In the Piltdown race [illegible] of to-day.

The face must have presented an extremely ape-like appearance, owing to the enormous size of the jaws. The nasal bones, however, were negroid, not ape-like. The really ape-like characters are concentrated in the lower jaw. So much so is this the case that there are some who have gone to ridiculous lengths to show that this was really that of an ape, and had nothing to do with the skull. Needless to say, such opinions were expressed only by those unfamiliar with the problems of comparative anatomy and paleontology.

That this jaw did belong to this skull is not a matter for dispute. Its simian features should not occasion surprise, having regard to the age of the skull, and the relatively small size of the brain. Compared with that of a modern European its most striking feature is the absence of a "chin," that is to say, of the projection of its lower border, which in modern skulls protrudes beyond the level of the cutting teeth or incisors. In this, however, it agrees with the jaw found some years ago at Heidelberg and known in consequence as the Heidelberg jaw. About the human nature of this there is no doubt, for the character of the teeth renders any other interpretation impossible.

Omitting reference to many other somewhat technical details presented by the Piltdown jaw we may turn now to the teeth. The simian, or apelike characters of these is very striking, both in regard to their shape and their arrangement in the jaw. As in the ape the cheek teeth or molars, and premolars, are placed in a straight line one behind the other instead of in a curve, as in modern human jaws. When the jaw was first found the premolars, canine or eyeteeth and the cutting or incisor teeth were missing. Nevertheless, Dr. Smith Woodward, in his restoration, ventured to introduce a large canine.

The critics scoffed and pointed out the absurdity of such a venture. Unfortunately for them the missing tooth turned up shortly after. Attempts were then made to show that it could not have belonged to this jaw, but a more careful study of the find seems to have convinced them that they were hopelessly wrong in their pronouncements. But whether or no there can be no doubt but that it is one of the missing series. And the most wonderful thing of all is that, when the tooth came to be compared with the tooth postulated by Dr. Smith Woodward, it was found to differ only in minute details. It differs absolutely from the canine of any known ape, and no less from that of any human tooth yet found known. In some respects it recalls the canine of the milk series, which is what one would expect.

While the skull is essentially human, that is to say, it is the skull of a member of the genus homo, though representing a man of low grade, the jaw, on the other hand, as we have already remarked, is almost that of an ape. On this account these remains must be regarded as representing a new genus of mankind which Dr. Smith Woodward has named Eoanthropus. Or to give it its full name, Eoanthropus Dawsoni, in honor of Mr. Chas. Dawson, who discovered the first of the fragments.

The form of the roof of the skull, of the brow-ridges, and of the temporal bone admit of no doubt as to the human character of these remains. What is known of the petrous portion of the last named bone and the nature of the articular cavity of the lower jaw, differ only in minute points from the same areas in modern man.

No estimate as to the form of the skull, and the cranial, that is to say the brain, capacity of this skull could, of course, be made until the remains were pieced together. Toward the fulfilment of this task certain fixed points were at once available. Thus the frontal bone retained a portion of the outer border of the eye-socket, while the hinder portion of this skull-cap could be positively connected with the bones forming the back of the skull; this gave the approximate length of the cranium. There was another constant point of contact with the temporal bone and the parietal. This enabled a fairly accurate estimate to be made of the height of the skull. Its width, a measurement of great importance, has formed the subject of much controversy, though as a matter of fact there can be little room for doubt even on this score, as to the exact position of the middle line of the skull-cap. That this has been fixed by Dr. A. Smith Woodward and Professor Elliot Smith there can be no question, but Professor Keith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, insists that this line has been placed too far to the left, thereby materially lessening the size of the brain case, and, as a consequence, the size of the brain, which he assures us is greater than that of modern white races of to-day. That there is absolutely no evidence to support this view we have no hesitation in saying.

Tommy—Pop, what do we mean by a mere technicality? Tommy's Pop—A mere technicality, my son, is an important point made by another man in an argument, which we dismiss with a sneer.

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera.

Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and are usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, 376 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to "Dr. Fowler's," and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, and always keep a bottle on hand. Also I never fail to recommend it to anyone who is similarly troubled."

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INCORRIGIBLE

(By Edith V. Ross.)

In ante-bellum days there were shooting matches among the gentlemen of the Southern States in defence of their honor, the causes of which were usually published to the world. But when a woman was the subject of dispute some other cause was invented in order to keep her name out of the matter. At times when the ingenuity of the participants failed them in inventing a cause they would resort to absurd expedients.

Miss Cary Randolph many years ago was a belle in Charleston, N. C. Among her suitors were Robert Fitz-Hugh and Percy Bryce, both South Carolinians. Miss Randolph was not averse to setting her suitors against one another. It gratified her amour propre. But in this case she went too far.

One day while she was walking with Fitz-Hugh, Bryce passed them. The lady smiled on him and invited him to join them. She knew that neither would relish the presence of the other, but this did not trouble her; she wished her friends to see her with one of the men who were known to be devoted to her on each side of her.

Having paraded her lovers before her friends, she turned in the direction of her home and on arriving there dismissed them. Had she asked them to come in with her there might have been no unfortunate result. Had she asked one of them in it would have been tantamount to an expression of preference. This, too, would have ended the matter, for they were both gentlemen, and either would have taken his dismissal as final. Leaving them to walk away together was the worst thing she could have done.

They proceeded some distance, remarking on the weather and such other makeshift topics; then when they were about to part Fitz-Hugh said to Bryce:

"I was surprised at your intrusion."

"The lady invited me."

"That was common politeness."

"If you think yourself aggrieved you have a right to reparation."

Both men were ready to explode, but Fitz-Hugh repressed his feelings for the time, and, turning on his heel, walked away. As he proceeded jealousy got the better of him, and, seeking his friend Walter Raymond, he commissioned him to take a challenge to Bryce. Raymond asked the cause, and when told of it replied that he would have nothing to do with an affair that would bring in the name of a lady, whereupon Fitz-Hugh told him to make up a pretext to be given to the world as the cause of the duel. Raymond, after some thought, decided that the ostensible reason for the quarrel was to be that Bryce had called Fitz-Hugh a redhead. Fitz-Hugh's hair was auburn. This was not a reason calculated to deceive the public, but Raymond had no inventive genius, and it was the best he could do.

Miss Randolph had made choice between these two men a very decided choice. She was ready to give herself to one of them. But she desired to prolong the pleasure of being courted by both and make herself more valuable to the man she loved by rendering her winning more difficult.

Despite the effort made to keep the coming meeting a secret from her, she got word of it. On the morning appointed for the duel she mounted a horse and rode to the grounds, arriving there just in time to see the rivals for her hand standing facing each other with deadly intent. Her presence put a stop to the proceedings.

"I have heard," she said, "that one of the gentlemen is about to kill the other. Since I have made up my mind to accept a proposal of marriage from one of you I object to the other killing him."

The rivals glared at each other, but said nothing. The seconds, who were opposed to the meeting, saw an opportunity to stop it where it was.

"Perhaps," said Bryce's seconds after an awkward pause, "Miss Randolph will listen to [illegible] the cause of the quarrel."

"What is the cause?" asked the lady.

Again there was a pause, more awkward than the first, at the end of which Fitz-Hugh's seconds said that his principal had been insulted by being called a redhead. If Miss Randolph would decide whether Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair was red it would end the matter.

"Mr. Fitz-Hugh's hair is a fiery red," she said, "but that has nothing to do with my preference."

Fitz-Hugh colored. "Gentlemen," he said, "I see no reason why this affair should not proceed."

"Nor I," added Bryce.

Miss Randolph made no interposition until one of the seconds had given the word "Ready" and the other stood ready to give the signal to fire by dropping a handkerchief. This man expecting that Miss Randolph would indicate her preference, delayed, keeping an eye upon her.

She smiled at him.

"This is absurd," he said. "Do you intend to risk losing the man you love?"

"How can I?" she said, "in such a public fashion?"

"Gentlemen, take your places," said the second.

Every man except the principals closed his eyes. Hearing a laugh [illegible] they [illegible] opened them to see Miss Randolph walking away with her arm through that of Mr. Fitz-Hugh.—Troy Times.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Hollis Knox, 45 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind, I would screech out, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that to-day I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all sufferers from nervous troubles so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

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FA[illegible] GARDEN

SILAGE AND FODDER VALUES.

In every 100 pounds of corn silage will be found approximately 21 pounds of dry matter. There is a large amount of water conserved, which is lost by fodder during the curing process, thus giving the field-cured corn plant about two and a half times as much dry matter. The food constituents contained in 100 pounds of silage consist of the following: [illegible] pounds protein, [illegible] pounds of carbohydrates, seven pounds fat. While it will be seen at once that it is necessary to feed a good deal of silage in order to get much actual substance, it will be remembered that the outstanding value of this food is its succulence and laxative effect on the digestive system of the animal.

Almost without exception, the herd of cows that is fed on silage will be found to be in better flesh condition than the one that [illegible] and has had to depend on dry fodder. While animals may be supplied with all the water they care to drink, even in cold weather there seems to be a much more [illegible] when a considerable portion of the water needed to supply the system is taken in the form of plant juices. Herein lies the principal value of silage.

In field-cured corn there is about [illegible] pounds of dry matter to every 100 pounds of [illegible]. Practically the same amount of dry matter is found in field-cured stover. The analysis of corn fodder will vary considerably, depending on the amount of corn contained on the stalks. Professor Henry gives the number of pounds of food elements in every 100 pounds of fodder corn as follows: [illegible] pounds protein, [illegible] pounds carbohydrates, and 1.2 pounds fat. In corn that has been drilled and the ears have been crowded so that only nubbins are formed, there is likely to be found less dry matter than where ears have been allowed to develop, otherwise the analysis of the fodder in either case will be very similar since the relation of food elements found in the ear is very close relative to that found in the stalk.

Corn stover, which is merely the stalks and leaves alone, naturally has less feeding value, and the analysis is as follows: 1.7 pounds protein, [illegible] pounds carbohydrates and 1 pound fat. This shows that it contains only about half as much protein and fat as the fodder. Again, the food value of stover is liable to great variation, due to the effect of the weather. Stover that has been out all winter, subject to the bleaching and leaching effects of the elements, will be found to be quite unpalatable, and of not very much value, except as a filler to be used as part of the roughage fed.

What has been said of stover will apply to the stalks in the field. Early in the season, soon after the corn has been removed the stalks furnish practically their maximum amount of food nutrients. Later on the value of the stalks for feed is practically worthless. [illegible] it is not uncommon to see stalk fields where the stalks have been eaten nearly down to the butts.

Successful dairying rests largely on the judicious use of the corn plant, and where it is not possible to make it into silage the next best thing is to "fodder" as much as possible. A good many careful farmers feed considerable fodder corn to their horses, though when it is used for such purposes it should be as free from dust as possible. In this case the corn should be [illegible] unless only such amount of fodder is fed as to furnish what grain the horse would be fed in his box. Too much stover can be fed horses, and in this case it makes a very rough coat, especially on the driver.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

Every rotation should be planned so that one or more legumes will occupy the land one or more times during [illegible] years. The legumes will enrich the soil in nitrogen and make it produce a large crop of non-legumes, such as corn, oats, wheat and grass.

Leguminous plants are the ones the farmer should aim to grow, for when he gets a good stand of clover or alfalfa half the battle is won. Yes, eternal vigilance must be the slogan of the successful farmer.

Commercial fertilizers are all right, and we must have them judiciously applied, but they can never take the place of lime and barnyard manure.

The horse troubled with heaves should be fed a ration consisting largely of grain, at least as much grain as hay by weight. The grain should be fairly laxative and the hay free from dust. Sometimes good results are obtained by sprinkling the hay with lime-water just before feeding to the horse.

Clean milk is the most important [illegible] of the dairy. It is valuable as a food for human beings. It is invaluable for pigs and chickens. It has all the [illegible] value and half the [illegible] of whole milk. [illegible]

Without a knowledge of the feeding values of the various feeds it is a very difficult matter to feed stock economically. In former times when animals were [illegible] on the range where [illegible] was abundant they secured naturally a balanced ration. But this is no longer possible. We must raise the feeds on expensive land with expensive equipment and by high-priced labor. As a result it costs more to feed animals. Failing to raise the feed we must buy it, and add the cost of transportation. This means that we cannot afford to feed indiscriminately. Where this has been done animal husbandry has been unprofitable.

At the Iowa experiment station lambs fed on sweet clover hay, corn and oil meal made an average gain of [illegible] pounds, while on the same ration, except the substitution of native grass hay in place of the sweet clover, the gains were 20.3 pounds. These results furnish more evidence that the farmer who can grow sweet clover need not lack an abundance of good forage and hay.

At a meeting called by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, at Rutland, Vermont, to see if something could not be done to bring the price of milk paid the producer and that paid the consumer near each other, the cost of production was presented by a number of farmers. The result showed that the 20 Ayrshire cows averaged 4,725 quarts of 3.95 per cent.; milk at an average cost, for food consumed, of $80.16, with additional cost of other expenses amounting to $133.65, making the average cost of production amount to 2.83 cents per quart, or about $1.42 per 100 pounds of milk.

A common experience with a first seeding of alfalfa, where good seed and a thorough preparation of the soil has been secured, is a thick stand soon after the plants come up, a fair stand through the first year of haymaking, many bare spots the second year, and a thin stand at the beginning of the third or fourth year. When the stand of alfalfa gets so thin that the yield is not profitable, the land should be plowed deeply and planted to a cultivated crop like corn or potatoes. It will pay to give more than the usual amount of cultivation, so that the soil will be put in good condition in regard to the filth and moisture.

Mangels ought to be a part of every farm crop where stock is kept. Many farmers imagine that it is a hard crop to raise, but it is a mistake. A good way to raise them is to sow in rows thickly and transplant about the 1st of July 8 or 10 inches apart in a freshly-plowed piece of land. Two or three boys can transplant several thousand a day. One boy goes ahead making holes with a dibble, while two others follow, one carrying the plants and the other dropping them into the holes. On good land as high as 800 bushels can easily be raised. Cows and sheep thrive on them.

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The reason for this is that the mountainous parts of the island of Formosa, from which the world gets most of its camphor, are inhabited by head hunting savages, whom the successive invaders of the island have been unable to subdue.

These savages are quite alive to the value of the camphor trees and fiercely oppose all attempts to get possession of the forests. Their hostility makes the gathering of camphor a most hazardous occupation and one in which a loaded rifle is the most indispensable tool.

Since the Japanese took the island after their successful campaign against China in the nineties they have been carrying on a carefully conceived plan of gradual penetration of the valuable camphor regions. They make paths six feet in width through the virgin forests. At intervals of every 120 yards stands a guardhouse, and every fourth or fifth guardhouse is a small fort, entrenched and defended by barbed wire entanglements, such as are being used on the battle grounds of Europe. Telephonic intercommunication, machine guns and all the resources of western military science are employed, and the line are pushed gradually forward.

In spite of these elaborate precautions, the loss among the camphor gatherers amounts to hundreds of deaths annually.

It is calculated that Formosa contains about a million camphor trees, some 10,000 of which are cut down every year. At this rate the supply will be exhausted in a hundred years, but when the country is thoroughly pacified there is no doubt that the Japanese will see that reafforestation is properly undertaken and an inexhaustible supply insured.

The savages who are making so much trouble are estimated to number about 120,000, and a further twelve years will, it is thought, be required to subdue them.—New York American.

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Mr.—My dear, this tower goes back to William the Conqueror. Mrs.—What's the matter? Isn't it satisfactory?—Life.

THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

The HouseKeeper

One teaspoonful of baking soda in a pint of water makes a good wash for plants covered with insects.

The juice of a lemon added to a pan of water will freshen wilted vegetables. Let them stand in it for an hour.

Water the fern dish at night in the bath tub and leave it there to drain.

The white spots on your polished dining table may be removed if you will cut out rounds of pasteboard and sew thick white buttons on one side. Place hot dishes on the button side and allow a current of air to get under the hot dish.

Cauliflower should always be soaked for a full hour before it is boiled, and then should be boiled in water very slightly salty for from twenty to thirty minutes.

A teaspoonful of glycerine added to a gill of glue makes a cement that is a great convenience in the kitchen, and is especially good for fastening leather, paper or wood to metal.

A dry rubber "sponge" is excellent for cleaning woolen materials. They should be laid flat and the sponge swept over them briskly, care being taken to rub the wrong side of the nap.

Inspect linen closet and see if any new towels, dusters or floor cloths are needed. Look over kitchen utensils and if they are of granite and are chipped discard and replace with new ones. Such a systematic look once a month will go a long ways toward saving "the pennies" and also in keeping the house in perfect order.

Give the inside of the bureau drawers a coat of white enamel if you would have them always fresh and easy to keep clean.

A chicken is easily tested. A young, tender chicken should have a smooth skin, and the tip of the breastbone is easily bent. In an old bird it is still smaller and has not hardened.

Fasten a rubber hose a yard long to your bathroom faucet if you would have a [illegible] bath.

When it is necessary to drive a nail into hard wood, cover the nail with laundry soap and it will drive easily.

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Pin This Up.

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of soup.

One teaspoonful of salt to two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk.

One teaspoonful of extract to one plain loaf.

One scant cup of liquid to two full cups of flour for bread.

One scant cup of liquid to one cup of flour for muffins.

One scant cup of liquid to one cup of flour for baters.

One quart of water to each pound of meat and bone for soup stock.

One-half cup of [illegible] to one-quarter cake compressed [illegible] to one pint liquid.

Four peppercorns, four cloves, one teaspoonful of mixed herbs for each quart of water for soup stock.

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Marcy and His Patch.

Credit is usually given to General Jackson for saying, "To the victors belong the spoils," whereas W. L. Marcy of New York actually made the phrase which cut a big figure in the Tyler-Cass-Van Buren battle. Marcy was perhaps the most bitterly caricatured American prior to Lincoln. He was usually represented with a patch on his trousers labeled 50 cents. That was the sequel to a bill for that amount which he rendered to his state for having had his clothing mended.—Philadelphia Ledger.

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WORRY AND WEAKNESS

Often Indicate Over-work, and a Run Down Nervous System.

Overwork and worry have an evil effect on the system and often give rise to nervousness and sleeplessness. Other signs include a weak back, headaches and indigestion. In time if matters are neglected a complete breakdown of the nervous system follows. On every hand one can observe victims of this state of nervous exhaustion who are at a loss to know what to do with themselves, their nervous debilitated state having baffled all ordinary treatment.

If you are a victim of exhausted nerves, if your symptoms are as described above, you need Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they are a powerful nerve tonic. Their strengthening action on weak nerves is due to the fact that they enrich and build up the blood through which the nerves are fed. Under the tonic influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills all traces of nervous weakness disappear together with the headaches, the insomnia, the feeling of intense weakness and depression of spirits that mark the victim of nervous ailments. Here is the proof. Mr. Henry Marr, Port Felix, N. S., says: "It gives me greatest pleasure to testify as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began their use I was a physical wreck; my nerves were all unstrung. I suffered from frequent headaches and backaches, and was almost wholly unfitted for work. I had tried several remedies without success, when I finally decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I took six boxes and they made me a well man."

What these Pills did for Mr. Marr they will do for every other weak and nervous man, if given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

◆◆◆

It's one thing for a girl to accept a man, but quite another matter to take him at his own valuation.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SUCCESS IN REARING CHICKS.

[illegible] to properly grow poultry is much larger than is generally supposed. It is true that many beginners do have a fair hatch, either by the incubator or under the hen, and do succeed in having a fair average of these hatched live and reach maturity. But it is safe to say that one-half the chicks raised each year [illegible] properly. At some time, either during incubation, brooding or even after they have attained the age of five weeks, a chick when received, due to some neglect in the management. Weather conditions at times may have a tendency to check growth. The properly-grown chick never stops from shell to maturity and to insure this steady growth a great many small things are factors.

Taking it for granted that the parent stock is of the best, fowls that have never been ill, fowls that during the hatching season are at their best, then if an egg which will produce the future chick is carefully taken care of, there is a good chance of success in incubation. The hatching egg is not always taken care of in one cause for weak chicks if they incubate. Then comes the improper handling of the chicks in the brooder. One may claim that poor results come even with the hen which is many times true. While it is a fact that it is hard to go nature one better, nevertheless all hens are not perfect, and they, too, can be poor in both the incubation of the egg and the rearing of the chick. Man must always be the manager. If hen-hatched chicks, care of the hens and chicks in a large degree falls to the keeper. Proper food, water and shelter must be given for best results, a careful lookout for lice and a constant fight against these poultry pests waged. With the brooder-raised chicks few lice will ever be found, but the brooder must be cleaned often, and sprayed now and then with some good [illegible].

The common practice of placing too many chicks in the brooder, no matter what make, should be avoided. Even the large coal oil or oil-burning hovers with a rated capacity of from 300 to [illegible] chicks, one will find that better results are obtained when about half the number is placed under these hovers. Too [illegible] or too little heat are factors against the steady growth of the chicks. Under[illegible] or overfeeding, especially when young, are important factors to be reckoned with. Water is a small thing in the minds of many, especially the beginner, yet water is one important essential in the development of the chick. One often sees the drinking pan or crock in the hot sun with water so warm that the growing chicks drink only when compelled to.

Good management is the only secret of success in poultry-raising. Neglect of [illegible] spells failure, yet in almost every case the failure to succeed is caused by just these small things omitted from the system, if a system is used at all. At times one can find a well-equipped poultry yard lacking in grass or green food in some form and shade. Everything in there except these two requirements, and a drawback is noticed because [illegible] just two in the way of many essentials that go to make a full success of poultry [illegible]. The beginner questions if all these small items are so important, and [illegible] many poultry-keepers who have grown fowls with success without some of them. But they have not accomplished success in the fullest measure, and the profits derived from the flock are not so great as that from the flock which has had the best of management. It is this management that makes the great difference in the profits of the flocks and in the rapid growth of the young stock and low death rate. No two poultry-keepers make the same profits, and the larger the profits the better managed the flock is.

The essentials that go toward success in the growing of chicks are, first, proper incubation from eggs from stock of known merit, the proper brooder and proper accommodations, the right degree of heat, especially for the first ten days or two weeks, 90 to 95 degrees the first week, never higher or lower than 90, and plenty of ventilation; second, good feed, starting the chicks, if possible, on sour milk (milk in this form is good). Pinhead oatmeal and good chick grains can be fed the second day in the brooder. A box of dry bran can be placed before them the third day, and at the end of ten days the regular dry mash, containing bran, middlings, ground oats, meal[illegible], [illegible] and beef scraps. Bone meal in [illegible] is a good addition. Oyster shell, charcoal and grit should be placed before them at all times.

With good feeding and proper management of the brooder the growing of chicks without a check should not be the hard task so many find it. But to neglect the essentials that go toward success is to invite partial or a complete failure.

DON'T OVERFEED CHICKS.

Government poultry specialists say that overfeeding is more dangerous to young chicks than underfeeding. They advise the feeding of chicks from three to five times daily depends upon the owner's experience in feeding. Undoubtedly the little ones can be grown faster if fed five times each day. At no time, however, do they deem it wise to feed more than barely enough to satisfy the appetite and to keep the chicks exercising, except at the evening or last meal of the day, when they should be given all they will eat. Greater care must be exercised not to overfeed young chicks that are confined than those that have free range, as leg weakness is liable to result.

Your chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder. The first feed may contain either hard-boiled eggs, johnnycake, stale bread, pinhead oatmeal or rolled oats, these feeds are given alone or in combination. It is of value in giving the chickens a good start in life but the mixture should be fed in a crumbly mass and not in a sloppy condition.

After the chicks are two months old they may be fed four times daily, and after three months old, three times daily. Johnnycake, composed as follows is very good for young chicks: One dozen infertile eggs or one pound of sifted beef scrap to ten pounds of corn meal; add enough milk to make a pasty mash, and one tablespoonful of baking soda. Dry bread crumbs may be mixed with hard boiled eggs, making up about a fourth of the mixture eggs, or rolled oats may be used in place of the bread crumbs.

Some poultrymen feed the bread crumbs, rolled oats or johnnycake mixture five times daily for the first week, then gradually substitute for the ration one or more of the following feeds: finely cracked grains of equal parts by weight, of cracked wheat, finely cracked corn, pinhead oatmeal or hulled oats, to which about 5 per cent charcoal, millet or rape seed may be added. A commercial chick feed may be substituted if desired. The above ration can be fed until the chicks are two weeks old, when they should be placed on grain and a dry or wet mixture.

After the chicks are 15 days old a good growing mash composed of two parts by weight bran, two middlings, one corn meal, one low-grade wheat flour or red dog flour, and 10 per cent. sifted beef scrap, may be fed either wet or dry; if wet only enough moisture (either milk or water) should be added to make the feed crumbly, but not sloppy. When this growing mash or mixture is not used, a hopper containing bran should be always accessible to the chicks.

EGG FOODS FOR POULTRY.

What shall I give my poultry to start them laying? is a question many poultry raisers are asking. The idea is prevalent that pullets should have some condiment stimulant or special feed that will stimulate the egg producing organs into activity, but as a general thing a well-balanced ration is all that is necessary. Condiments are beneficial; they are necessary for hens as for human beings. A mash or bran and ground grain, without salt or other condiment would be insipid and tasteless. When on free range the hens can easily supply all the condiments she needs, with the exception of salt, but when she is confined we must supply them. The condiments given poultry are more for the purpose of increasing the appetizing quality of the food than as a stimulant or tonic, and are usually restricted to salt, mustard, pepper and ginger. Onions, winter radishes, turnips and beets fed in the mash have the same beneficial effect as pepper and ginger: they give the mash a pungent taste and the fowls relish it. Pepper, ginger and mustard when given in sufficient quantities or doses are stimulants.

There are many conditions powders, egg foods and other stimulants on the market that are used to increase egg-production. Any direct nutritive value these prepared foods may have is due to the common feeding stuffs they contain and quantities fed are too [illegible] to cause any considerable gain in production. Their direct value is due to some [illegible] of the [illegible] with which they are fed, which increases digestion. The increased appetite that often follows the use of a conditional food or poultry powder might be secured by any change of diet, especially by the proper use of salt. Mild laxative effects may be obtained with green food and proper use if mashes in the diet.

I myself have never used any drugs, securing the best results, on the whole, by using only common condiments such as salt and occasionally a dash of cayenne pepper to give an insipid mash a taste. If the fowls are kept healthy by having clean quarters, fresh air, sunshine, pure water, and good wholesome food, they will need no tonic to induce them to lay if they are of a laying strain; if they are not it is better to discard them than to force egg production.

NOTES.

May is an ideal hatching month and one of the months that chicks, when given the proper care, develop fast. At this time fertility is good, and, with cool nights as a rule and warm days, the average poultry raiser should have but little trouble in getting good results.

Little consideration is taken in the lice problem by poultry raisers, especially beginners, who, when the usual trouble comes, looks for everything else as the cause of poultry ills, except lice, which are always on the job in large or small numbers, according to the fight made against them. Chicks or the older fowls cannot do their best when lice are found in the quarters and on the fowls in large numbers. It is money thrown away to feed lice-infested fowls and expect them to do their best, either in growth or the producing of eggs.

Milk in any form is a great aid in starting chicks to rapid growth. It is in its best form sour, and is cheap at almost any price to start the young chicks with, especially for the first ten days to two weeks.

Green food for chicks is not given the attention by poultry keepers it should. Chicks and the older fowls have been profit-payers without it, but with it the profit could have been larger. Especially is green food essential in some form for the growing chicks, they will, if given plenty of it, grow quicker and stronger, with a lower death rate than those who are deprived of it.

Poultry keepers are quick to jump at conclusions, especially the beginner with one or two years' experience. The system laid out the first year may have worked fairly well, but that does not mean the system is a proven success, unless under the same conditions the results show the sameness for several years. There is much to learn in poultry, yet beginners jumping at conclusions, seem to think they have mastered the poultry problem in a few years.

Tattooing in Burma.

Tattooing on the thighs shows that a Burmese boy has reached manhood. The designs are always of animals, each one surrounded by letters or words so that it stands out separate from the other patterns. The dyes used in Burma are red and blue, but the former fades quickly, leaving only the blue showing.

Pure Ice Cream

IT IS GENERALLY CONCEDED that Tuberculosis is transmitted by unpasteurized Ice Cream.

City Dairy Ice Cream is Pasteurized and therefore safe for even the youngest child.

The Purity and healthfulness of City Dairy Ice Cream is guarded in every way.

The matter of flavoring is an important one—City Dairy uses no imitations or synthetic flavors—we flavor our "Maple Walnut" with pure maple sugar—we use Pure Fruits in our "Fruit Ice Creams" and flavor our "Vanilla" with the Pure Mexican Vanilla Bean. The minute specks in City Dairy Vanilla Ice Cream are pieces of the ground bean—"the specks make the flavor." So far as we know we are the only manufacturers in Canada using the Pure vanilla bean, and no other make can compare with the delicate flavor of City Dairy Vanilla Ice Cream—the cost is about double but the selling price is the same.

Ask for the Ice Cream in which "the specks make the flavor"—City Dairy.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an agent in every town.

WAR HORSES IN BATTLE.

Cavalry Mounts Revel in the Dash and Fury of the Charge.

It will probably surprise you, said a retired colonel of hussars, to learn that a cavalry horse usually enjoys a battle at least as much as his rider and displays as much courage in it. He will chafe and stamp with impatience while waiting for the order to charge, and at the signal will dash forward like a greyhound released from the leash, full of fire and fury and often neighing wildly. At the moment of contact with the enemy he will rear, striking and biting savagely at the opposing horses and trampling down the infantry.

When his rider falls he will dash along with his fellows and crash as gallantly into the foe. In the famous charge of the Light Brigade scores of riderless horses swept down the "valley of death," thundering through the smoke on to the Russian guns, and galloped back in safety with the shattered remnants of the brigade. Five horses raced neck and neck with Lord Alfred Paget, who rode in advance of the line, so eager were they to get at the enemy.

And not only is the well-trained charger as brave as his rider. He is often as intelligent. He knows the bugle calls just as well and answers them as promptly. In fact, I have known many a case in which a horse has put his rider right when he has mistaken an order and has gone faultlessly through a manoeuvre in spite of the efforts of the mistaken master to make him do the wrong thing.—London Tit-Bits.

Cunning of the Fox.

A fox on emergency will sham death to perfection. A master of hounds once noosed a fox in a whip as he bolted before a terrier. The fox appeared to have been strangled. When held up by the scruff of the neck his eyes were seen to be closed, his jaws gaped and the body hung limply down from the head. He was placed tenderly on the ground only to dash off to covert.—London Standard.

COOK IN A COOL KITCHEN

DON'T swelter over a hot range this summer. The NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove keeps your kitchen cool and clean and does away with all the ash-pan, coal-hod drudgery of the coal range.

THE NEW PERFECTION lights like gas, regulates like gas, and cooks like gas. It is [illegible] with kerosene oil.

NEW PERFECTIONS are sold in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes by dealers everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

DOCTOR SAID ONLY HOPE WAS IN AN OPERATION

Was Skeptical When He Began the Use of Dr. Chase's Ointment—Relief Came Quickly

Here is a plain, honest statement in regard to Dr. Chase's Ointment. Between the lines of this letter you can read the gratitude which its writer feels. One does not suffer from annoying, distressing piles for ten years without appreciating a cure when it is obtained.

Almost every mail brings the report of someone who has been cured of piles by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Such statements are never used without the permission of the writer, and until we are satisfied that the cure is genuine and the writer a person of responsibility.

You may believe in operations for piles, and think there is no other cure. Write to Mr. Ingles, enclosing stamp, and he will gladly verify his statement. He will tell you that the pain, the expense, the risk of an operation are quite unnecessary. That relief and cure come with the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Ernest W. Ingles, Penticton, B.C., writes: "I suffered from piles for ten years, and though I tried all kinds of ointments and injections I really had no permanent relief until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. When I began this treatment I had absolutely no faith in it, for I had been examined by a well known physician in Vancouver, and he said that an operation was the only thing that would benefit me. It was surprising the relief I obtained from the very first box, and now after using four boxes I am practically cured. My case was so exceptionally bad that I received no relief day or night, and for this reason the results are wonderful."

You can obtain Dr. Chase's Ointment from any dealer at 60 cents a box. If you do not want to risk this much send a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper, and we shall send you a sample box free. We are so certain that any sufferer from piles will obtain relief by using this ointment that we do not hesitate to make you this offer. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Suit Values To-day Are Better Than They Will Be For a Good Many Months to Come.

We are showing by far the finest stock of men's suits that has been our privilege to offer to our customers in years. This is especially true of the Tailoring and the Finish. Judging by the advance samples we have seen the values in clothing now are easily 25 per cent to 35 per cent better than they will be this Fall and until conditions in the woollen market right themselves.

In our present stock of clothing we offer you the very best materials and good workmanship, a large assortment of patterns in browns, greys and fancy blues in smart small check patterns or stripes. The materials are worsteds, serges and tweeds. These suits are smart in appearance, not extreme but good styles. Sizes 33 to 46. **Prices $10.00 $12.50, $14.50 to $16.00.**

Men's English Paramatta Raincoats.

Double texture, all wool Paramatta in olive and fawn shades. All seams sewn, taped and cemented. Guaranteed waterproof. Button close to chin. Sizes 36 to 46. Best grades **$10.00, $12.50 & $14.00.** Other lines at **$5.00 $6.00 and $8.50.**

Young Men's Straw Hats.

Boater style in Sennit braid with medium high crown and medium brim. Trimmed with black silk band. The season's newest shapes at **$1.00, $1.25 & $1.50.**

Men's Worsted Trousers.

These separate pants come in dark and medium grey stripe patterns. Fashionably cut and well made. 2 side, 2 hip and watch pockets. Sizes 32 to 42 waist measure. Special values **$2.25, $2.50 and $2.75**. The best grades up to **$4.50 a pair**.

Fancy Wash Vests.

In large assortment of patterns, stripes and dots in black and white, also fawn and grey shades. All have detachable buttons. Special values at **$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.**

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

Owing to the funeral on Monday the garden party which was to have been held on that evening on the manse lawn, was postponed till the following evening.

Mrs. Nukes, Mrs. R. McFaden and Mrs Geo. Johnston all of Toronto, attended the funeral of Mrs. Cecil Garland on Monday.

Mr. Neil Reid of Stratford Normal returned home on Friday.

Mr. George Chick has purchased a new driver.

The football game which our team played in Glamis on Thursday evening last resulted in a tie 0 0. Some of the boys had a rather wet home coming

Miss Lenora Clark returned to Harriston on Monday after spending a few days at her home here.

FORMOSA

Fred Ritzinger of Mildmay, supplied our town with fresh fish last Saturday

Mr. and Mrs. Alick Oberle took a trip through the country last Thursday.

There is a gang at work putting a steam heater in our church at present.

Statute labour is now over on the rough stony roads.

Cutting hay will be the next work, but it is a poor crop here

John and Will Hauck are busy cementing the cellars, and improving the front of the house they bought from Jos. Schumacher.

C. Weiler has put up a house on the lot he bought from Walter Tiede where the house was burned about a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt visited relatives in Carlsruhe last Sunday.

Mr. R. E. Truax, M. P. was a visitor in the village last Sunday.

All Millinery at Reduced Prices

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

SUMMER MILLINERY

A cordial invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to call and see the new creations in summer millinery which are now on display.

No trouble to show you these new styles.

Mrs. M. Porteous,

Walkerton . . Ontario.

On Thursday June 17th

The Dorenwend Co. of Toronto Ltd. Canada's foremost hair goods designers and manufacturers will display and demonstrate a complete stock of ladies quality hair goods and gentlemen's toupees and wigs at the Hartley House Walkerton. A free demonstration of any style is offered to anyone interested. Remember the date, Thursday, June 17th, only.

Second Contingent in England

A despatch from Ottawa on Saturday last which appeared in the daily papers stated that the entire second Canadian Contingent had crossed the English Channel safely and were now encamped on the soil of France. This means that this force, of which several young men are members, will soon be on the firing line.

Cargill Wins Trophy

A Cargill rink of bowlers skipped by C. W. Keeling went to Owen Sound on Friday last and succeeded in winning the Bowman trophy, the score being 26-23. Cargill still hold the trophy but have received challenges from several clubs including Walkerton. The local club, however, is about seventh on the list and the cup will probably be in several towns before their turn to play for the silverware comes.

Captain McNally Writes

Continued from page 1

under cover pretty well and kept the men away from the [illegible]. But the Germans use a shell which we call the "whizzbang. You cannot hear it until it is almost past you and it explodes almost before you hear the whizz,

The shelling had stopped and I was leaning against a sandbag wall which just came level with the top of my head when suddenly I experienced a burning sensation just as if a red hot blacksmith's file had been drawn with the speed of lightning across the top of my head and one of these shells exploded just beyond. I took my cap off and found nothing but a few small holes about the size of pin heads. Of course it was only a close shave. I turned to go to a nearby dugout since the shelling was recommencing, when bingo! I felt a smart blow on my left thigh, I thought it was nothing for I have received good smacks from flat pieces of shrapnel before which did no damage. Soon, however, I felt the blood running and became rather curious. I found that I had a nice little wound in the left side of my left leg. After putting on a first-aid bandage, I sat in a dugout for a while intending to stick it out until night. In a short time I found my leg growing stiff and realized that in a few hours I would scarcely be able to limp and would have to be carried out.

There were altogether too many wounded lying around so I gathered up a bunch of those who could walk or crawl and got ready to go back.

Just then it struck me that I would have a chance to send you a German helmet so I went back into the communication trench and found a dandy. I took the khaki cover off and there was the brass spike and double eagle with an iron cross in the centre. I started to hobble back about [illegible] and while we followed the old German main trench we had only the shell fire to worry about, when we got further along where a section of it had been blown to bits, we had to crawl for half a mile through Jack Johnson and coal box holes, full of mud and water, ditches, etc., with the Germans sniping at us all the time.

The route was lined with dead and dying who had only slight wounds when they started out, proving what a brave man the German is when he has only wounded Britishers to shoot at. If they could not [illegible] they certainly could see the [illegible] on their heads and [illegible] that we pay no attention [illegible] white flag signals and [illegible] a whole week's washing [illegible] not shoot at those wounded.

I will not forget that [illegible] a long time, not so much because of what I suffered myself, dragging my game leg, but because of what the men with me, many with very serious wounds, endured. Often, I had to lie flat utterly exhausted and finally I found I could not get along any further with my German helmet and had to throw it away.

When we reached the old British line we were safe from rifle fire, but it is a long weary walk back to the dressing station, a mile in the rear, and I had nothing but a pick handle to help me along.

Arriving here our medical officer fixed me up and I went back to the clearing hospital for [illegible]. From here we were moved by motor ambulance 16 miles to the [illegible] hospital at Baille, arriving about [illegible] p.m. When I went to bed [illegible] my leg was fixed up and I could not bend my knee.

In the bed next to me was [illegible] who had been hit [illegible] shrapnel and was [illegible]. He was the Earl of Ross, a nephew of the [illegible].

The next evening we were put on board a splendidly equipped Red Cross train and in the morning we reached Boulogne. I was put in a room with Sir G. H. Burke a young [illegible] also of the Irish Guards [illegible] suffering from shrapnel head wounds. We had a fine time together for a day and a half and then they moved him to another room and put me on board a hospital ship. On account of stormy weather in the channel they held us until the following morning May 28th.

I used to think that man for man there were no races almost equal to the Anglo Saxon and the Celt. I [illegible] now. I have seen them fight. I have seen them terribly wounded and dying. As I came away on the 24th, I saw [illegible] who had [illegible] again and when I asked them how it was going or where they were hit they would smile up at us and tell me that the Huns had got them this time, then they wanted to know whether we were going to hold the trench. We had won and the quiet smile of satisfaction showed how glad they were to know that the sacrifice had not been in vain. Compared to the miserable specimens of German humanity who have passed through our dressing stations, with much less serious wounds, they are princes.

One German refused to believe he had been captured by the Canadians because he insisted that they had all been killed up at Ypres. What gullible fools they are! They don't like us even a little bit, for one prisoner told a medical officer that "British soldiers have mercy but Canadian soldier call me [illegible] and stick bayonet through me." A couple of days ago I saw a couple of young [illegible] bringing in a great big black whiskered husky wearing a bright new uniform. He claimed he came from Hanover, Germany and [illegible] the war. He certainly looked [illegible] he seemed scared to death.

Their artillery is wonderful, they handle their machine guns [illegible] and their snipers are good also and no cowards, but the German soldier is a poor specimen, especially when you consider that they have had at least two years training.

I am now in a very pleasant hospital in one of the magnificent residences that overlook the "Mall." We are quite close to the Admiralty arch that opens into Trafalgar square and at the other end of the avenue is Buckingham Palace which we can just see through the trees. The Viscountess Ridley flies around in a black and white blazer, making us as comfortable as possible. She has a splendid staff of nurses from one of the city hospitals. The one that looks after me has been in Canada and had a brother in McGill. Her name is Kitchener and she is a niece of the Secretary for War. I was around in an invalid chair yesterday and think I will be back in France soon, but the doctor is trying to convince me that there is still some shrapnel in the wound. The result of the X ray will be made known tomorrow and that will settle the argument about it, but I hope to get back.

If I had not written so much already I would tell you about Captain Roy Robertson. He is doing wonderful work out here, and Walkerton has good reason to be proud of him.

Yours etc.,

ARCHIE.

Canadian Red Cross Society.

K. M. Taylor Secty. Treas. of The Can Red Cross Society begs to acknowledge the following subscriptions in aid of the Society, of this amount only [illegible] however has been contributed by individuals in Walkerton and, it is earnestly requested that those desirous of furthering the goodwork will send in their subscriptions now while it is so much needed.

Previously acknowledged	$1,250.53
Matthew Goetz	2.00
Miss Margaret Sinclair	5.00
Miss Ruth Robertson	5.00
W. A. Howand	5.00
Miss Mucy Ross	2.00
Miss Agnes Warren	1.00
Rev. L. H. Pletsch	5.00
	$1,27[illegible]

COMMUNICATION

To Editor, the Telescope

Dear Sir:

May I ask a little of your space to take exception to your remark concerning my evidence in the case of [illegible] vs McFarlane reported in your issue of the 10th, inst. You say that my "evidence was picked to pieces by Mr. Robertson for the plaintiff." Even the most violent partisan could not go so far as to say that my evidence was "picked to pieces." I do not, however, propose to argue the matter. Whether my account is correct or not, in law and in figures, will be settled at the trial of MacFarlane's action against Mr. McKay, and in the meantime it is not proper to discuss a matter awaiting the judgment of the court. I ask you to be good enough to publish this explanation so as not to prejudice my reputation in the eyes of the public.

Yours truly,

[illegible]

Tenders Wanted

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to [illegible] for the [illegible] S. S. No. [illegible] Brant and [illegible] [illegible] The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,

Sec.-Treas.

[illegible]

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$10.00	to	$12.00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	"	5[illegible]
Wheat	"	"	1.10	to	1.1[illegible]
Barley	"	"	60	to	70
Potatoes	"	bag	25	"	40
Butter	"	lb.	21	"	21
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"	1[illegible]
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"	11
Turkeys	"	"	15	"	16

FOR

ICE CREAM

GO TO

Erdman's PHONE No. 190

THE

Merchants Bank

OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134

E. F. HEBDEN

GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH

K. M. TAYLOR

Manager

"EDISON"

PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller Walkerton

Anniversary Sale is Booming

Our Big Sale is proving a grand success, everyone delighted with their purchases. Below are just a few reminders of Money Saving Items

15c, 20c & 25c Embroideries & Laces now only 10 yd

12½c to 15c Flannelette and Wrapperette only 10c yd.

12½c to 25c Ginghams, Prints & Muslins, S. P. 9c yd.

20c & 25c Cotton Hose, all sizes, 15c pr., 2 pr. for 25c.

$1.00 Pailette Silks, all colors, 36 in. wide, S. P. 85c yd.

$1.25 Pailette Duchess & Poplin Silk 36 in, SP 98c yd

Childrens' $3 50 Raincapes, navy & tan, S. P. $2.75

Men's Suits of all kinds at 20 p.c. off regular prices

Big Clearing sale Prices on Rugs & Squares, all sizes.

Sweeping Reductions on sateen, silk and satin Under skirts.

Misses', Ladies' and Childrens' Straw Hats at 25 p.c. to 50 p.c. Reduction.

Black and Fancy Parasols and Umbrellas, $1.25 to $2.00, now only 98c.

25c to 35c plain and fancy Ribbons, 4 to 6 inches wide, S. P. 15c yd, 2 yds for 25c.

Boys' $7.50 & $8.00 Serge Suits, sizes 26 to 33, Norfolk and D. B., Sale Price $5.95.

Hundreds of other bargains, come with the throngs of pleased patrons and judge for yourself.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY

CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO DENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES

BREAD AND BUTTER

PIE

WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

Butterick Fashion Note

Waist 7713 Skirt 7681

The Popular Bolero Effect and a New Ruffle Skirt in Rose-Colored Crepe.

Our novelty crepes and other cottons are the loveliest in town, and we have the latest BUTTERICK PATTERNS the best in the world.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL xxxiv—No 25

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 24th, 1915—8 PAGES

25c. and 50c. Jars, at

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Ask for

Neilson's Classic Chocolates

25c. and 50c. a box

Extra Fine Assortment.

SIEVERIGHTS

The Rexall Store

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

If You Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure $15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

McBurney's sale ends this week.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, Issuer of marriage licenses.

20 per cent off mens suits at McBurney's.

New styles in middies and waists at McBurneys.

Wool! Wool! 60,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife &Co.

The Entrance examinations were concluded today.

Thursday of next week is Dominion Day, a public holiday.

Mr. Jno. May and Miss Minnie spent Sunday in Harriston.

Private A. Channing of London was a visitor here this week.

Chesley plays baseball here on Saturday afternoon at 3.30.

Mr. Jack Hartman of Clifford was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Miss Millie Ferguson and Mr. Archie spent Sunday in Stratford.

Miss M. Desmond of Eden Grov was a visitor here on Tuesday.

The town council have fixed Monday August 2nd as Civic Holiday.

Mr. Jos. Lawson of Guelph was a business visitor here yesterday.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) forsale at the Telescope.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Cooper and babe spent Sunday in Hanover.

Captain G.H.D. Martyn, of London, spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mr Justin Steinmiller, of Gorrie, was a business visitor here on Friday

The summer holidays have come around once more. Oh to be a kid again!

Mrs. Parsons and child of Toronto visited at the home of Mr. J. H. Appel this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burrell, of Maple Hill, spent a week with friends at Markdale.

Reduced rates C. P. R., Dominion Day, get your tickets at Hunter's Drug Store.

Don't forget the garden party a Todd's school, Brant, tonight, (Thursday), June 24th.

Miss Edna McKechnie left this week to visit her sister, Mrs. Manning in Minneapolis, Min.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Huether and fam leave today for their summer home in Southampton.

Mrs. J. D. Ramsey of Hespeler, accompanied by Master Scott, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. N. A. Walford.

Mr. Had. Robertson of the 34th battalion at London spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robertson.

Mrs. J. Bavill and children who have spent the past two months here are returning to their home in Toronto this week.

In an intermediate O.A.L.A. lacrosse match in Chesley on Friday, the team of that town defeated Southampton by a score of 9-7.

Privates Ernie Cartwright, Norman Denny, Dick Addley and Henry Von Hatten of the 34th at London, visited here this week.

Miss Elva Ingram of the Business College staff left on Saturday last for her home in Peterboro where she will spend the summer.

Mr. Allen Royce, chief of Police of Port Hope and Mr. Chas. Wright of Hanover were guests at Mr. A. S. Royce's on Sunday.

The Baptist and Christian Sunday School picnic will be held on Thursday July 1st, at what is familiarly known as McConnells' grove.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vogt and Miss Florence left on Friday on a motor trip to Stratford, London, Guelph, Hespeler and Morriston.

Messrs A. E. Royce and Lou Anderson of the local C.O.F. court attended the annual meeting of the High Court in St. Catherines last week.

The local chapter of the I. O. D. E. purpose erecting a plate at the armoury in honor of the Walkerton boys who enlisted for service in France.

Mr. Wm. White the repair man, is in Berlin this week getting instructions in garage work for which he has had the building next to his shop fitted up.

Mr. Cooling, an employee of the Canada Spool&Bobbin Company left last week for St. Catherines where he has accepted a position with a firm engaged in manufacturing shells for the British army.

Striking some new gravel near Enniskillen on Monday when travelling at a high speed, caused a Ford car to leave the road and turn turtle. Fortunately none of the occupants were injured and but slight damage was done to the machine.

Lawn Social

On the Methodist church lawn on Thursday, July 8th. Watch for particulars in next week's paper.

Bought Dodge Car.

Mr. Jno Wilkin of the west ward has purchased a 1915 model Dodge touring car from Mr. Chris Kolpin the local agent.

Attention Ladies.

Now is your chance to have your down comforter or soft roll feather mattress made from your old bed. Don't wait until too late. Call or drop a card to Dominion Feather Co.

Left for England.

A special detachment of volunteers picked from the 34th Battalion at London, left last week for England. Among the Company were two local boys, Robt. Turner and Wm Weidner.

Knox Church.

Rev. Dr Shearer of Toronto, will preach in Knox church on Sunday both morning and evening. Dr. Shearer is at the head social service and Evangelism department in Presbyterian church.

Camp Meeting.

The annual campmeeting services held by the Evangelical Association is being held this week, commencing yesterday. A large number from here are planning to attend the Sunday services.

The Dominion Feather Co.

Have opened for business and will make your Feather Beds into Down Comforters, also the Soft Roll Feather Mattress. Why use out of date bedding when you can get up-to-date bedding made out of your old goods. We buy new and old feathers. Office and Factory next to Royal Hotel.

Women's Institute.

The summer picnic meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at Mr. A. Rowands on Saturday, June 26th, in connection with the district annual meeting of the Farmer's and Women's Institutes. Mrs C. H. Burns, of Toronto, will be present and give a practical talk on an interesting subject. Ice cream will be sold in aid of the Red Cross work. Everybody welcome. Edna Wahn, Sec.

HIGH SCHOOL PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been made in the results of the Final Examinations and of the weekly examinations held during the year. The names are given in order of merit.

Those promoted conditionally will be informed of the further requirements in each case.

From Form I. to Form II.

Passed with honours—Edna Coulter, Mervyn Forsyth, Dorothy Frost, Erma Glave.

Passed—Tesla Queen, Brian McCool, Lewis Batte, Gertie Young, Anna Weiler, Reta Weinert, Norman Wilton, Vernon Tovell, Frank Sherrer, Eleanor Lindsay, Ruth Garner, Mary Kenny, Gordon Pfohl, Willie Ramsey, Victor Eidt, Ella Millhausen, Cecil Cargill, Enfelta Stevens, Nelson Pinkerton, Frank Moore, May Hyslop.

Passed Conditionally—E Handhauer, Lillian Bilger, Willie Rae, S. Brockelbank, M. Chisholm.

Commercials.

Passed—Leo Yack, Margaret Leech.

Passed in Commercial subjects—Marcella Weiler, Marion Ernest.

From Form II. to Form III.

Passed with honours—Clayton Fortune, Geo. Wardlesa.

Passed—Ralph Glave, Charles Petteplace, Ansley Garland, John Rowland.

Passed Conditionally—Joseph Rennie, Wilfred McFarlane.

Commercial Certificate—William Polfuss.

The promotion of those members of Form II. who have written on the lower school examination will be made known after the results of that examination have been announced.

Mrs. W. H. Adams and babe left for their home in Toronto on Monday. They were accompanied by Mrs. R. E. Truax who will spend a few weeks with them in the city.

Mrs. Geo. Kilmer of Toronto is visiting her father, Mr. N. Crawford. Mrs Kilmer, who returns on Friday will be accompanied by her sister Miss Crawford who will spend a month in the city.

Information Wanted.

The Honor Roll Com. of the I.O.D.E. will be grateful for any interesting items of information concerning former Walkerton boys serving at the front.—Miss Corinna Sinclair, Secretary.

School Picnics.

S. S. No. 5, Brant, will hold their annual school picnic on Monday next, 28th, at Mr. Julius Holm's farm, con. 6, and the picnic of S.S. No. 6, Brant, will be held in Mr. Ormiston's woods on Wednesday 30th.

Thumb Cut Off

While operating the barrel-stave cutter at the cooper shop in Formosa last Monday, Mr. Philip Weiler allowed his left hand to come in contact with the knives, with the result that his thumb was cut off.

Declared Insane.

Donald McIvor of Ripley, and Neil Gilchrist of Kincardine who were brought to the gaol last week have been declared insane and are now awaiting the arrival of an attendant from the London asylum to accompany them to that institution.

Farmers Institute Picnic

The annual meeting and picnic of the South Bruce Farmers' Institute will be held on Saturday next, June 26th at Mr. Abram Rowand's a mile north of Walkerton. Meeting will be opened at two o'clock. The district meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the same time and place, Everybody welcome.

Pinkerton Women's Institute

The Pinkerton Women's Institute hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Robt. Wilson, 14th. con. Greenock on Monday June 28th at 2.30 p. m. Mrs H. C. Burns, Toronto will lecture on "Household Economy as applied to Health and Diet." Everybody welcome.

Lawn Social.

On Tuesday evening June 29th, under the auspices of Brant Ladies Hospital Aid. To be held at Mr. Thos. Chisholm's, Con. 6, Brant. Free lunch served from 7-9, excellent programme, refreshments. Admission 20c. and 10c. Everybody welcome. Proceeds to be divided with Canadian Red Cross.

Putting in Cement Floor

The west end bridge is once more closed to traffic, for the purpose of allowing for the placing of the cement floor in the new space, Mr. McKinnon of Bervie, the contractor has a large gang of men at work and the job will be completed in the course of a week. The new bridge at the grist mill is also in readiness for the flooring

Fined for Trespass.

Mr. Jno Diebel of Mildmay, appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Tuesday on a charge of trepassing and was fined $1 and costs. The information against Mr. Diebel was laid by his neighbor, Mr. Fischer. It appears that there had been ill feeling between the two men for some time and one day last week when a swarm of Mr. Diebel's bees went onto Fischer's property, and the owner attempted to recapture them, the latter laid a charge of trespass against Diebel and the court assessed him $1 and costs.

Died in the West

Word was received here on Saturday of last week of the death of Mrs Alex Donough, which occurred at Griswold, Manitoba, very suddenly on Friday 18th inst. The late Mrs. Donough was well known in Walkerton being the eldest daughter of Mrs. Thos. Halladay. The deceased was married here some twelve years ago and has since resided in the west. Besides her husband and mother she is survived by two brothers, Dr. W. B. Halladay of Walkerton and T J. Halladay of Battleford, Sask., and five sisters viz: Mrs. Tovell and the Misses Mary Allie and Sarah of Walkerton and Mrs. Pickard of Wiarton. The remains were interred at Griswold, on Sunday.

BORN

KUNKEL—In Neville, Sask on Thursday June 17th., to Mr. and Mrs S. A. Kunkel, (nee Miss Mary LaFrance,) a daughter.

MARRIED

LEFFSO—MISCH—In the Lutheran church Walkerton, on Wednesday, June 23rd, Miss Elsie Misch of Walkerton, to Mr. John Leffso, of Brant.

KEIP—ZETTLE—In the R. C. church, Walkerton, on Tuesday, June 22nd Miss Rosy Zettle, daughter of Mr. Jos. Zettle of Walkerton, to Mr F. Keip, of Port Elgin.

Out of the Hospital

Capt. Arthur McNalley, according to word received this week has recovered from his wound sufficiently to leave the hospital. The Captain is at present enjoying a month's sick leave in the northern part of Scotland.

Hospital Linen Shower.

A Hospital linen shower will be held in the town hall, Tuesday the 29th from 3 to 6 o'clock. Pillow cases 27 in. long 22 in. wide, draw sheets unbleached, 54 in. wide 30 in. long, bureau covers 41 in. long 20 in. wide, dish towel 1 yd long, bedside table covers 37 in. long 19 in. wide. Tea served to donators.

Took a Stroke.

Mrs. Thos. Whitehead, one of Walkerton's well-known citizens took suddenly ill at her home on Jackson St. on Thursday last. The aged lady's condition for a time was serious, but we are pleased to report that she is now recovering. Her daughter, Mrs. J. Hamilton of North Bay was called to her bedside and will spend some time with her.

Captain Trantor Killed

Captain Trantor, of Southampton, one of the senior officers of the 32nd who left with the first contingent was killed in the fighting in France last week. Captain Tranter was a well known and well liked young man. He was a brother of Miss Hazel Tranter a student of the Walkerton High School, while Sergeant Tranter who was killed two weeks ago was a cousin not a brother as stated in this paper. Miss Tranter who was about to try her exams left for her home on Saturday.

Captain Robinson Killed

In the casualty list of Saturday, among the list of officers killed, there appeared the name of a former Walkerton boy in the person of Capt. F. W. Robinson, familiarly known as "Fritz" He was the eldest son of Rev. S. F. Robinson of Strathroy, former rector of St Thomas church Walkerton. Capt. Robinson, at the time of his enlistment with the first contingent was accountant in the office of Hay&Co. Woodstock and as in Walkerton was a very popular young man. He was about 28 years of age. Lieut. "Bun" Robinson, a brother who also enlisted in the first contingent is serving at the Dardanelles with the Duke of Cornwalls Light Infantry.

Taken to Industrial School

Rev. D. McLennan was in Toronto last week in the interests of the Bruce County Children's Aid Society. He took with him, Wm. McDonald, a 12 year old orphan boy of Ripley whom it had been deemed advisable by the authorities to send to the Industrial School for training as there seemed to be none of his relatives willing to accept the responsibility of his upbringing. While in the city Mr. McLennan called to see Graham Saunders of Port Elgin, a little lame boy who is a ward of the Bruce Children's Aid who has been a patient in the Sick Childrens Hospital since February last. Although the lad's lameness is not much improved it is expected that he will leave the hospital this week and will be brought to Walkerton.

Weeds on Vacant Lots.

What undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those people who are making an honest effort to keep their places clean is the crop of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roadsides in and around our town. These vacant lots are often nothing more or less than nurseries and breeding places for all kind of weeds. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the adjoining property. A glance at the conditions found in most of our towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution. In most towns there are bylaws covering the weed problem but too often they are not enforced. Those living in Walkerton should co-operate and do their bit in the war against weeds. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds ripen and scatter their seeds.

Played a Tie Game.

The first Northern League baseball match in this district was played at the exhibition grounds on Monday evening, Teeswater being the visiting town. The first two innings of the game were an exhibition of rather loose baseball, glaring errors being made by both teams. After this both teams played better ball, but at that Teeswater had it all over the locals and at the end of the eighth the score was 6-2 in favor of the visitors. Teeswater made no runs in the ninth and in their half of the final inning, with two men down, Walkerton rallied and with the assistance of the fans and some timely hits they managed to pull out of the hole and tied the score. The local team lined up:—c. A. McCartney, p. Lou Anderson, s. s. H. Runstadtler, 1st base, A. LaFrance, 2nd base M. Wilson, 3rd base F. Anderson, c field W. Smith, r field J. Russell, l f W Mullen The next league game will be played in Teeswater on Friday and Chesley plays an exhibition game here on Saturday afternoon at 3.30.

Bowling Notes.

Two games have been played in the senior ship series, Severight defeating McBurney and Klein defeating McNab. J. B. Huether took a rink to Cargill on Friday last and was five shots down after 18 ends, and on Monday visited Hanover, defeating a rink skipped by Ben Zinn, by one shot. Tom Pye's rink was defeated in Cargill on Tuesday by 4 shots. The Bowman trophy is now in Southampton, a rink from that town having taken it from Paisley on Tuesday afternoon being 7 up at the end of the game.

Minors Secured Keg of Beer

A local young man has been summoned to appear in police court on Tuesday next on a charge of giving booze to minors. These minors, some six or seven in number have also been subpoenied to appear as witnesses. The facts of the case have not yet been disclosed, but from information received, it appears that the youngsters in the case secured a keg of beer in some manner on Saturday 12th and taking it up the river, kept it on ice, for a jubilication the following day, Sunday. Who provided them with the booze has yet to be proved, but to say the least, something should be done to keep these minors away from the flowing bowl.

Refused to Play

The Mildmay football club is again on the outs with the W.F.A. and are in a similar predicament to that of the local club one year ago. Last year after winning the district from Walkerton in the unsportsmanlike manner as they did, they were pitted against Owen Sound and were ordered to play the first game at home and the final game in Owen Sound. This they did and the latter team won, as it was expressed at that time, by kicking the tar out of the Mildmayites. Consequently when the same conditions arose this season and they were ordered to play the last game in Owen Sound, again, the "Stars" remembered their "sore" spots and refused to play the first game which the W. F. A. ordered to be played in Mildmay on Monday evening. Had they won the toss as Walkerton did last year, the local enthusiasts would in no way blame them for the course they took, but as it is it looks very much as if they are quitters. The W.F.A. will however, no doubt abide by their first ruling and will probably awake to the fact that Walkerton was not altogether alone at fault last year. The crys of "quitters!" jeers and cat-calls are now floating Mildmay's way.

He Wanted a Wife.

A young man of the west ward who had imbibed rather freely on Tuesday afternoon, became possessed of the idea that he should have a wife of his own, and arming himself with a marriage license, hurried to the home where his prospective bride was employed. He was doomed to bitter disappointment, however, for the young women with whom he had been keeping company for some time would have none of him and he was ordered off the premises. Persisting in his intentions he became noisy and made himself obnoxious to the inmates of the house. Chief Ferguson was phoned for and when on his way to the scene, met the would-be groom, who poured his tale of woe into the ears of the Chief. The officer of the law then in conversation with the girl was informed that she would have nothing to do with her former beau and in consequence of this he threatened the young fellow with arrest if he again ventured near the residence where the girl was employed. He promised to remain away, but late in the evening again became a nuisance to the household and the Chief after arresting him took him before Magistrate Tolton, who remanded him to gaol until Saturday for a hearing.

Walkerton 9 Hanover 7.

The first junior O.A.L.A. game of lacrosse for this district was played at the exhibition grounds on Friday last, between Hanover and the local team Referee Henning started the game at 6.15 and the contest which followed was a very good exhibition of lacrosse. At the end of the first and second quarters, Hanover was in the lead, but in the third period Walkerton took the lead and maintained it, winning out by 9 goals to their opponents 7. In winning their first game the local boys, the majority of whom are more eligible to play juvenile than junior lacrosse, are deserving of great credit. They played a steady game and their win was a surprise to the majority of enthusiasts, particularly when it is considered that they were up against men like Kramp, Titmus, Hencke and Tindale, who have been playing intermediate lacrosse for the past three years. Kramp in goal for Hanover, played a great game and his stellar work saved his team from a more disastrous defeat. The teams lined up:—

McKay	goal	Kramp
Runstadtler	point	Titmus
Wettlaufer	cover point	Hencke
Moore	1st defence	Hoblott
Farrer	2nd "	Leaske
Russell	Centre	Tindale
Henderson	2nd Home	Devlin
Haas	1st "	Wendorf
Schnurr	outside home	Heimbecker
Oberle	inside "	Bruder

The Work of Sympathizers.

A good many citizens of Canada are inclined to pooh pooh the constant rumors of threatened action on the part of German sympathizers in this country and some hold the government up to ridicule for the precautions which were taken to guard the buildings, stations, etc., which are vital to the national life of the country. That these precautions were necessary and timely was demonstrated on Monday when, in Windsor, Ont., German sympathizers, blew up the factory of the Peabody Overall Co'y., which is engaged on a million dollar order of uniforms for the British army. About $10,000 damage was done to the manufactory. Besides this on the same day twenty-six sticks of dynamite were found beneath the armory of that city. A time fuse had been connected with it, but, for some reason this had failed in its work and thus the building and the lives of several hundred soldiers were saved by a miracle. The authorities have in the past been somewhat lax in their dealings with the pro Germans, but this episode will probably cause a tightening of the reins

LETTER FROM PRIVATE HANLEY

The following very interesting letter was received from Private W. P. Hanley by his father, Mr. Timothy Hanley of Chepstow. Two weeks ago we reported that Private Hanley had been wounded, and he has since been a patient in the Royal Infirmary, Derby, England, where the letter was written.

Royal Infirmary, Derby, Eng.
June 1st 1915

Dear Father:

I am in the very best of health, outside of a little shrapnel in my right leg just below and back of the knee. I expect to be operated on today. It is not serious in any way, so don't worry. I expect to be going back to the firing line in about two or three weeks, or perhaps it may be to get another dose of shrapnel, hot lead or gas.

Getting wounded don't bother me in the least but I hope never to be in an attack where the gas is used. It is dreadful to watch the gas cases coming from the front. Every part of their body is moving, and there they are gasping for what air they can get hold of. The eyes and lungs are most affected by the gas. As soon as the patients arrive at the dressing station, perhaps two or three miles from the real firing line, the doctors pump oxygen into their lungs which relieves them and brings them back to consciousness.

After the patients suffering from different ailments get their temporary dressing or treatment, they are put into a Red Cross Ambulance. If he isn't able to help himself he is put on a stretcher by stretcherbearers and put in the ambulance. For lying patients, there is room for four in each ambulance, two on the top deck and two on the bottom. In a good many cases it is done under shell-fire. The Germans are hard after a dressing station, a Red Cross worker or a crippled soldier. I believe a child or woman would be their delighted aim to shell or throw a bomb at. When speaking this way I don't mean all the Germans, but the Prussian guards. These Prussians are a fairly tall and physical man, more daring than the other class of Germans, but cowards when it comes to a bayonet charge, unless they have about three or four to our one. The Canadians and British have no mercy for the Prussians. In very few cases will a Canadian take one of them a prisoner: it is always a fight to a finish. It was a savage Prussian that nailed one of the Canadian Sergeants to a barn door, with a bayonet driven through the poor fellow and through the door. Why should we show them any mercy?

I omitted telling you that after a soldier is wounded the hardest task is to be able to get safely to the dressing station. In many cases it has to be done in the darkness of night, but some venture in daylight under shell and rifle fire. The most tantalizing of all is the German sharpshooter. He places himself on the limb of the tree or in a hedge or tall grass. Anyplace to make it hard for recognition. They shoot our stretcher-bearers, wounded soldiers trying to make their getaway, or a head that they can see above the trenches. They are located very often and get their medicine.

The class to locate sharpshooters is the Gurkas, a Hindu, or Indian from India. They are the best fighting type of men that Great Britain has at the front for advancing on the enemy. They don't like the shrapnel or a rifle but when it comes to charging on the enemy, they are in the best of spirits. They have such a way of crawling along through the grass that they get upon the German trenches before being noticed. When crawling along the ground they place their curved knife between their teeth and when upon the Germans swing it for the neck and in no case do they miss their aim. The Germans call them the black devils and in most cases they run from them.

(Continued on page 8)

A GIFT OF A SOUL

The two women were thus left entirely alone and the days passed in silence and sadness.

Meantime Jacques lived under the influence of the spell that had sapped the strength, intellectual and moral, of Pierre Laurier, that had degraded his character and changed the brilliant artist into the helpless being who had resolved to seek relief from his misery in death.

Clemence, all the more dangerous from the sincerity of her passion, loved now as she had never loved before. In the fair and somewhat effeminate beauty of this young man she found the charm she had needed to captivate her stronger nature. She dominated him completely, and left him not a thought nor a feeling that was not inspired by her.

In the midst of this intoxication the time fixed upon for the departure of the de Vignes arrived, and Clemence, unable to support the thought of separating from Jacques, prepared to return to Paris. They left with regret this enchanting country which seemed made for love. But they consoled themselves by thinking that in the city they should have greater facilities for enjoying each other's society without restraint than here.

Their return to Paris produced a very different effect upon Jacques from that which it produced upon Clemence. Jacques experienced an intense joy in being once more in the city he had thought at one time during his illness that he should never see again.

The bustle and animation of Paris captivated him. The intoxication of Parisian life had taken possession of him. He had left a delightful climate, he was fresh from scenes that enchanted the eye, yet the cloudy sky of Paris, the stone pavements of the streets had a charm for him he had not found in them, and he said to himself that there was nothing in the world more beautiful. He installed himself again joyfully in his bachelor apartments, and felt delightfully at home in them.

Clemence, established once more in her magnificent house in the Avenue Hoche, returned to the luxury and the cares of her former existence. In Monte Carlo she had lived like any bourgeoise. In Paris she was once more the celebrated actress, whose establishment cost three hundred thousand francs a year to support. She no longer seemed the same person to Jacques. A sudden transformation had taken place in her. Her appearance, her manner, her walk had entirely changed.

She spoke abruptly, her glance was imperious. Everything about her revealed the woman armed for the battle of life always on her guard, lest she should be taken at a disadvantage and conquered. She showed the liveliest tenderness for Jacques and repeatedly assured him of her affection, but the fact of her doing so showed already a diminution of his influence, which gave the young man food for thought. Clemence observed this feeling and tried to dissipate it. She grew gentle and caressing, and for a time was fond and amiable as before.

But the feeling of security in her affection which Jacques had entertained was at an end. In the little villa at Monte Carlo he might have cherished the illusion that she had never loved any one as she loved him. In her sumptuous house in Paris, everything spoke too plainly of her past for this to be the case. A feeling of disquietude took possession of him. He became sombre and irritable. He was no longer sure of her affection for him, and his love for her increased in consequence.

They had said they would never separate, and they saw less of each other than before. Not by the wish of Clemence, but her existence was no longer the same, and the exigencies of her establishment took up her time at the expense of her affection. Jacques acquired the habit of visiting her only at stated times, and gradually learned to set bounds to the expression of his passion for her. This was unfortunate. At Monte Carlo he would doubtless soon have wearied of her. But the obstacles his passion encountered in Paris inflamed it still further instead of weakening it.

Clemence, with the keenness of observation of a woman of the world, discerned at once the state of his feelings. She had learned long ago that security soon engenders indifference, and that the sharpest spur to love is uncertainty. Seeing Jacques thus uneasy and on the point of becoming a jealous lover, she took a malicious pleasure in holding him in suspense, letting him hope and fear by turns.

Taciturn when he was not with Clemence, Jacques caused his mother grave anxiety by the languor and apathy of his manner. He would spend hours stretched on the sofa in his smoking-room, his eyes fixed on the ceiling, smoking opium cigarettes, which dulled his brain, without moving, without uttering a word, and seemingly lost in this species of haschisch dream. His health still remained good, although the fresh color he had brought with him from the south had disappeared. He grew thin, but his nervous force sustained him in the life of pleasure he still continued to lead.

He went to his club every day at five, and later on in the evening when he was not with Clemence. He played heavily, and in the beginning had extraordinary luck. He won large sums at ecarte. He thought nothing of winning five hundred louis before dinner, and this money, so easily obtained, he squandered with superb indifference. It gave him pleasure to add to the luxuries that surrounded Clemence. He desired to heap princely gifts upon her instead of the roses and violets he had brought to her at Monte Carlo, and from this forth his life became a hell.

His gains at ecarte no longer sufficed to supply his wants, and baccarat seemed to offer him a wider field. Play, which had at first been an abstraction, then a means to obtain money, now became a passion. He loved it not only for the money with which it supplied him, but also for its excitement. He cut the cards with a sublime impassiveness that masked devouring anxiety. He would lose on a card 10,000 francs without a change in his countenance or a tremor in his voice. But he boiled inwardly, and the strain on his nerves was all the greater for the efforts he made to conceal it.

When, after a couple of hours of alternate successes and reverses, fortune finally took his side, the tension of his mind, excited by the desire to triumph, relaxed and he fell into a delicious state of beatitude. He experienced an instant of indescribable intoxication, during which he forgot everything that was not play.

Clemence was not long in discovering that she did not reign alone in the heart of Jacques, but she did not take umbrage at the presence there of this victorious rival, to whom she owed so large a share of her luxuries. Besides, a modification had taken place in her own sentiments. The feeling to which she had yielded herself completely in the solitude of the country was not strong enough to resist the distractions of Paris. She resumed her former mode of life. Seeing once more her friends and acquaintances, the daily round of pleasures in which she engaged left her less time than before to devote to Jacques.

And then Jacques himself, whose resistance to her power at first had added to the intensity of her passion for him, now, yielding to all her caprices, began to weary her. From the moment in which she saw that he was her slave he ceased to possess attractions for her. And in this the actress was no worse than the generality of women, and the blame for what must soon take place lay with Jacques. He had modified, of his own accord, the conditions of his intimacy with Clemence. He had ignored the fundamental axiom of the philosophy of love that the affection of a woman is in direct proportion to the sacrifices it exacts from her. Secure as she was in the possession of his love, his hold upon her affections had weakened. But because she no longer loved him was no reason that she should give him back his liberty. It was not in her nature to show such generosity. She had held Laurier in her toils a full year after she had ceased to care for him, and it was during this time that the artist, degraded, humiliated and tortured, had resolved to put an end to an existence which had become intolerable to him. Jacques as yet suspected nothing. Practised in the arts of deceit, Clemence charmed him as before by the grace of her smile, the sweetness of her words, the tenderness of her endearments.

He now scarcely ever went to visit his mother. The atmosphere of the house was too gloomy for him, and inspired him with no wish to return to it. His sister, although the malady which was sapping her life had developed no recognizable symptoms, drooped more and more every day—grew every day paler and more fragile. But by an effort of her will she succeeded in appearing cheerful, in order to keep up his mother's spirits. But Mme de Vignes was not deceived, and the two women, each trying to appear cheerful to the other, lived in secret anguish.

The doctors had decided that the malady of Juliette was anaemia. They found no organic trouble, either, of the heart or the lungs. They saw, however, that her strength visibly declined. It almost seemed as if Jacques had drawn from his sister all her vitality, and given her his own weakness in exchange. It was a matter of no slight astonishment to the physicians who had attended the brother the year before, to see him now leading the dissipated life he led, while Juliette, radiant in health last spring, had grown sickly and feeble. And Jacques, whom these two women had surrounded with so much care and tenderness, wearied by his mother's sadness, chilled by the sorrowful smile of his sister, made his visits rarer and rarer, throwing himself with desperate ardor into his old life.

The month of June had arrived, and Clemence wished, according to her custom, to instal herself at Deauville. Selim Nuno, for some years past, had placed his splendid villa every summer at the actress' disposal. Jacques, who viewed with displeasure the visits of the old financier to Clemence, opposed the project as soon as she mentioned it to him. To go to the sea-shore, good; to choose Deauville, very good, also. But to accept the hospitality of Nuno, what for? To this question Clemence responded without hesitation.

"For ten years past, my dear Jacques, Selim has been my true and constant friend. Men are changeable. You love me to-day; to-morrow you may forget me. The friends on whom one may depend under any circumstances are rare; their affection is not to be thrown away. And then, to speak frankly, Jacques, you cannot be jealous of this old man? He is like a father to me. And you know very well besides you have no reason to be afraid of anyone."

She tried to coax him out of his opposition, but the young man's objections were based on a solid foundation. He shook his head as he listened to her, without being convinced by her arguments.

"I should not like to be a visitor at M. Nuno's house," he said, "for although he will not reside in the villa, you will be none the less his guest. Let us go back to Monte Carlo, to the delightful solitude of the country, where you will be free to devote all your time to me. Here you are so taken up with your occupations and your friends, that I enjoy scarcely any of your society. There I should have you all to myself, and no one could take you away from me."

He spoke with passion, and Clemence listened to him with a curious sensation. His voice, formerly so sweet to her ears, now seemed commonplace and failed to awaken any emotion within her. His hands, which clasped hers, no longer sent a thrill through her. She saw in him only a fair, handsome young man, whose exactions began to weary her. To his importunities she responded with a smile which Jacques took as a presage of victory, and a proof of her affection. She, however, knew that the flame was extinguished and that nothing could relight it. Scarcely four months had passed and the sentiment with which he had inspired her was dead forever.

Her thoughts went back to the night of the veglione when they had first met. How vivid the emotion she had experienced then! And now how weary and indifferent she felt. He was still under the influence of his passion, but as for her, her infatuation for him was at an end.

While he clasped her hands she was saying to herself:

"No, no, it is over. He adores me and I am weary of him. Am I never to find a man who will refuse to acknowledge my power, or to whom I could prove constant?"

She rose from the sofa where she had been sitting beside Jacques, and leaning against the chimney-piece with a thoughtful air, said:

"Very well, then, be it as you wish. Any other house will do as well, provided only it be large, well situated, and have good stables for the horses, for I shall take all my establishment with me. But I must tell you beforehand that Nuno shall visit me there with as much freedom as anywhere else, for I have no intention of breaking off with my friends, nor of living in seclusion."

"And has such an idea ever occurred to me?" protested Jacques. "Have I not confidence in you?"

Clemence looked at him in silence for a moment, and a fugitive smile crossed her lips; then she said slowly:

"You are right to have confidence in me; if you mistrusted me it would not make the slightest difference!"

The evening was warm and fine. They went together to dine at the "Ambassadors." At eleven, Clemence, who was cross and complained of not feeling well, sent Jacques away. Irritated, he went to his club, and as a game at baccarat was going on, he took the bank and proceeded to deal the cards. Curious contradiction: fortunate at cards so long as he had been fortunate in love, the very hour in which Clemence discovered that she no longer loved him seemed to be the turning point in his luck also. Fortune suddenly withdrew her favor, and when he left the club he was a loser to the amount of three thousand louis.

He had won so much during the past few months that he attached but little importance to these reverses, which he looked upon as accidental. He was only all the more eager to have his revenge; but he lost more heavily than before. He could not believe that his ill-luck was going to continue, and he obstinately persisted in his efforts to retrieve his ill-fortune, but with ever worse results.

The house at Trouville was hired, and as Clemence was ready to leave Paris he determined at last to cut short this continued run of ill-luck, and they set out for the Norman coast.

There they continued the same life as at Paris, only seeing more of each other, which augmented the coldness of Clemence, forced as she was to make the effort to appear agreeable to a man who now wearied her. She revenged herself by employing her ingenuity in devising ways to make him spend money. At this time Jacques, his means of supply being cut off, was obliged to draw upon the fund he had in reserve. The difficulties of the situation seemed to excite him, and he now, when she was begining to tire of him.

The establishment of Clemence was maintained on a large scale and the excursions she was daily getting up were the talk of the place.

Parties, composed of the young people of Trouville, were constantly to be seen dashing along the Honfleur or Villers road. The house on such days was empty, and there was not a horse to be had in the whole place. The women of the party went in carriages, and they all stopped to breakfast at one of the pretty and excellent inns on the road. Amid clouds of dust raised by the horses' feet, and under the brilliant sunshine, the cavaliers dismounting helped the women to descend from the coaches, in the midst of joyful cries and bursts of laughter, the villagers standing motionless in their doorways in open-mouthed wonder at the vision of gay costumes and little feet that flew rapidly past.

At other times they would take the steam yacht of Baron Tresorier and sail along a placid sea to Fecamp or Cherbourg. In the evening all the gay party would assemble in the Casino of Trouville and dance till midnight. Then they would return home, weary of the pleasures of the day, and an hour later, the men of the party would meet again at the club and spend the rest of the night, till day dawned, at cards. Jacques, with stern, but impassive countenance, played with persistent ill-luck, and saw the last remnant of his little fortune disappearing by degrees. He was not discouraged, however, and with incomprehensible faith in his luck awaited its return. Fortune, he said to himself, could not always prove faithless to him, and a few nights' winnings would retrieve his losses. A method of reasoning common with all gamblers; a confidence common to all losers, which is seldom justified by the event.

One evening when he had been playing with his habitual ill-luck, the bank being put open for bids, he heard a voice which he recognized utter the sacred words: "The bank is open for play." He raised his eyes, and, separated from him only by the length of the table, he saw Patrizzi before him. His glance encountered that of the Prince, who gave him a friendly smile. At the same moment a man who had been standing behind the Neapolitan emerged from the group, and Jacques, with a horrible tightening of the heart, recognized Dr. Davidoff.

The young man stood rooted to the spot. A cold perspiration broke out on his forehead, and he heard a buzzing sound in his ears. It seemed to him as if the ghastly image of death had risen up before him. He was still motionless, without the power to advance or retreat, fascinated by the mocking glance of the Russian, when Patrizzi coming behind him laid his hand upon his shoulder. Jacques turned round with an effort, and with a haggard look gave his attention to the Prince, who was speaking to him. He hardly understood what the Neapolitan was saying, but the thought that he was being observed, and that his manner must awaken surprise, restored to him his strength in a measure; he passed his hand over his forehead and made the effort to say to Patrizzi:

"Have you been here long?"

"About a quarter of an hour," the Prince answered. "Davidoff and I came in just as your bank was being vigorously attacked. Those Englishmen have made some rude assaults upon you, my dear friend."

"I am not very lucky just now," stammered Jacques.

"That is what those gentlemen were just saying. But excuse me, they are waiting for me to deal. I am going to try to avenge you. Stay, here is Davidoff."

(To be continued.)

Blobbs—Somehow or other that girl doesn't ring true. Slobbs—Of course not. She's a telephone girl.

DANDRUFF ON HEAD IN DRY CRUST

Hair Came Out. Scalp Itched and Burned. Scales Like Sawdust. Cuticura Healed In Six Weeks.

The Pas, Manitoba.—"Four years ago I began to lose my hair. It used to come out any time that I combed it. I think it was because my head was full of dandruff. Whenever I brushed it the scales flew off like sawdust. My scalp also itched and burned and my head was like a dry crust. The dandruff showed very plainly.

"I applied several remedies but found no improvement till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment a few days I found a great difference so I continued with them six weeks and they completely healed me." (Signed) L. D. Lockwood, June 4, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

Unique Flood Mark.

A striking warning against the floods that rise with inconceivable rapidity and volume in Rocky Mountain streams is seen in a gorge twenty-five miles west of Denver. Here Bear creek, a mere rivulet, hardly ankle deep, threads it way for several miles through a narrow canyon, in places hardly wide enough to permit a roadway beside the stream. At one of these narrow points a needle of granite thrusts itself up between creek and roadway to a point of more than forty feet. Poised upon its top like the bar on the letter T, is a huge log, twenty feet long. It was left there some years ago by a sudden flood that drowned more than a score of people camping in the canyon. On a brass tablet fastened to the pillar the county authorities have inscribed this pregnant sentence, "If you knew what put this log up here you wouldn't camp in this canyon."—New York Times.

WEAR

FLEET FOOT

SHOES

for every SPORT and RECREATION

Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Words Not Adequate.

Human emotions may be portrayed with words. Anger and every emotion are comon qualities, generally understood. But the external spectacle, the Zambezi that leaps over a 400 foot precipice, the active volcano, the geyser that hurls boiling water into the heavens, the hurricane, the battle, flood, earthquake, conflagration—these elemental things cannot be portrayed by the finest artifice. They must be seen, heard, realized through an impact of the senses before they gain full meaning.—Exchange.

CANNOT DISPLACE WALKING.

(Toronto Star.)

Walking ought to be encouraged, not only as a healthy exercise, but as a means of seeing the country and getting acquainted with the people. The modern inventions for swift travel are good in their way, but they cannot take the place of walking, which combines exercise with leisurely observation.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Household Helps.

If kerosene and water be put into a sprinkling pot, and all outhouses, dustpans, etc., places where flies breed and increase in thousands, be sprinkled carefully with the mixture occasionally during the summer months, the eggs will be destroyed, and the household be spared an intolerable nuisance of real danger.

* * *

A good way to use up coal dust is to save all paper bags, fill them with the dust, and when the fire requires mending place a bag of dust on it, with a few pieces of coal on top. This plan is much cleaner than putting on the dust in shovelfuls, as it cakes, and so does not tumble through the bars of the grate onto the hearth.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house

Purpose of Going to the Theatre.

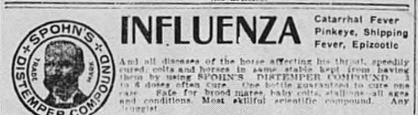
"Please, dear friend, since you are acquainted with the stage manager of to-day's play, be kind enough to ask him to allow more time between the acts."

"What for?"

"You see, I have on a new gown to-day, and I should like to display it."—Humoristicke Listy (Prague).

His System.

Wife—John, there must be a lot of iron in your system. Husband—Why do you think so? Wife—because you invariably lose your temper when you get hot.



INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Chemists, Goshen, Ind. U.S.A.

NEW RED BUG

Has Made Appearance in New York State Orchards.

A new orchard pest, which specializes on peach and cherry leaves, has been found in the vcinity of Brant Angola by Supt. W. L. Markham, of the Erie County Farm Bureau, New Yok State. It is a small red bug, with a hard shell and wings similar to the lady bug.

The bug works on the underside of leaves, thereby escaping casual notice. Large numbers have been found around the trunks of trees and some of the limbs. It does not resemble in habits the old red bug which has attacked apple trees.

The insect also has been found in Chatauqua County. Advice from the Geneva's agricultural experiment station is to spray the trees, using three pounds of arsenic to fifty gallons of water.

ANOTHER BABY SCARE.

(New York Sun.)

The number of births in London is said to have decreased by 500 a day. The British Empire will have another kind of war baby scare to employ its spare time if these alarming figures are well founded.

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood— then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust, good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c box today. Sold by all dealers.

CHURCH UNION IN CANADA.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The overwhelming vote in favor of Church Union yesterday in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Kingston is is significant of the time in which we live. The period covered by the last two or three generations with its unprecedented changes in almost every department of human life has not left the narrow spirit of sectarianism unhurt. To-day the world realizes more than ever before the need of unity, and above all of the unity of the Christian Churches. World upheavals, the co-mingling of the blood of all sects and creeds in the common cause of justice and humanity should give us thought, should make us realize the smallness of the differences that have impeded our progress along the path of spiritual enlightenment in the past. We are still within the circle of transitional change, and the organization of the churches into one body may be some distance in the future, but we may and should strive more earnestly towards the goal. In the meantime it behooves us all, and especially those of us who may have been brought up and trained in highly dogmatic faiths resting on creeds formulated long ago, to judge our neighbors with patience, humility and charity, bearing in mind that, however deep-rooted our own convictions and creeds may be, we can only claim to see, like St. Paul, through a glass darkly, and that the earnest seeker after truth along other paths is as sincere and honest as ourselves.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms give him Baby's Own Tablets. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them, Mrs. Phillias Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets, which we have used for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tale of Two Dogs.

Sir John Sebright, a prominent society man of the early nineteenth century, owned a remarkable dog. In "Coke of Norfolk" Mrs. A. M. W. Stirling relates that "Sir John Sebright often brought a favorite dog to Holkham, who was remarkably clever at learning tricks. Lord Erskine also possessed a dog which he declared the cleverer of the two. A wager was laid as to which animal in the course of a twelvemonth could be taught the most extraordinary trick. The trial took place at Holkham at the end of a year. Erskine's dog cleverly took a roast oyster out of the fire without injuring himself, but Sir John's dog actually carried a glass of wine without spilling a drop to any gentleman in the room pointed out to him."

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

STAY OUTDOORS.

(London Advertiser.)

With the coming of the warm summer months, why not inaugurate a "stay-outdoors" movement? Spend every spare minute outside, and arrange the odd jobs so they can be done on the back steps. Turn the veranda into the living-room, serving the meals there if convenient. Sleep outside, live outside. Let the whole family absorb unlimited oxygen.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

The Refrigerator.

Should be washed with water in which washing soda and borax is dissolved twice a week in cold weather every other day in warm.

When clean, pieces of charcoal should be laid in the corners to absorb the odors and keep the place sweet. Charcoal should be renewed often.

A "close" smell in the refrigerator may be destroyed by ground coffee held therein on a shovel or pan nearly red hot. It should be kept there a few minutes.

Butter and milk should not be kept in the same compartment with strong-smelling articles.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P. O. Box 102, Hamilton, Ont.

TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

(Toronto Star.)

The British Empire has for long had its wide doors open to Europeans of all races and religions. They have been made welcome. They have been invited to join with us under our free institutions in promoting the progress of humanity. They have come from every country, and they and their sons and daughters, and their grandchildren and great grand-children, are among us in Canada. Let us show them that our free institutions are not shaken even by this great war, and that men who are British subjects have but to act as such and they will be treated as such.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Dreams.

To-night the fingers of the rain
Beat softly on the window pane
And lo! my heart is back again
Within the golden years;
Again I hear the thrushes' call
I see the roses on the wall,
The sunlight sparkles over all
Seen through a mist of tears.

And in the garden's summer glow
Two little figures come and go,
The one with the brow and throat of snow,
Her eyes were heaven' sown blue;
Her cheeks were like the roses there,
As threads of gold her flowing hair
She was indeed a flour most fair,
Like those of sun and dew.

Ah me! Within the churchyard's shade
That lovely fair form is laid,
The merry child with whom I played,
Amid the birds and flours;
And, listening to the autumn rain,
With its deep undertone of pain,
My thoughts go back to her again,
And all the golden hours.

The years, though sad, are quickly flown
Her name now carven on a stone,
With moss and ivy overgrown,
Still sacred is to me;
And oh, to-night my heart would fain
Forget the burden of its pain,
Go back to her and youth again,
When life was glad and free.

—Viola Virginie Antley, in Boston Transcript.

SUMMER SKIN TROUBLES.

Sunburn, blistering, and irritation are the commonest form of summer skin troubles, and Zam-Buk ends these very quickly. It works in two ways. As soon as applied, its antiseptic powers get to work and kill all the poison in a wound, a sting or a sore. This generally ends the smarting and the pain. Then Zam-Buk begins the healing process, and fresh healthy tissue is built up. For sore, blistered feet, sore hands, heat rashes, baby's heat spots, sore places due to perspiration, etc., you can't equal Zam-Buk. It also cures cuts, ulcers, abscesses, piles, and all inflamed and diseased conditions of skin and subjacent tissue. Druggists and stores everywhere sell Zam-Buk, 50c. box. Use Zam-Buk Soap also, 25c. per tablet. All stores, or Zam-Buk Co. Toronto.

Editor Gets His.

George Ade, in the early days of his career, before he had achieved fame, called one morning upon a Sunday on a mission from a theatrical manager, says the Green Book Magazine.

"I have brought you this manuscript—" began Mr. Ade but the editor, glancing up and seeing the tall, timid youth, interrupted:

"I see. Well, just throw the manuscript in the waste paper basket. I'm very busy just now and haven't time to do it myself."

Mr. Ade obeyed calmly. Then he began again:

"I have just come from the theatre, and the manuscript I have thrown in the waste basket is your drama, which the manager asked me to return to you, with thanks. He suggested that the proper place for it was with the waste paper."

Then Mr. Ade smiled a wee smile and withdrew.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend, I got MINARD'S LINIMENT, and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since, and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN, Metapedia, P.Q.
Aug. 31st, 1908.

THE QUIET VILLAGE.

(Franklin, Ind., Star.)

Much fun is made of the town where the train going through is the principal event of the day. But it is in these quiet villages that the soul of man blooms. The people there have time to know each other. They take time to encourage community happiness and contentment. It is in the big city that people become submerged in the great stream of metallized life that drowns out the heart spirit of man with a determined indifference in its rapid race to reach thee great gulf of gold—that gulf which is so eternally fixed between man's spiritual and material possessions. True happiness is of the spirit. It cannot be bought with gold—not with even a gulf of gold. "Where thy treasure is, there will thy heart be also," said the Master. The treasure of the quiet village will not be mocked.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians

Land Leeches of Ceylon.

Beautiful Ceylon has mosquitoes said to be the most adroit and audacious in the world and snakes and a thousand more plagues of poor human beings but the worst of them all is a species of leech. The Ceylon land leech is a thin creature about two inches long and very nimble and flexible. It will crawl up a man's leg and, travelling underneath the clothing, will climb as high as the throat. These leeches do not crawl like the leeches that are known to medicine, but rear themselves up on their tails to watch for prey and walk off to attack it with amazing rapidity. In walking through the jungle hosts of them may be seen by the roadside, where they wait to victimize cattle. Horses, it is said, are driven half wild by them, as also are palanquin bearers and coolies, whose bare legs are their favorite resort, the men's hands being too engaged to pull them off. The leeches may be seen hanging round their ankles, from which tiny trickles of blood run over the foot.—London Standard.

A woman's birthday may be—yes, is—a fact, but her age is likely to be fiction.

ISSUE NO. 25, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

GOOD HOUSE AND ONE ACRE, with outbuildings; near Hamilton; only $1400. Apply, Geo. R. Haslewood, James street south, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZE FRUIT, grain and stock farms; automobile at your service. W. F. Randall, Grimsby, Ontario.

THE STEEL PASSENGER CAR

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to diminish loss of life in collisions. The replacement of equipment, will have cost the railways approximately $650,000,000 and incidentally has considerably increased the cost of operation, as heavier locomotives are required to haul the trains. The President of the Chicago & Great Western Railway says:

"These heavier locomotives, with heavy steel equipment behind them, running at high speed, in case of accident become more destructive than any of the trains in the days of the wooden car; in fact, we have records of the complete destruction of steel sleeping cars in rear-end collisions, and it would be impossible to build a steel car that would resist the shock of a rear-end collision from a train running fifty or sixty miles an hour."

The substitution of steel for wooden cars has also dealt a serious blow to the lumber industries of the Pacific Northwest and has increased the danger of forest fires. Car material provides a market for the common grades of lumber and the elimination of this market has meant a large proportion of waste left in the woods. Waste left in the woods means increased forest fires hazard, and greater difficulty in clearing land for agricultural development, so that in the opinion of the Pacific Coast lumberman the cost to Uncle Sam has been much more than $650,000,000—indeed, it would be more like a billion dollars—all of which has ultimately to be paid by the public.

Kitchen Kinks.

Popovers should have a hot oven for first ten minutes, then slow for thirty minutes.

Much heavy cake is the result of the oven door not being closed as gently as possible.

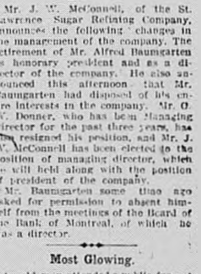
Ink Spots on Polished Wood.—Paint lightly with sweet spirits of niter. Polish with cloth dipped in sweet oil.

Stains on Tiled Hearths.—Rub with sand and paraffin, not soap.

A bag of salt standing where there is a smell of fish will absorb the aroma.

When washing china with gilt upon it never use soda. Rub a little soap on the dishcloth to make a nice lather, then rinse in clear cold water.

A good plan is to keep buttons in glass bottles. A glance tells you exactly what is inside, thus saving a good deal of time which would be taken up in turning over the buttons if put in a box.



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KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

MR. BAUMGARTEN AND MR. DONNER RETIRE

Mr. J. W. McConnell, of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, announces the following changes in the management of the company. The retirement of Mr. Alfred Baumgarten as honorary president and as a director of the company. He also announced this afternoon that Mr. Baumgarten had disposed of his entire interests in the company. Mr. O. W. Donner, who has been Managing Director for the past three years, has also resigned his position, and Mr. J. W. McConnell has been elected to the position of managing director, which he will held along with the position of president of the company.

Mr. Baumgarten some time ago asked for permission to absent himself from the meetings of the Board of the Bank of Montreal, of which he was a director.

Most Glowing.

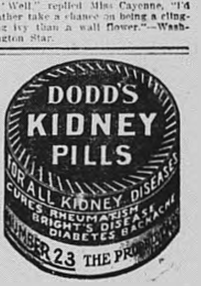
An old man attended a public funeral in honor of an American statesman a few years ago. In describing it to a Boston friend, a close relative, he said enthusiastically:

"Jim, it was grand. It was the most glowin' paregoric of words I have ever had casion for to listen to!"—Boston Record.

Botanically Speaking.

"Do you think a woman should regard her husband as an oak and herself as the clinging ivy?"

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I'd rather take a chance on being a clinging ivy than a wall flower."—Washington Star.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PRO

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1915.

IS BRITAIN IN PERIL?

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, is perhaps one of the sanest men in Great Britain. In the journalistic world he is honored and respected. He is a man of wide knowledge and deep understanding and would not in any way do or say anything for the sake of notoriety. Consequently anything that he might say in relation to the war deserves every consideration. This week he makes a stirring appeal and gives a solemn warning to the people of Great Britain. He tells them that at the beginning of the war Germany had the advantage in superiority of numbers of men. Now, he says, she has a superiority in the quantity of munitions of war, and that she will press this superiority to the farthest limit. The next three months will be critical ones for Great Britain, he believes. Should the Russians be compelled to give way in the East, a million men of the enemy will be released for service in the West, and no moral barrier will prevent Germany from the most cruel and reckless employment of any weapon. Anything that the devil can invent will be taken advantage of. Gas and burning liquids and every other devilish device the Germans will use.

Mr. Nicoll declares that the Kaiser has not yet given up hope of reaching Paris, Warsaw and Calais, and he believes that it is almost certain that he will attempt an invasion of Great Britain. In view of all this Mr. Nicoll declares that it is imperative that the whole nation rally at once, to-morrow may be too late. Every effort must be put forth to supply Lloyd-George with all the munitions that he needs, and Mr. Nicoll, who is a close friend of the Minister of Munitions, intimates that, if he be hampered by the House of Commons or any other opposition, he will resign his position in the Government and refuse to go on. Evidently the protests of Philip Snowden and other Labor members against the Prussianizing of the workingmen have annoyed Mr. Lloyd-George. He says that it is necessary for the men in the factories as for those at the front to give up everything for the sake of home and country and beating the enemy. Mr. Nicoll goes further and says that if the bickering continues there may be another election. Such an election would either result in national disaster or in the reign of a dictator. We look for neither. We believe that Lloyd-George will soon get all the shells and high explosives that he will require or ask for.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

Britain, despite the almost despairing exhortations of her leaders, seems unable to rise to the occasion and to-day is largely on the defensive, even on the seas. She is making no advances, except as there are successes at the Dardanelles. * * * France's achievements have been marvelous, almost as marvelous as those of Germany, when we consider her reputation for decadence before the war, and the circumstance that little was expected of her. The French lines alone have been steady; they alone have been wholly impenetrable to the German assaults. Of course, there was a retreat at the outset, but this was before the resources of the nation could be brought into the field.—Detroit Free Press.

The Rochester Herald, the Detroit Free Press and several other U. S. newspapers seem to take especial pleasure in belittling the work of Great Britain in the present war. Why, it is hard to say. When the war broke out, neither Russia nor France expected Britain to do more on land than send her expeditionary force to the front. Certainly Britain expected that that was all that would be required of her. But events soon showed that if Belgium and France were to be saved much more would have to be done. Perhaps it is not too much to say that if British troops had not been in France at the retreat from Mons the Germans would long since have been in Paris. It was only the other week that the Canadians "saved the situation" when the French lines were broken. Not only is Britain [illegible] battering her way through the Dardanelles but she is waging war against the enemy in Africa, Mesopotamia and other "points" [illegible] Germany [illegible] known as a [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Toronto Star states that a manufacturer called at [illegible] many other manufacturers were willing to make shells, but could get no assurance of contracts from the Shell Committee at Ottawa. Is the patronage list still doing duty?

EDITORIAL NOTES

With a coalition Government there is likely a coalition Opposition.

There need be little unemployment in Canada when 25,000 recruits are wanted.

The Manitoban who was [illegible] 10,000 intended for Mr. Salt, sure enough got salted.

"Excelsior" should be the cry of the Italian troops as they scale height after height.

Rev. Dr. Herridge says that men can fight better with good hymns. How about a hymn of hate?

The Northwestern University of Chicago has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C. The honor was deserved.

It may not be etiquette to hang kings or emperors, but the Crown Prince of Bavaria will get the halter if he ever falls into the hands of the British.

All kinds of ships look alike to the German submarine. In the starvation decree a neutral ship which carries food to Britain are as objectionable to them as are British ships.

Canada has orders for [illegible] shells. She has 217 factories making them, 60,000 men employed, and 78 cities and towns in the business. This should help to help out Gen. French.

It should not be forgotten that Britain has more than one theater of war. Besides the fighting in Flanders, she has other campaigns at the Dardanelles, the head of the Persian Gulf, the Suez Canal, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa and in the Cameroons. Besides this she is helping to finance the allies.

At a Congregational Union meeting in Ottawa the other evening Rev. Dr. R. F. Welsh, head of the Montreal Presbyterian College, declared that every war tax stamp is a lie cut into the national credit and good name of the country. The money thus being raised is not being spent on the war at all, but is being used to pay interest on the debts incurred before the war. The money spent for war purposes is being borrowed from Great Britain.

If devotion to party had not been stronger than devotion to the Empire [illegible] Canadian Dreadnoughts would now be [illegible] elsewhere, would have [illegible] additional British vessels to be released for that [illegible] enterprise.—Toronto News.

Had it not been for the Tory party Canada would have had a navy of its own to protect its own shores, its own soldiers and the trade routes. The gift of a dreadnought by New Zealand to Britain did not add an additional ship to the fleet. It merely took the place of another ship.

The Scientific American celebrated its seventieth anniversary by publishing a June number of almost 600 pages, finely illustrated, and dealing with many phases of the advance of [illegible]. Editorially it says:

What a record of scientific activity we have lived through! And yet all that we have witnessed is but a mere episode in the evolution that still lies before us. What discoveries and inventions we have still to see at [illegible]! When we think that at the time the Scientific American was started it took [illegible] weeks to send a message from New York to Liverpool and three months to Calcutta, when we think that only yesterday we marveled at the application of ether and chloroform to surgery, at the [illegible] of telegraphing across the ocean without wires, at the [illegible] of the Panama Canal, at the opportunity of viewing the skeleton beneath the living flesh with the X-rays, and the [illegible] of a man flying in the air swifter than a bird; when we think that it has been our privilege not merely to see these and many other miracles and to [illegible] Yet if we remember ourselves with those who will record the achievements of science a century hence, to this day may seem [illegible] when the moon and the stars were [illegible]

Had A Lame Back

FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back aches and pains like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. [illegible], Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed, but after using [illegible] boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I find that my back is as strong as ever. I can't praise them enough."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE Changeling

"Certing, certing," answered the woman, curtseying almost to the floor. "Walk right in, if you can git in. It's my cheese day, or I should have been cleared away sooner. Here, Betsy Jane! you have prinked long enough; come and hist the winders in t'other room, and wing 'em off, so the ladies can set in there out of this dirty place"; then, turning to Madam Conway, who was industriously freeing her French kids from the sand they had accumulated during her walk, she continued: "Have some of my slippers to rest your feet a spell," and, diving into a press or closet, she brought forth a pair of slippers large enough to hold both of Madam Conway's feet at once.

With a mighty frown the lady declined the offer, while Maggie looked on in delight, pleased with an adventure which promised so much fun. After a moment Betsy Jane appeared, attired in a dress similar to that of her mother, for whose look appearance she made ample amends in the wonderful expansion of her robes, which, minus either tuck or fold at the bottom, set out like a miniature tent, upsetting at once the band-box which Madam Conway had placed upon a chair, and which, with its contents, rolled promiscuously over the floor.

"Betsy Jane! How can you wear them abominable things!" exclaimed the distressed woman, stooping to pick up the purple satin which had tumbled out.

A look from the more fashionable daughter, as with a swinging sweep she passed on into the parlor, silenced the mother on the subject of hoops, and thinking her guests must necessarily be thirsty after their walk, she brought them a pitcher of water, asking if they'd choose it clear or with a little ginger and molasses, at the same time calling to Betsy Jane to know if them winders was histed yet!

The answer was in the affirmative, whereupon the ladies were invited to enter, which they did the more willingly, as through the open door they had caught glimpses of what proved to be a very handsome Brussels carpet, which in that room seemed a little out of place, as did the sofa and handsome hair-cloth rocking-chair. In this last Madam Conway seated herself, while Maggie reclined upon a lounge, wondering at the difference in the various articles of furniture, some of which were quite expensive, while others were of the most common kind.

"Wonder how they [illegible] looks like [illegible]," said Maggie, as [illegible] left the room. "I mean to ask them [illegible]." But this her grandmother would not suffer. "It was too much like familiarity," she said, and the old lady did not believe in putting herself on a level with such people.

Another loud blast from the horn was blown, for the bustling woman of the house was evidently getting anxious, and ere long three or four men appeared, washing themselves from the [illegible] and wiping upon a coarse towel which hung upon a roller near the back door.

"I never eat at the same table with those creatures," said Madam Conway, feeling intuitively that she would be invited to dinner.

"Why, grandma, yes you will, if she asks you to," answered Maggie. "Only think how kind they are to us perfect strangers!"

What else she might have said was prevented by the entrance of Betsy Jane, who informed them that "dinner was ready," and, with a mental groan, as she thought how she was about to be martyred, Madam Conway followed her to the dining-room, where a substantial farmer's meal was spread. Standing at the head of the table, with her red [illegible] face all in a glow, was the hostess, who, pointing Madam to a chair, said: "Now set right by, and make yourselves to hum. [illegible] the table over, and I guess I should if I had anything fit for [illegible] 'biled victuals'!" and taking it for granted they were, she loaded both Madam Conway's and Maggie's plate with every variety of vegetables used in the preparation of the dish known everywhere as "boiled victuals."

By this time the men had ranged themselves in respectful silence down the opposite side of the table, each stealing an admiring though modest glance at Maggie, for the masculine heart, whether it beat beneath a home-spun frock or coat of finest cloth, is alike susceptible to showing youthful beauty like that of Maggie Miller. The head of the house [illegible] "had gone to town with a load of wood," so his spouse informed the ladies, at the same time pouring out a cup of tea, which she said she had tried to make strong enough to bear up an egg. "Betsy Jane," she continued, [illegible] with a deprecating glance first at the blue sugar-bowl and then at her daughter, "what possessed you to put on this brown sugar, when I told you to [illegible]

[illegible]

"Certainly," answered Maggie, anxious to see how the rations would manage to squeeze in between herself and the table-leg, as they would have to do if they came an inch nearer.

This feat could not be done, and in attempting it Betsy Jane upset Maggie's tea upon her handsome traveling dress, eliciting from her mother the exclamation, "Betsy Jane Douglas, you allus was the blunderin'est girl!"

This little accident diverted the woman's mind from Mike, while Madam Conway, starting at the name of Douglas, thought to herself, "Douglas! Douglas! I did not suppose 'twas so common a name. But, then, it don't hurt George any, having these creatures bear his name."

Dinner being over, Madam Conway and Maggie returned to the parlor, where, while the former resumed her chair, the latter amused herself by examining the books and odd-looking daguerreotypes which lay upon the table.

"Oh, grandmother," she almost screamed, bounding to that lady's side, "as I live, here's a picture of Theo and George Douglas taken together," and she held up a handsome casing before the astonished old lady, who, donning her golden spectacles in a twinkling, saw for herself that what Maggie said was true.

"They stole it!" she gasped. "We are in a den of thieves! Who knows what they'll take from my bandbox?" and she was about to leave the room, when Maggie, whose quick mind saw farther ahead, bade her stop.

"I may discover something more," said she, and taking a handsomely bound volume of Lamb, she turned to the fly-leaf and read: "Jenny Douglas, from her brother George, Worcester, January 8th."

It was plain to her now; but any mortification she might otherwise have experienced was lost in the one absorbing thought, "What will grandma say?"

"Grandmother," said she, closing the book, "don't you remember the mother of that girl called her Betsy Jane Douglas?"

"Yes, yes," [illegible] Madam Conway, [illegible]

"And don't you know [illegible]

"Maggie, Maggie," hoarsely whispered Madam Conway, [illegible] Maggie's arm, "do you mean to insinuate—am I to understand that that [illegible] woman and [illegible] are to be the mother and sister of George Douglas?"

"I haven't a doubt of it," answered Maggie. "The resemblance between Betsy Jane and George [illegible] I observed at first."

Out of her chair on the floor tumbled Madam Conway, fainting outright away, while Maggie, stepping to the door, called for help.

"I mistrusted she was awful sick at dinner," said Mrs. Douglas, taking her hands from the dishwater, and running to the parlor. "I wish I had some of the camphor [illegible] Does she have these spells often?"

By this time Betsy Jane had brought a basin of water, which she dashed in the face of the unconscious woman, who soon began to revive.

"Pennyroyal tea'd settle her stomach quicker'n anything else," said Mrs. Douglas. "I'll steep a little right off," and, helping Madam Conway on the sofa, she left the room.

"There may possibly be a mistake after all," thought Maggie. "I'll question the girl," and, turning to Betsy Jane, she said, taking up the book which had before attracted her attention, "Is this Jenny Douglas intended for you?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered the girl, coloring slightly. "Brother George calls me Jenny, because he thinks Betsy so old-fashioned."

An audible groan from the sofa, and Maggie continued, "Where does your brother live?"

"In Worcester, ma'am. [illegible]

[illegible]

"Is he married?" asked Maggie, and Mrs. Douglas, [illegible]

[illegible]

"I've looked at it before," said Maggie, and the good woman [illegible]

[illegible] "and I shan't lay it up against her. I shall see her to-morrow, pretty likely, for Sam Babbit's wife and I are goin' down to the firemen's muster. You've heard on't, I s'pose. The different engines are goin' to see which will shute water the highest over a 150-foot pole. I couldn't miss goin' for anything, and of course I shall call on Theodosy. I calkilate to like her, and when they go to housekeepin' I've got a hull chest full of sheets, and pillerbiers, and towels I'm goin' to give her, besides three or four bed quilts I pieced myself, two in herrin'-cone pattern and one in risin' sun. I'll show 'em to you," and leaving the room, she soon returned with three patchwork quilts, wherein were all possible shades of color, red and yellow predominating, and in one the "rising sun" forming a huge centre piece.

"Heavens!" fairly articulated Madam Conway, pressing her hands upon her head, which was supposed to be aching dreadfully. The thought of Theo reposing beneath the "risin' sun," or yet the "herrin'-bone," was intolerable, and, looking beseechingly at Maggie, she whispered, "do see if Mike is ready."

"If it's the carriage, you mean," chimed in Mrs. Douglas, "it's been waiting quite a spell, but I thought you warn't fit to ride yet, so I didn't tell you."

Starting to her feet, Madam Conway's bonnet went on in a trice, and taking her shawl in her hand she walked out doors, barely expressing her thanks to Mrs. Douglas, who, greatly distressed at her abrupt departure, ran for the herb tea, and taking the tin cup in her hand, followed her guest to the carriage, urging her to "take a swaller just to keep from vomiting."

"She's better without it," said Maggie. "She seldom takes medicine," and politely expressing her gratitude to Mrs. Douglas for her kindness, she bade Mike drive on.

"Some crazy critter just out of the asylum, I'll bet," said Mrs. Douglas, walking back to the house with her pennyroyal tea. "How queer she acted; but that girl's a lady, every inch of her, and so handsome, too; I wonder who she is?"

"Don't [illegible] the old woman [illegible] a little above us?" suggested Betsy Jane, who had more discernment than her mother.

"Like enough she did, though I never thought on't. But she needn't. I'm as good as she is, and I'll warrant as much thought on, where I'm known," and, quite satisfied with her own position, Mrs. Douglas went back to her dish-washing, while Betsy Jane stole away upstairs to try the experiment of arranging her hair after the fashion in which Margaret wore hers.

In the meantime, Mike, perfectly [illegible], had turned his horses' heads in the direction of Hillsdale, when Madam Conway called out, "to Worcester, Mike—to Worcester, as fast as you can drive."

"To Worcester! For what?" asked Maggie, and the excited woman answered, "To stop it. [illegible]"

"To stop it," repeated Maggie. "I'd like to see you stop it, when they've been married two months!"

"So they have, so they have!" said Madam Conway, wringing her hands in her despair, and crying out "that a Conway should be so disgraced! What shall I do? What shall I do?"

"Make the best of it, of course," answered Maggie. "I don't [illegible] for his parentage. He is evidently greatly respected in Worcester, where his family are undoubtedly known. He is highly educated and refined. If Theo [illegible] loves him, and that is sufficient, unless I add that he has money."

"But not as much as I supposed," groaned Madam Conway. [illegible] "Give me the hartshorn, Maggie. I [illegible]!"

The hartshorn was handed her, but it could not allay her distress. Her family pride was sorely wounded and [illegible]

[illegible] she exclaimed, after Maggie had exhausted all her powers of persuasion in vain. Then, as she remembered the woman's avowed intention of visiting her daughter-in-law on the morrow, she felt that she must turn back, she must see Theo and [illegible] of that vulgar creature claiming her for a daughter, might be of incalculable injury.

"Stop, Mike," she was about to say, but ere the words passed her lips she reflected that to take Maggie back to Worcester was to throw her again in Henry Warner's way, and this she could not do. There was then but one alternative. She could stop at the Charlton depot, not far distant, and wait for the downward train, while Mike took Maggie home, and this she resolved to do. Mike was [illegible] bidden to take her at once to the depot, which he did, while she explained to Maggie her reason for returning.

"Theo is much better alone, and George will not thank you for interfering," said Maggie, not at all pleased with her grandmother's proceedings. But the old lady was determined. [illegible]

"When will you come home?" asked Maggie.

[illegible] to-morrow night. [illegible]," said Madam Conway, referring to the expected visit of Mrs. Douglas, senior.

[illegible]

(To be Continued.)

Wise is the woman who can keep appearances up and expenses down.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII. June 27, 1915.

David, the Shepherd of Israel—Review.—Psalm 78: 65-72.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: The first Easter day. Place: Jerusalem. Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after his crucifixion. The women sought his body in the tomb to embalm it, but did not find it. They were informed by the angel at the tomb that Christ had risen. They went to tell the disciples and met Jesus. He made an appointment to meet them in Galilee. The women were disappointed at first, but later were filled with great joy because of the assurance that their Lord was alive.

II. Topic: Divine [illegible]. Places: Ramah; Bethlehem. The Lord sent Samuel, as prophet, to Bethlehem to anoint one of Jesse's sons king of Israel in the place of Saul. David, the youngest son, was anointed, being called in from the field, where he was caring for his father's flocks. He was later called to Saul's court to play on the harp to quiet him, for he was troubled with an evil spirit. Saul was [illegible] giving David entrance into the court where later he would be in complete control. David's [illegible], bravery, devotion and ability impressed Saul favorably.

III. Topic: Divine fellowship. [illegible]. As David was a shepherd, it was natural for him to [illegible] the life of the godly under the figure of a sheep in relation to the shepherd. The great shepherd, the Father, Jehovah, provides for his sheep, his people; he protects them, he guides them, he comforts them. This psalm presents a true and striking picture of Oriental life. Amid surroundings of dire dangers abroad the shepherd guards and protects his sheep. He does more than that, for he leads them to places where they have an abundance of food and where they find water. And besides safety and [illegible] they have true rest. This illustrates God's care for his children.

IV. Topic: Faith demonstrated. Place: The battle was fought in the valley of Elah. The army of the Israelites and of the Philistines were arrayed against each other. Goliath, of the Philistine army, defied any warrior of Israel for forty days. At last David answered and offered to meet him in battle. He was permitted to do so, and he [illegible] Goliath [illegible] with his sling and stones. Eliab, an older brother of David's, was not pleased to see David come to the camp and make himself prominent, and he would have sent him away if he could [illegible]. The Lord had a place for David, however, and a work for him to do.

V. Topic: Attempted violence. Places: Gibeah; Ramah. Jonathan, Saul's son, became a devoted friend to David. Saul became jealous of David because of the honor the people showed unto him. As David was playing before him to quiet him when one of his [illegible] was upon him, he hurled a javelin at David in an effort to take his life. David made his escape. Saul heard that David was at Naioth and he sent messengers thither to take him. When they saw the prophets prophesying they also prophesied. Saul heard of it and sent other messengers, who also prophesied when they came near to Naioth. He sent messengers the third time and they, too, prophesied. Later Saul himself went to Naioth and so prophesied that people said, Is Saul also among the prophets?

VI. Topic: True friendship. Place: Gibeah. David and Jonathan made a solemn covenant to be mutual friends. Jonathan promised to protect David as well as he could, and David pledged to be a true friend to him. Jonathan made a plea for David before his father, but it was in vain, so he warned David to flee for his life. Their farewell was affecting.

VII. Topic: A [illegible] condemned. Place: Hachilah. So eager was Saul to take David's life, that he went in search of him with an army. David had already spared Saul's life in the cave of Engedi, and he went into Saul's camp at Hachilah where he could easily have slain him, but he had no desire to do such a thing. He talked with Saul, and Saul confessed his sin and promised not to injure David. David believed that Saul meant what he said at the time he said it; but he knew him well enough not to trust himself in Saul's power, for he could not tell when the evil spirit would gain control of him again.

VIII. Topic: Fidelity rewarded. Place: Hebron. Saul and three of his sons, including Jonathan, were slain in battle at Mount Gilboa. David was divinely directed to go to Hebron to be anointed king of Judah. After reigning over this tribe for seven and a half years he was again anointed, at this time being chosen and appointed king over all Israel. He removed his capital to Jerusalem. Saul's son Ishbosheth was accepted for a time as king over the northern tribes, but at length all the people were willing to accept David as king.

IX. Topic: A nation seeking [illegible]

[illegible]

XII. Topic: Comprehensive prayer. Place: Perhaps this psalm was written at Gath. Psa. 141 was written by David during a time of severe affliction, probably when he was fleeing from Saul. He prays that his prayers may be heard. He desires to have divine help that his words may be right and that he may be kept from ungodly acts and from the snares of the wicked.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A change of kingship.

I. The time of preparation.

II. The nation reorganized.

III. The abuse of kingly power.

I. The time of preparation. Divine sovereignty declared a vacancy of the throne of Israel. Through the prophet Samuel, Saul was informed that the kingship should not continue in his family, yet he was permitted to hold the throne during his lifetime. During these closing years he had the opportunity to prove conclusively to all Israel his real character and his inability to accomplish for them what they sought when they first demanded a king. In the meantime Samuel was called upon to anoint David to be successor to Saul. Without any declaration to Saul or to Israel of the change instituted or to David of the full meaning of his anointing, events followed preparatory to a change of kingship. Samuel withdrew from association with Saul and devoted himself to the building up a school of prophets, an institution of great value in later times. David's introduction into Saul's court apparently to employ his musical skill for the comfort of Saul in his seasons of despondency and ill temper, gave the youthful shepherd a glimpse into royal life. He became familiar with public interests and officials of the court. When called to Saul's notice on a second occasion, he was prepared to offer his services in a conflict with the Philistine giant, the issue of which should determine whether Israel or the Philistines were victors. From that period David figured prominently in the wars against the Philistines, gaining favor with the nation and experience as a warrior. Saul's nature being alienated from God, he sought occasion against David's life, rather than in giving thanks to God for victories gained for Israel. The Lord spread a table for David in the presence of his enemy in the friendship of Jonathan, Saul's son, a friendship that was as remarkable in its purity and constancy as Saul's purpose was in envy and malice. The years of exile and flight to avoid the murderous designs of Saul seemed a strange preparation for occupying a throne; yet the marvellous deliverances and the remarkable opportunities afforded to David to prove his loyalty to the Lord's anointed marked the divine [illegible] in sparing his life for a noble purpose.

II. The nation reorganized. The discipline of the years had so subdued David's nature that the vacant throne was no attraction to him except as God should direct his course to it. He exhibited true greatness when he consented to reign over Judah alone. It was to him the earnest of the whole kingdom. He could wait God's time and the people's choice. Judah's advance in choosing David confirmed the preeminence of that tribe over the others, as the one through which the Messiah should come. Abner, captain of Saul's host, continued the strife for supremacy in Saul's family. Contrary to David's policy, civil war ensued. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick, but when the desire cometh, it is the tree of life," and so it proved when at the end of seven and one-half years Israel called upon David to reign over the whole kingdom. In the spirit of [illegible] David began reorganization and the establishment of a strong centre of government at Jerusalem, followed by the re-establishment of national religion. Long years of neglect of the laws of Moses with no worship connected with the ark of the covenant had reduced the people to ignorance and impiety. They were made to recognize God's living presence and his strict regard for obedience in their first attempt at removing the ark from its lodgment in the house of Abinadab. Under the strict observance of law [illegible] the ark was placed in the tabernacle which David prepared for it in Jerusalem.

III. The abuse of kingly power. Through perils of war, through bitter and [illegible] persecution, through delays of promised promotion, through [illegible] David had proved himself the man after God's own heart. It was when peace and prosperity surrounded him, when his kingdom was established, [illegible] he indulged in ease [illegible]

T. R. A.

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The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Balkan States.

The following are the latest estimates of population in the reconstructed Balkan states, according to the [illegible] Journal:

Turkey in Europe	1,590,000
Bulgaria	4,467,006
Roumania	7,514,976
Servia	4,547,000
Greece	4,363,000
Montenegro	516,000
Albania	1,000,000

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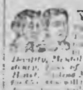

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THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. [illegible] feature of THE GLOBE'S editorial page.

News Service

The above features, in addition to [illegible] THE GLOBE [illegible] per cent. in THE GLOBE'S circulation during recent months.

Other Features

The sporting pages, the financial and commercial pages, the women's pages, etc., etc., with the additional pages in Wednesday's issue devoted to "Farm and Country Life," are maintained at a high standard of excellence, a standard that has justified THE GLOBE in its title of Canada's National Newspaper, and has given it by many thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

HOW SASKATCHEWAN FEELS.

Extracts from speeches at Thanksgiving mass meeting recently held in the City Hall, Regina, Saskatchewan.

"The clouds are commencing to break away and blue sky is appearing in Saskatchewan and it is going to spread to Alberta and Manitoba We will be able bye and bye to bring a little blue sky into old Ontario"

"We are on the eve of the finest temperance legislation ever enacted."

"Let us be thankful for this gigantic step forward in the cause of temperance and sobriety."

"The small places in the country will be given enough help to assist them in turning the bars into libraries and places which will be a credit to the town. Even Regina has them already where they are known as people's palaces."

AUTO ROAD HOGS

The phrase, "making them step lively" is the slogan of too many men who drive motor cars. In fact it becomes more and more apparent that car owners regard those who travel afoot, whether through inclination or otherwise, as a great herd to be "shoved" out of the way like so many chickens by the scream of a "warning signal.

The blatant "warning" signal is too often a "command" signal a sort of make-way-for the rajah injunction to those who still proceed on shoe leather.

While the majority of motor owners are considerate and unwilling to force a path by fear of death, there are many persons who should not be trusted behind a wheel. It makes them impertinent, and causes them to affect a superiority that is not at all warranted They try too much to "make them step lively."

The man afoot has more than an equal ownership of the streets with the man in the car.—London Advertiser.

* * *

BOOST FALL FAIRS

The Canadian National Exhibition Toronto, and the Western Fair, London, are advertising their respective fall shows, and they'll have as big crowds as on former occasions. These huge concerns believe in the power of printer's ink and their continued success year after year may well be attributed to this powerful beverage. No sooner have the exhibits left the grounds in one year than work is commenced for the next year. They never let up and the always-alert [illegible] of the management is bound to bring results.

What is true of the big fairs is true, in a smaller measure of the smaller fairs, and in many cases the failures may well be attributed to a lack of publicity. The work of getting up a successful local show cannot be crowded into the last three weeks preceding the fair.

Work for our local fair should be well under way now and no effort to make it a success should be lost sight of in the interval. To reproduce last year's prize list and the getting out of an announcement posted is not enough. The amusement part of the programme should be known now, and everybody should be led to expect something better than anything that has been Not only should the public expect something better, but the something better should be given. By promising, advertising promises and verifying every promise by giving everything promised, is the only way to secure and retain the public confidence and ultimately make for permanent success. To promise and not to fulfil a promise is worse than not making a promise at all. The public can't be gulled all the time. From now on the management should have to [illegible] the fair is to be "the best [illegible]

Golden Jubilee

The [illegible] Jubilee [illegible] College [illegible] on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, was one of the most [illegible] memorable events [illegible]. The College [illegible] and the [illegible] wide the [illegible] of Canada [illegible] station. The [illegible] with [illegible] particular prominence the [illegible] of the Papal Delegate [illegible] from Ottawa, together with the Archbishops and Bishops [illegible] and hundreds of [illegible] as well as very many of the [illegible] of the College, some of them occupying the highest civil and [illegible] positions. His Excellency the [illegible] reached Berlin on [illegible] and in the evening was welcomed to the City by His Worship [illegible] Hall. Later on a magnificent display of fireworks was given from the [illegible] main College building. On Wednesday the celebration was [illegible] by the solemnization of a Pontifical High Mass in St. Mary's [illegible] at which Mgr. Kidd of St. Augustine's Seminary in Toronto preached [illegible] sermon. A Jubilee [illegible] the College for the many guests and the Alumni, brought the festivities to a close. Over 300 participated in the dinner and toasts were [illegible] to the Pope, the King and the Alumni and Mater

BRANT COUNCIL

June 7, 1915.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Brant met at the Township Hall on Monday, the 7th day of June. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and declared correct.

Rowand Monto That the sum of $[illegible] be expended on the roads during the current year under the supervision of the road commissioners in their respective Divisions as follows R. S. Nesbitt, $[illegible]; David Willoughby, $225; J. W. Findlay, $225; Mano Monto, $150; W. A. Rowand, $[illegible] Carried.

Findlay—Willoughby That this Council hereby authorize the Township Treasurer to draw from the reserve fund in the Royal Bank at Cargill from time to time as required the sum of $300.—Carried.

Findlay—Rowand That lots 24, 25, 26 and 27 on con. 3, north, and lots 15 and 16 on con. 4, and lots 15, 16 and 17 on con. 5, be changed from Polling Sub-Division No. 9 to Polling Sub-Division No. 2, and that the Clerk include this additional change in By-law authorized by this Council. Carried.

Findlay—Monto That by-law No. 71, A.D. 1915 authorizing alterations in a number of Polling Sub Divisions, be now read the usual number of times and finally passed—Carried.

Monto—Rowand—That the half-yearly report of the Treasurer of the Township as read be adopted. Carried.

Rowand—Monto That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of Council, viz as follows. Carried.

Chris. Pegelo, grading	$34 00
Chesley Enterprise, advertising	50
J. L. Dolmey, damages to motorcycle owing to broken culvert	10 00
Anthony Ernest, opening ditch opposite lot 65, con. 1, north	3 25
W. H. Hastie, bal. for work on Townline B and B	1 15
R. S. Nesbitt, council meeting	2 70
D. Willoughby, " "	3 30
W. A. Rowand, " "	2 85
Mano Monto, " "	2 85
J. W. Findlay, " "	2 80
Jas. Coulter, half year's salary and postage	76 75
M. A. McCallum, half-year's salary and postage	101 18

Willoughby—Rowand—That this Council do now adjourn to meet at the Township Hall on Tuesday, the 13th day of July, 1915, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

M. A. McCALLUM, Clerk.

GREENOCK COUNCIL.

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow,
May 27, 1915.

Court of Revision for the Township of Greenock met as per notice All the members present, and after oath of members of said Court they took their seats, with the Reeve in the chair.

The following appeals were heard and disposed of:

Farrell, Thos, con 13, pt lot 1, real and business overcharged. Assessment reduced $400.

Donald John, con 9, lot 28, overcharged. Assessment sustained.

Gonner, N A N D R lot 15 and [illegible] real estate property overcharged. Assessment reduced $100.

Hayden, Jas A., con 25, pt lot 11, overcharged, Assessment sustained.

Godley, Wesley, con 5, lots 29-30 overcharged. Assessment sustained.

Hewitt, Alex, S D R lot 10, overcharged. Assessment sustained.

McKinnon, Alex, con 7, north halves lots 29, 30. Assessment reduced $[illegible]

McNaughton, Bruce Municipal Telephone System, not assessable. Assessment struck off.

Moffatt, John W., con 12, lot 18, overcharged. Assessment reduced $200.

Moore, John G., con 25c, lots pt C and D, overcharged. Assessment sustained.

Stark, Jas, dem and business assessed too high. Assessment reduced $100.

Steffler, Wm, con A, lot 32, 33, buildings overcharged. Assessment sustained.

John McNab was placed on Roll as owner of pt lot 0, con 0.

Peter Valad jr. was placed on Roll as owner of lot 24, S D R and lot 7, N D R and Geo Symon struck off.

Walter Webb was placed on Roll as t'a, lot 19, con 11

The following Pathmasters were changed:

Div 13, Geo Bannerman instead of John Moore.

Div 30, Albert Dietrich instead of Wm Cassidy.

Div 52, Wes Pinkerton instead of Geo Fletcher.

Hay—Campbell—That this Court of Revision hereby confirm the Assessment Roll as the Revised and Corrected Assessment Roll of the Township of Greenock for the year A D 1915 and that this Court do now adjourn, sine die.

THOS H PERRY, Clerk.

Council met at close of Court of Revision, all the members present, the reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: Henry Baker, painting notice for con 10 opp lot 18, 75c; T C Ilson, 9 yds gravel being for 3 days' road work paid in taxes, $1.50; John J Cassidy, bal salary as assessor $50, postage $3—$53; M McNab, room for council, $1.

McKinnon—Hay—That the foregoing accounts being found correct the reeve issue his order for payment of same.—Carried.

Campbell—Hay—That this council supplement the grant of fifty dollars given by Brant to be spent on deviation road townline between con 10 and and 12—Carried.

Communication from O E Islein re John Cassidy's sheep worried by dogs. The reeve was instructed to have a sheep valuator examine the said sheep and report on same.

Collison—McKinnon—That the clerk be instructed to notify Geo Held and John McDonald to put their fences along side line between lots 11 and 11, N. D. R., on the proper line and to remove all cross fences and that they will be held responsible for any damage that may occur from said fences.—Carried.

Communication from John Cassidy asking one dollar for ploughing 10th side line south of 4th con, for ten years.—Ordered filed.

Hay—Campbell—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Riversdale on Monday, June 21, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

THOS H PERRY, Clerk

"For God's Sake, Let Me Stay!"

He pleaded with all the intensity his weakened body and soul could master. His voice trembled. Tears lurked in his strained, anxious eyes. "I have traveled for two days on the train," he said. "I have been turned out of my boarding house. I have been turned out of a hotel in my own town. The local hospital refused me admission. Nobody wants me. For God's sake, doctor, let me stay."

This man had been a railway conductor. He had money to pay for his needs, so he applied to the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for treatment of the disease which held his life in its grip—consumption. But those sufferers without money and without friends, what of them? With their hopeless knowledge that people shun them, they believe it futile to seek relief. If their lives are to be saved they must be sought out and supplied with nourishment, medicine, and treatment. To do this costs money. Will you contribute a trifle to help in this effort to save lives? Please act quickly. Winter has brought keen suffering.

Contributions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives will be gratefully acknowledged by W. J. Gage, Chairman Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Avenue, or R. Dunbar, Secretary-Treasurer, 347 King Street West, Toronto.

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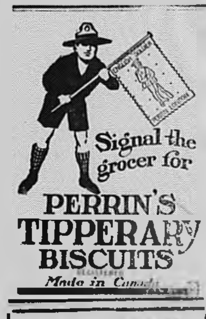

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Ontario's best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three departments

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy. Our graduates succeed and you should get our large, free catalogue. Write for it at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
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Easy resting head wearers to

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO IS WEARING THE POPULAR STYLES

T. PYE
SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7,000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices.

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Mrs. Robert Donaldson and little daughter are visiting at her former home in Walkerton.—Teeswater News.

James Hogard aged 20 a well known young man in Wiarton, died on Thursday of last week from typhoid fever.

Report comes from Ottawa that since the sinking of the Lusitania 1,590 Germans and Austrians have been interned in different parts of the country. The total number now interned is about 5,000.

A Rainbow at Night

A number of our citizens saw a large and distinct rainbow in the sky on Saturday night about 12 o'clock. The stars were twinkling brightly on either side of it.—No the gentlemen who saw it are among our best citizens and do not indulge in spirituous liquors. Wingham Advance.

It's pretty tough for the local merchants, clerks and deliverymen who have to work up till midnight and even later on Saturday, but they are deserving of little sympathy as the remedy rests with the merchants themselves, for if they got together and fixed on a respectable hour for closing, their patrons would soon be educated to do their buying earlier.

H. H. Miller for South Grey.

At the Liberal convention held in Durham on Wednesday, Mr. H. H. Miller was unanimously chosen as the Liberal candidate in the new riding of Southeast Grey. The convention was largely attended, delegates being present from all parts of the riding, which now consists of nine townships and seven urban centres. The principle speaker at the convention was Hon. Geo. P. Graham.

Hanover Dollar Day Prize Winners.

Following are the prize winners in Hanover's first big successful Dollar Day: Class No. 1—Agricultural team, 1st, Chas. Tanner; 2nd, Samuel Diebel. Class No. 2, Best Single Driver—1st, Thomas Jasper; 2nd, Wm. Patterson. Class No. 3, Person Driving Longest Distance to Hanover. Chas. A. Reed, Eden Grove Ont. Class No. 4 Best Single Turnout—T. H. Jasper. Class No. 5, Oldest Couple registering in Hanover, Dollar Day—Mr. and Mrs. McGregor, being married 65 years, Mr. McGregor 91 years, Mrs. McGregor 85 years old.

Prince George
Hotel
TORONTO
In Centre of Shopping and Business District.
200 ROOMS—100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN
A la Carte Restaurant
SAM H. THOMPSON, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
GREAT LAKES
Steamship Service

Steamers leave Port McNicol Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

The steamer "Manitoba" sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point at 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

Leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter—Town Agent
N. Ibscor — Station Agent

Miss Margaret Lambertus of Walkerton, is a guest at the home of Mr. Geo. Lambertus.—Teeswater News.

Walkerton is a nice place to live in. Lawyer Klein had a brick thrown through his window. Another citizen had a similar experience.—Kincardine Reporter.

The probability of Church Union is now much greater than at any time since the matter has been under discussion. It is likely that the war will materially change the vote when the question goes to the people.

Mr. E. N. Butchart of Edmonton spent a couple of days last week with his numerous friends. He came East to attend the Forester's Convention at Toronto. Mr Butchart says that business is very quiet in Alberta, although the crop prospects were never better.—Gazette.

Waterloo Centenary Sees Great Battle

Eighty miles from the battlefield of Waterloo, where Napoleon was crushed 100 years ago on Friday, a French army hurled itself against the Germans before Lens in one of the greatest battles since the fighting of the Marne. More shells crashed against the German positions every hour than Napoleon used in the whole of that historic battle. Napoleon's army at Waterloo consisted of 71,947 men, a mere handfull compared with the forces at grips round Arras.

Back to the Land.

That the "back to the land" movement is growing, was never better demonstrated than when Mr. Dan McDonald son of John McDonald, ex-Reeve of Huron, purchased the Hawlew farm last week. Dan has for some years been drawing a big salary as superintendent of the plants drilling for oil in the Canadian West and the United States. The slump in operations came a year ago, and Dan came back to his own native land. After being pitched on the billows of life he decided that farming was good enough for him. He purchased 100 acres of first-class land, with a good house, large barn and the crop growing in the field.—Ripley Express.

Learn to Laugh

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A good story is as welcomed as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in this world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache headache or rheumatism. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

The Honor Roll.

In commenting on the death of Sergeant W. V. Hunter who was killed in France, the Southampton Beacon says:—The first of our Southampton boys who answered the call of their country last fall, and went to the front to battle for Britain and liberty has answered the last roll call and is now numbered among the heroes who gave their lives for their country. The eldest son is gone from the family circle and although there is a deep and general sympathy, the hearts in the home are heavy, but he lived a worthy life and died a noble death. Three times since last fall he had been promoted, first to lance corporal then to full corporal, and lastly to sergeant, merited for action on the battlefield. Death came to him in the Rawal Pindi general hospital, Wimereux, France, on June 11th, caused by wounds in the back from shrapnel. Word was received by his parents last Sunday, June 13th. Personal regrets have been received from King George, Queen Mary, the Dominion Cabinet, Rev. W. F. Brownlee, and many other friends.

Right Idea in Business

THE modern merchant filled with the modern spirit carries his business to his customers' homes; that is, he doesn't wait to be found out or risk the danger of not being found out.

The best carrier of businesses to customers' homes is the newspaper. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry every business in Walkerton to the homes of this community with ease and without confusion—the business of grocers, drygoods men, hardware dealers, clothiers, stationers, boot and shoe houses, druggists, jewellers, furniture dealers, fruiterers, butchers, grain and feed stores and every other class of business.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Get your business into the home and you'll sell goods there. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry your business into more homes than you are now serving. Ask us about the cost of advertising.

BUY FROM ADVERTISERS

Paisley's annual race meet is being held today. (Thursday)

Mr. D. Robertson, of Walkerton was in town Monday on professional business.—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

Casualty List 9123.

The casualty list of the Canadian Army to date is 9,123. The killed number 1,444; wounded, 5,822, and missing 1,857.

While playing football at Mr. A. Bain's farm in Greenock one evening last week, Harry Johnston of con. A, Elderslie, had one of his legs broken just below the knee. He and another player kicked at the ball at the same time, their legs meeting forcibly, with the result stated.—Paisley Advocate.

Hope to Start in August

The Hanover Portland Cement Co. were forced to close down on Wednesday of last week on account of the retaining wall of their large clinker stores giving away. This was due to the fact that the building was filled to capacity. They are, however, working night and day and if orders continue to come in as they have during the past ten days they will be able to commence manufacturing again by the second day of August and it is hoped they can be in order to give their whole staff work again.—Hanover Post.

Looked like German Spies.

A travelling agent who visited Ripley last Thursday, got very much alarmed when she visited a certain house and discovered a number of persons talking in a foreign language. She immediately reported at the neighboring house that she suspected that German spies were in our midst. Upon investigation it was learned that there was no reason for suspicion. It was a Gaelic prayer meeting that was being conducted and all those present were true British citizens, who all spoke the Gaelic. Neighbors had a hearty laugh when they learned that those who were attending the meeting were mistaken for German spies.

The Thread of Life

In factories for making cloth of single thread rules the whole web. It is traced back to the girl making the blunder and the loss is deducted from her wages. But who will pay for the broken threads in lifes' great web? We cannot throw back and forth an empty shuttle, threads of some kind follow every movement as we weave the web of our fate. It may be a shoddy thread of wasted hours or lost opportunities that will mar the fabric and mortify the workmen forever; or it may be a golden that will add to its beauty and lustre. We cannot stop the shuttle or pull out the unfortunate thread which stretches across the fabric, a perpetual witness to our folly.

Walkers Close Their Distillery

Rumours have become current about Windsor to the effect that the huge distilling firm of Hiram Walker and Sons, Ltd. Walkerville, is about to close down for a period varying from fifteen months to two years. In contradicting this a responsible member of the firm authorized the local press to publish the following statement: 'We have always carried a large surplus stock to provide for any contingency and which would enable us to suspend our manufacturing operations for at least a season. Under present conditions the demand has fallen off in Canada just as it has in the United States and foreign countries. In view of this we have decided not to distill during the coming season.' This frank admission from Canada's biggest distillery and the manufacturers of the noted Imperial whiskey, would seem to refute the statements of the liquor interests generally to the effect that in spite of the increasing dry territory more liquor is being consumed.

THE TOBERMORY GUARD

The sentry to his post does go,
For two long hours to and fro,
He walks his beat like a soldier brave:
The lives of others he's there to save.

He walks his beat and has no fear,
When all of a sudden a noise he will hear.
He stops, looks round, and sees somebody there,
With a sharp voice he hollers 'Halt! Who comes there?'
And if he don't answer he'll halt him again;
And if no reply comes, he'll halt him again.
But the third time, that person a shot he will get,
Which will bring him to time, on that you can bet.

We go on guard on a morning fair,
And we all line up on the barracks square,
And we are inspected by Capt. Clark;
And everything's got to be up to the mark.

We go by regulations and rules,
Just the same as the children do at schools,
But just do something wrong, and then you will see
Your name on the Gate List with "10 days' C. B."

Now here's to the village down by the lake,
When we have to leave it, it's a thing we will hate
But we are right here and right in our glory,
So here's three cheers for the town "Tobermory."

Composed by Pte. Bert Etherton.

Last week a foreigner hit the town by "Shank's mare" from Hanover. The first night here he slept in the local jail but the second evening he started to make a fuss and a noise around Mr. R. E. Crane's house. Night Constable Ward was called out with a little forcible persuasion landed Mr. Foreigner in the lockup. Next day before Magistrate Miller, he was given three hours to get out of town or go to Walkerton for a short term. Mr. Foreigner disappeared.—Wiarton Record.

Valuable Rains

Much rain has fallen over Western Ontario throughout the past week—enough to save the crop situation for several weeks to come. As the days have been warm since the rains set in the growth of vegetation has been almost phenomenal. It will assure a splendid start for all spring grain, corn and roots and greatly help the hay crop which suffered a serious set back the latter part of May. Present indications for a bumper, and the country needs it. Crop conditions throughout the west are also reported good.

B. B. Patten Transferred.

A change took place this week in the personnel of the Merchants Bank staff, when Mr. B. B. Patten, who has been accountant for the past two years received notice of his being transferred to his home town, St. George. Mr Patten is an ideal official, and by his courtesy and careful attention to business made a host of warm friends here. He was a valued member of the hockey and football clubs, and his removal will be sincerely regretted in athletic circles. Mr. Patten's successor is Mr. McLean of St. George who entered on his duties on Monday. Mildmay Gazette.

Sent Boy to Home.

Dr. McLennan of Walkerton, who represents the Children's Aid Society, was in town on Tuesday, and took charge of Willie Mattheson. Mrs. Christy Mattheson, mother of the boy put up a strong protest against sending her son to the Home at Toronto, but the officer assisted by County Constable Martyn, had the power of the law behind them, and Willie was taken to Toronto where he will receive a training that will fit him for the great battle of life. His familiar little figure will be missed from the Ripley streets.—Ripley Express.

Shooting Accident

A serious shooting accident happened to Thos. Jones, aged 13 years on Thursday of last week which may cost him his life. The boy and his mother who reside in Teefield, Man., were on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John Arnott of the County Line near Appanley. On Thursday morning the Jones boy along with two other companions went shooting and in some unaccountable way the gun in the hands of one of the other boys discharged, the bullet going clear through Jones's body below the stomach. The boy managed to run home but was very weak through loss of blood. Two doctors were summoned and are doing everything in their power to try and save the young boy's life. A peculiar coincidence is that the boy was shot in the leg two years ago under very much the same circumstances.—Tara Leader.

DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

No man can be popular unless he has learned to keep his troubles to himself.

A new broom sweeps clean but it never comes with the guarantee not to raise blisters.

Many a woman poses as an angel who wears her wings on her hat instead of on her shoulders.

In his effort to be known as a good fellow many a man shows evidence of overtraining.

It should be the constant endeavour of every man to deserve the good opinion he has of himself.

Unfortunately a weak intellect will not prevent a person from being headstrong.

It is quite superfluous for a man to tell a woman he isn't worthy of her. If she thought he was, she wouldn't want him.

It is a mistake for men to imagine women are always talking about their dresses. Sometimes they are talking about their hats.

There is one suit that never seems to fit, and that is a suit for damages.

There is only one way to get along with some people, and that is their own way.

About the only man in the world who doesn't want a fat job is the living skeleton.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and we seldom have any difficulty in finding the other one.

Too many men measure success by the standard of their own littleness.

Beware of Ointment for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Penmans
Underwear
is that kind of underwear you want—the kind that cannot sag or lose its shape.
Every suit bearing the famous triangular trademark is actually knit to form—knit with exacting care to fit distinct types of men, women and children.
No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.
Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada
Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters
97

BUTTER
WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100 35c | 500 $1.50
250 75c | 1000 2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

The Superiority of Tone

In COLUMBIA Double-Disc Records is due to the Patented and Exclusive Columbia Process of Manufacture.

Columbia Records are BUILT UP. Instead of economising and using one mixture for the whole record, Columbia records are made in THREE LAYERS, using the cheaper material in the centre only where it doesn't count in the reproduction. The best and most expensive material the world can provide is used on the outer surfaces on which the sound wave or music is engraved.

THAT'S WHY COMUMBIA RECORDS SOUND BETTER and WEAR LONGER
—the same difference in value as there is between an ordinary pine and an expensive built-up oak door.

All Columbia records are double, a different selection on both sides.

And yet these records cost you less money than any others.

You are not getting the utmost value for your money or the best out of your machine—no matter of what make—unless you use Columbia records.

Of Course, Columbia Records are Made in Canada

If you have never tried Columbia Records, ask to hear the following selections. We will gladly play them and any others for you.

A 23 Arrival of the British Troops in France, Part 1, Descriptive
Arrival of the British Troops in France Part 2, Descriptive 85c.
A 5670 Love's Old Sweet Song, Alice Neilsen. Bendemeer's Stream Alice Neilsen. $1.50
A 1754 The Little Ford Rambled Right Along. Si's Been Drinking Cider. 85c.
A 5390 Lucia de Lamermoor Sextette Ellery Band.
Il Trovatore—El Miserere Ellery Band. $1.25
A 1516 Cohen on the Telephone
Happy Tho' Married Comic 85c.

There are over 1 thousand double disc records at 85c.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer - - Walkerton.

Old Country News

SIX NEW V. C.'S.

The latest list of V. C.'s for conspicuous acts of bravery and devotion to duty is:

2nd Lt. Geoffrey Harold Woolley, Queen Victoria Rifles, T. F.

Most conspicuous bravery on Hill 60 during the night of April 20-21. Although the only officer on the hill at the time, and with very few men, he successfully resisted all attacks on his trench, which was heavily shelled and bombed, and continued throwing bombs and encouraging his men till relieved.

Second-Lieutenant G. H. Woolley is the youngest son of the Rev. G. H. Woolley, Old Rithams, Danbury, Essex, and is twenty-three years of age. He was educated at St. John's School, Leatherhead, and Queen's College, Oxford. It was his intention to enter the church, but when [illegible] broke out he joined Queen Victoria's Rifles (T. F.). He is an all-round sportsman, and is stated to "hate fighting." He is the first Territorial to win the V. C.

6191 Cpl. William Anderson, 2nd Princess of Wale's Own Yorks Rgt.

Most conspicuous bravery at Neuve Chapelle on March 12, when he led three men with bombs against a large party of the enemy, who had entered the trenches. He threw first his own bombs, then those in possession of his three men (who had been wounded), then though at the time quite alone, opened rapid rifle fire on the Germans with great effect.

10523 Pte. Edward Dwyer, 1st East Surrey.

Most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty at Hill 60 on April 20. When his trench was heavily attacked by German grenade throwers he climbed on to the parapet, and, though subjected to a hail of bombs at close quarters, dispersed the enemy by his hand grenades. He displayed great gallantry earlier on this day in leaving his trench under heavy shell fire, to bandage his wounded comrades.

Private Edward Dwyer, whose home is at 20 Linstaine-grove, Fulham, is only nineteen, and has been in the East Surreys for three years. Before that he was a greengrocer's assistant.

10631 Pte. Robert Morrow, 1st Royal Irish Fus.

Most conspicuous bravery near Messines, on April 12, when on his own initiative and under very heavy fire from the enemy, he rescued and carried back several men who had been buried in the debris of trenches wrecked by shell fire.

2nd Lt. William Barnard Rhodes-Moorhouse, Special Reserve, Royal Flying Corps.

Most conspicuous bravery on April 26 in flying to Courtrai and dropping bombs on the railway line near that station. On starting the return journey he was mortally wounded, but succeeded in flying for 35 miles to his destination, at a very low altitude, and reported the successful accomplishment of his object. He has since died of his wounds.

Lieut.-Commander Edward Courtney Boyle, R. N.

For most conspicuous bravery in command of submarine E-14, when he dived his vessel under the enemy minefields and entered the Sea of Marmora on April 27. In spite of great navigational difficulties from strong currents, of the continual neighborhood of hostile patrols, and of the hourly danger of attack from the enemy, he continued to operate in the narrow waters of the Straits and succeeded in sinking two Turkish gunboats and one large military transport.

The King has further approved of the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to the undermentioned officers of submarine E-14:

Lt. Edward Geldard Stanley, R.N.

Acting Lt. Reginald Wilfred Lawrence, R. N. R.

Approval has also been given for the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to each member of the crew of E-14.

DEARER FOOD

The British housewife's problem is becoming day by day more difficult. It is hard to find a commodity in general demand that has not advanced in price. Attention has been drawn to the butcher's bill. June will see still higher prices in many items of provisions. A big city store doing a middle class trade has prepared price lists showing the following among other advances:

Beef tea in 2oz bottles, from 1s to 1s 2d., in tins from 8s to 5s per lb.; beeswax 2s to 2s 3d per lb.; chicory, 8d to 10d.; smoked fish, 5d to 6d, and 6d.; tinned fruits, 1 1-2d.; and macaroni 1-2d. Oatmeal in 7-lb bags will cost 1s 9d today. Bacon is being advanced another 1d per lb.

Notable increases per pound since the war began are:

Butter, 2d, and 2 1-2d.; Bacon, 3d to 4d.; Cooked hams 4d to 6d.; Cheshire cheese 3d. Pork sausages 2 1-2d.

At the greengrocer's turnips have risen from 1d to 1s a bunch; tomatoes from 6d to 10d; and French beans from 4d to 1s per lb. Tasmanian eating apples from 1s 6d to 2s 6d for 5 lbs; carrots from 4d to 6d and 1s a bunch.

The fishmonger's prices have advanced on an average 25 per cent. Brill is 6d a pound dearer. Herrings cost from 2s to 2s 6d a dozen as against 1s ten months ago. Hake has advanced 3d per lb.; whiting 3d and 4d.; cod from 8d to 10d and 1s per lb. Salmon remains about the same at 2s 10d lb.

V. C. HERO'S DEATH

News has been received by the relatives of Private Robert Morrow, Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was awarded the V. C. for bravery on April 12 that he died of wounds received on April 26 while again trying to succour wounded comrades. It is understood that his captain again recommended him for the V.C.

NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Trickett, of 21 [illegible] Road, Sheffield, have just celebrated their golden wedding. They were married at Ellesmore Church on May 21, 1865. They have had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Six are living. They have sixteen grandchildren. Mr. Trickett is 73 next December, and Mrs. Trickett 70 in December.

The Duke of Norfolk, presiding at a Catholic demonstration in the Sheffield Hippodrome, said that the Catholic Young Men's Societies of Great Britain possessed some twenty thousand members. Many of these were now too old for service with the colors, [illegible] were engaged on the manufacture of munitions and on Government work, but yet ten thousand of them had gone to the front.

A unanimous invitation has been sent to the Rev. W. R. Harvey, of Northampton, from the Rotherham [illegible] Church.

James Henry Pulford (22), labourer, 21 Walkin road, Rotherham, was killed at the works of Steel, Peech and Tozer, Ickles.

A [illegible] is working at [illegible] station.

[illegible]

The Eleventh [illegible] battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, which had been stationed in [illegible] for the past six months, left on Monday week for [illegible] Park, [illegible] and [illegible].

Private Ernest Adams, [illegible] Yorks [illegible] regiment, whose home is at [illegible], was at [illegible] married to Miss Ida [illegible] of [illegible] Hall, [illegible], a [illegible] of [illegible].

A [illegible] soldier, Private J. W. [illegible], of the [illegible], was wounded in twenty-two places during the fight for Hill 60.

Three well known Pateley-on-Trent [illegible] have just passed [illegible]: [illegible] descended of the [illegible] Admiral Sir Francis Drake; Mrs. F. E. Vivian, sister of Colonel C. J. Greer, and Mr. W. Flint, a well known sportsman.

The death has taken place of Mrs. Ann Thompson, of Highcliffe House, [illegible], in her 71st year, at her son's residence, 31 Linburn road, [illegible], Sheffield.

Twenty-seven charges of theft arising out of anti-German disturbances at [illegible] were dealt with, [illegible] being imposed in most cases where offences were proved.

The death has occured at Whitley Bay, aged 59, of Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, brother of the Lord Mayor of Newcastle. Mr. Fitzgerald had been superintendent of the Newcastle Marine Board for a number of years, and previously was superintendent at Manchester.

The death took place at his home, [illegible], Wirksworth, of Mr. Henry Ratcliffe, 72, a partner of the firm of Swan Ratcliffe and Co., Ltd., firebrick manufacturers of [illegible] near Wirksworth. The deceased was well known as a mining engineer in Sheffield and the Potteries.

Mr. J. F. L. Brunner, M.P., has been re-elected president of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association in London.

Lord Stamfordham has lost his only son in Captain the Hon. John Neville Bigge, aged 27. As a lad the deceased was page of honor to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII.

The Jam of Nawanagar, who received a commission as major in the army, and who was recently attached to France and from France, is paying a short visit to his former tutor, the Rev. L. Borissow, and on Tuesday he was [illegible] motoring in uniform through Malton.

"I am determined to live just long enough to see the victory of France and the reparation of the disaster of half a century ago." In these words the ex-Empress Eugenie replied to the congratulations offered her on her attaining her 90th birthday recently.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. H. Hirst, V.D., has been promoted to the staff of the 85th recruiting area. For the present he is in charge of the Barnsley and Mexbro' district.

Over [illegible] police have been enrolled under the scheme authorized by the Home Secretary.

One thousand sheep grazing in Kensington Gardens are now being shorn by machines at the rate of 250 a day.

The Rev. L. C. Davies, curate of All Souls, Manchester, has joined the Avro Aeroplane works of Miles Platting as a mechanic.

Women ticket collectors were on duty for the first time at the Finsbury Park station of the Piccadilly and Brompton tube railway.

"Liverpool would look like this if the Huns got here!" runs a recruiting poster on a dock warehouse which has been gutted by fire.

Edward Fox, driver of a steam wagon, was pinned between the wagon and a girder of the Redheugh Bridge, Newcastle, and killed instantly.

Some 1,700 men from the ranks of the Artists' Rifles have obtained commissions in the Regular and Territorial armies since the commencement of the war.

Several students in the chemistry department of the University College of North Wales have volunteered their services at the front in connection with the use of gas.

A man named Alfred Towndley is reported to have been killed, and his brother, Samuel, severely injured in the collision with a telegraph post of a motor char-a-banc touring in Montgomery.

The boys attending the Enfield Trades School, and who are engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war, unanimously decided to devote the whole of their Whitsuntide holidays to this object.

Private Shadrach Critchley, [illegible] Cheshire Regiment, and his wife Annie Critchley, 45, of School street, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

The [illegible] Pte. Edward Hamel, [illegible] Guards, was saved by a prayer-book, in which a German bullet penetrated [illegible] pages and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] in grace to remember [illegible].

At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons a resolution will be submitted requiring all Freemasons of German, Austrian, Hungarian or Turkish birth to abstain from attending lodges during the continuance of the war.

Bread of Internment was given at [illegible] as the reason for the suicide of [illegible] Hermann Haack, 47, of [illegible] street, Regent street, London, a German subject who had been employed as a journeyman tailor. He had been found in the Serpentine. His wife was an Englishwoman, and they had a daughter.

Mr. Walter Waltham, of Rose Hill House, St. Vincent road, Doncaster, an Army pensioner, formerly sergeant of the [illegible], [illegible].

The formation of a black battalion has been under consideration for some time, and a number of colored residents, many of them born in Cardiff, [illegible] offered their services.

An infantry and two lads of the Brighton Boys' Brigade rescued a wounded soldier and a civilian who, while bathing at high water, got into difficulties in the strong current. The civilian [illegible].

The Government has decided, in view of the necessity for economy in the public services during the war, not to fill the vacancy in the King's Bench Division created by the promotion of Mr. Justice Bankes to the Court of Appeal. The salary of a judge of the King's Bench Division of Ireland is £3,500.

Positions were engaged for [illegible] hours repairing the wreckage of a motor car belonging to the Naval Air service from the remains of a tramcar which collided with such force at Lockhampton that they were locked tightly together. The driver of the tramcar was killed instantly and two passengers injured, the driver of the naval car escaped with a scratched face.

The Hertfordshire Territorial Association have passed a resolution calling on the Government to adopt conscription at once. Copies of the resolution were sent to the King, Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener.

By obtaining over 200 approved recruits in a week, Private Richard [illegible], of the 3rd East [illegible], created a record at Hull for one recruiting officer.

Knowsley Park, the Lancashire seat of Lord Derby, which has been used as a training ground for the Comrades, was thrown open on Monday week for a military tournament, including a mimic battle in which over [illegible] men took part. Many recruits were obtained. Every man who joined the Comrades was fitted out with a uniform at once. Lord Derby then [illegible] the new recruits.

Armed with rifles and bayonets, a thousand "Sinn Fein" National Volunteers, joined by about eight hundred from Dublin and Cork, marched through Limerick on Monday week. In one part of the town, [illegible], they were received with groans and stones from women and youths who had relatives at the front. Blank shots [illegible] to check the attacks. The fighting and [illegible] continued all day. A large force of police and several priests had difficulty in restraining the violence of a renewed attack with stones and bottles when the Sinn Feiners were leaving by train.

The Rev. Robert Ernest Skene, vicar of Rackheath, Norfolk, was among the first to respond to Lord Kitchener's call for more men. He left his vicarage last Thursday week, having enlisted as a driver in the motor-transport service. Mr. Skene is forty-four and married, with three children.

Councillor E. Mellor, lace manufacturer, a former Mayor of Nottingham and the present chairman of the Borough Finance Committee, completed [illegible] years' service as a member of St. [illegible] Church choir in that city.

A [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] Oxfordshire, alleging that there was a naturalized German chauffeur in the employment of Mr. Lewis Harcourt, sank one of his motor [illegible].

At a Red Cross sale at Saffron Walden a small pig was put up for auction thirty-seven times and eventually knocked down for £36 [illegible].

[illegible] have received letters of congratulation from the King upon the fact that each of them has six or more sons and sons-in-law serving in the Army and Navy. The four families are represented altogether by 23 sons and 3 sons-in-law, and a correspondent [illegible] that this is a record for an urban district of 8,860 inhabitants.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Cunliffe, commanding the 20th Battalion of the [illegible] Lancashire Regiment, died suddenly [illegible] at Davenport's Hotel, [illegible] [illegible] of age and a [illegible].

A [illegible] occurred at Chippenham, Wiltshire, when the Waterford Mills, used for [illegible] West of England cloth and [illegible] about 200 [illegible]. The firm, [illegible] contract [illegible].

[illegible] at [illegible], West, and [illegible]. Goodwins [illegible] in the awards of [illegible] [illegible] 1913 [illegible], 1912, H. J. [illegible], 1912, J. F. [illegible] First and National [illegible] R. L. Drury.

The most [illegible] ever paid for beef [illegible] on Wednesday week at Yarmouth cattle market. Bullocks sold up to £32 [illegible] and [illegible] beef [illegible].

Garibaldi Maid is No Revolutionist, But She's Right Up to Date

BY BETTY BROWN

The "Garibaldi" Maid has heard Italy's war trumpets, and while her war policy is of the strictly "non-intervention" kind, her fashion instinct has turned to the picturesque "trappings of war," and the Garibaldi gown "as red as the revolution" is the result.

Before Garibaldi's "red shirts" had answered the call to arms in Italy a few days ago an American designer [illegible] Madame [illegible] had launched the Garibaldi gown and it promises to become as popular as the Garibaldi red [illegible] were in 1860 when Garibaldi was leading the revolution in Italy.

The new Garibaldi frock is in red and [illegible] the [illegible] Georgette [illegible] flowing sleeves, and [illegible] black taffeta are [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] taffeta is [illegible] the red [illegible].

Senorita Captivates Dame Fashion

"Dame Fashion, like the rest of the world, has capitulated to the spell of California and the California influence is noted in many of the season's styles," so Miss Alla Ripley, president of the Fashion Art League of America, told me as she showed me the Carmelita gown she has designed for exhibition wear.

Gold and black—the matador's colors—are used. The petticoat is of gold crepe and the overskirt of black velvet, the sash is gold satin and gold lace and black velvet are combined in the bodice.

Even in California there are so many cool summer days that the Carmelita gown may be worn without discomfort.

—BETTY BROWN

The eye of Paul Prye often finds more than he wished to find.—Moliere.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

HEALTH

[illegible] the Bible [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Not so very long ago [illegible] it was considered a [illegible] virtue to be [illegible] dirty [illegible] wash. That was largely the case when the [illegible] was [illegible] and it has always been [illegible] the fact to this day in [illegible] [illegible] in the West, [illegible] was an attribute of [illegible]. I think it was [illegible] the mother of King Alfred [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]!

However, [illegible] of the body, if not a passport to heaven, is [illegible] of the most [illegible] conditions of health, without which no [illegible] can be really healthy [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] are not clean, and do not [illegible] steady habits, nature will assuredly punish you for breaking the right way [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] carrying out its proper functions.

REMOVING WASTE PRODUCTS

[illegible] for [illegible] waste products, and if you are not [illegible] slowly but [illegible] the [illegible] poisoned by the retained [illegible] products of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] killing [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] all the time. Nature [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] at local [illegible] the [illegible] with the number of hospitals [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is an [illegible] of neglect in this direction. [illegible] if [illegible] [illegible] the kidneys have [illegible] work and you [illegible] the disorder there. In the third [illegible] should you catch cold or [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] in throwing it off, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

CONVULSIONS

[illegible] "fits" [illegible] "fits." But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] children, from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] convulsions, worry [illegible]. And it is a shame that [illegible] [illegible] to do so. The [illegible] is practically always the [illegible] [illegible], that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Convulsions are usually [illegible] [illegible] the dentition period, [illegible] it all a direct consequence of [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] constipation. They are [illegible] supervene in the first stages of scarlatina, measles, smallpox, or any similar contagious malady. They may come on after any nervous shock or digestive trouble. Not [illegible] the source is intestinal worry.

But [illegible] the exciting cause on single [illegible] furnishes practically invariable foundation; without which there would be no "convulsions." The child suffers from constipation. Keep it in proper order in this respect and it will not be troubled with fits. As a rule it should not require [illegible]. Fruit, vegetables, rhubarb, should with proper care and attention render needless any resort to drugs. But if there be absolute necessity, nothing is safer or more efficient than the old-fashioned castor oil.

HAEMORRHOIDS OR PILES

This very prevalent trouble, the "emerods" of the Old Testament, seems almost a necessary consequence of our modern civilization and highly artificial mode of living. Yet it is easily preventable under most conditions and almost always kept [illegible] under restraint. The occasionally attendant bleeding, in fact, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] salutary. It is a sort of safety valve, and those who periodically experience it, were it suddenly stopped without provision in other directions, would be prone to suffer an attack of cerebral hemorrhage, otherwise denoted apoplexy. They are, as a rule, heavy drinkers of alcohol.

Piles are dilated veins at the lower extremity of the intestinal canal. You have there a tissue consisting mainly of small veins. These unite into larger trunks, which finally converge in the liver. Hence any congestive disorder of that organ is prone to originate haemorrhoids. And you [illegible] in a very large percentage of [illegible] the liver is the starting [illegible] trouble.

But any pressure on [illegible] their course upwards towards the [illegible] will have the same effect [illegible] [illegible] unduly squeezing the [illegible] be avoided. Of such [illegible] corset especially when [illegible] pregnancy, furnishes [illegible] example.

Then again people [illegible] who need not wear the [illegible] [illegible] avoid a very [illegible] disease in many shapes [illegible] culine or feminine, [illegible] better members of their [illegible] themselves into the [illegible] ble habits of [illegible] direct consequence of [illegible].

For prevention or [illegible] the [illegible] object to be aimed at is regular daily intestinal evacuation. [illegible] the proper habit then all [illegible].

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO BAD COULD NOT SIT UP.

Attacks of cholera morbus are caused mostly by indiscretion in diet, the use of unripe fruit and raw vegetables, and usually occur during the hot summer months.

On the first sign of this very weakening trouble Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken.

Mrs. George Ize, Rutherford, Ont., writes: "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband and I looked as if I had been sick a month. He got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured me. We are never without it in the house for I don't think it can be beat."

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "Dr. Fowler's," as imitators have gone so far as to imitate our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, etc.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price, 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

[illegible] automatically by the clock, and never forget your daily duty.

Rhubarb, fruit, etc., help. Oatmeal is very valuable. Tamarinds are specially to be recommended, when fresh fruit cannot be procured. [illegible] one of two teaspoonfuls of [illegible] [illegible] in water, [illegible]. If you take this once a day, it is usually satisfactory in a bad case you may take it [illegible]. [illegible].

If there be troublesome [illegible] you should in addition to the glycerine, take from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful of [illegible] salts in [illegible] water every morning before breakfast.

[illegible] [illegible] should be adopted. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] enough [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] water [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is not [illegible] should [illegible] be treated.

[illegible] should always be taken to [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

WHEN WOMEN PROPOSE.

Fair Suitors in Melanisian Islands Seek Death When Refused.

[illegible]

In [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] will [illegible] produce [illegible] of [illegible].

Was Troubled With Smothering Spells.

Would Wake Up With Breath All Gone.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her.

Mrs. Wm. [illegible], Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kiera [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Price 50 cents per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Neutrality of Balkan Nations

"Will [illegible] the neutral Balkan kingdoms remain [illegible] is a question which is being asked [illegible].

[illegible] Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece [illegible] [illegible] for reasons of their own (based on past [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] in [illegible] matters with [illegible] [illegible]. All three kingdoms [illegible] confidence in the honor [illegible] of Great Britain, but [illegible] that [illegible] this [illegible] with an [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these [illegible] itself on one side or the other is of another kind. It is that there is [illegible] conflict of [illegible] between the three kings and the bulk of the peoples. The kings are on one side and most of the populace on the other. Two of the kings are pro-German and the third is pro-[illegible]. They are at present strong enough to impose their will on the policy of their respective governments, because none of these three nations really wants to fight at all. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] last.

King Ferdinand of Roumania is a German and a Hohenzollern. He belongs to the family of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, like his uncle, the late King Charles. His sympathies in this conflict are with his ancestral house and with his race, and though they are by no means so pronounced as those of the late king, they dominate his policy. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is German by blood, for he belongs to the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Austrian by upbringing and sympathy. If he is Czar of Bulgaria, he is also a Hungarian magnate, and he never forgets his estates in Hungary.

King Constantine of Greece was born a Greek, but is Danish by descent, and his mother was a Russian grand duchess. His sympathies are colored by the fact that he is married to a princess of Prussia, who is the sister of the German emperor. He believes in the German army, and holds that the military reputation he won in the last Balkan war is due to German training. The consorts of the other two kings are also German [illegible]. With the exception of Serbia, therefore, all the Balkan royalties are joined to the Germanic powers by ties which they consider paramount. Quite apart from their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to draw the sword if [illegible] can help it unless there is a chance of [illegible] outstanding the risks involved.

As to the peoples concerned, there is [illegible] that the sympathies of the people of Roumania are overwhelmingly with the allies. The nobles and the upper classes generally are specially French in sympathy and are bitterly anti-[illegible]. The whole nation dreams of the acquisition of the Hungarian province of Transylvania, where half the population is Roumanian, and greatly oppressed. Whether the aspiration [illegible] [illegible] is another matter, for the present western frontier of Roumania, on the crest of a mountain barrier, is most easily defended. Roumania also looks longingly at the Bukowina, where about [illegible] of the inhabitants are of [illegible] race.

The attitude of the Bulgarians is [illegible] They were badly [illegible] [illegible] the last Balkan war, and the recollection rankles. The [illegible] now in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Russia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] quite [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] valuable [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] until [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible]. On the other hand, her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Turks.

Greece is [illegible] [illegible] and is [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] London Daily [illegible].

Using Old Linen and Cotton.

[illegible]

A [illegible] said that if the women of [illegible] insisted on feeding tramps, they should feed them on the outside.

THE POULTRY WORLD

GROWTH OF YOUNG FOWL.

Here are some rough figures, based upon a few experiments, that may help you to ascertain whether your flock is starting off normally. And it would be a good idea to note their size at different ages and compare them with these figures to see that the rate of growth is normal or else deficient.

There is generally no marked difference in the rate of growth of chicks of different breeds for the first few weeks. Difference in size of individuals of the same stock are more marked than difference in average for different breeds. It is claimed by some that Leghorn chicks of the large kind will often weigh as much at ten or twelve weeks as Brahma chicks from stock of more than double the Leghorn weights. After that chicks of the larger breeds rapidly outgrow the others, and for a longer period. At about twenty-four hours old the average little chicken weighs about one and one-half ounces or a little less. At three or four weeks it should weigh one-half pound; at six to eight weeks, one pound; at nine to eleven weeks, two pounds. At three months chicks of the medium weight breeds should weigh from two and one-half to three pounds, the cockerels generally being little heavier than the pullets, though the largest pullets will sometimes outweigh the average cockerel. After three months chicks of the heavier breeds should gain in weight at the rate of a little over a pound a month, while the smaller breeds should gain at the rate of a little less than a pound a month, until from six to eight months old, when they should be full grown and of average weight for breeds of the kind, in good flesh but not fat. The smaller breeds meet their maturity a little sooner than the larger ones, but not a great deal sooner, the period of growth not being so different, but the larger breeds growing faster after a few weeks old.

Certain specimens in a flock are often noticed to grow much faster and longer than the average of the flock. They generally are a little ahead of the others from the start. It is not unusual for these specimens in the Asiatics to weigh close to four pounds at three months, and to grow at the rate of nearly two pounds a month for the next four months. This, however, is above the average. One and one-half pounds a month would be considered good growth for even the largest breeds.

All through the summer I would note those of normal rapid growth and mark them with leg bands to use them as breeders. I would certainly cut out of next year's breeding pen all stunted or immature pullets. This selection of the best pullets, together with the use of the trap nest will improve any flock until the profits from the flock are doubled on the average farm.

Ducklings grow much faster for the first three months than chickens. Ordinary Pekin ducklings weigh about two ounces when hatched. At three to four weeks they should weigh one pound; at six to eight weeks, from four to four and one-half pounds; at ten weeks, from five and one-half to six pounds. At this age well fed ducks are very fat, at which time they are generally sold for market. Those kept for breeders continue to grow, but more slowly.

A newly hatched gosling weighs about four ounces. At ten weeks any of the larger breeds should weigh from nine to twelve pounds. And at five or six months they should weigh from eighteen to twenty-four pounds.

Turkeys grow slowly at first. Some of the flock often seem to get a better start than the others. These make better breeders.

FOR MITES AND LICE.

The season for mites and lice is now at hand. Lice are perhaps not so injurious to hens as mites, and yet they make them uncomfortable, and perhaps less productive. In the laying contest at Storrs, Conn., the same treatment has been used now for more than a year and has been exceedingly successful. A salve or ointment is made by mixing equal parts of 50 per cent. mercurial ointment and vaseline. This should not be heated, but mixed thoroughly by stirring. An amount of this ointment equal to about the size of a grain of corn is applied about half an inch below the vent, smearing the skin over an area equal to about the size of half a dollar.

It should be remembered that the mercurial ointment is poisonous, and care should be exercised that none is left where the chickens can reach it. Two or three applications of this ointment a year will keep the hens entirely free from lice. The secret of its success lies in the fact that it kills the lice or nits and thus prevents a new crop of lice from hatching out.

SOME POULTRY FACTS

1. The meat breeds comprise the Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans. The Brahmas are the largest followed by the Cochins, and they, in turn, by the Langshans.
2. Of Brahmas there are two varieties, the light and the dark.
3. All these breeds resemble each other in that they are large, slow moving fowls, with feathered legs.
4. There are four varieties of Cochins, and two of Langshans.
5. The Dorking is an old English breed. It is noted for its fine table qualities. They are being bred in this country.
6. The egg breeds are medium or small in size, and of a nervous, active excitable disposition. Of these breeds the Leghorns are most popular.
7. Laying hens should not be frightened. This will restrict egg production.
8. The egg breeds are poor sitters.
9. On account of their close feathering, the egg breeds are not able to endure cold weather so well as the more loosely feathered varieties of fowls.
10. There are seven standard varieties of Leghorns, and two of Minorcas.
11. The Minorcas are larger than the Leghorn and lay larger eggs.
12. The Hamburgs are the smallest of the egg breeds. They are good layers, but their eggs are small.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

[illegible]

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

[illegible]

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Coffee Beans.

Coffee grains are only the seed of a fruit which is very much like a cherry. It is very sweet and has a good taste. When the fruit is dried it shrivels up around the coffee grains, of which there are two in each one of the round balls placed with the flat sides together. Sometimes in the cocoanut kinds of coffee these little dried balls are found with the two coffee grains snugly held inside.

ST. VITUS DANCE IN YOUNG CHILDREN

Can Only Be Cured by Enriching the Blood and Toning Up the Blood.

One of the commonest forms of nervous troubles that affects young children is St. Vitus dance. This is because of the great demand made on the body by growth and development, together with the added strain caused by study. It is when these demands become so great that they impoverish the blood, and the nerves fail to receive their full supply of nourishment that St. Vitus dance develops. The remarkable success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in curing St. Vitus dance should lead parents to give this great blood-building medicine to their children at the first signs of the approach of the trouble. Pallor, listlessness, inattention, restlessness and irritability are all symptoms, which early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demand upon them. Here is proof of the great value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. Mrs. Alfred Sachner, R. R. No. 5, Dunnville, Ont., says:— "Our ten-year-old daughter, Violet, suffered very severely from St. Vitus dance. The trouble came on so gradually that we were not alarmed until it affected her legs and arms, which would twitch and jerk to such an extent that she could scarcely walk and could not hold anything in her hands steadily. She suffered for about five months before we began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but she had not taken these long before we found that they were the right medicine, and after she had taken nine boxes she had fully recovered her former health and strength. I can strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to every parent having a child suffering from St. Vitus dance or any form of nervousness."

In troubles of this kind no other medicine has met with such success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BITES AND STINGS.

What is Best to be Done if Poison is Feared.

Bites and stings are common misfortunes. The bite of a dog, even when the animal is perfectly healthy, is attended with some danger. Physicians say that a healthy dog that snaps only at a moment of irritation will not often cause serious trouble. But there is always the doubt to make one uncomfortable. When there is reason to suspect madness, it is advised that the wound should be sucked and then cauterized with a red-hot iron or stick caustic. The latter is much the easier and is said to be just as effectual. After cauterizing, the wound should be dressed as any other burn. Baking soda made in a solution is very good to dress the wound. This latter is also very soothing for stings, though the remedy always at hand is usually good salt and earth mixed into a paste. Snake bites are especially to be dreaded, as the action of the virus from a venomous snake is so very rapid that help unless almost instant is likely to be too late. Sucking the puncture is recommended by medical works, although it is attended with some danger. If the saliva be instantly ejected, the result may be all that is desired. Liquor is usually given for snake bites, because the action of the virus is to paralyze the nerve centre. Ammonia should be ejected into the blood if there is any means at hand to do so. It would pay a family living in the country, where venomous reptiles abound, to keep a hypodermic syringe for this purpose alone.

PLANT PUZZLES.

What, for Instance, Guides the Vine in Finding Its Support?

A plant that actually goes insect hunting is among the latest of the scientific discoveries. It is known as the sundew. Its leaves, covered with tentacles, [illegible] a fly [illegible] touches them and [illegible].

This has long been familiar to the naturalists, but it now develops that the plant does not passively wait for its prey. If a fly alights within a half-inch of one of the leaves it slowly approaches the insect until close enough to lay hold and destroy, thus demonstrating the possession of some sort of sense or instinct with which plants are not usually supposed to be endowed.

Something of the same sort is manifested in that plant from seed, sending out a thin, threadlike growth, which winds in and out among the grass stocks until it finally approaches its natural victim. Then its growth is greatly accelerated. In a sense it fairly leaps upon its host and once there not only fastens to it, but multiplies with surprising rapidity.

If a stake be driven within a few inches of a growing sweet pea vine it will be observed that a tendril droops from a leaf of the plant in the direction of the stake. Forthwith the whole upper shoot of the vine bends in the same direction, and very soon the tendril is able to fasten on itself. The same observation holds more or less true with all climbing plants.

Vegetation of various kinds sends roots through distances, sometimes to be measured in yards, that they may reach soil or water below. Science is asking if the sundew knows that the fly is near. Has the vine a method of detecting the [illegible]?

[illegible]

They [illegible] in the hammock. "Ah, love is blind," she cooed.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

The best yeast in the world.

Makes perfect bread.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

The HouseKeeper

It is always annoying when using candles at dinner to have them drip, making the candlesticks look unattractive, besides spoiling the embroidered cloth beneath. If the candles are put in the icebox [illegible] about twenty minutes before lighting, they will give no trouble.

A teaspoonful of brown sugar or molasses added to the griddle cake batter makes it brown better and [illegible].

Be systematic — even the odds and ends of housekeeping should be attended to regularly. Set a day to attend to the drawers. In dressers and closets; examine storerooms and closets and see what is needed; look over fruit and vegetable cellar, taking fruit or vegetables that need attention and see that they are used before too late.

Grease the bottoms of pots and kettles before putting over the coals and they will not become black.

Use a sheet of asbestos laid over the top of the stove if you wish to make a large quantity of toast at once.

An excellent way to stiffen the collar and cuffs of men's negligee shirts or women's linen cuffs and collars is to use a starch containing gum arabic. Put two ounces of white gum, finely powdered, in a glass bottle or fruit jar, pouring over it one pint of boiling water. Cork tightly and shake until powder is dissolved. After 24 hours strain through a cheesecloth and preserve the clear gum water for use. Add one tablespoonful to each pint of cooked starch.

Paint the inside of bureau drawers with white enamel if you would have them always fresh and easy to keep clean.

To renew the lustre of morocco, or any other leather, apply the white of an egg with a sponge.

THE GLORY OF IT

Multitude Mourned and Gloried Over Canada's Sons.

(By Lady Frances Balfour.)

The evening was falling, and as the sun went down to its rest, the doors of St. Paul's, London, were opened to the thronging multitude who remembered and mourned and gloried over the sons of the Empire.

A sky of golden opal, and below the bend down a man was scattering sand, as if it were golden seeds of the seeds of a glorious harvest yet to be. An hour before the service the congregation reached half down the nave, and Wellington in his monument at last looked up the nave, where, his lights, were hung the flags of Canada and Britain. Her blood-red banner streamed across the [illegible] and on the other side rested the great crosses, the banners of England and Scotland. Everywhere one saw known faces and tokens of the worship of empire. Here, against a column, a gray-headed general, who had first seen war in the Red River campaign. Lord and Lady Lansdowne passed to their places, now a year is in his grave since he governed Canada and closed the eyes of faith of his predecessor in office, who was a true seer as to the high call and destiny of Canada. Sprinkled throughout the crowd were the soldiers of our army at the front, and the tartan was worn by those Highland regiments who are akin in name and clan to the Canadian Highlanders. Canada came out as a clan to the fight. There in long row in the fading light sat those who remembered. High uplifted lay the figure with chiselled profile of the Iron Duke, and as the gleaming faded into dusk the lights came out along the emblazoned walls, and shone like two stars on the white and gold altar.

Simple and stately was the service, like often in many a village church, in the old homes, and in the wide new lands, and the kneeling multitude sang the words of the opening hymn, "Brief life is here our portion!" How thankfully we thought of these our brethren as the pealing voices of a people singing from their hearts rose through the vast spaces! "And Sion, in her anguish, with Babylon must cope!"

It was the history of Canada's army, how rapidly [illegible] came through her wide lands, and [illegible] a clan and a people who answered the call of her Blood and her King! Some thought they were to go straight against the foe, but it was a bleak day of discipline and hardship was to fit them for that [illegible] battle line and the glorious stand they made the day they stood and died. They were to die not in the glory of a [illegible] field, but in the very air they breathed, poisoned by the enemy they could not see. It made no difference, each a hero, and for "Christ and King," with "their backs to the field, and their faces to the foe, and leaving on earth no blot on their names, they looked proudly to heaven from a well-ended [illegible] fame."

Well might we, their brethren, leave in gracious keeping those "servants sleeping." When the great hymn, written by a Scottish archbishop, "The Saints of God, their conflict past," had been sung, then came the [illegible] of the Last Post. It was sounded by trumpeters in the choir, but every note rang clear and true as from the western walls, and out to the great gate which opened to the land of the setting sun. From the west they came, and in the east they died, and east and west their fame will endure in "sounds all victorious." London, from Westminster to the city, [illegible] with battle cries and [illegible]. On the site of the ancient [illegible] Palace the Belgian was telling the story of Belgium and her wrongs, and warning the allies that a false peace with Germany would be the ruin of the ideals of Christendom. Inside the House of Commons the Chancellor was fighting the battles against vested interests and those things which are the poison [illegible] employed against the living [illegible] of [illegible] and its combatants. Backward [illegible] and forward [illegible]

"Happy is he who [illegible]
The sound of his release
In the bells of the Holy City,
The chimes of eternal peace."

Pure Ice Cream
in the Home

THE BRICK has greatly popularized City Dairy Ice Cream with the housewife. There is no other dessert that can compete with City Dairy Ice Cream in the summer.

Our Service makes it possible for your dealer to supply you with City Dairy Ice Cream in brick form so that you can serve it in your own home at Dinner, Afternoon Tea or Evening Party, just the same as your City Sister.

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an agent in every town.

Few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has

Redpath Sugar

Canada's first refined sugar, "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

The leader in every advance, Redpath Sugar stands to-day first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. 131

Ask for "REDPATH" in Individual Packages.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FARM & GARDEN

GROWING CUCUMBERS FOR MARKET.

Growing cucumbers for pickles requires a medium, light, loamy soil. It is best to plow the land, selected for this crop about May 15 to 20, and spread it with 11 loads of well-rotted stable manure per acre. This should be run over several times with a disk harrow, thoroughly incorporating the manure in the soil. Then mark it out so that the hills are four feet apart each way. Some growers put a handful of good commercial fertilizer in each hill, mixing it with the soil.

Put from six to eight seeds in the hill. This allows for infertile seeds and damage by bugs. In some sections of the country insects are very destructive to cucumber vines. Care should be taken in planting not to get the seed too close to the fertilizer, as it is apt to burn the young plants, especially if the weather is dry.

After the plants appear, cultivate twice a week, keeping the ground loose and moist. Hoe the plants thoroughly until they are about six inches high, when they can be thinned out to four or five good, strong plants in each hill. This insures a good, even growth of vines that bear uniformly. To prevent damage by blight and insects spray with bordeaux mixture as soon as the third leaf appears. Follow this up once a week as long as the plants last. By spraying regularly plants will keep green until frost destroys them.

Picking usually starts six weeks after planting.

A successful grower of cucumbers for a pickle factory says he prepares the land well after heavily manuring, by plowing from two to four weeks before planting time. Then he harrows and plows shallowly, so as to retain the moisture in the land, for the cucumbers require lots of moisture to make a large crop. He is seldom bothered with the striped bugs, which would be troublesome if he planted earlier.

He generally plants a row of squashes along the outside for the bugs seem to prefer the squashes to anything else. He lays off the rows north and south, six to seven feet apart, and plants them from 18 to 20 inches apart in the rows, using plenty of seed, so as to insure two or three plants to a hill. He keeps the cultivator going so as to hold all the moisture and not let the weeds get a start. He hoes usually two times by hand, and cultivates almost up to the time they are ready to pick, at the last cultivating having to turn the vines. Then there will be no weeds at picking time.

NOTES

Rape is an excellent forage crop for upland lands. It can be sown at the last cultivation of the corn, and four or five pounds of seed, costing 15 to 20 cents, is sufficient. For an [illegible] forage crop for sheep and hogs rape is not excelled by any other crop.

To destroy injurious insect pests that infest the strawberries after the crop is gathered, some burn off the mow and rake the patch [illegible] if it is dry enough. Others [illegible]

A Michigan fruit grower with large experience and extensive peach orchards, says he has reached the conclusion that he will never plant a white peach. He favors the St. John for early bearing and the Elberta for late bearing.

To raise grain alone is not farming. It is simply robbing the land of its fertility. Yes, more than that, it is robbing the succeeding generations of their heritage.

Experiments have proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt a day. Heavy milkers should have more.

Every weed you destroy in the orchard or in the garden before it matures seeds is one less to cause you trouble next year. One weed may produce hundreds of thousands of seed to give you trouble next year. It will be seen what it means to let one pest produce seed for next year's trouble. It is worth considerable trouble and expense to keep weeds from producing seeds. Cut them down before they go to seed.

Young pigs will need shade, water and suitable food. If the sows must be kept in pens, see that the pigs get out of the pens and have exercise. This will be necessary if the pigs are to make rapid growth and attain the proper development during the first few months of their lives.

The greatest care should be taken in the cultivation of corn late in the season. The corn plant has an extensive root system. Many of the tiny fibrous root often come within a few inches of the surface soil. For this reason no implement should be used in cultivation that would injure the root system of the plants. Shallow cultivation is desirable and the implement used should not run near the plants, where it would occasionally strike the "brace roots" above surface soil.

The best way to use the garden is to keep it busy producing vegetables all the summer. The way to do this is to plant such as beans, cucumbers, beets, sweet corn, radishes, etc., at intervals of ten days to two weeks, so long as there is sufficient moisture to germinate the seeds and give the plants a start. It will require but a few weeks to produce such vegetables when there is moisture. The hot summer sun hastens maturity, and little cultivation, as a rule, will be needed. Plant the garden crops.

The farmer having true ideas of aggressive agriculture and not afraid to put them onto practice is a brave, conceited fellow in the eyes of his less aggressive and slipshod neighbors. At first they sneer and shun him—later respect him, honor him and finally proclaim him king.

It is a true statement that too many farmers know how to produce food supplies, but do not know how to find a market or put them on in an attractive manner.

Little is gained by selecting large, stock trees instead of small, well-developed trees for transplanting. Nurserymen know that small or medium-sized trees are better than large, overgrown trees, but as so many customers demand the large, they must be catalogued and kept on hand. Smaller trees live better, grow faster and make a more symmetrical tree. This rule holds good with both shade and fruit trees.

Every rotation should be planted so that one or more legumes will occupy the land one or more times during four years. The legume will enrich the soil in nitrogen and make it produce a larger crop of non-legumes, such as roots, oats, wheat and grass.

Keep the young calves growing. Give them a little bran every day. A mixture of oats and corn makes good feed, especially so when clover or alfalfa hay is available for rough feed.

Say It.

If I wished to set forth a rule that would brighten homes and make human relations everywhere more human, it would be these two words: "Say it," the particular "it" being the word of kindliness and appreciation.

Am I not right when I declare that we have a tendency to say what is disagreeable and to keep silent at other times?

A man comes home from his day's work, and if his eye rests upon anything that he does not approve, he will vent his wrath without reserve. But he may come home day after day and find everything running smoothly, without giving a word of praise.

The woman who sits opposite him at the table won his heart once by her personal charms. The years, to be sure, have wrought changes in her, but if she is the woman I think she is there is a quality in that face now that was not there when he led her to the altar. How many months is it, though, since this husband of hers has made her think that the becoming dress she has put on for his homecoming is seen and appreciated?

The daily life is routine, but routine demands faithfulness, and faithfulness, though it be only the everyday sort, is worthy of mention. And it may be that a cheek beginning to dull would show some of the old glow if the word that does not get said were spoken once in a while.

The daily life is routine, but routine demands faithfulness, and faithfulness though it be only the everyday sort, is worthy of mention. And it may be that a cheek beginning to dull would show some of the old glow if the word that does not get said were spoken once in a while.

If we could but grasp the idea that we are here not only to live, but to make the best of life, to beautify and enrich each other, to bring out the best in each other, the best in life would be a better best and the possibilities in even such folk as most of us are would find a higher level.—Editorial, in Woman's World for May.

He shines in the second rank who is eclipsed in the first.—Voltaire.

The juice of a lemon added to a pan of water will fresh wilted vegetables.

Try Some of These Recipes

(By Caroline Coe.)

When you buy strawberries, which kind do you choose—the big handsome red colored ones that please the eye or those smaller in size?

When you purchase the box of large berries you pay for considerable waste room between the berries which should have been filled with the fruit.

A box of smaller berries is nearer a solid mass of fruit and in serving makes more dishes than the box of larger berries.

Fancy berries bring fancy prices, while those of less size often are much cheaper and far richer in flavor.

Jellies and preserves are better if made of the small fruit, and have the advantage of requiring less sugar.

The large berries often have a pulpy centre that is not desirable and in many varieties they are lacking in flavor and are not sweet. Use the small, firm berry that fills the box and get berries for your money in place of air.

STRAWBERRY PIES.

Bake small individual pies by putting a rich crust over the bottom of each little muffin pan—bake crust to golden brown. Wash and stem berries. To each pint of berries add 1 cup of sugar, mash a little and set aside for 2 hours. When ready to serve fill crusts with berries, dot top with a little whipped cream, top with a big red berry and serve.

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.

Make a rich biscuit dough of 1 cup of flour, 1 even teaspoon of salt, 1 heaping teaspoon of lard and 2 heaping teaspoons of baking powder. Mix these all together with a knife, then make a well in centre and add half cup of milk. Fold all together and turn out on board, cut in biscuit shape and bake in fast oven.

Wash and stem berries, add a cup of sugar to each 2 cups of fruit, mash slightly and allow to stand 2 hours. Have biscuits warm, split open, butter and add a little sugar, add a few whole berries, put on top and add more of the mashed berries, tip the top with a little whipped cream and serve.

STRAWBERRY SPONGE.

Soak 1-4 package of gelatine in 1-4 cup of cold water.

Add one cup of sugar and stir, then add 1-4 cup of boiling water and stir until all is thoroughly dissolved. Strain into dish and allow to cool; when cool add 1 cup of mashed strawberries and 1-2 cup of juice; beat all until very light and foamy, then beat in gradually the beaten whites of 3 eggs and beat until the mixture will hold its shape. Chill a mold, line the side with large berries (cut each berry in half and dip into the gelatine and they will adhere to the mold), turn in the sponge and set in cool place for an hour. When ready to serve turn from mold and serve with whipped cream and whole berries.

STEAMED SHORTCAKE.

Cream 1 tablespoonful of butter with 1/4 of sugar; add pinch of salt and 1 egg and beat till all is light and foamy. Sift 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder into 2 cups of flour. Add 1 cup of milk to the egg mixture and then fold in the flour. Turn batter into well greased cups, filling cup only half full, set over in steamer and steam 40 minutes. Turn out while warm and put a little butter over top and then turn "strawberry dope" over and dot top with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY "DOPE."

Mash 2 pints of ripe strawberries, add 1 1-2 cups of sugar, stir and set in cool place for an hour. When ready to serve shortcake, add 1 pint of whole berries and turn over individual cakes.

"How does Fatboy stand the heat?" "He sits under a tree and reads French mystery stories till his blood runs cold."—Boston Globe.

BLOOD THIN AND WEAK
TOO NERVOUS TO SLEEP

Here is Another Case in Which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Proved Its Great Reconstructive Influence.

Thin blood and exhausted nerves usually go together. A considerable portion of the blood is constantly consumed in keeping up the vitality of the nervous system. Once the blood is deficient, either in quantity or quality, the nerves suffer and bodily pains result. Headaches, neuralgic and sciatic pains are the indications in some cases, while in others weakness, nervousness, irritability and sleeplessness are the most marked symptoms.

Mrs. H. F. Catlin, Elm Springs, Sask., writes: "For years I was troubled with nervousness, and could not sleep nights. Also had lack of color as a result of the blood being thin and weak. My husband saw Dr. Chase's Nerve Food advertised, and got some for me, and wanted me to try it. I did so and it has proven a wonderful help to me. By enriching the blood, it has restored color to my face and has built up the nervous system so that I rest and sleep well. It is a pleasure to recommend so excellent a medicine."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food goes direct to the formation of new, rich blood, and for this reason is the most certain means of increasing the quality as well as the quantity of blood in the human system. The feeble, wasted nerves are restored, and through the nervous system [illegible] is imparted to every organ and member of the body.

You will be surprised at the way this food cure puts new strength and vitality into your body. [illegible] Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Suit Values To-day Are Better Than They Will Be For a Good Many Months to Come.

We are showing by far the finest stock of men's suits that has been our privilege to offer to our customers in years. This is especially true of the Tailoring and the Finish. Judging by the advance samples we have seen the values in clothing now are easily 25 per cent to 35 per cent better than they will be this Fall and until conditions in the woollen market right themselves.

In our present stock of clothing we offer you the very best materials and good workmanship, a large assortment of patterns in browns, greys and fancy blues in smart small check patterns or stripes. The materials are worsteds, serges and tweeds. These suits are smart in appearance, not extreme but good styles. Sizes 33 to 46. **Prices $10.00 $12.50, $14.50 to $16.00.**

Men's English Paramatta Raincoats.

Double texture, all wool Paramatta in olive and fawn shades. All seams sewn, taped and cemented. Guaranteed waterproof. Button close to chin. Sizes 36 to 46. Best grades **$10.00, $12.50 & $14.00.** Other lines at **$5.00 $6.00 and $8.50.**

Young Men's Straw Hats.

Boater style in Sennit braid with medium high crown and medium brim. Trimmed with black silk band The season's newest shapes at **$1.00, $1.25 & $1.50.**

Men's Worsted Trousers.

These separate pants come in dark and medium grey stripe patterns. Fashionably cut and well made. 2 side, 2 hip and watch pockets. Sizes 32 to 42 waist measure. Special values **$2.25, $2.50 and $2.75**. The best grades up to **$4.50 a pair.**

Fancy Wash Vests.

In large assortment of patterns, stripes and dots in black and white, also fawn and grey shades. All have detachable buttons. Special values at **$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.**

STEPHAN BROS

PINKERTON

The Garden Party which was held last Tuesday evening was a grand success in every department. The grounds were tastily decorated by electric lights and Chinese lanterns as was also the candy booth. An excellent program was provided, the chief feature being a recitation by Mrs. Agnes Bows Hall author of "Craigie." Over ninety dollars are realized by the Ladies Aid who are to be congratulated on their splendid success.

Quite a number from here attended the Anglican Garden Party at Cargill on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gale and two friends of Alma spent Sunday at the Manse.

Miss Liddes of Vesta is visiting at her brother's home in the village.

Mr. Gordon and Miss Aileen Pinkerton are spending a few holidays at their home here prior to writing on the Normal Entrance examination to be held this and next week. We wish them every success.

Several pupils from our schools are writing on the Junior High School Entrance examination this week.

FORMOSA

Mrs. J. H. Schefter visited relatives in Tara last week.

Philip Weiler got his thumb on the left hand cut off while working at a barrel stave cutter, last week.

Albert Kramer of Berlin, son of Joseph, who was visiting here for a short time left for Berlin on Monday.

Dr. McCue and J. H. Schefter were business visitors in Walkerton on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meyer who were married last week left on Monday for Berlin where they will reside.

While working in the field last Tuesday morning Jul Schlosser, of Culross, took seriously ill and was carried to his home where he died that evening at the age of 67 years. The remains were entered in the Formosa cemetery on Monday morning.

Mr. R. E. Truax was a business visitor at Mr. Ch. Weiler's, on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ernewein of Belmore, spent Sunday here.

Auctioneer John Purvis was here last Saturday and Sunday.

Ambros and Alphons Dentinger took a trip to Walkerton last Sunday.

Mrs. John Schill is visiting friends in Buffalo.

EAST BRUCE

The farmers are wearing a smile as long as your arm now the recent rains are the cause of it. Some of the older farmers say they never saw better prospects for the spring crops, than this year. Hay will no dought be a light crop with wheat an average crop. The statue labor is in full swing, it is hard for almost any one to keep the roads in good shape now with such heavy traffic and so much poor gravel The average farmer has not got enough of road work to do either, for his land is all farms of 100 acres should have about 10 days road work and large land owners should have the same in proportion as the small farmer. The poor man is always being kept down while the rich get off much easier.

The tenders are out for the concrete bridge over willow creek on the 8 th of Bruce. This is the most expensive bridge in the township the buttments will be about 20 ft. high with about 20 ft. of a span. This bridge has always been a dread to the Council and ratepayers for the expence and for fear of it going down. Bruce has not got a County bridge but a lot of small ones.

Mr. Geo. Fullerton motored down to Dundalk last week.

Jno. Geo. Brown is trying his exams for Public School leaving at Tiverton this week and last week.

How is it that a pupil attending High School take up less subjects and has not got to write on a exam but are permitted, while at a public school there is more subjects to study and an exam to try. It looks as if the Government or the Ministers of Education had something to do with it. But it is a disgrace and shame to think the like prevails throughout Ontario To think the High Schools are favoured in such a way, and other ways also.

Mr Gorden Garland of Pinkerton has been in the neighbourhood selling books. He offers one on the literature of the present war and others equally as good. Mr. Garland is only starting the agency business and at the rate he sells he would make a first class traveller for some large firm. We will no dought hear of him as a traveller before long.

Miss Edith Reed returned home after attending her cousins wedding at Lucknow.

Mr. Wm Nelson shingled his house last week.

Miss Ella Temple returned home after attending Normal at Stratford the past year and passed with honors. Congratulations.

A NEW ISSUE
of the
Telephone Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.

Have you a Telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

All Millinery at
Reduced Prices

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

LETTER FROM PTE. HANLEY

(Continued from page 1)

I have had but a short time at the front before I met with my little accident, but from what I have seen and the roar of shrapnel, flying every direction, coal boxes in the ground (shells that explode when they hit the ground and make a deep hole) one would wonder that there are not more killed and wounded. The closer we are to the Germans, the less the danger. The front line of trenches are very seldom shelled, because there is a fear of shelling their own men, so the only thing to watch out for in the front line of trenches is the rifle fire and bomb throwers. We all dread to be in the reserve trenches because there is no mark to shoot at and there is simply a continual roar of the shells bursting overhead and on the ground, killing and wounding many of our men. Outside of advancing on the enemy the large number of casualties happen in the reserve trenches where there is no chance to defend oneself.

I do not wish to tell too much about the horrors of this war, but to be conscientious about it, it is simply hell upon earth. Don't get it into your heads that we are in the least down-hearted, for it would be wrong to think so. For my part I am eager to get back to the front as soon as I am fit and play my part in the work. I hope the British and French will soon start using poisonous gases and annihilate the enemy in such a manner that they will soon be glad to go back to their own country and let the world be at peace once more. I understand by the papers that the Italians are progressing very rapidly in Austria. If the Allies don't soon use gas, there armies will be in a state of physical wreck. By that I mean that once a soldier gets a dose of poisonous gas, he is not in fit condition, that is, himself again, for at least a year or after.

I hope that you are all praying for peace to come to the world once more and but when the war is over peace may be restored so that there will never be such another hell come upon the earth.

Your son,
W. P. Hanley.

Word was received from Pte. Herman Monto, son of Mr. John Monto of Hanover, who was reported wounded several weeks ago, on Monday. Private Monto is not only wounded but is a prisoner of War in Germany.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The great conflict in Europe continues unabated. The terrible struggle for the trenches in Belgium and France, from Ypres to La Bassee is still in progress. The Belgians, French and British armies are slowly but surely rolling back the German hoardes, trench by trench. True it is slow work, but even in this fact there is great satisfaction, for it shows the suberiority of the soldiers of these countries over the great machine, the German army, and with this in view it's no doubt easy to forcast the ultimate victory of the Allies and the crushing of German militarism. The price being paid is great, for the casualty lists daily rolls up into the thousands.

At the Dardenelles the advance of the Allies is slow and the task ahead of them of ridding Europe of the Turk is a long and tedious one.

Since their entrance into the war the Italians have advanced far into Austria's territory and are still advancing. They have already taken more territory by conquest than was offered to them by the Austrians if they would remain neutral. The success of Italy is due to her preparedness for the conflict.

Bad news continues to come from the northern battle line, where the Russians and Germans have been fighting for supremacy. The Russians have of late, owing to lack of munitions and arms have been forced to abandon almost all the territory they gained early in the war. After the fortress of Prsymel was recaptured by the Germans, the Russians have been forced to retreat hastily and they have fallen back a distance of over one hundred and fifty mile. The Russians, however, are making an orderly retreat, keeping their front intact, and taking with them all supplies, etc. The city of Lemberg was abandoned into the hands of the Germans on Monday.

When the ammunition supply of the Russians is replenished the tide of battle will again turn.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE IN THE ESTATE OF PETER RUTH LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. [illegible], Chapter [illegible], Section [illegible] that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Peter Ruth, who died on or about the Third day of April, [illegible], are required on or before the [illegible] day of July, [illegible], to send by post, prepaid or deliver to Peter A. Ruth, the Administrator of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and that the said Administrator will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the date of such distribution.

Dated at Formosa this [illegible] day of June [illegible].

Peter A. Ruth,
Administrator,
R. R. No. [illegible] Mildmay, Ont.

Tenders Wanted

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to June [illegible] for the painting or [illegible] of S. S. No. [illegible] [illegible] School. Particulars can be secured on application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON,
Sec.-Treas.
Cargill, P. O.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$10 00	to	$17,00
Oats	"	bsh.	50	"	60
Wheat	"	"	1,00	to	1 05
Barley	"	"	60	to	70
Potatoes	"	bag	25	"	40
Butter	"	lb.	21	"	21
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	11
Ducks	"	"	12	"	11
Turkeys	"		15	"	16

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 190

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Dominion Day

Single Fare—Good going Thursday, July 1st, return limit Thursday, July 1st, 1915.

Fare and One-Third—Good going Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th and July 1st, return limit Friday, July 2nd, 1915.

(Minimum charge 25c.)

Pacific Coast Tours
at Low Fares Including
"CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS"

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA

PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,218,131

E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER

220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLOR
Manager

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy
an EDISON you
get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - Walkerton

Anniversary Sale is Booming

Our Big Sale is proving a grand success, everyone delighted with their purchases. Below are just a few reminders of Money Saving Items

15c, 20c & 25c Embroideries & Laces now only 10 yd
12½c to 15c Flannelette and Wrapperette only 10c yd.
12½c to 25c Ginghams, Prints & Muslins, S. P. 9c yd.
20c & 25c Cotton Hose, all sizes, 15c pr., 2 pr. for 25c.
$1.00 Pailette Silks, all colors, 36 in. wide, S.P. 85c yd.
$1.25 Pailette Duchess & Poplin Silk 36 in, SP 98c yd
Childrens' $3.50 Raincapes, navy & tan, S. P. $2.75.
Men's Suits of all kinds at 20 p.c. off regular prices.
Big Clearing sale Prices on Rugs & Squares, all sizes.
Sweeping Reductions on sateen, silk and satin Underskirts.
Misses', Ladies' and Childrens' Straw Hats at 25 p.c. to 50 p.c. Reduction.
Black and Fancy Parasols and Umbrellas, $1.25 to $2.00, now only 98c.
25c to 35c plain and fancy Ribbons, 4 to 6 inches wide, S. P. 15c yd, 2 yds for 25c.
Boys' $7.50 & $8.00 Serge Suits, sizes 26 to 33, Norfolk and D. B., Sale Price $5.95.

Hundreds of other bargains, come with the throngs of pleased patrons and judge for yourself.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day — SOUP — 11 a.m to 3 p.m
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

At last the Hot Weather has arrived and to make yourself comfortable we invite you to see our showing of

Hot Weather Goods
Every Line a Winner

Ladies' lingerie blouses.
Ladies' house dresses, etc.
Ladies' silk and lisle gloves.
Ladies' lawn and voile, silk waists.
Ladies' cotton lisle and silk hosiery
Ladies' cotton, balbriggan and porous underwear.
Ladies' whitewear, gowns, corset covers & drawers

A fine lot of wash goods in white pique, voils, crepes figured in crepes, ducks, prints, ginghams and galateas, etc.

Men's and boys' fine shirts.
Men's and boys' straw hats.
Men's and boys' work shirts.
Men's and boys' light underwear.
Men's and boys' cotton, lisle and silk sox.

Produce Wanted.

J. H. APPEL — Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 26

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 1st. 1915 —8 PAGES

25c. and 50c. Jars, at

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks — Phone 35 — C. P. R. Ticket Agency

PARIS GREEN

The kind that Kills.

30c. per lb.

SIEVERIGHT S

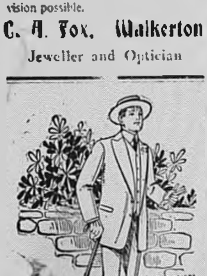
The Rexall Store

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician



If You Figure

I closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure
$15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

Today is Dominion Day.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, Issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool ! Wool ! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Miss Lydia Weber spent the week-end in Carrick.

Mrs Jno. May returned from Harriston on Saturday.

Stylish oxfords and pumps at Ramsey's shoe store.

Miss Irene Matelle returned from Berlin last week.

Mr. W. H. McFarlane was a visitor in Stratford last week.

Mr. P. J. Scanlon of Toronto was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Mr. J. A. Cousins of Stratford, was a visitor here this week.

Mrs. F. Lippert and Miss Hartleib spent Sunday in Stratford.

September 14th and 15th are the dates of the Walkerton Fall Fair.

Mrs. A. Pierson of Toronto, is visiting her father, Mr. N. Crawford.

Sergt. Wm. Winters of London spent Sunday with Mrs. Winters.

Mr. H. H. Kroetsch left on Wednesday on a business trip to Toronto.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss Daisy Benton left on Thursday last on a visit to friends in Forest.

Mr. Arthur Truax of Durham is visiting his sister, Miss Selena Truax.

Mrs. G. Gross of Chesley, was a visitor at Mr. D. McKechnie's last week.

Miss Cora Parke of Wiarton, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mrs. A. W. Robb of Toronto, is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Miss Jean Everett of Purple valley returned to her home here this week.

Mrs. Newcombe of Buffalo is a guest at the home of Mrs. De Witt Martyn.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

Miss Maude Desmond of Eden Grove is a visitor at the home of Mrs. D. Connors.

Regal on your shoes means quality in them. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss A. Crawford left on Friday last for Toronto where she will spend a month.

Mr. "Scotty" McFarlane of the Times staff is spending the holiday in Toronto.

Have you foot trouble, try a pair of Dr. Reed's Cushion shoes. Sold at Ramsey's.

Mrs. Thompson and Miss Ross of Toronto are visiting at the home of Mr. Joe Ming.

Mrs. C. Keip of Port Elgin spent Tuesday at the home of her father, Mr. Jos. Zettle.

Mrs. K. McKay and two children of Saskatoon are visiting at the home of Mr. N. C. McKay.

The Walkerton junior lacrosse team plays an O.A.L.A. game in Hanover on Friday evening.

Miss Alta Schumacher of the Peterborough Collegiate Institute staff returned to her home here last week.

Miss Ruby Norrish of Drayton returned on Saturday to spend the summer at her home here.

Miss Don McKechnie of the Shelburn public school staff returned to her home here on Tuesday.

Mrs. G.H.D. Martyn left last week to visit Quarter Master Martyn of the 34th Battalion at London.

Sergeant Albert Ermaker of the 34th battalion, London, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mrs. Ed Gilmon and son, Mac. left on Tuesday for Bracebridge to attend the wedding of Miss Fulton.

Miss Pearl Wettlaufer left yesterday on a trip to Preston and Berlin where she will spend two weeks.

Quite a number of Walkertonians attended the Paisley races on Thursday last, and report a good afternoon's sport.

Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith and Mr Harry and Miss Jessie of Shelburne spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. W. Nettleh.

Messrs Jno. Rowland, Harry Wettlaufer and Dan Krampp, leave next week to spend a month camping at Southampton.

Mrs. Chas. Pearson of Toronto who was motoring to Southampton to spend the summer, spent Sunday at Mrs. P. Todd's.

Mrs. C. Tiernan daughter of Oscar E. Klein and Miss Quinlan both of Millwaukee, Wis., are visiting at the home of O. E. Klein.

In an intermediate lacrosse match played in Hanover on Friday, the team of that town defeated Owen Sound by a score of 25 to 5.

Miss Grace Chalmers of Dundalk, spent a few days of this week here, before returning to her home in Moncton for the summer.

Mr. Vic. McKechnie, captain of the High School Cadet Corps leaves this week for London where he will be engaged in training recruits.

Master Art McCartney who was operated on for appendicitis in the Bruce County Hospital recently, has recovered and returned to his home.

Misses Irene Reichenbach and Blanche Wingefelder, accompanied by Hilda McNamara, leave on Tuesday next for the Soo where they will spend the summer.

The city of Edmonton, Alta, experienced the most disastrous flood in the city's history on Sunday and Monday. 2000 people were made homeless and the property loss amounted to $500,000 Calgary also suffered $25,000 damages.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Moore motored over from Teeswater and spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Moore of Colborne st. Master Franklin Moore accompanied them home and will spend part of his vacation in Teeswater.

Judge A. M. Greig of Almonte who was recently appointed Junior Judge of Bruce arrived here last week. Judge Greig will take up his residence here in the near future. He was sworn in and will commence his duties this week.

An investigation as to the validity of Mrs. C. Reaney's claim against the estate of J. Plesky, insolvant, was held at the court house on Tuesday. Reaney's claim is in the neighborhood of $5,200.00, but whether she is entitled to the amount remains to be seen and will be decided upon by the court.

The annual Evangelical Camp meeting was held at the grounds in Carrick last week. There was a good attendance during the four days and particularly on Sunday. Some idea of the immense crowd in attendance that day can be gathered from the fact that there were 165 autos on the grounds.

In the list of Canadians killed in Tuesday's casualty list, appeared the name of Private Alfred Meyer of Southampton. This is the fourth death in the quota of Southampton volunteers who left with the first Canadian contingent, Captain Tranter, Private Tranter and Private Monk having been previously killed.

Celebration Cancelled

The celebration which was advertised to be held in Formosa today, has been cancelled owing to the death of Rev. Father Gehl.

Opened to Traffic

The west end bridge which has been closed to traffic during the past two weeks, while the cement floor was being put in the new span was re-opened on Tuesday.

Defeated Teeswater

The return game in the Northern League series of baseball games was played in Teeswater on Friday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Walkerton nine by 3-2.

Informal Patriotic Dance.

An informal patriotic dance will be held in the town hall on Friday evening July 9th, from 8 to 12 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Admission gents $1.00 ladies 50c., spectators 50c.

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs H. Maurer of Hanover announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Lillian Pearl, to Mr. Guy Henderson of Walkerton, the marriage to take place early in July.

Paid $1 and Costs.

Tom Reinhardt, the young man who last week endeavored to secure a wife for himself, appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Thursday and on pleading guilty to a charge of trespass and disorderly conduct, was fined $1 and costs amounting to $8.00.

Married Here Today.

The marriage takes place here today of Mr. Everett Truax, to Miss Laura Kearney, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Kearney. Mr. and Mrs. Truax who will reside in Walkerton will receive the congratulations and best wishes of their many friends.

Bruce Casualties.

The following are the casualties announced among the Bruce boys who enlisted here, now at the front. Pte. Geo. Cole, Chesley, wounded; Pte. Wm (Biscuit) Knowles, Southampton, wounded; Pte. Lester Fry, Chesley, suffering from concussion. Pte. Alfred Meyer, Southampton, killed, Pte. Peter Marmolstein, Chesley, wounded.

Good Prospects in West

In renewing his subscription to The Telescope, Mr. Colin McNicol of Indian Ford, Man., states that the part of the west in which he lives, has had lots of rain this season and the crops are looking fine. Like the majority of Westerners, Mr McNicol is not only well pleased with the crop prospects, but also with the downfall of the Roblin Government.

Successful Lawn Social.

The lawn social held at Todd's school grounds on Thursday evening last, despite threatening weather, was a very successful affair. There was an exceptionally large crowd in attendance, the proceeds amounting to $79.45 Of the amount $57.00 was paid to the treasurer of the local Red Cross Society, the balance being used to defray necessary expenses.

Brought to Gaol.

George Flach of Greenock was arrested and brought to gaol by Chief Ferguson on Monday on a charge of being insane. Flach was examined as to his mental condition on Tuesday but the medical examiners could not arrive at a decision and he was remanded until Monday. It is said that at times Flach is quite rational, while at others, his sanity is questionable.

Mentioned for Gallant Service.

In a list given out on Tuesday last by Sir John French, Field Marshall of the British Army, of those he recommended for gallant and distinguished service in the field, appeared the name of Captain J. J. Fraser of the Army Medical Corps. Dr. Fraser's friends in Walkerton will be pleased to hear of the honor conferred upon him and will extend their congratulations.

Finger Crushed

Eth. Leichenbach, delivery boy for Wingfelder & Krueger, met with a painful accident on Tuesday morning. Eth. was working about the gasoline engine in the shop while it was running and in some manner got the middle finger of his right hand in the gearing with the result that it was badly crushed. The accident has necessitated his being off work for a few days.

Frost Does Damage

On Wednesday night of last week a very heavy frost was experienced in this section and as a result the spring labors of a good many gardeners have come to naught. Tomatoes, beans, potatoes and all early vegetables were blackened and destroyed. The greater damage was done on the low-lying lands, while the gardens higher up on dryer soil the vegetation suffered little. So far as we have been able to learn no damage was done to the standing field crops.

Institute Meetings.

The Annual Meetings of the South Bruce Farmers and Women's Institute was held at Mr. Ab. Rowand's on Saturday last. A large crowd of members from the surrounding country were present. Prof. Day of the Animal Husbandry Department, O.A.C Guelph, addressed the farmers at their meeting, while Mrs. C. H. Burns of Toronto, gave an address at the Women's meeting. After the transactions of the usual business, the members adjourned to the lawn where a social hour was spent which was followed by refreshments.

Gave Liquor to Minors.

On an information laid by License Inspector Jos. White Herbert Schill of Formosa, a minor, appeared before Magistrates Tolton and Richardson on a charge of loitering on licensed hotel property and being found guilty, was fined $2 and costs. As a result of his trial and an information given to the authorities by Schill, charges of supplying liquor to a minor were laid against Anthony Opperman and Anthony Schnurr, hotel keepers of Formosa, and also against Heisz and Tracy, proprietors of the Formosa brewery. The defendants appeared before Magistrates Tolton and Richardson on Saturday afternoon and each on being found guilty was assessed $10 and costs.

"Summer Coon" Here.

The "Summer Coon" a knight of the road who pays Walkerton an annual visit, blew into town on Saturday. This gent, invariably becomes noisy and has to be locked up by the authorities, but on this occasion on being warned by the Chief, when he became bilious, he immediately left for parts unknown, and thus avoided taking his annual night's rest in the precincts of the lockup.

Will Stick by the Horse

Although several of his friends in Brant have purchased motor cars, Mr. Wm. Meihlhausen is still a firm believer in the horse as a mode of travel and his experience on Sunday has considerably strengthened his faith in the capabilities of his equine servant in this regard. Mr. Meihlhausen was on his way to the Carrick Camp Meeting and proceeded but a short distance, when he was overtaken and passed by two motor cars driven by farmer friends. He was somewhat dismayed at the time but farther along the road he passed both machines hung up with tire trouble, and had the laugh on his friends when he reached his destination some distance in advance of them. Mr. Meihlhausen says he will stick by the horse for a day or two still.

Fruit Crops Good

Mr. R. J. Hawthorne insurance agent of St. Catharines, spent Sunday with his family here. Mr. Hawthorne is optimistic with regard to the conditions on the Niagara Peninsula. He states that almost all fruits give promise of a bountiful harvest. The strawberries which are just in season are a full crop, the cherries which are ripening fast will be abundant, the all important peach crop, which was said to have been destroyed by frost in the early spring will be the best yield for many years. In fact in some localities the peach crop is so abundant that the small fruit is being cut from the trees to prevent the limbs from breaking for their weight later in the season. If the present fine weather continues there will be a bumper harvest of all kinds of grain and fruit throughout the Dominion and the pessimists who have been shouting blue ruin and expounding the starvation bogey will be doomed to disappointment.

Death of Rev. Father Gehl.

The community was shocked on Saturday last by the news of the very sudden death of Rev. Father J. J. Gehl of Formosa, Dean of Bruce County which took place in Drayton late Friday night after an illness of but one day, appendicitis being the cause of his death. Father Gehl was suddenly stricken while visiting in Drayton and as his condition was serious an urgent call was sent late in the night to Drs. McCue of Formosa and Sinclair of Walkerton and they left by auto for Drayton. When they arrived there, however, the patient was beyond hope, the appendix having already broken, and he passed away a short time afterwards. The late Father Gehl who was 59 years of age had been a priest for 30 years and has been stationed at Formosa for the past twenty years. He was not only well known in Bruce county, but throughout the province and his death is generally regretted. He was one of Formosa's most extensive property owners and it is said, leaves a large estate. The funeral which was one of the largest ever seen in this part took place to the Formosa cemetery on Wednesday.

Secured War Order

A deputation of local men comprised of Messrs G. S. Schwindt, D. Robertson, Jno Rowland, Wm. Shaw, Jno. Purvis, W. D. Cargill, and Senator J. J. Donnelly were in Ottawa recently soliciting war orders for the Walkerton factories and were successful in securing an order for 25,000 shell boxes and besides this were promised an additional order for 30,000. These orders will be filled by the Knechtel Furniture Company at their factory here under the supervision of Mr. Schwindt whose unfailing endeavors were responsible for the order being secured, and will be a great boon to the employees of the company who have been working short hours, as it will give them steady employment for some weeks at least at full time. There are what are called two-shell howitzer boxes, the size being 16 x 12 x 6. Although there is no specified time for the completion of the order, it is understood that it must be filled in about two months. Mr. Schwindt said the deputation are to be congratulated on securing this order and it is hoped that they will be able to secure additional orders.

BORN.

SCHAEFER—In Walkerton, on Friday, June 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm Schaefer, (nee Miss Nettie Jarvis) a daughter.

WALTON—In Guelph, on Friday, June 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Walton, (nee Miss Lottie Sanderson) a daughter.

WELD—On June 18, 1915, at 61 D[illegible] ware avenue, Toronto, to the wife of Stanley M. Weld, of a daughter.

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Joseph Cullham, of Toronto, announces the engagement of her daughter, Olive Cullham Harris, to John MacNeill, minister of the Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto. The marriage will take place quietly in July.

Joined 58th Battalion

Thirty recruits left Owen Sound on Wednesday of last week for Niagara where they joined the 58th Battalion which is training there. Among these was Private Alex Gross who was at one time employed at the Knechtel factory here and besides his wife who was Miss Evelyn Runstadtler, he has two children.

The Football Situation

Quite a number of local football enthusiasts went to Mildmay on Friday last to see the WFA match which was scheduled to be played between the Mildmay and Owen Sound teams. They, however, were sadly disappointed, for the O.S. boys did not arrive on the grounds until eight o'clock and the consequent squabble which followed between the teams owing to their late arrival consumed another fifteen minutes. However it was at last arranged to play a short time and in thirty minutes playing in the darkness Mildmay scored three goals while Owen Sound failed to tally. By refusing to play the first game when ordered, Mildmay precipitated an unpleasant situation and Owen Sound arriving on the field almost two hours late did nothing to relieve it. Mildmay then declined to play the return game in Owen Sound on Monday as ordered by the W.F.A. We have endeavored to ascertain how matters stand, but have been unable to do so and settlement of the situation now rests with the W.F.A. and that body will have considerable difficulty in straightening matters out to the satisfaction of both clubs.

Walkerton 13, Chesley 0

The Exhibition baseball match between Chesley and Walkerton played at the exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon resulted in a decisive win for the locals the score being 13-0 in their favor. Since their first game here the Walkerton nine have made several changes in their lineup and they now have a well balanced team with good prospects of landing the honors of the Northern League. The game was called at four o'clock and by the first three innings with the score 0-0, it appeared as though an excellent exhibition of ball would be witnessed. In the fourth, however, the locals broke away and tallied four runs. To these they continued to add in each of the remaining innings until at the end of the ninth, they had scored 13 runs. The Chesley players failed to connect with McNeill, who pitched a stellar game, and left the field without a run to their credit. The locals have improved wonderfully since their last appearance and during the game made but few errors. Following, was the Walkerton team: p McNeill, c McCartney, s s Runstadtler, 1st b F Anderson, 2nd b Wilson, 3rd b Wallace, l f Mullin, c f L. Anderson, r f Lawrence.

Guns in Church?

The Lutherans in many localities are pro-German and as a result of this they as a class of people, have come in for a good deal of criticism and are charged with being disloyal to the British cause. There perhaps is some ground for these accusations in some of the past cases, but so far as Walkerton is concerned the entire Lutheran Congregation, with perhaps, but one or two exceptions is loyal of the cause of Great Britain and her allies. Since the war broke out there have been many stories put in circulation with regard to the conduct of some of the local church members, but in every instance on investigations these have been found to be without foundation. The climax was reached on Wednesday of last week when, someone, presumably for a hoax, or being bent on stirring up strife and illfeeling, stated that there had been discovered, concealed in the basement of the Walkerton church, two hundred rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. This story came to the ears of the authorities, but on account of its absurdity declined to take any action whatever. The originators of this fool rumor has not been discovered but we apparently have in our midst some miscreants who are attempting to bring about a time in which a man dare not trust his own neighbor.

Bowling Notes

The Owen Sound Bowling Tournament is being held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week and Port Elgin and Mount Forest tournaments the same days of the following week.

The rinks have been selected in the junior skips competition and the matches will be proceeded with at once.

In the senior skip matches this week Stephen defeated Rourke, Henderson defeated Lay, Robertson won from Pye, and Klein defeated Stephen.

Taylor and Stephens played a corner match on Tuesday, the former winning by a big margin.

Pumpkin Pie in June

No' we didn't enjoy it, nor did we see the pie, but we saw the wherewithal to make several of them, in the shape of a large pumpkin which was displayed to us on Saturday by Mrs. David Bell of Carrick. Pumpkins in June are an almost unheard of article, but this one which was one foot long by eight inches through, had been kept all winter by Mrs Bell and was still in an excellent solid state.

Gransden Still Alive.

For the second time since the first Canadian Contingent entered the trenches in France, the Herald and Times last week announced the death of Private Austin Gransden. This announcement, however, as on the former occasion has turned out to be untrue and Private Gransden is still alive in the land of the living. A letter dated in England, June 11th, written to his brother stated that he was then ready to leave the hospital and that he expected to rejoin his battalion and be in the trenches the following week.

Paid $20 and Costs.

The young man who was charged by Inspector White with giving a keg of beer to a number of minors on Sunday 20th inst., pleaded guilty to the charge, without a trial and was assessed $20 and costs by Magistrates Tolton and Richardson. Twenty-dollar bills are not picked up every day and this will probably be a warning to some members of the older generation who think little of buying liquor from the retailers and turning it over to youngsters for them to have a jollification. This was not a new experience for the boys who figured in the case and as the authorities are determined to enforce the law, they should also take warning and refrain in the future from asking parties to secure booze for them. It is very difficult for the authorities to secure sufficient evidence to make a prosecution in a large number of these cases as the minors who are aware that they personally cannot be punished, always have a fictitious story as to the source of their supply of intoxicants. If the minor law was amended to read like that pertaining to Indian Listers, as should be done, which forces anyone who is intoxicated to reveal the name of the party who supplied him with the liquor, or go to gaol, it would go a long way towards bettering conditions and keeping the boys of the country from acquiring a liking for the flowing bowl.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

PROMOTION EXAMINATION

GRADE VII

Jr. IV. to Sen. IV.

Hon - J Norrish, S Bremner, I Moore J Kenny, N Shaw. Pass—C McKay, F Crawford, W Inglis, B Rogers, Recommended—N McCarter, M Hylker, S Reichenbach, W Ernest.

H. L. Willoughby, Principal.

GRADE VI

Senior III to Jr IV

Hon—C Attwood, G VanHorne, L Wallace. Pass—I Ingles, H Paull, W George, O Swanson, V Kimble, J Rennie, I Ernest, E Sutton. (Rec.)

J Stead

GRADE V

Grade V to Grade VI

Hon—Clara Kerney, Elda Searle, Mabel Godwin, Elgar Thick. Pass—Bruce Hunter, Minnie Petteplace, Claude Johnston, John Ernst, Vera Anderson, Harry Dietz, Frank Fruit, John Dietsche, Keyworth Sutton.

M Ross

Senior II to Junior III

Hon—Clifford Yates, Jack Knepflar, Earl Forsythe, Harvey Ingles. Pass—Alma Searle, Pearl Riehl, Norman Flesky, Emma Schaus, Norman Webb Gladys Sutton, Madaleen Hyslop, Doris VanHorne, Dorothy Truax.

M Sinclair

Promoted to Sen. II

W Forsythe, J Lowe, C Buchlow, (F Bush, C Gordon), D Anderson, V Anderson, J McConnell, D Crawford, A McNeill, N Truax, V Trussler, H Myles.

Promoted to Junior II

I Moore, J Vanhorne, M Deitz, H Buchlow, H Paull, W Ballantyne, O Cousins, E Yates, W Hunt, A Royce, W Jerome, D Polley, A Taggart, K Perdue.

Agnes Warren

From Grade II to Grade III

Hon—E Singer, C Fields, W Hehn, C Webber, K Hawthorne. Pass—J Gratton, F Johnston, K Pletsch, R Ferrin.

From Primer to First Book

Hon—J Nutting, O Fisk, E Lindley, J Webber, E Truax, K Perdue. Pass—[illegible] Hehn, G Gordon, C Paull, A Buchlow, G Wallace, B Smith.

W Thompson.

Grade I to Grade II

Norma Everett, Bilzer Orner, Florence Walker, Nellie Schaus, Edna Abel, Norma Forsythe, Herbert Moore, Herbert George, Susie Lymberry, Howard Bush, Nelson Whitehead, Margaret Lindley, Penfold Webb, James Hiscox, Archie Reichenback, Irene Abel, Kathleen Fortune, Leslie Whyte, Nelson Buchlow, Leonard Yaeck.

A D Thompson.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

He took his place on the high chair, shuffled the cards, and when they were cut, began the game. Davidoff withdrew slowly from the group of which he formed a part and advanced toward Jacques. As he did so he examined the latter attentively. When he was close beside him he took his outstretched hand in his rather like a physician than a friend. He felt his pulse, and shaking his head, said:

"You are feverish, Jacques; the life you are leading is bad for you."

These words of warning, uttered by the doctor, broke the spell which had held the young man. He no longer saw in Davidoff the mysterious personage, possessor of the secret by means of which life had been restored to his exhausted body, but a man like other men. He recovered his self-possession and said gayly:

"It would be bad for anybody. Yet as you see, it does not affect me had never loved Clemence as much as greatly. But it is excessively warm here. Shall we go out into the air?"

He took his overcoat, and linking his arm through Davidoff's they went out on the terrace. The night was a lovely one. The sky sparkled with stars. The waves died away noiselessly on the beach. To the north the lights of Havre shone in the distance. A profound calm reigned around. The two men walked for a few moments without speaking, turning over in their minds the events in which they had taken a part, and which bound them so strongly together. They had a thousand questions to ask each other. But the fear of saying too much made them hesitate about asking them. Jacques was the first to speak.

"You have just arrived in Trouville?" he asked the doctor, with affected indifference.

"The yacht of Count Woronzeff, whose guest I am," answered the doctor, "arrived in port about five this afternoon. We dined at the 'Roches Noires.' As the Count was tired, he remained on board, and Patrizzi and I came here to the Casino, where I knew we should find you."

"Ah, you have been hearing about me, then?"

"That you have been here for the last three weeks with Clemence Villa, that you play heavily, but with persistent ill-luck, and that your health is good—that is what I have been hearing about you."

Jacques frowned. "And you have heard the truth," he said.

"Is this, then, the use you make of your recovered health?" asked the doctor, gently. "Oh, you know, I do not wish to pose as a moralist or a preacher! You know that if I speak thus it is because I take a friendly interest in you. Clemence Villa! This is the woman in whose train I find you. And it is for her you play so desperately. Come, my dear friend, are you sure you are in your senses?"

"I am sure I am madly in love with her!" returned Jacques, in a stifled voice. "But I am not sure that it is in my power to avoid being so."

He fixed a troubled glance upon the doctor.

"I must not give myself time for reflection," he resumed, "for if I did I should easily arrive at the conviction that my existence was fraught with danger to others and to myself. No, no, I must not reflect. And the life you reproach me with leading is the only one that I can endure."

"But you are not strong enough to stand it," said Davidoff; "it will kill you."

Jacques laughed nervously.

"Do you think so?" he said. "Does it depend upon me? Am I not pushed on by a sort of fatality?"

"Take care," said the doctor, with severity. "This way of reasoning, which would relieve you from a personal responsibility in your actions, might serve as an excuse for a great many errors. You feared you were going to die and you are still alive—this is what is certain. Do not attribute this to any supernatural cause. You are cured of the malady from which you suffered. Are you the first to be cured of an apparently fatal disease? It was I who attended you; give me the credit of your cure, and do not put any faith in Pythagorean fancies that would make a child laugh."

"Did you laugh at them that night at Monte Carlo when you told us that story?"

"Eh! did I say I believed in what I was telling you? After an excellent dinner spiritualism was brought on the table, and the transmigration of souls discussed in all its bearings. I took my part in the discussion, but if you wish to know my real opinion in the matter, I am a materialist. Consequently I cannot admit that a body is animated by an element of which I do not acknowledge the existence."

"How then was I saved from death?" asked Jacques, with a trembling voice.

"You were saved because the disease you were suffering from took a favorable turn and the abscess in your right lung was healed, thanks to the treatment you followed, aided by the salutary influence of the climate. What do you see miraculous in that? Every year cures equally wonderful occur, without their subjects suffering on that account any mysterious disturbances of mind."

They had stopped at the edge of the water, which gleamed in the moon's rays like silver. Jacques was silent for a moment; then, as if he wished to cast off a weight that was pressing the life out of him, he said:

"And Pierre Laurier?"

"Pierre Laurier had lost his senses," responded Davidoff in a grave voice, "and you know what made him lose them. Jacques, I wish I could restore you to yourself, and show you how fatal is the life you are leading, and what is the true character of the woman for whom you sacrifice everything."

"Be silent!" cried Jacques with violence. "I cannot permit you to speak of her in this way before me."

"On the night of Laurier's disappearance," continued the Russian physician, "he it was, not I, who launched out in abuse of Clemence. He cursed her. Yet he returned to her. Come, Jacques, be reasonable for an instant, and see things as they are. What I said to Pierre on that fatal night, standing on the seashore, as we are standing now, under a starry sky and on a night like this, I repeat to you. He answered me that it was no use, that he had not the strength to follow my advice. He left me, and I never saw him again. But at least he was alone in the world. You have a mother, a sister—think of them. Do you wish to make them wretched?"

"I make them wretched already, Davidoff," answered Jacques, with anguish. "I cause them many anxieties, many cares, many torments. They are very unhappy, and through my fault. Oh, I know how culpable I am, and I am all the more so because they are so gentle and resigned. You have not seen my sister since your return. It will frighten you to see how feeble and dejected she is. None of the doctors have been able to discover the cause of her malady. But my mother and I know what it is. You, too, may have guessed it. The wound from which she is suffering, and which will finally kill her, is in the heart. She loved Pierre Laurier, and she cannot be consoled for his death. She confessed it to me before we returned to Paris. And I, wretch that I am, received the avowal of her hopeless passion with distrust, almost with hatred. It seemed to me as if she reproached me with the death of him she mourned, and I turned away with irritation from the poor child, instead of consoling her and mingling my tears with hers. I felt the life of Laurier flow in my veins; he had bequeathed it to me; it belonged to me. I had passed so recently through the anguish of sickness, I was so impressed with the horror of death, that I think I would have committed murder in defence of the life so miraculously saved. And I threw myself like a madman into a life of pleasure to silence my reason, to make my conscience dumb. But I am a coward—yes, a coward. And the life I lead is the proof of it! Davidoff, if I [illegible] recall Laurier to life! It would be the salvation of poor Juliette who knows, perhaps mine also. Yes, if I saw Laurier alive, I should recover confidence in my own strength, and I should cease to believe in the supernatural aid which, whatever you may think, has sustained me up to the present. I should then have the proof that I could live as others live. Or if not, the slender flame of life would be extinguished, and then I should enjoy rest, tranquillity, oblivion. Ah, it would be delightful! For I am weary of it all—yes, weary!"

Jacques heaved a sigh, and his head sank upon his breast. A shudder ran through him, and his forehead was bathed in perspiration. The Russian observed him with compassionate attention.

"You are ill, Jacques," he said. "The sea breeze is chilly; you must not stay here."

"What does it matter!" answered the young man with indifference. "Neither the cold nor the heat can affect me. I feel a great relief at having told you what you have just heard. I am a poor creature, and for a long time past I have been the victim of evil influences, which I do not know how to overcome."

"Very well, then, if you are aware of your fault do not persist in it. You told me a moment since that your mother is unhappy and your sister ill on your account. Let us leave this place to-morrow, and return to Paris. Let us go to them. You will console your mother and I will take care of your sister. Your presence will do them both good—not to speak of the benefit you yourself will derive from your visit. After your act of confession, make an act of reparation! Are you a man, and do you wish to behave like a man?"

Jacques seemed disturbed by the plainness of the doctor's proposition. His features were contracted. The sole thought of leaving Clemence agitated him, afraid as he was of the way in which she should spend her time during his absence.

"Is it then necessary that we should go to-morrow?" he said. "Can we not defer our departure for a few days? I want time to get ready."

"No!" replied Davidoff, brusquely. "If we put it off you will not go. To-morrow, or I will never again speak to you, or recognize you as a friend."

As the young man still hesitated—

"Why do you hesitate?" he asked. "Are you not a free agent, or must you ask permission to go away? Has it come to that? That would be worse than I had supposed."

"You are mistaken," cried Jacques, "and I will give you the proof of it. Till to-morrow, then."

"Without fail? Without any putting off or making excuses?"

"Count upon me."

"Very well. Let us retire, then, so as to be ready for the morning."

They passed through the Casino out into the air. Before the railing a carriage was in attendance. They awakened the coachman, who was fast asleep upon his seat, and entered the vehicle after Jacques had given orders to stop at the entrance to the town. They rolled slowly through the sleeping streets. They were both silent, meditating on the engagement they had just made. The stopping of the carriage drew them from their reflections. They were now on the quay before the harbor. A hundred yards away, fastened by a cable to the land, the beautiful white yacht lay at anchor. The doctor alighted from the carriage, and once more pressing Jacques' hand in his, as if to give him strength, said:

"Courage! Good-night. I will call for you in the morning—it is on my way."

"No, no," said Jacques quickly. "Spare yourself the trouble; we will meet at the station."

"Be it so—an hour, then, before the train starts we will dine together at the buffet."

They separated, and the carriage drove off in the direction of Deauville. The doctor, crossing to the yacht, sprang on board.

Toward nine o'clock in the morning Davidoff was wakened from his sleep by a hand laid upon his shoulder. He opened his eyes. Count Woronzeff stood before him. Through the porthole of the cabin could be seen the blue sky, and the rays of the sun, reflected from the undulating surface of the water, played capriciously on the maplewood partition.

"You have slept soundly this morning," said the Russian nobleman with a smile. "This is the second time I have tried to waken you."

"What is the matter, my dear Count? Is any one ill on board?" cried the doctor.

"Happily, no. I only wanted to know what your plans for the day were, before giving my orders. I have a fancy to go to Cherbourg. Would you like to go?"

"Excuse me, my dear Count," answered the doctor, "but I am going to Paris for a few days, if you have no objection to interpose."

"None whatever. Please yourself. But you see how right I was in speaking to you. What would you have said if we were out at sea when you awoke?"

"You do not know how serious the consequences might have been if such a thing had happened," answered Davidoff.

"Well, get up. When I have set you on shore I shall put out to sea, and on your return here you will find me in the same place. But what takes you to Paris, where it is so warm, when it is so delightfully cool here?"

"A love-affair," responded the doctor, seriously. "A poor young man whom I am trying to separate from a coquette, who —"

"Say at once a woman," interrupted the Count; "that will be shorter and express the same thing. My dear fellow, trust a man who has been made frightfully unhappy by them, there is only one system to adopt with women—that which the Orientals have have adopted—slavery pure and simple. Tell your friend this from me."

"To tell it to him is easy enough; the difficulty is to make him believe it. He has indeed arrived at your system of slavery, only it is he who is the slave!"

"Poor devil! Good luck to you, then, Davidoff."

The Count lighted a cigarette, pressed his friend's hand and left the cabin. An hour later the yacht was steaming out to sea.

On reaching the railway station the doctor found it vacant. The train was not to leave for some time yet. He went into the waiting-room; there was no one there. In the dining-room the woman at the desk was yawning over yesterday's paper. A commercial traveler, his box of samples on the floor beside him, was taking an appetizer. Davidoff went out and walked slowly in the sunshine, looking around to see if Jacques were coming. At the end of twenty minutes he grew impatient, and walked in the direction of Clemence's house at Deauville. As he went on he thought to himself:

"What does this delay mean? Has he given up the thought of accompanying me? What new idea has taken possession of him? Yet he appeared to be in earnest yesterday. But he has seen that accursed woman again, and all his good resolutions have vanished. Who knows? Perhaps he has told her of our interview, making a merit of his treachery. In the state of impatience in which he is, anything is possible."

The doctor, thus soliloquizing, had now reached the house. He raised his eyes to the windows. They were wide open. In the courtyard a groom was washing a victoria, rapidly turning round the wheels, whose wet sparkled in the sunlight.

"I must know, in any case, what to count upon," he said.

And he deliberately mounted the steps leading to the terrace and entered the hall.

A servant came toward him.

"M. Jacques de Vignes?" the doctor asked.

"M. de Vignes is not here," answered the servant.

"Is he expected to return?"

"I do not know."

"Is Mme. Villa at home?"

"Madame is in the conservatory."

"Give her this card and ask her if she will receive me."

The servant withdrew. The doctor took a few steps in the hall, letting his gaze dwell absently on the furniture of sculptured oak, the jardinieres filled with flowers, the Faience plaques fastened to the walls, and the large Chinese porcelain jars filled with parasols of different colors and with canes of different kinds of woods. "Clemence may give me a useful hint," he was saying to himself. "I am going to beard the lion in his den. Bah! I am not afraid of her. She devours only those who are willing to be her prey."

A portiere was drawn aside and the servant reappeared.

"If Monsieur will follow me—" he said.

They crossed a drawing-room and a boudoir, and stopped before a glass door that led into the conservatory. The servant stepped aside to allow Davidoff to pass. Along a little path, bordered with lycopods, which wound among palm trees, dates, and acacias, Clemence, dressed in a rose-colored foulard silk, fastened around the waist by a girdle of chased silver set with garnets, a little watering-pot in her hand, advanced smilingly to meet him.

"Good day, doctor," she said. "What happy chance brings you here?"

With a gracious gesture she showed him her hand, blackened with earth, and continued gayly:

"I am the physician of the flowers. I was just holding a consultation respecting these plants."

"Are they doing well?"

"Not so badly, thanks."

She showed him her watering-pot.

"I have just been giving them some remedy," she added. "But to what am I indebted for the pleasure of your visit?"

"May I not have come simply to see you?"

She looked at him coldly.

"You are very amiable. I am obliged for your politeness, but I know you. You are not a lady's man. If you come to see me it is because you have some serious reason for it."

"Well, then, I have a reason. I had an appointment with Jacques this morning which he failed to keep. I feared he might be ill—"

"Ah!" interrupted Clemence, with a thoughtful air.

She went toward a little bridge on which were an iron table and some chairs and seating herself, said:

"Ill! He is so indeed!"

And tapping her forehead with her finger: "Ill here, especially," she added.

As Davidoff remained silent, curious to learn the secret of this friendship which he deemed perilous to Jacques, she resumed:

(To be continued.)

Wigg—That girl sees something funny in everything. Wagg—Yes; I have even seen her laugh at the jokes printed on a theatre programme.

$1,000 REWARD!!

For a Case of Incurable Constipation.

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; for they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action, in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c box to-day, they bring and keep robust good health.

CHILDREN'S VALUE.

(Buffalo News.)

"Children have no economic value" is a harsh word. They have a finer value. Their sweets are chubby hands and unused faces, smiles that refresh their elders of a wholesomeness incomparable and a wealth of loving that makes life sweet for those who might find it bitter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Why Milk Sours Quickly.

We are told by those who study the ways and ravages of the mischievous microbe that he is very fond of sugar, and that he delights to gratify this liking by turning the sugar in milk into an acid which sours the milk. These microbes are constantly in the air, alive, though invisible, and ready.

If it were possible to keep the milk from the air after the cow is milked it would not turn sour.

Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to his operations. He does not get along well under chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of milk can be preserved if it is kept cold.

Boiling fresh milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.

I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made.

ARCHIE E. LAUNDRY.

Edmonton.

Eat Vegetables.

They're good

They are better in spring.

Asparagus purifies the blood.

Carrots improve the complexion.

Dandelions act upon the kidneys.

Spinach benefits gravel victims.

Cucumbers are cooling in effect.

Onions are the best nervine to be had.

Tomatoes are a powerful aperient for the liver.

Celery and lettuce are good for the nerves.

Beans contain nearly three times the heat and energy-producing properties of potatoes.

Rice costs much more than potatoes, but is really cheaper, having twice the flesh and bone producing power of potatoes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

CAN'T BLAME THE PAPER.

(Chicago Tribune.)

We are willing to defend and uphold the weather bureau, but we cannot with safety carry this burden of accountability. A newspaper has enough to do to stand for its own mistakes. Telling the truth of what has happened is a sufficient task, without attempting to tell what will happen when weather is the controlling factor. We publish the forecasts; we do not make them. We must insist upon a strict limitation of responsibility. "The paper says" nothing at all about the weather. The government says it.

Pure Ice Cream for the Children

Include plenty of City Dairy Ice Cream in the children's diet. In the summer time there is nothing that can take its place—it's cooling—it's a food and the child craves its sweetness. Give them all the Ice Cream they can eat but be sure it's made by City Dairy because "If it's City Dairy, it's Pure, that's Sure".

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an agent in every town.

BABIES' MILK.

A Point Which the Mother May Well Consider.

An important particular in which cow's milk differs from mother's milk for feeding infants is that the former is likely to curdle.

Some children fed on cow's milk are apt to suffer from the conformation of large, tough curds. If citrate of soda is added to milk in the proportion of half a dram of soda to a pint of milk, no curds will be formed.

Given in this proportion citrate of soda is said to be entirely harmless and is often found very useful in feeding infants. The addition of barley water or any other thin cereal gruel has much the same effect.

MUST WORK FOR PURITY.

(Exchange.)

If affairs in the political world are not as they should be, how are they going to be remedied? Is it to be brought about by men of ability and talent standing back and saying that the political "game" is a thing unclean, and "I am not going to touch it with my clean hands?" Nothing is more certain to make it easier that the ward heeler and the ballot switcher will get a stronger hold on the political machine, and will wield a bigger influence in the party councils.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Butterfly's Eye Spots.

What do the eye spots on butterflies' wings mean? The naturalist, says Mr. Percy Collins, must answer, frankly, "I do not know." It is thought that they have some utilitarian application, and they form one of the most intricate of all natural designs. The fact that butterflies have been captured with their eye spots pierced, as if from attack of birds, has been used as an argument in favor of the view that they must be "protective" markings, imitating eyes, because birds strike at the eyes of their victims. But the suggestion is hardly regarded as satisfactory. Among butterflies the most striking examples of eyespots are found on the under-surface of the wings.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Byron at Ostend.

At one time Ostend was a great fortress looking out over the North Sea through her menacing loophole upon the sails of Vikings. A century ago Byron made his memorable flight, not from, but to Ostend, in terror of Scandal bailiffs who were laying siege to his mansion in Piccadilly. The poet made the journey to Dover in his magnificent £500 coach, but had to wait until a storm abated before the mail packet felt it safe to set sail. That Byron was far from seasickness in his crossing "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" testifies.—London Standard.

SOFT WHITE HANDS

Under All Conditions If You Use Cuticura. Trial Free.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Nothing better, purer, sweeter or more effective at any price than these emollients.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. I., Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

Preserving Eggs.

Every family that uses a dozen or more eggs per week can put a sufficient number in storage to carry them through the fall and early winter. A satisfactory preservative is silicate of soda, commonly called water glass, which can be purchased at a cost of from 40 cents to 50 cents a gallon. This should be used at the rate of one part to nine parts water and the eggs completely covered with the solution. A galvanized iron or wooden receptacle may be used for this purpose.—Springfie'd Republican.

Close Packing Best.

Most people are afraid of crushing their clothes by packing them too tightly, yet this is the secret of successful packing. If they are allowed room to slide and slip, they will come forth wrinkled and mussed, whereas if they are firmly held in place in a trunk which is not too large for its contents you will get far better results.—Los Angeles Times.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

Wanted capital to develop one of the most valuable natural resources in the Dominion, unlimited quantity of raw material to be manufactured into a commodity for which there is an almost unlimited demand. If you have one hundred to five hundred dollars or more to invest where your investment will be well secured, then write for particulars and prospectus which will convince you of the absolutely sure and large returns. Address P. O. Box 132, Hamilton, Ont.

Table for Thickenings.

It requires a level tablespoonful of flour to thicken a cupful of liquid for soup.

It requires two level tablespoonfuls of flour to thicken a cupful of liquid for gravy or sauces.

It requires an egg for each cupful of milk used in making soft or baked custard.

It requires a level tablespoonful of granulated gelatine to stiffen a pint of liquid so it will be the consistency of jelly when cold.—Chicago Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Many New Wrinkles to Aid Them in Their Work.

Manufacturers are supplying many practical aids for housekeepers. There is to-day a convenient utensil for almost every sort of labor, even to the conserving of room and fuel consumption by the use of cunningly arranged utensils which, like the triple saucepan, will cook three foods over one gas burner.

Among cleaning agents there are two recent additions to the list that are well worth while; one is the copper wire dish cloth which comes in three sizes for the cleaning of pots and pans and is much more effective than the chain cloths, as it does not chip or crack the enamel. The other is steel wool; this comes in a roll and a little bit pulled off, which has the feeling of a bunch of horse hair and looks not unlike it, will clean enamel over the surface. It may also be used for brasses and glassware. Use with it a non-alkali soap, if any, and always rinse the article and polish with a dry cloth after it is cleaned.

"Holdfoam flagons" will appeal to the housekeeper who has had her favorite pitchers one by one broken off in refrigerator use. The flagons are of heavy glass, metal-protected by a skeleton frame and handle, and have a porcelain snap top. They are good for milk, lemonade or anything that one desires to have cooled next the ice. They may be purchased in several sizes at moderate cost.

The gas table-grill will be found very convenient for breakfast table use. One may use it for broiling, toasting, waffle or pancake making, or simply to keep the platters hot so that their contents will remain inviting for lagging members of the family.

Another grill is that to use with the solid alcohol burner and is especially adapted for porch use where even the club sandwich is made on the spot, the bacon and toast being prepared by the hostess on the grill while the guest waits.

The newest casserole dish is bowl-shaped, of copper with a lining of sterling silver; it has a hardwood copper tipped handle which screws on to the side of the dish after it is taken from the oven. The knob on top of the heavy cover is also of hard wood heavily tipped, like the handle, with copper so that the oven heat has no effect upon it.

Just now the square dish pan with wire drawer is bidding lustily for popularity. It has a chain and plug which, when lifted, drain the water out through the wire drawer underneath, which is the same depth as the height of the four legs on which the pan stands. In the drawer all large crumbs or scraps are caught and may be easily emptied into the garbage can.

The mushroom shaped potato masher finds favor with experienced cooks and chefs. It is a good pulverizer for hard fibrous vegetables that need to be put through a strainer, and it is indispensable in puree making, owing to its broad satiny surface.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

GOOD HOUSE AND ONE ACRE, with outbuildings; near Hamilton; only [illegible]. Apply, Geo. H. Haslewood, James street south, Hamilton, Ont.

A Great Surprise.

There are lots of haps and mishaps during a play that are not down on the bills. One incident is related by a manager while playing in a small town. Ice cream was supposed to be used in one of the scenes, but not being able to get it cream cotton was used on dishes as a substitute. The characters were sitting around the table, presumably eating ice cream and cake. In the centre of the table was a candelabrum, and the candles were burning. The leading lady, while talking, got her dish of ice cream too near the candles, and, to the surprise and amusement of the audience, the ice cream caught fire and burned merrily until the curtain was lowered.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS WORN BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

NEWSPAPERS AND WAR.

(Guelph Mercury.)

The war has been a serious matter for the newspapers. From a commercial side, it has hit them just the same as it has many other lines of business. It's been a perpetual round of increasing expenditure and decreasing revenue.

From an editorial and news point of view it's been a nightmare. Does anyone suppose that a man can go on piling up scare heads about thousands of men being killed and wounded—among them our own kith and kin—without feeling it?

The war has meant the cancelling and curtailing of features that should have a prominent place. It has tended to exaggerate minor movements, and to a large degree it has thrown the whole newspaper machine out of joint.

It will be a happy day again when a runaway with no one hurt can get into the corner of the frontpage, and a church social will be considered once more of sufficient importance to assign a reporter to cover it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

OLD MEN OR YOUNG.

(London Advertiser.)

A great poet has suggested that old age is a time of judgment and knowledge. As a matter of fact, old men are often behind the times, nor do they agree together any more than the young, except perhaps as they tend towards reaction or resistance to change.

Handed Him a Jolt.

Sapleigh—They say one should learn from the mistakes he has made and from the foolish things he has done. Miss Green—If you followed that advice, Mr. Sapleigh, you would be one of the brightest men on earth.—Boston Transcript.

WHEN YOU OPEN YOUR PRESERVES NEXT WINTER

they will be full flavored and delicious—just as they were the day you put them up, if you seal your glasses and jars with

Parowax

Pure Refined Paraffine

It is the only sure way to preserve the full goodness of your fruits. And it is the easy way also. Simply pour melted Parowax on the cooled preserves. To make sure that fruit jars are *air-tight*, dip the tops in melted Parowax.

Put up in handy one-pound cartons containing 4 cakes. At grocery and department stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1915.

LIFE INSURANCE FACTS.

Distributions by life insurance organizations in the United States and Canada amounted to $686,700,000 in 1914, as computed by the Insurance Press. The amount was the largest on record, exceeding by $10,150,000 the amount of the distributions in 1913. Under the policies of the level-premium companies and the certificates of life insurance organizations on the assessment basis, the payments in the two countries for death claims, matured endowments and other benefits amounted to $423,050,000. For premium savings, for the cash values of policies that were surrendered, for annuities, and to the beneficiaries under policies issued in foreign countries the regular companies of the United States and Canada paid amounts, estimated in part, that aggregated $253,650,000.

Summation of life insurance payments of all kinds in 1914:

Claims paid in the United States and Canada..	$433,050,000
Payments for premium savings and surrender values, and to annuitants, and in foreign countries	253,650,000
Grand total..	$686,700,000

The unfavorable feature of life insurance in its dealings in 1914 was the large increase of the amount paid on account of policies surrendered at cash values. The increase of the policy loan account was more than normal. The amounts of the ordinary and industrial policies written and revived in the United States by the regular companies that accounted for 91 per cent. of the regular life insurance disbursements in the United States amounted last year to more than $102,500,000, an increase of more than $15,160,000 over the amount paid in 1913. For 1913, the increase was about $3,350,000; 1912, $8,200,000; 1911, $2,853,000.

More than 194,000 policies of ordinary life insurance to the amount of more than $381,300,000 were surrendered to American life insurance companies in 1913. Industrial life insurance to the amount of more than $24,200,000 was surrendered also. The record for 1914 is not available at present. The record of the payments for death claims and matured endowments last year by the companies that transacted 94 per cent. of the business showed increase to the amount of $17,760,000 compared with increases to the amount of $5,530,000 in 1913, $14,890,000 in 1912, and $13,480,000 in 1911. Analysis showed about $11,100,000 for increase of death claims and $6,660,000 for increase of endowment payments, compared with $3,730,000 for increase of death claims and $1,800,000 for increase of endowments in 1913.

The endowment payments to the amount of nearly $59,000,000, as reported last year by the companies mentioned, continued to demonstrate the results of the development and maintenance of the policyholders' habits of thrift and the fulfilment of the desire for income funds to be payable at the beginning of periods of advanced age. In the record of death claims were many accident cases. The death claims due to the Lusitania disaster will appear in the record of 1915 to the amount of more than $1,300,000 of life and accident insurance. In the course of the compilation of life insurance payments in 1914 the names of women appeared frequently. A notable payment was for $65,000. Unmarried women are considered excellent risks. The largest claim paid last year was on the policy that had been held by George W. Vanderbilt, whose residence was in Washington. The policy was for $1,000,000. The company that issued it reinsured $750,000 of the face amount. Within an hour after the presentation of the proofs of death a cheque for $1,000,000 to the order of Edith S. Vanderbilt, executrix, was signed and delivered. Mr. Vanderbilt carried the policy on the twenty-payment life plan seventeen years. During that period he paid premiums to the amount of $[illegible]5,000.

The largest single claim in 1914, paid in Toronto, was $326,260. In Hamilton the payments amounted to $180,500. One Hamilton payment amounted to $13,397.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Elihu Root will not likely get much German support in his next candidature for office.

Mr. Meighen holds the threat of an election over the Liberals. But that does not scare them.

We hope that the Kaiser will carefully read the evidence taken at the Lusitania investigation.

What excuse has Germany for sinking so many Norwegian vessels? Has Germany one policy for her and another for the States?

The Toronto Methodist Conference does not think much of the Hearst Government's temperance reform. They are disappointing.

The Kaiser is quite grieved and indignant over the killing of the "poor innocent victims" of the beloved Karlsruhe, but he still [illegible] at the slaughter of British babies.

Men who believe in tampering with election ballots should make a mark at the place where that Lincoln county deputy returning officer was fined $1,000 for altering a ballot paper.

When Britain can spend $15,000,000 a day on the war, what nonsense it must have been to declare that she could not afford to pay for Lloyd-George's old age pension and other schemes.

Mr. W. F. Garland, M. P. for Carleton County, who was read out of the Tory party by the Premier, has made an appeal to the Conservative Association of the county for renomination. This appeal is accompanied by the following veiled threat: "Weigh these facts well in your mind before deciding to vote against me in convention. I still hold the patronage of the county." What you can get out of politics seems to be his rule of life.

The marking of the boundary line between Canada and the States will be completed in a year or two. The survey has completed about 2,200 miles of the boundary line between the United States and Canada and from the Pacific Ocean to the western end of Rainy Lake, in northern Minnesota, the boundary has been monumented. The commission that is making the boundary surveys is composed of Canadians and Americans, and the members are working together in a spirit of close co-operation.

The shops of the Grand Trunk at Montreal and Stratford are turning out shells at the rate of 400 per day in each place. This is considered a good record, when it is taken into account that the shops were not fitted up for any such work; that the machinery had to be modified, and that the work had to be done concurrently with important repairs and reconstructing work, for which the shops are noted. The C. P. R., in the Angus shops, is turning out something like 10,000 per month; but, of course, the shops are constructed on a gigantic scale, while the machines were numerous and easily adaptable to the new purposes.

The Buffalo Express, in commenting on the fact that the American liner, the St. Paul, was convoyed by British destroyers until she was well past the supposed danger zone of the Irish Sea, said:

The thought of an American ship abandoning the protection of her neutral flag and her neutral government and accepting, instead, the convoy of warships of a belligerent power must arouse a feeling of both shame and indignation in patriotic minds. If American merchant ships need protection, the United States navy should furnish it. The sting of the incident, however, lies in the fact that American ships in the waters around the British Isles unquestionably do need armed protection and have needed it ever since February 18. That was a very notable courtesy, but the United States had no right to accept it, so long as it has a navy of its own lying idle in home ports, nor has Great Britain the right to repeat it while so many of her own ships and seamen are perishing daily for lack of similar convoy.

Captains of vessels which arrive from Britain at Montreal say that very few persons understand how complete are the arrangements by which the British Admiralty keeps German submarines moving, and warns incoming and outgoing steamers of how to avoid them. Yet it is due in great part to these precautions that the submarine blockade proclaimed by Germany has proved non-effective. The submarines have been practically banished from the English and Irish Channels, say several captains, and every day new devices for getting after submarines are put into effect, but are kept secret from the enemy. It is believed by many masters who are acquainted with navy officers that preparations for operations on a huge scale against the submarines have been brought into a state of effectiveness which will make existence anywhere within a hundred miles of the British Isles very uncertain for any submarine attempting it. The further from land the less chance of success for the submarine even to find British or neutral vessels.

THAT MEDICINE BOX.

What to Put in it for Use Upon Occasion.

An eight-ounce can of carbonized vaseline, for cuts, burns, chapping and skin diseases.

A small bottle of carbolic acid, used as a disinfectant.

A small tin of bicarbonate of soda for burns.

A small can of ground mustard for plasters, and an emetic in case of poisoning.

A bottle of tincture of Jamaica ginger for colic and stomach relief.

A bottle of castor oil. Cathartic.

A bottle of turpentine. Useful mixed with lard as a rubifacient.

A bottle of camphor, to satisfy the old ladies.

A mixture of glycerine and bay rum with ten drops of carbolic added to each two ounces.

A small bottle of arnica, to rub on the skin.

A small bottle of glycerine, or what is better—

A hot water bag.

A fountain syringe.

A small, hard rubber syringe to be used in earaches, for hot water, and to inject antiseptics into deep wounds.

A spool of surgeon's adhesive plaster an inch wide.

A pound package of absorbent cotton. Its uses are endless on the farm.

Six rolls of bandages from one to three inches wide.

A clinical, self-registering thermometer. In these days of telephones it may save a visit from the doctor.

A bottle of peroxide of hydrogen for fresh wounds, a mouth wash, etc.

—Doctor, in Farm Life.

I awoke one morning to find myself famous.—Byron.

THE Changeling

To these queries the clerk replied that he believed Mr. Douglas had gone to Boston on business; that he might be at home that night; at all events, he would probably return in the morning; she could find Mr. Warner, who would tell her all about it. "Shall I send for him?" he continued, as he saw the scowl upon her face.

"Certainly not," she answered, and taking the key, which had been left in his charge, she retired to Theo's rooms, and sinking into a large easy-chair, fanned herself furiously, wondering if they would return that night, and what they would say when they found her there. "But I don't care," she continued, speaking aloud and shaking her head very decidedly by the mirror opposite, and who shook her head as decidedly in return! "George Douglas has deceived us shamefully, and I'll tell him so, too. I wish he'd come this minute!"

But George Douglas knew well what he was doing. Very gradually was he imparting to Theo a knowledge of his parents, and Theo, who really loved her husband, was learning to prize him for himself and not for his family. Feeling certain that the firemen's muster would bring his mother to town, and knowing that Theo was not yet prepared to see her, he was greatly relieved at Madam Conway's sudden departure, and had himself purposely left home, with the intention of staying away until Friday night. This, however, Madam Conway did not know, and very impatiently she awaited his coming, until the lateness of the hour precluded the possibility of his arrival, and she retired to bed, but not to sleep, for the city was full of firemen, and one company, failing of finding lodgings elsewhere, had taken refuge in an empty carriage shop near by. The hard, bare floor was not the most comfortable bed imaginable, and, preferring the bright moonlight and open air, they made the night hideous with their noisy shouts, which the watchmen tried in vain to hush. To sleep in that neighborhood was impossible, and all night long Madam Conway vibrated between her bed and the window, from which latter point she frowned wrathfully down upon the red coats below, who scoffing alike at law and order as dispensed by the police, kept up their noisy revel, shouting lustily for "Chelsea, No. 4," and "Washington, No. 2," until the dawn of day.

"I wish to mercy I'd gone home!" sighed Madam Conway, as weak and faint she crept down to the breakfast table, doing but little justice to anything and returning to her room pale, haggard and weary.

Ere long, however, she became interested in watching the crowds of people, who at an early hour filled the streets, and when at last the different fire companies of the State paraded the town in a seemingly never-ending procession, she forgot in a measure her trouble, and drawing her chair to the window, sat down to enjoy the brilliant scene, involuntarily nodding her head to the stirring music, as troop after troop passed by. Up and down the street, as far as the eye could reach, the sidewalks were crowded with men, women and children, all eager to see the sight. There were people from the city and people from the country, the latter of whom, having anticipated the day for weeks and months, were now unquestionably enjoying it.

Conspicuous among these was a middle-aged woman who elicited remarks from all who beheld her, both from the peculiarity of her dress and the huge blue cotton umbrella she persisted in hoisting, to the great annoyance of those in whose faces it was thrust, and who forgot in a measure their vexation when they read the novel device it bore. Like many other people who can sympathize with the good woman, she was always losing her umbrella, and at last, in self-defence, had embroidered upon the blue in letters of white:

"Steal me not for fear of shame,
For here you see the owner's name,
"Charity Douglas."

As the lettering was small and not very distinct, it required a close observation to decipher it; but the plan was a successful one, nevertheless, and for four long years the blue umbrella had done good service to its mistress, shielding her alike from sunshine and from storm, and now in the crowded city it performed a double part, preventing its nearest neighbor from seeing, while at the same time it kept the dust from settling on the thick green veil and leghorn bonnet of its owner. At Betsey Jane's suggestion she wore a hoop to-day on Theo's account, and that she was painfully conscious of the fact was proved by the many anxious glances she cast at her chocolate-colored muslin, through the thin folds of which it was plainly visible.

"I wish I had left the pesky thing to hum," she thought, feeling greatly relieved when at last, as the crowd became greater, it was broken in several pieces and ceased to do its duty.

From her seat near the window Madam Conway caught sight of the umbrella as it swayed up and down amid the multitude, but she had no suspicion that she who bore it thus aloft had even a better right herself to sit where she was sitting. In her excitement she had forgotten Mrs. Douglas' intended visit, to prepare Theo for which she had returned to Worcester, but it came to her at length, when, as the last fire company passed, the blue umbrella was closed, and the leghorn bonnet turned in the direction of the hotel. There was no mistaking the broad, good-humored face which looked so eagerly up at "George's window," and involuntarily Madam Conway glanced under the bed with the view of fleeing thither for refuge!

"What shall I do?" she cried, as she heard the umbrella on the stairs. "I'll lock her out," she continued; and in an instant the key was in her pocket, while, trembling in every limb, she awaited the result.

Nearer and nearer the footsteps came; there was a knock upon the door, succeeded by a louder one, and then, as both these failed to elicit a response, the handle of the umbrella was vigorously applied. But all in vain, and Madam Conway heard the discomfited outsider say, "They told me Theodosy's grandmarm was here, but I guess she's in the street. I'll come agin bime-by," and Mrs. Douglas, senior, walked disconsolately down the stairs, while Madam Conway thought it doubtful whether she gained access to the room that day, come as often as she might.

Not long after the gong sounded for dinner, and unlocking the door, Madam Conway was about descending to the dining-room, when the thought burst upon her, "What if she should be at the table? It is just like her."

The very idea was overwhelming, taking from her at once all desire for dinner; and returning to her room, she tried, by looking over the books, and examining the carpet, to forget how hungry and faint she was. Whether she would have succeeded is doubtful, had not an hour or two later brought another knock from the umbrella, and driven all thoughts of eating from her mind. In grim silence she waited until her tormentor was gone, and then wondering if it was not time for the train, she consulted her watch. But alas! 'twas only four; the cars did not leave until six, and so another weary hour went by. At the end of that time, however, thinking the depot preferable to being a prisoner there she resolved to go; and leaving the key with the clerk, she called a carriage and was soon on her way to the cars.

As she approached the depot she observed an immense crowd of people gathered together, among which the red coats of the firemen were conspicuous. A fight was evidently in progress, and, as the horses began to grow restless, she begged of the driver to let her alight, saying she could easily walk the remainder of the way. Scarcely, however, was she on terra firma when the yelling crowd made a precipitate rush toward her, and in such alarm she climbed for safety into an empty buggy, whereupon the horse, equally alarmed, began to rear, and without pausing an instant, the terrified lady sprang out on the side opposite to that by which she had entered, catching her dress upon the seat, and tearing out the gathers from the waist.

"Heaven help me!" she cried, picking herself up and beginning to wish she had never troubled herself with Theo's mother-in-law.

To reach the depot was now her great object, and as the two belligerent parties occupied the front, she thought to effect an entrance at the rear. But the door was locked, and as she turned the corner of the building she suddenly found herself in the thickest of the fight. To advance was impossible, to turn back equally so, and while meditating some means of escape she lost her footing and fell across a wheelbarrow which stood upon the platform, crumpling her bonnet and scratching her face upon a nail which protruded from the vehicle. Nearer dead than alive, she made her way at last into the depot, and from thence into the cars, where, sinking into a seat, and drawing her shawl closely around her, the better to conceal the sad condition of her dress, she indulged in meditations not wholly complimentary to firemen in general, and her late comrades in particular.

For half an hour she waited impatiently, but though the cars were filling rapidly, there were no indications of starting; and it was almost seven ere the long and heavily loaded train moved slowly from the depot. About fifteen minutes previous to their departure as Madam Conway was looking ruefully out upon the multitude, she was horrified at seeing, directly beneath her window, the veritable woman from whom, through the entire day, she had been hiding. Involuntarily she glanced at the vacant seat in front of her, which, as she feared, was soon occupied by Mrs. Douglas and her companion, who, as Madam Conway divined, was "Sam Babbit's wife."

Trembling nervously lest she should be discovered, she drew her veil closely over her face, keeping very quiet, and looking intently from the window into the gathering darkness without. But her fears were groundless, for Mrs. Douglas had no suspicion that the crumpled bonnet and sorry figure sitting so disconsolately in the corner was the same which but the day before had honored her with a call. She was in high spirits, having had, as she informed her neighbor, "a tip-top time." On one point, however, she was disappointed. "She meant as much as could be to have seen Theodosy, but she wan't to hum. Her grandmarm was in town," said she, "but if she was in the room she must have been asleep, or dreadful deaf, for I pounded with all my might. I'm sorry, for I'd like to scrape acquaintance with her, bein' we're connected."

An audible groan came from beneath the thick brown veil, whereupon both ladies turned their heads. But the indignant woman made no sign, and in a whisper loud enough for Madam Conway to hear, Mrs. Douglas said, "Some Irish critter in liquor, I presume. Look at her jammed bonnet."

This remark drew from Mrs. Babbit a very close inspection of the veiled figure, who, smothering her wrath, felt greatly relieved when the train started and prevented her from hearing anything more. At the next station, however, Mrs. Douglas showed her companion a crochet collar, which she had purchased for two shillings, and which, she said, "was almost exactly like the one worn by the woman who stopped at her house the day before."

Leaning forward, Madam Conway glanced contemptuously at the coarse knit thing, which bore about the same resemblance to her own handsome collar as cambric does to satin.

"Vulgar, ignorant creatures!" she muttered, while Mrs. Babbit, after duly praising the collar, proceeded to make some inquiries concerning the strange lady who had shared Mrs. Douglas' hospitality.

"I've no idea who she was," said Mrs. Douglas, "but I think it's porty likely she was some crazy critter they was takin' to the hospital."

Another groan from beneath the brown veil, and turning around, the kind-hearted Mrs. Douglas asked if she was sick, adding in an aside, as there came no answer, "Been fightin' I'll warrant!"

Fortunately for Madam Conway, the cars moved on, and when they stopped again, to her great relief, the owner of the blue umbrella, together with "Sam Babbit's wife," alighted, and amid the crowd assembled on the platform she recognized Betsey Jane, who had come down to meet her mother. The remainder of the way seemed tedious enough, for the train moved but slowly, and it was near ten o'clock ere they reached the Hillsdale station, where, to her great delight, Madam Conway found Margaret awaiting her, together with Arthur Carrollton. The moment she saw the former, who came eagerly forward to meet her, the weary, worn-out woman burst into tears; but at the sight of Mr. Carrollton she forced them back, saying in reply to Maggie's inquiries that Theo was not at home; that she had spent a dreadful day, and been knocked down in a fight at the depot, in proof of which she pointed to her torn dress, her crumpled bonnet, and scratched face. Maggie laughed aloud in spite of herself, and though Mr. Carrollton's eyes were several times turned reprovingly upon her, she continued to laugh at intervals at the sorry, forlorn appearance presented by her grandmother, who for several days was confined to her bed from the combined effects of fasting, fright, firemen's muster, and her late encounter with Mrs. Douglas, senior!

CHAPTER XV.

Mr. Carrollton had returned from Boston on Thursday afternoon, and finding them all gone from the hotel, had come on to Hillsdale in the evening train, surprising Maggie as she sat in the parlor alone, wishing herself in Worcester, or in some other place where it was not as lonely as there. With his presence the loneliness disappeared, and in making his tea and in listening to his agreeable conversation, she forgot everything, until, observing that she looked very weary, he said, "Maggie, I would willingly talk to you all night, were it not for the bad effects it would have on you to-morrow. You must go to bed now," and he showed her his watch, which pointed to the hour of midnight.

Exceedingly mortified, Maggie was leaving the room, when, noticing her evident chagrin, Mr. Carrollton came to her side and, laying his hand very respectfully on hers, said kindly, "It is my fault, Maggie, keeping you up so late, and I only send you away now, because those eyes are growing heavy, and I know that you need rest. Good-night to you, and pleasant dreams."

He went with her to the door, watching her until she disappeared up the stairs; then half wishing he had not sent her from him, he, too, sought his chamber; but not to sleep, for Maggie, though absent, was with him still in fancy. For more than a year he had been haunted with a bright, sunshiny face, whose owner embodied the dashing, independent spirit, and softer qualities which made Maggie Miller so attractive. Of this face he had often thought, wondering if the real would equal the ideal, and now that he had met with her, had looked into her truthful eyes, had gazed upon her sunny face, which mirrored faithfully her every thought and feeling, he was more than satisfied, and to love that beautiful girl seemed to him an easy matter. She was so childlike, so artless, so different from any whom he had ever known, that he was interested in her at once. But Arthur Carrollton never did a thing precipitately. She might have many glaring faults, he must see her more, must know her better, ere he lavished upon her the love whose deep fountains had never yet been stirred.

After this manner he reasoned as he walked up and down his chamber, while Maggie, on her sleepless pillow, was thinking, too, of him, wondering if she did hate him as much as she intended, and if Henry would be offended at her sitting up with him until after 12 o'clock.

It was nearly half-past nine when Maggie awoke next morning, and making a hasty toilet, she descended to the dining-room, where she found Mr. Carrollton awaiting her. He had been up a long time; but when Anna Jeffrey, blessed with an uncommon appetite, fretted at the delay of breakfast, and suggested calling Margaret, he objected, saying she needed rest, and must not be disturbed. So, in something of a pet, the young lady breakfasted alone with her aunt, Mr. Carrollton preferring to wait for Maggie.

"I am sorry I kept you waiting," said Maggie, seating herself at the table and continuing to apologize for her tardiness.

But Mr. Carrollton felt more than repaid by having her thus alone with him, and many were the admiring glances he cast toward her, as with her shining hair, her happy face, her tasteful morning gown of pink, and her beautiful white hands, which handled so gracefully the silver coffee-urn, she made a living, glowing picture, such as any man might delight to look upon. Breakfast being over, Mr. Carrollton proposed a ride, and as Anna Jeffrey at that moment entered the parlor, he invited her to accompany them. There was a shadow on Maggie's brow, as she left the room to dress, a shadow which had not wholly disappeared when she returned; and observing this, Mr. Carrollton said: "Were I to consult my own wishes, Maggie, I should leave Miss Jeffrey at home; but she is a poor girl, whose enjoyments are far less than ours, consequently I invited her for this once, knowing how fond she is of riding."

"How thoughtful you are of other people's happiness!" said Maggie, the shadow leaving her brow at once.

"I am glad that wrinkle has gone, at all events," returned Mr. Carrollton, laughing, and laying his hand upon her forehead, he continued: "Were you my sister Helen I should probably kiss you for having so soon got over your pet, but as you are Maggie Miller, I dare not," and he looked earnestly at her, to see if he had spoken the truth.

Coloring crimson as it became the affianced bride of Henry Warner to do, Maggie turned away, thinking Helen must be a happy girl, and half wishing she, too, were Arthur Carrollton's sister. It was a long delightful excursion they took, and Maggie, when she saw how Anna Jeffrey enjoyed it, did not altogether regret her presence. On their way home she proposed calling upon Hagar, "whom she had not seen for three whole days."

"And who, pray, is Hagar?" asked Mr. Carrollton; and Maggie replied, "She is my old nurse, a strange, crazy creature whom they say I somewhat resemble."

By this time they were near the cottage, in the door of which old Hagar was standing, with her white hair falling round her face.

(To be Continued.)

Wedding Guest—The bride is of old Puritan stock, I understand? Second Wedding Guest—Puritan stock? Union Pacific.—Harvard Lampoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON I. July 4, 1915.

Absalom's Failure. 2 Samuel 18: 1-15.

COMMENTARY.—I. David's tenderness toward Absalom (vs. 1-5). 1. David numbered—He mustered and reviewed his troops. We are not told how many he had in his army. Josephus places the number at four thousand. 2. A third part—David divided his men into three companies that he might succeed in dividing the forces of the enemy. Joab—He was the ablest general of his time and a man upon whom David relied in the campaign. David was himself a warrior, and even if his army was smaller than Absalom's, he had great military leaders, and trained soldiers. I will surely go forth with you—He purposed to take the chief command in the engagement. 3. Thou shalt not go forth—So much depending on the life of the king, he was not allowed to take the field in person.—J. F. & B. If the king should be slain, Absalom's end would be accomplished. That thou succour us."—R. V. If David should remain in the city of Mahanaim, he would be able to send reinforcements wherever they might be needed. 4. What seemeth you best I will do—The king was inclined to yield to the wishes and judgment of his people. 5. Deal gently for my sake with Absalom—It was David's deep affection for the beautiful youth, which, notwithstanding all his errors, still yearned for him. The tenderness of the father exceeded the justice of the king.—Whedon. David was the father of this worthless young man, and is it to be wondered at that he feels as a father? Who, in this circumstances, that had such feelings as every man should have, would have felt or acted otherwise?—Clarke. Some think that David desired that Absalom should be spared to repent of his wicked deeds. All the people heard—The entire army knew the king's feelings toward his rebellious son and knew that he wished no harm to come to him.

II. The battle in the forest (vs. 6-8). 6. The people—The supporters of David. Against Israel—The followers of Absalom—It was in reality one faction of Israel against another. Here is an indication of the line of cleavage between Israel and Judah. The wood of Ephraim—The exact location of this forest is not known, but it was probably not far from the Mahanaim toward the Jordan. 7. The people of Israel were slain—Since twenty thousand of Absalom's men fell in the battle, we conclude that he must have had an immense army in comparison with that of David. Evidently the Lord undertook for the king and gave him a decided victory over the rebellious army. 8. The battle was there scattered—The surface of the country was such that the army could not well keep together and David's men were separated into three divisions. The wood devoured more people than the sword—The explanation generally given is that they perished in the pits and precipices and morasses of the forest; but this seems unlikely. More probably it means that, owing to the nature of the ground more were slain in the pursuit through the forest, than in the actual battle.

III. Absalom is slain (vs. 9-15). 9. Absalom met the servants of David—Absalom in flight found himself among his enemies and hastened to escape from them. Head caught hold of the oak—As he rode among the low spreading trees of the forest, his head caught in the fork of a branch and, his mule passing on, left him there suspended. Many suppose that, since his hair was exceedingly heavy (ch. 14. 26), it was caught in the branches. 10. A certain man....told Joab—The man would not disobey the king's orders by killing Absalom, and therefore took the news directly to Joab. Hanged in an oak—Absalom's condition was a desperate one. His army was defeated and badly demoralized, and he was struggling to free himself from the boughs by which, without human agency, he was held fast. 11. Ten shekels of silver—The shekel was about a half ounce in weight, and its value varied. The ten shekels would be equivalent to two or three dollars. A girdle—This was worn to hold the loose clothing about the waist, and was often of expensive workmanship. 12. Against the king's son—The man was loyal to David. 13. Against mine own life—It was not simply respect for the king that kept him from touching Absalom, for by doing so he would have incurred the king's displeasure and would probably have lost his life. Joab might have taken a position with the king against him. 14. Thrust them through the heart of Absalom—Joab acted contrary to the king's express orders, but he was shrewd enough to see that David would not be secure in his kingdom while Absalom was alive, therefore he took the responsibility of taking his life. 15. Ten young men—These armor-bearers accompanied Joab wherever he went. Slew him—If Joab's darts pierced Absalom's heart, he was dead already, and the young men inflicted wounds upon his lifeless body.

Questions.—Who was Absalom? What course did he take to obtain the kingdom? How and where was he proclaimed king? What course did David take while Absalom marched toward Jerusalem? How did Absalom's army compare in size with that of David? What directions did David give his army regarding Absalom? Describe the battle and the results.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Rebellion by intrigue.

I. Openly declared, justly punished.
II. Heroically met and vanquished.

I. Openly declared, justly punished. This lesson is a narrative of that fatal contest where Absalom fought against his father David for the throne of Israel. It relates one of the saddest tragedies in human history. Absalom knowingly pledged himself to his father's ruin. His last purpose was to deprive his father of his throne, his happiness, and even his life, if necessary to obtain that purpose. David had no greater enemy in Israel. Absalom had ceased to be a son in the essential sense of the word. His endeavors to live without his father's fellowship and blessing seemed most successful. Lost love was succeeded by antagonism. Wise and astute men encouraged and helped him. Forces were placed at his disposal. The aim of his ambition seemed to be within reach when he found his forces scattered by an opposing force, the strength of which he did not expect to meet. Absalom learned emphatically that the authority despised had to be dealt with. After a long course of persistent wickedness Absalom met his doom. He met David's soldiers. Although they spared him and gave him opportunity to escape, according to David's request, divine vengeance would not spare him. The instruments of his death were least thought of in battle. His inanimate tree and his trusted animal, together formed the mode of his execution. None of his companions in crime remained with him to release him from his torture, but left him to his fate, suspended between heaven and earth, a sad spectacle indeed. David, having no personal revenge against his own son, and knowing the character of Joab, he urged upon him as a strong restraint, consideration for himself as king and father. The vital question as to what would have to be done with a captured rebel had not been brought before the king's decision. To the soldier, who brought the report of Absalom's distress, the question of prudence was not considered. Obedience to the royal authority was his prime duty, governing rule of his conduct. No persuasion of a general could turn him from his principle. He was amazed that any one should think of deviating from a command so plain. His spirit was politically and morally sound and pure. Joab swept aside all such forceful pressure because his conduct was governed by the consideration of a policy of expediency. He was a man of deeds when matters were urgent.

Was Constantly Troubled With Boils.

HAD NINE ON HIS ARMS AT ONCE.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.

Boils are caused by bad blood, and unless the blood is made pure you cannot expect to get rid of them.

Ointments and salves will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying medicine such as that grand old remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes: "Last summer I was constantly troubled with boils. I had nine on my arms at once. I thought it was caused from bad blood so I got two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before the first bottle was done I began to feel a great deal better, and before the second one was finished I did not have a boil, nor have I had one since. I cannot recommend B.B.B. too highly."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

II. Heroically met and vindicated. David was challenged to vindicate his own throne. He was obliged to meet the insubordination and the revolt of his own son. He was obliged to care for the kingdom over which he had been appointed by God. The validity of his anointing was still unrevoked by him who ordained it. Duty to himself, his kingdom and his God compelled him to prevent the usurpation attempted. The recollection of such duty aroused courage and resolution. The battle had to be fought out in his own nature before it was transferred to the open field. David suppressed the pain of making war against his own son because it was right to do so, but that did not imply the uprooting from his heart of tenderness, commiseration and yearning sorrow, even for a prodigal son. The emotions of his father heart were kept under by the prompt and energetic application of all his powers of mind and body in the performance of kingly duty. The calm and sober way in which he began to marshal his forces showed that he had come from God to subordinate the anguish of his heart to the sense of duty. He did not waver in his kingly design to subdue rebellion, nor did he show a wicked leniency toward an evil life in his son. He could not but see, in the rebellion, the chastening hand of God, before which it became him in his lifelong penitence, mingled with sincere trust, to bow. David's men offered themselves willingly to his service and readily risked their lives for his sake. They set an inestimable value on his life in comparison to their own. Patriotism and piety required utmost care for his preservation. A general and intense feeling of resentment was naturally felt against Absalom by all except his father, whom he had cruelly wronged.

T. R. A.

One of the saddest phases of the human experience is the way a man, just about the time he succeeds in getting his brain developed to the point where he might accomplish something with it, finds that he has to devote all his attention to his teeth, stomach and legs to keep going at all.—Columbus, O., Journal.

HAD CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Doctor Said He was In a Very Dangerous Condition.

Mothers cannot watch their children too closely for signs of cholera infantum as this disease carries off thousands of infants during the hot summer months.

Mrs. Geo. W. Garland, Prosser Brook, N.B., writes: "Last summer my boy Joe, then a year old, was taken sick with cholera infantum. He was so bad the waste matter from the bowels looked as if it had come from a broken boil. I sent word to the doctor who was at a neighbor's, about a mile distant, and he said my boy was in a very dangerous condition. He sent me some tablets which made the child vomit, and when he learned that they caused vomiting he sent me more tablets to stop it. In the meantime I had been giving Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which I continued using, and when the bottle was all used my baby was cured. I though it only fair to let you know about it."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is known from one end of Canada to the other as a positive cure for all bowel complaints.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for as there are many rank imitations on the market.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager   JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000   RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of $1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. S21

H. M. LAY MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

[illegible]

THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON

Another Great Advance

Income Doubled, now $75,000
Another Large Addition to Faculty and Equipment in Arts and Medicine
Greatly Increased Enrollment in View

Write for Particulars to
E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph. D.
President.

WINGHAM BUGGIES

[illegible]

JOS. HUNZIGER
CHEPSTOW ONTARIO

Wood's Phosphodine.

[illegible] THE WOOD [illegible] TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor)

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

One new Subscription	$1.75
Saturday Globe	1.60
Family Herald	1.90
Toronto World	1.75
Farmer's Advocate	2.40
Canadian Farm	[illegible]
Weekly Sun	1.90
Catholic Register	1.50
Toronto Daily Globe	3.90
Toronto Daily Mail & Empire	3.90
Toronto Daily Star	2.90
Toronto Daily News	2.90
Montreal W. Witness	1.90
London Catholic Record	2.25
Canadian Baptist	2.25
Presbyterian	2.25
Westminster	2.25
Ontario Churchman	1.50
Church Life	2.00
Farm & Dairy	1.90
Weekly Mail & Empire	1.90
Saturday Night	3.50
London Advertiser	3.90

The Globe

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

$3.00 per year

"The War Summary"

Almost from the very day the great European war began in August [illegible] THE GLOBE [illegible]

The Editorial Page

THE GLOBE [illegible] THE GLOBE'S editorial page.

News Service

[illegible] THE GLOBE'S circulation [illegible]

Other Features

[illegible] THE GLOBE [illegible] thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

Local and City Papers

[illegible] THE GLOBE [illegible]

P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

Published
Every Thursday morning at
Walkerton, Ont.

Subscription: $1.00 per year [illegible] United States $1.50

The Telescope Printing Company,
Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

CANADIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

The Queen's Canadian Military Hospital was organized at the commencement of the war by Canadians in London, England, for the special purpose of treating Canadian wounded. Sir William Osler, Bart., F. R. S., as Physician in Chief, and Lieut. Col. Donald Armour, F.R.C.S., Surgeon in Chief; and the hospital is managed by a representative committee of which Mr George McLaren Brown is Chairman. It is beautifully situated at Beachborough Park, which is kindly lent for the purpose by Sir Arthur and Lady Markham. The hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions of friends in England and Canada is urgently in need of funds and of all kinds of surgical supplies and dressings, especially gauze bandages. Any person desiring to assist the work of the hospital in caring for the Canadian wounded will kindly send funds or supplies to Lieut. Col. Donald Armour, The Queen's Canadian Military Hospital, Beachborough Park, Shorncliffe, England.

WHO IS A CANADIAN.

There is a controversy as to who is a Canadian. One correspondent says that a Canadian is a person born in Canada, whose parents were also born in Canada. But another [illegible] this will not [illegible] [illegible] were born in the United Kingdom [illegible] thing but a Canadian. Many of [illegible] in the British Islands, but they were ranked as Canadians just as are the [illegible] of the present day, most of whom were born in Canada.

The cause of the raising of the question is the very large immigration of the last decade. There are large bodies of new comers whose thoughts and affections are naturally fixed upon their old home and the assimilation between them and native Canadians is not complete; There is a feeling that the natives and the newcomers have interests and sentiments that are not identical. But all this will pass away. It is part of the "growing pains" of a young country.

There is a disposition to forget the really big features of the situation [illegible] for the very reason that [illegible] Canada [illegible] [illegible] Our national [illegible] [illegible] their part in the world's work and in the [illegible] of civilization.

At present we are doing [illegible] thing to preserve the civilization of the world against Prussian barbarism. If, in this conflict, humanity succeeds in maintaining itself [illegible] [illegible] work will still remain to be done in Canada, [illegible] which will be [illegible] for civilization. In this work, just as in the war which interrupts the work, it will be [illegible] to inquire where a man was born. The main thing will be the quality of his work. The present war is waged, so far as we are concerned, [illegible] that the Prussian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] up to the highest possible point [illegible] There will be [illegible] between nations, but it will be [illegible] by intelligent means. In this rivalry, all [illegible] Canadians [illegible] [illegible] does not matter [illegible] born, or how long they have [illegible]

No Cause for Anxiety

[illegible]

Southampton Mourns

Southampton [illegible] in the great war during the past week, [illegible] Capt. Lionel Trasler, [illegible] "Killed in Action," reaching his father, Mr. Joseph E. Trasler, last Saturday morning. The news was a shock to us all, and the feeling was deep. [illegible] The words of Rev. T. J. [illegible] were strong and full of [illegible], and the hearts of those present were deeply stirred. [illegible] Southampton Beacon.

Culross Council

[illegible]

[illegible] Council [illegible] Report [illegible]

[illegible], 125 yds gravel	$12 50
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible], 55 yds gravel and road	[illegible]
Geo Kurtz [illegible], 5 days work on grader	11 50
Geo K [illegible] 137 yds gravel and road	13 [illegible]
[illegible] A [illegible], taking [illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Murray [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm M [illegible], [illegible] yds gravel and road	[illegible]
Wm M [illegible], repairing [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Frank [illegible], work on grader on Tuesday	[illegible]
A M [illegible], [illegible] yds gravel and road	[illegible]
John [illegible], 51 yds gravel	[illegible]
Philip Keller, Operating grader	[illegible]
J F Rettinger, 23 yds gravel	[illegible]
[illegible], refund on Statute labor	2 00
Neil McKay, building snow fence	25 00
T H [illegible], [illegible] and axle grease	[illegible]

Finance report read and adopted.

The council then adjourned to meet again on Monday, July 26th.

Chas Burrows
Clerk.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McIntyre of Walkerton [illegible] guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. [illegible] on Tuesday.

[illegible]

Some Front.

The Pall Mall [illegible] length of front on which the [illegible] are fighting, which, the [illegible] are based on exact information. In the west the [illegible] the British [illegible] miles, the Belgians [illegible] [illegible] total of 1600 miles.

Mentioned For Gallantry.

Captain Musgrove of Hanover [illegible] in despatches [illegible] as displaying great gallantry [illegible] at Festubert [illegible] German entrenchments. [illegible] Hanover Post.

VIOLENT ATTACKS OF DYSPEPSIA

[illegible] Tortures Until She [illegible] "Fruit-a-tives"

[illegible], Jan. 27th, 1914.

[illegible] I would not dare to eat for [illegible] samples of "Fruit-a-tives" [illegible] them I felt relief [illegible] until I was well. I quickly [illegible] lost weight and now I eat, sleep and [illegible] well. In a word, I am [illegible] thanks to "Fruit-a-tives."

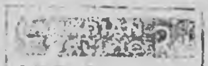
Mad. CHARBONNEAU.

[illegible] 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. [illegible] sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
Limited
[illegible] ONTARIO



GREAT LAKES Steamship Service

[illegible]

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

[illegible]

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents or [illegible] D. P. A., Toronto.

[illegible] Agent

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Cure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business [illegible]

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

[illegible]

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, [illegible]

J. S. LEED, [illegible]

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, [illegible]

W. A. HALL, [illegible]

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, [illegible]

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

[illegible]

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

[illegible]

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

[illegible]

You can Begin Any Day at the

Owen Sound, Ont.

Individual Instruction

Our own three-story building and 34 successful years of experience.

Expert instructors produce the very best results.

Catalogue Free

C. A. FLEMING, F.C.A., Principal
D. G. FLEMING Secretary.

Photographs

Our photographs are more than good photographs they are true portraits bringing out all that is best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio Walkerton

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton Ont.

Mr. John Rowland and John were in [illegible] the first part of this week.—Southampton Review.

The United States [illegible] which was [illegible] last week and [illegible] the [illegible].

R.J. Ball M.P. has been renominated as Conservative candidate for South Grey. Dr. Sproule, the speaker, who represents East Grey which will disappear at the close of the present parliament [illegible].

Strange Disappearance

Great anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts of Duncan Graham, of Ninth Ave. E., who mysteriously disappeared from his home on Saturday evening and has not been seen since. He is about nineteen years of age and is a son of Mr. John Graham of Ninth Ave. E., [illegible] malleable Iron Works. On Sunday forenoon between nine and ten o'clock he set out to go to a [illegible] Mr. Conte[illegible], east of the [illegible] works. He was seen by Mr. Moses McDowall [illegible] on Sunday morning walking [illegible] on Fourth Avenue E. and this was the last seen of him. He was dressed in his ordinary working clothes. The young man is not as bright as the [illegible] and has never been away from home before.—Owen Sound Sun.

Little Things That Count

[illegible] years ago, any [illegible] old rubbers [illegible]? These are the days when the cry is not heard throughout the land [illegible] of Israel go through the city collecting up the [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] off every year in each household. It is a wonderful collection he gathers [illegible] to his [illegible] rather bag. That which the [illegible] becomes the prized [illegible] of the gathers' collection. He realizes the value of small things. A few things regarded as useless by a man here and another there so establish themselves as a source of wealth [illegible] peddler. It is a mystery what [illegible] all these odds and ends, but that they are profitable is demonstrated by the fact that so many men are making a living out of gathering just such articles. The yards of the dealers are piled high with them—it is their harvest. This unusual collection reminds one of the old saying, "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will look after themselves."

Miss Winnie Zettel of Walkerton spent a few weeks here with her sister Mrs. Simon Miller and Mrs. [illegible] Sachs.—Hanover Post.

Misses Josephine and Olivia Zettler and Mr. David Zettler, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Zettler visited Sunday with friends in and around Walkerton.—Hanover Post.

Rich Haul For Former Mildmayite.

Mr. Val. Diebold, son of Mr. George Diebold, former postmaster of Mildmay, made a very rich strike in the Alaska gold fields this spring. Mr. Diebold was at one time fairly well to do, but he lost his pile in the mining game, but this spring he invested $200 in a new claim, and it is now reported that his interests are valued at over $[illegible]. Mr. Diebold visited Mildmay two years ago, and will be remembered by many here.—Gazette.

Left for Scotland.

J. M. Fairlie, editor of the Wiarton Record, has resigned and left last week for Scotland where he will [illegible] the 8th Battalion of Princess Louise's Own Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders as a captain. In his Au Revoir last week, Editor Fairlie in part said:—Should time and circumstances permit after I reach the firing line I shall give the Record readers any information and if peace finds me still alive I shall most assuredly return to renew old acquaintances. But if the fates [illegible] decide otherwise and I find a last resting place in some trench where so many of my compatriots have fallen, then my only wish is that the returning heroes [illegible] one who "did his bit."

Give Half Road

Now that motor cars have become so common most horses have become pretty well used to them. Formerly a man with a team could not get out of the way quickly enough when overtaken by a car. He would turn up a side road or jump a ditch with great celerity. Now, in many cases, he is said to be quite slow in making way for the car to get by and seems to take delight in crowding the auto over near the ditch as possible or in delaying it. Some foolish motorists on the other hand, seem to try and aggravate the drivers of horses. This is wrong on both sides. There should be a sensible observance of the rules of the road by all. Do as you would be done by. Keep to the right when meeting or letting by another vehicle. When trying to get by a conveyance going in the same direction, turn to the left. Where the passing is bad slow up, or if you can't do that, stop altogether. Be glad to let by another person who desires to get ahead. Let the one who passes get well ahead and not give the person passed his dust.

June 1915 should go down in history as the coldest June on record.

Tell us about hard times? Monday morning an Italian man endeavored to hire a man, but alas, he could find none.—Hepworth Progress.

Rev. W. H. Sterne, of Southampton, late of the Cargill circuit, has been granted a year's leave of absence by the conference, and will move to Fergus.

Mrs. W. O. Jackson, son Harry and daughter Bessie, motored to Walkerton on Saturday, and were the guests of Mrs. Robert Irwin.—Wiarton Express.

All About a Dog

There was a large crowd of people here from Brant Tp., on Friday, all interested in a dispute about the ownership of a dog. Out of that dispute several charges have arisen. One of assault was tried by Magistrates Quinn and Mackenzie. The whole afternoon was devoted to it and then the Magistrates reserved decision.—Kincardine Review.

To Oil Street.

A deputation of business men waited on the Council on Monday, asking the co-operation of our township fathers in the experiment of oiling our streets in the main business section of the town. A subscription list will be circulated to buy a number of barrels of oil, and if the first application proves satisfactory, all the streets in this village will be oiled next spring.—Mildmay Gazette.

Prof. Riethdorf to Lecture.

Prof. Riethdorf of Woodstock College will deliver his lecture on Germany in the following places:

Listowel	July	12
Neustadt	"	2
Ayton	"	3
Ayton	"	4
Elmwood	"	5
Chepstow	"	6
Formosa	"	7
Underwood	"	8
Port Elgin	"	9
Southampton	"	10 and 11th

Mail Boxes Dangerous

It will not be long before the rural mail boxes will have to be moved to conform to a system which will have greater safety than at present. Last week a gentleman riding in his auto was killed through a collision with a mail box. On many roads two and three boxes close together make it very dangerous proceeding to pass at night, and if by accident the rod is left sticking out on the boxes someone is sure to be killed. In plenty of cases these boxes are at a safe distance, and the authorities should see that all are placed off the road sufficiently to ensure safety.—Port Elgin Times.

Auto Overturned.

Mr. J. H. Wismer, of Port Elgin, had another thrilling experience while motoring through Paisley on Saturday morning. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wismer, their daughter and granddaughter. Descending the first hill south of the station the auto left the road, following a furrow to the ditch, and turned turtle. But for Mr. Wismer's promptness in shutting off his power and applying the brake there would most probably be a very different story to tell of the fate of the occupants. As it was, they were all imprisoned beneath the car until released by Mr. Thede, also of Port Elgin, who with his family was going with the Wismers to Cayuga. The ladies made no outcry, and when they were all extricated from the wreck it was found that happily no one was injured. The car came through with only the top and wind shield broken, and was in good order again as soon as a team of horses could be procured to turn it right side up. The party all returned home again, the Wismer ladies going by train while Mr. Wismer drove the car himself.—Paisley Advocate.

Write to Your Soldier Friends.

In almost every letter received from our soldier boys at the front is the appeal to write to them often and from the wounded lying in the hospitals, the same appeal comes, to send them letters and papers. Far from home and kindred and in alien lands, these brave fellows on the battle front are very lonely and they are depending on the folks at home to keep them in touch with the news of the old home town. Eagerly they look for the mail day by day and every letter they send home contains the same request. "Write to me often whether you hear from me or not." The men lying wounded in the hospitals, surrounded by strangers, have no opportunity of getting papers and letters, except those that are sent them by their friends. This is one way in which the people at home can help to brighten the lives of the men who are fighting and bleeding for us at the front. Almost everyone has a relative or a friend with the troops and it is a duty those at home owe them to send letters and papers just as often as they can. A letter is always welcome to a soldier, so write to your soldier friends and tell them all you know about things that will interest them.

Robert W. Service, Canadian poet and novelist is serving his Country and Empire as an army chauffeur in France.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are the works of nature!

Gentle Reminders

When you go to the picture show do not talk out loud; it annoys others. Ladies remove your hats so others may see; do not sit on the outer seat of your row—others are coming; gentlemen will not, others should not use tobacco in any form while at the show; do not make suggestions aloud about the pictures; they are there to look at only.

Far From Beaten.

The Kaiser in a circular to his troops says that God and gas are on his side and that the enemies of the German Empire will soon be in the dust. He also points out that the aim of Germany is power and domination of all Europe, and nothing is to stop him from complete and final victory. Apparently Germany is, according to the Kaiser, far from beaten.

Going to be Plentiful.

All the outcry about the Niagara peach crop being ruined by the frost was without foundation and we are now told that the crop from present indications is likely to be one of the largest ever harvested. This is good news for it means with proper methods of distribution, cheap peaches for all of us, and next to the Canadian apples Canadian peaches, most of which come from the Niagara district, though Essex and Lambton now furnish a goodly share, should be the most prized of our Canadian fruits.

Hotels Hard Hit.

War time is no harvest for Toronto hotels. It has been stated that an enormous drop in the revenue of the bars has taken place. In some cases the difference has been as great as over 50 per cent. for a single day. The hotel business is no longer the "good thing" it was in times of peace and plenty. Five hotels have recently gotten into financial difficulties since the war started. The last to be reported is the Daly House. Others which preceded it were the Palmer House, which closed entirely; Dunning's, the Woodbine and the Arlington. It is also reported that two other licensed places in the congested district are finding the going exceptionally hard.

London's Popular Exhibition.

The management of the Western Fair of London, Ontario, is very busy arranging for the big Exhibition which takes place this year September 10th to 18th. On account of the Military Authorities using the Grounds and Buildings during the winter, a large amount of work is necessary to be done, but the Board of Directors were only too glad to be able to help in any way in these war times. The new steel Grand Stand is in course of erection, and will be completed in good time. It is 400 feet long by 80 feet wide and will seat 4,000 people, every sitting being a good one. It is of steel construction on cement footings, and absolute safety to the public was the first thing considered in its erection. There will be three twenty foot entrances through the Grand Stand to the paddock in front. A certain number of sittings will be in the reserved section at 50c. and the balance will be the same price as other years 25c. There will be an excellent programme of attractions. Prize lists, entry forms and all information supplied by writing the secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

Canada Temperance in Perth

Perth has spoken and by quite a substantial majority declared itself in favor of no license. The Canada Temperance Act carried by a majority which official figures placed at 201. As a result of the vote some 31 [illegible] and a half a dozen shops will be closed throughout the county within a year. The vote was heavy in all districts as was expected. South Easthope, Logan and Ellice went almost solid against the measure and among them rolled up a vote only 201 less than the other municipalities. The majority against the measure in Ellice was 366, in Logan 222, in Southope 155. Fullarton, Downie and Blanchard, all of whom had been under no license, gave big majorities for the measure, while Elma, an other local option township, also gave a fair favorable majority. Milverton, however, was a surprise. In place of a large majority for the wets, as was expected, the temperance forces won by 29. Much credit for this is given Dr. J. L. Gordon the Winnipeg orator who recently conducted a campaign there. Stratford being a city is not affected by today's vote but there is talk of bringing on a local option campaign in the city. The following are the figures available to-night:

Place	For	Against	Maj For	Maj Against
Listowel	283	272	21	
Mitchell	225	[illegible]	56	
St Marys	141	137	4	
Milverton	112	[illegible]	29	
Wallace	312	218	94	
N Easthope	[illegible]	210	[illegible]	
Fullarton	357	151	206	
Blanchard	[illegible]	151	240	
Hibbert	257	[illegible]	47	
S E Hope	101	[illegible]		[illegible]
Elma	[illegible]	254	91	
Downie			145	
Ellice				366
Logan				222
Mornington ([illegible])				
Total majorities			925	724

How's This?

[illegible]

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

[illegible]

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

[illegible]

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Signal the grocer for

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS

Made in Canada

[illegible] Business College

Ontario's best Practical Training School. We have thorough courses and experienced instructors in each of our three Departments.

Commercial, Shorthand, Telegraphy, [illegible]

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy resting [illegible] head [illegible]

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO [illegible]
THE POPULAR [illegible]

T. PYE SOLE AGENT

WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra [illegible], a very great bargain [illegible]. I never before had such [illegible] Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy [illegible].

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER ONTARIO

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

[illegible]

R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Western Fair London Canada

Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.

Excellent Program of Attractions daily.

Two speed events daily.
Fireworks every night.
New steel grandstand.
Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Right Idea in Business

THE modern merchant filled with the modern spirit carries his business to his customers' homes: that is, he doesn't wait to be found out or risk the danger of not being found out.

The best carrier of business to customers' homes is the newspaper. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry every business in Walkerton to the homes of this community [illegible] the business of grocers, dry goods men, hardware dealers, clothiers, stationers, boot and shoe houses, druggists, jewellers, furniture dealers, [illegible], butchers, grain and feed men and every other class of business.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Get your business into the home and you'll sell goods there. The Weekly TELESCOPE can carry your business into more homes than you are now serving. Ask us about the cost of advertising.

BUY FROM ADVERTISERS

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Made in Canada

Columbia Records Note the Notes

Made in Canada

The Columbia Trademark on a COLUMBIA RECORD

Is as true a mark of quality as the Sterling mark on silver

The making of a Columbia Record is an artistic triumph.

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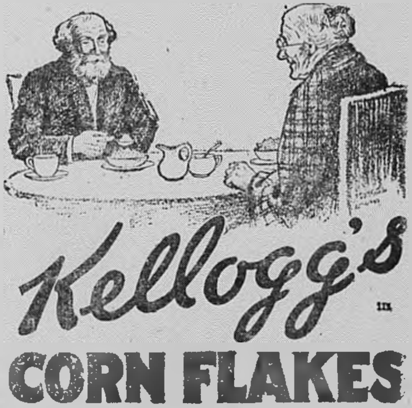

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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Old Country News

HELPING THE SHOPMEN.

The war is exercising a decidedly democratic influence on the manners, customs and habits of English folk, who are commonly regarded as belonging to the big "S" section of society. Before the war it was considered most undignified for anybody with any pretensions to gentility to be seen carrying a parcel in public. But now even dukes and duchesses, to say nothing of "honorables" and untitled respectabilities, may be seen openly and unashamed carrying parcels in Piccadilly or Regent street, with an air which implies the proud consciousness that they are setting a good example.

They are, in fact, responding to an appeal to shoppers which has been issued by the Home Office, through its Distributing Trade Committee. The shoppers were requested:

"To shop early.

"Not to expect immediate service.

"To carry home parcels.

"To give more time for the execution of orders."

The reason for this appeal is that so many shop assistants have abandoned service behind the counter to serve their country in the field, that all the big shops are short-handed and have had to take on a lot of untrained help.

LUCKY COAL MINERS.

The biggest increase in wages ever granted in any of the coal mining districts of Great Britain has just been awarded to the 300,000 miners employed in the districts presided over by the Coal Conciliation Board for England and North Wales.

The award gives an advance of 15-1-2 per cent. from May 5th on the actual wages earned by the men on that date. This is equivalent to an advance of 25 per cent. on the so-called standard fixed under the Minimum Wage Act.

A colliery owner testified at the last meeting of the board that many of his men were earning $7 a day under the old standard. It is expected that the granting of this latest advance will greatly stimulate production, as the narrow margin of coal on hand is causing the Government much anxiety. The Conciliation Board, in granting the increase, added the following statement:

"The board strongly urges all miners' associations to take such steps as, in their judgment, are needful to ensure the fullest possible attendance at their work of all workmen in the federated area."

REGAINED HIS SPEECH.

When he found that speech, which had been lost through concussion, had returned to him, Private Pointer, of the London Rifles, spent a whole night in the general hospital at London talking to himself. He feared to lose it if he did not want to keep it up, yet he did not want to call to the night sister, for fear she might faint. So he waited until the attendant came around with his morning cup of tea, then remarked "Shove it down there, old chap." For this he was showered with the tea by the agitated attendant.

Pointer's case has been of intense interest in the hospital, as a case of loss of speech, taste and hearing, due to the explosion of a giant shell near him in the battle line. He now seems to be recovering his hearing also.

THE KING'S SILVER.

Many beautiful and valuable specimens of antique silver have been contributed by the king to the exhibition held at Messrs. Garrard's rooms in Albemarle street in aid of the Red Cross.

One of the pieces is a George III. plate which belonged to Nelson. It is engraved with his arms as well as with the Prince of Wales' garter badge and coronet.

There are also a George II. epergne, dated 1758, and a Queen Anne cup and cover, dated 1705, which was given by Queen Anne to Sir John Leake, captain of the Eagle at the battle of the Hogue. Two pieces are relics of Coronations. One is a large cup and cover presented to Sir Thomas Mundy, Mayor of Oxford, as his fee for performing, in right of his office, the duty of under butler at the Coronation of George III. The other is a pair of Charles II. goblets used at the Coronation banquet of William and Mary.

There are other royal gifts, including those from the Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the Prince of Wales.

STREET OF WAR WIDOWS.

How severely the naval and military losses of the war have already affected some communities in Great Britain is shown by the announcement that at Chatham, a naval base on the lower Thames, there are 180 war widows on one street. Most of them lost their sailor-husbands in the sinking of the Formidable, Hermes and Princess Irene.

NOTES.

The inhabitants of Melbourn, a little village near Royston, Herts, were mourning on Friday week over the charred and still smouldering remains of some 17 cottages and about 20 barns, stables, and outhouses, which had been destroyed by a fire that swept through the village on Thursday. Between 30 and 40 people were rendered homeless.

A shocking double tragedy was discovered at Spalding in the early hours of Wednesday morning week. The victims were Hilda Annie Dring, aged 17 years, single, and Herbert James Hassett, aged 21 years, gasworks stoker, belonging to King's Lynn, and employed at Spalding Gasworks. Both lived with the girl's parents. It was a lover's quarrel ending in murder and suicide.

Frederick Eagle, a blacksmith on the Duchy of Lancaster Estate, Southwest Norfolk, has just joined the Royal Engineers. He is the father of sixteen children, fifteen living. The eldest, still in his teens and the only one old enough to enlist, has joined one of the new armies.

Lance-Corporal Fuller, of Mansfield, Nottingham, who gained the V. C. for capturing fifty Germans at Neuve Chapelle, was escorted to the market-place on Wednesday week by the mayor, where he was presented with an address and a gold watch.

Three hundred teachers in the Lothians offer their services to the War Office during the holidays.

J. E. Davison, the Sheffield Wednesday goalkeeper, has enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery (Northumberland Division).

Mr. Russell Green, of Queen's College, Retford, son of Mr. Geo. Green, of Wadbrough road, Sheffield, and an old boy of King Edward VII. School, has secured the Chancellor's Prize for English.

Staff-Sergeant Alan Stanforth, 9th Mississauga Horse, Toronto, has been granted a commission as first lieutenant for conspicuous bravery at Hill 60. Lieut. Stanforth fought through the South African War in the Lancers. He is the brother of Mr. C. J. M. Stanforth, of Wombwell.

The death occurred on Sunday week of Mr. George Wilson, of Hoyland, at the age of 78. The deceased was for nearly forty years the manager of the Hoyland branch of the Barnsley British Co-Operative Society. He was a prominent Wesleyan Methodist, and an ardent temperance reformer. In politics he was an enthusiastic Liberal.

The death has occurred at Blackpool of Mr. John Hallam, formerly police superintendent at Chapel-en-le-Frith for many years. Mr. Hallam was 75 years of age.

The charity matinee on behalf of the funds of the Derbyshire Children's Hospital, held at the Derby Hippodrome, resulted in a sum being raised, by which a cot will be maintained.

Mrs. Fulford, of New street, Dungleston, has received notification from the Admiralty that her son, George Fulford, has been killed in action. Fulford, it will be remembered, was a prominent racing cyclist.

The London Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Robert Whitehead, of Hargate Hall, Buxton, to be sheriff of the county of Derby, in room of Colonel Harry Anthony Chandos Pole Gell, of Hopton, Wirksworth, whose appointment has been vacated.

The 600 girls employed at Messrs. Vickers' works at Barrow on the manufacture of munitions of war are to be immediately augmented by another 1,000.

Miners in North Wales on Monday week received a bonus of 15½ per cent. on their wages; meanwhile the price of house coal in North Wales is advanced 2s. 6d. per ton.

Following the intervention of Sir George Askwith, the Leicester women hosiery workers, who struck work for increased wages, decided to resume pending a settlement.

Wages at the works associated with the manufactured iron and steel trade of the north of England have been advanced 6d. per ton on puddling and 5 per cent. on all other forge and mill wages.

The annual report of the National Amalgamated Union of Labor shows about seven thousand members serving with the colors. The membership is slightly better than twelve months ago, and the financial position substantially better.

A conference at Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis' Wigan office on Saturday week decided that an advance of 15 per cent. on present wages be paid to all colliery enginemen and stokers in the Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales areas to meet the circumstances arising out of the war.

The Rev. W. E. L. Sheppard, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, has accepted the living of Hemingbrough, near Selby, offered to him by the Archbishop of York.

At the Trinity ordination for the dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph at Bangor Cathedral there were only two candidates, the lowest number for some years.

The Rev. Evan Edwards, of Oswestry, has accepted the invitation to the pastorate of the Shirebrook Congregational Church, and commences his duties in September.

The Bishop of Lincoln has offered the Rectory of [illegible], vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Canon Bell, to the Rev. A. [illegible] Jackson, M. A., [illegible] in Chief in the Diocese of Lincoln, who has accepted the offer.

Lady Jellicoe opened at Leytonstone a miniature rifle range for the use of the Boys' Naval Brigade, and fired the first shot.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed the Earl of Desborough to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick at His Majesty's command.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in the altered circumstances that have arisen, has abandoned for the present his projected tour of the munition producing centres.

Miss Lloyd-George left London for Boulogne to act as a Red Cross nurse, a position for which she has been training for some months past.

Mr. Bonar Law, M. P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Mr. F. G. A. Butler to be his private secretary and Mr. J. C. C. Davidson and Mr. A. C. Parkinson to be his assistant private secretaries.

Snow has fallen in considerable quantities in the Westmoreland [illegible], and the cold is intense.

Owing to the scarcity of beef and the high prices over 200 butchers' shops in Glasgow have closed.

George Gunn, the Notts' cricketer, has joined the mechanical transport section of the Army Service Corps.

Nineteen vessels were launched on the Tyne in May, compared with six in the corresponding month last year.

The Mansion House Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Lusitania disaster has reached a total of £7,500.

Twenty-six women tramway car conductors, for the most part soldiers' dependents, are on probation in Ipswich.

Hundreds of acres of potatoes were cut down and peas, beans and bush fruits completely spoilt by severe frost in Cheshire.

Fire destroyed many thousand pounds worth of cotton in a warehouse owned by the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

In consequence of the 15¾ per cent. war wage increase to be paid to the Cannock miners the Cannock Chase Coalowners' Association has raised the price of coal 3s per ton.

Mrs. Sheriston, the half-sister of the late Lord Roberts, has just died at Bath at an advanced age.

The death has taken place at Wylam-on-Tyne of Mr. J. H. B. Dickinson, chief cashier of the Northeastern Railway.

The thirty-six years a member of the Sunderland Town Council, Ald. Thomas Johnston died at Roker at the age of [illegible].

The death occurred of Mr. Edward [illegible] Merriman, for nearly thirty years chairman of the Capital and Counties Bank, Limited.

The death took place at a nursing home in London of the Ven. Theodore Townson Churton, Archdeacon of Hastings and rector of Bexhill, aged 62.

The death occurred in London of Mr. Barclay Gammon, the well-known entertainer. Deceased was fifty-eight years of age, and had been ill for some time.

News has been received of the death of Dr. Harry Guinness, who for many years was associated with Cliff College, Calver, and was well-known in the district. Death took place in London on May 25th.

The Rev. John Gould, superintendent minister of the Scarboro' Wesleyan Circuit, died in a Leeds nursing home, following an operation for appendicitis. In addition to his circuit duties, Mr. Gould was also chairman of the York district.

The death has occurred at Harston, near Grantham, of Mr. Thomas George Hare, the youngest surviving son of the late Hon. Robert Hare, at the age of 61. Deceased was a well-known sportsman, and followed the Duke of Rutland's pack.

The death has occurred at Bootle of the Rev. J. O. Houghton, formerly a curate at Chapel-en-le-Frith, and formerly a candidate for the Vicarate when the present vicar, Rev. J. C. Strudder, was elected. Deceased was an able preacher, and very popular at Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The Vickerstown cricket club, whose members are mostly war workers at Messrs. Vickers', Barrow, have decided to play Sunday cricket to afford recreation to the workers, who are given holidays on the last Sunday of each month.

Written on a half sheet of notepaper just before he was killed at Voormezeele, the will of Second-Lieut. A. White, 2nd Company, Wessex R. E., has been admitted to probate. The estate is £3,651.

The Birmingham magistrates sent William Holliday, a Socialist and gas worker, to prison for three months with hard labor for an offence under the Defence of the Realm Act on Sunday evening. Speaking in the Bull Ring the prisoner said "It does not matter to me whether I am under Germans, Russians, or Kaiser William or anybody else." He also made a disparaging remark about the King.

The Waverley Road Unitarian Church, Small Heath, Birmingham, has decided to petition the Home Secretary to grant naturalization papers to their minister, Rev. Gertrude Von Petzold, M. A., at the earliest opportunity. She was born in Germany of an old Lutheran family.

The Egremont estate in East and North Devon of 25,000 acres, with a rent roll of £7,000, was sold at Exeter for £146,212. It was inherited by Mr. W. Wyndham, of Dinton Hall, Wiltshire, from the last Earl of Egremont.

The Imperial Reporter, Enniskillen, tells of a fox terrier which was buried seven days in a rabbit burrow. It went in after a rabbit and the earth collapsed. A week later two men, passing with another dog, noticed her scratching the earth. Digging, they rescued the terrier, emaciated, but little the worse.

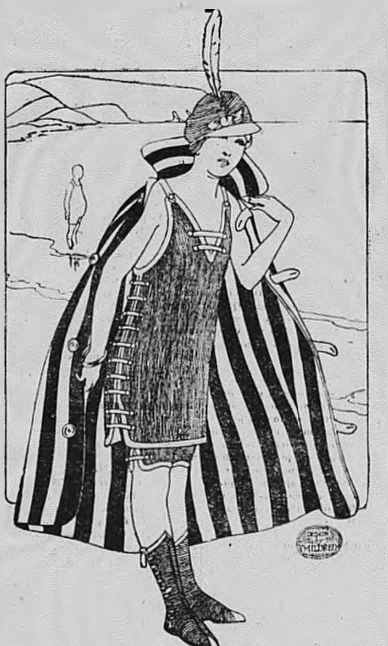
Admirers of Mr. William Fawcett, of Brewer street, Maidstone, who celebrated his 100th year a few days ago, presented him with a purse of gold at the local Conservative club. Mr. Fawcett, who made an interesting speech in acknowledging the gift, was a worker for Disraeli during his parliamentary candidature for Maidstone.

In a letter of thanks to Mr. W. H. Ellis, master cutler at Sheffield, for collecting razors from private sources for the troops, Lord Kitchener states that the need is not yet entirely met. The master cutler, in reply, points out that 60,000 have been received in response to the appeal, and expresses a hope that all who have spare razors will send them to the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

A letter received from Swansea states that seven members of the band of the 6th Welsh Regiment have been drowned in France. They were seated [illegible] on a lorry, [illegible] they were thrown into a canal through a collision with another lorry.

Lieut. W. H. Crowe, of the [illegible], formerly a constable attached to Bow street police station, was presented by Sir E. Henry, commissioner of police, with a sword and revolver on behalf of his old colleagues of the division. Rejoining the colors on the outbreak of the war, he took part in the battles of the Marne and the Aisne. For the manner in which, as a lance-sergeant, he handled his platoon after all his senior officers had been disabled, he was [illegible] lieutenant.

ELFISH PETER PAN SETS SMART STYLES FOR THE "BATHING GIRL."



Peter Pan, elf of the tree tops, is setting the fashion this summer for the "bathing girl." Peter Pan capes and Peter Pan caps are very popular now on the beaches.

◆

ENGINE ROOM IN A BATTLE

"Clang!"

The bell of the engine-room telegraph rings out loudly and insistently and the engineer glances at it sharply. But smart as has been his action, that of the engine-room artificer has been smarter, and before the words, full speed ahead, pass the engineer's lips, the throttle is half way open.

Ting-aling-aling. This time it is the telephone bell which is clamoring for attention, and a stoker launches himself across the slippery plates at the instrument. He listens for a moment, then:

"Shut down, sir," he reports to the engineer.

That officer repeats the order, and almost immediately the various indicators are telling the four stokeholds to close all water-tight doors.

The battle has commenced.

Let us, as a matter of interest, imagine that we are in the engine-room of a modern dreadnought in action. On each side of us, unobtrusively stowed away in their mahogany brass-bound cases, are the great turbines. Their humming, though we cannot see them, tells the most expert ear the sound as of a million bees in a house. Near each one hovers a grimy stoker, oil can in hand, and his duty is to see that these monster humming tops do not lack for lubrication.

Right in front, on the foremost bulkhead of the engine-room, are the telegraph dials and the telephones, each of which is in connection with the bridge, and under the direct control of the captain. These are the things which tell us how the fight is going, for the keen engineer can read signs and portents in the changes which are rung upon the telegraph dials.

A tremendous thing is the fighting strain. It is bad even up in the great turrets where men play their parts in the grim drama and hurl death and destruction at the foe, but down here, where one does nothing but wait for orders, it is terrible. Every time the big guns fire one can feel the big ship quiver, and one can also hear the thud, thud of the enemy's shells as they strike the ship.

The only man who does not seem to feel the strain is the one who has apparently the least to do, and that is the engineer. He, however, is busily doing mental arithmetic. He knows how many revolutions his screws are doing per minute, and he realizes that as yet she has still a little bit of steam up her sleeve.

He has just received a private hint from the bridge that she's doing all that is necessary at present, that she is holding the enemy and keeping her well within range.

It may be that last half-knot may be asked for, and he is calculating how much speed he will be able to present the captain with when the final effort is asked for. No one knows, but he, and he won't tell.

There seems to be a kind of waiting expression on most of the faces, and if they could tell you what they were all waiting for it would surprise you. Shut up as they are in a small steel box full of machinery, they are not thinking of the chance of an enemy's projectile coming through and killing them, nor are they waiting for death to come to them in some other manner. What they are dreading is that something should go wrong with their beloved engines, something that would prevent their doing their bit in this fight.

They are keeping their listening for the hiss of escaping steam which will tell them of a main steampipe hit and carried away, for the crash that might smash one of the boilers into small pieces, for the rattle of the steering engine as the rudder is blown away and the ship hangs, without a guide, in the balance.

And then, with a sickening sidelong lurch and a rattle of the steering engine, the floor of the engine-room takes on a sickening slant. The ship has made a sudden and acute turn.

The engineer's face turns from a cheery, optimistic red to a fear-stricken sallow green.

"My God!" he mutters. "Submarines!"

Every man in that engine room and every stoker in the stokeholds knows what that sudden and horrible twist means. It means that the ship has commenced a quadrille with death; that under-water craft are seeking to end her life and the fight at the same time.

Hard a port. Hard a starboard. Amidships for a second, then hard over again. The helm seems to be possessed. And at every movement the deck of the engine-room slants this way and that as the giant rudder presses against the water and brings the ship round on her heels, as they say in the navy.

The strained look has gone now. Everyone is eager and anxious to do but one thing, and that is to obey the orders which come down from the bridge as fast as they possibly can be obeyed. The bridge is having an anxious time, but the men in the depths trust it and reckon it is up to dealing with the biggest flotilla of submarines afloat.

Then, while the ship is running all she knows, the unexpected happens. With a louder and more sudden roar than ever, the steering engine rattles over to hard a port. At precisely the same time the telegraph rings, full astern, starboard engine. Full ahead, port. The ship takes a horrible heel as the rudders, two of them, grip her; the port screw slows down perceptibly as it feels the mighty column of water deflected from the rudder and the starboard one hums along smoothly as it feels the reversed turbines thrust.

And, even as they spin round the men can hear the guns putting in good work and blazing away for all they are worth. Ten minutes later the enemy's fleet, or what are left of them, are steaming for harbor again as fast as they can go.—Pearson's.

◆

MEXICAN SWEETS.

Different From Other Nations: But Very Delicious.

Dulces (sweets) sold in the native shops of Mexico are quite different from the French bonbons and popular candies of other countries. Candy factories are not numerous in Mexico, but in every home delicious sweets are made. The softer candies are put up in wooden boxes called "cajetas" and are often served as desserts.

One of the favorite is called "Pinonata" and in Mexico it is made with the nuts of the pinon, a species of pine. If these are not to be had in the markets of other countries, coarsely chopped English walnuts or peanuts may be substituted. The rule for making is as follows: shell about four teacups of pinon nuts and place in a lightly buttered china dish. Boil a cupful of brown sugar with a half cupful of water until the syrup will harden when dropped in cold water. The syrup must not be stirred while boiling, but when taken from the fire it is beaten swiftly a moment and poured over the nuts, stirring until the syrup sets. Each kernel should then be candy coated. The nuts must not be allowed to adhere to each other. They must be spread out on a waxed paper till quite dry, then boxed, after which they will keep for a long time.

Another pinon delicacy is known as "Pinonate." This requires two cupfuls of shelled nuts. Boil three cupfuls of the fine yellow cane sugar that tastes like maple, with one half cupful of sweet cream and a lump of butter the size of an egg. The only care need be stirred while boiling and tested from time to time. When it is done, it can be rolled into a ball like a caramel. Pour in the nuts and a spoonful of vanilla. When it begins to grow smooth from the stirring, it should be poured into a buttered pan to cool and cut into squares.

A sweet much liked is made of fresh cocoanut cut into small squares. These are simmered in a very thick white sugar syrup till clear and then dried till quite stiff in the sun or in a slow oven.

The red and white peppermint wafers sprinkled over it gives the "Dulce de [illegible]" its name. One half pound of grated cocoanut is needed. Put with it a pint of white sugar to boil with a small pint of water or cocoanut milk. Do not stir, but test by gently taking up a drop in a spoon. When it hardens in cold water it is cooked sufficiently. Lift the mixture from the fire and stir briskly until it turns creamy, but not long enough to have it grain. Have the red and white peppermints already sprinkled on the bottom and sides of a buttered dish and pour in the candy. Let it cool over night. It may then be turned out and cut into squares.

Milk candies are especially popular and typical of Mexico. One which bears the name of "Paste de Nogates" is quite good and reliable. Mix a pound and a half of sugar with two pints of sweet milk, strain, mix with one half pound of English walnuts, and boil until done. Take from the fire and stir until thick.

◆

Baking Temperatures.

[illegible] is baked twenty minutes at 380 degrees.

To bake muffins allow [illegible].

[illegible] bread is baked 45 minutes at 300 degrees.

Bake pies with an under crust 30 minutes at 380 degrees.

With an upper crust allow 30 minutes at 350 degrees.

[illegible] require a slow oven, thermometer at 260 degrees.

Cakes without butter require a hot oven, 300 to 350 degrees, with butter a very slow oven.

All meats go into a very hot oven (500 degrees). Once they are well seared, cool down to 350 degrees. Baste with the fat and water every 15 minutes.

For fish baking allow 50 degrees less than the above.

◆

Massachusetts students of wireless have had good success with experiments in sending and receiving messages with aerials laid on the ground.

Under the Russian flag there are enough people to populate Great Britain, Germany and France and have some left.

"Where's your engagement ring, Maude?" "I've lost it. As long as George won't have to get the ring back he won't break the engagement."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

In life we have to take risks—that is part of the game. And no one can play his part manfully who is not prepared to do this, when it is reasonable and needful so to do; when the chances of regard or benefit are sufficiently in one's favor; when it would be pusillanimous or cowardly not to face the music. The wealthy travelers on the unfortunate Lusitania doubtless viewed matters in this light—the chances seemed greatly in their favor. And however bitterly we deplore the sad end of so many valuable lives, we cannot but profoundly admire their pluck, and ever regard with the deepest respect their brave constancy and determination not to be frightened out of what they had resolved to do.

But for all that it is unwise and even foolish to take risks that involve no appreciable reward in case of success; and that are easily avoidable. Andre went out to see the North Pole; at the last moment some of his apparatus broke, and the balloon had to go some hundred feet higher than had been intended—a serious matter in such a temperature. He would not pause for the repairs. Consequently he and his comrades were never seen again. That was brave indeed, but at the same time it was utter foolhardiness.

This may seem a long way from the titular subject of our article. But so many burns and scalds are the result of sheer carelessness and neglect—particularly when young children are concerned. People leave them playing about the fire in cold weather without taking the most ordinary common sense precautions that they shall not go near; then comes injury, possibly death. As a student in a hospital I well remember the numbers carried in on a frosty morning, and mostly burnt all over. Although the parents were mostly poor and of the laboring classes, few probably could not have afforded to set up some sort of fire guard—or to have otherwise kept their infants out of harm's way. They need not have taken useless and uncalled-for risks.

THE THREE DEGREES OF A SCALD.

The ordinary injuries produced by scalding fluid or burn, fall into three categories. You have first the trivial one, which we all feel after grasping a hot kettle handle or poker. It smarts and hurts, but the tissues are not at all damaged, and soon recover. You can and even end the pain, if you like, by the old-fashioned plan of holding the part for a few minutes as near the fire as you can bear it—the heat hurts at the time, but speedily "draws out" the smarting sensation.

The second degree of burn or scald is when a blister follows—the outer skin or epidermis is raised above the true skin by effusion of serum. When the blister has appeared, the best plan is to prick it and evacuate the fluid contents; then tear off the loose skin; then dress with lint spread thickly with zinc ointment.

The third degree is when you find the tissues destroyed more or less extensively, and sores, ulcers, actual gangrene follow. Here you have not only the local lesion to deal with, but also the shock to the nervous system, more or less grave, especially if the sufferer happens to be a young child. Also ulceration of the duodenum, the first part of the small intestine, is prone to supervene eventually.

TREATMENT.

I consider the best plan in every case of severe or extensive scald or burn, is to paint the affected part with a solution of nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), of the strength of 10-15 grains to the fluid ounce of distilled water. The application smarts at the time, but diminishes shock, and leaves the tissues in a far better condition for recovery than they would otherwise be; also stops the subsequent pain. It seals up, as it were, the damaged parts against the harmful influence of the air.

The carron-oil, linseed oil, olive oil, etc., you commonly see employed for these lesions dates from the time of our great grandmothers, probably even from one far earlier; and are of a quite grandmotherly character altogether—although their use has been sanctioned by the custom of generations. The best one can say of the numberless greasy preparations in use is that they are innocuous. Otherwise, their effect for good is nil. They neither ease pain, mitigate shock, or lessen after-consequences on the tissues. On the other hand, a favorite remedy with the medical profession some years ago was lint dipped in a saturated water solution of bicarbonate of soda, which would, to a certain extent, act as does the silver-nitrate.

SUNSTROKE.

The descriptions of sunstroke in medical text books are somewhat vague, and rather indicate that other maladies are apt to be included in the definition, e.g., hysteria and the effects of too much alcohol, or even of improper food in a hot climate.

Two varieties of sun or heat-stroke are commonly reckoned. One follows the direct action of the sun's rays, as when a soldier is on a tedious march when the sun is high or when one rashly stands under it with head uncovered. The second is rather heat than sunstroke ("heat apoplexy" it is often called)—may come on at midnight following prolonged exposure to a very high temperature.

Exhaustion and fatigue greatly predispose, and must always be sedulously avoided if possible. There is sudden loss of consciousness, with high fever. Cold water should be immediately dashed upon the head and body, but most upon the former. If it be procurable, an ice bag should be applied to the head and nape of the neck. The patient should be carefully tended in the most cool and airy place available.

A USEFUL EMETIC.

Supposing someone to swallow [illegible] accidentally, or purposely, a poisonous substance, the first thing usually needed is to bring this up again. The safest and at the same time handiest form of emetic is a tablespoonful of mustard and a tablespoonful of common salt in a tumblerful of water. There are plenty of others, such as wine of ipecacuanha; but they are more or less depressing. Whereas, after drinking the above, and voiding the contents of the stomach, the feeling is rather stimulating than otherwise.

Such an emetic dose, taken once daily for a week or so, constitutes valuable medicinal treatment for the rather prevalent malady of jaundice.

ANTIDOTES TO POISONS.

About the most universally applicable form of antidote is white of egg (albumen). I do not know that any special care is needed to exclude the yolk (vitellin), which is pretty much the same composition. The proper thing to do in a hurry under such circumstances—when, for instance you have inadvertently swallowed carbolic acid in mistake for port wine, or have made some similar error—is to rush for eggs, swallow two or three raw, and then have recourse to the above emetic, with plenty of milk to follow.

For oxalic acid, used for cleaning straw hats and removing ink stains—so commonly at hand in the house—chalk or lime scraped from the ceiling is the appropriate antidote.

For arsenic (arsenious acid) dialysed iron is best, but iron in any shape, e.g., iron rust scraped from hinges will do, and next to this magnesia. For corrosive sublimate, the albumen of eggs as above.

For laudanum, the strongest tea or coffee, and every possible means of keeping the patient awake.

For belladonna, an immediate emetic as above, and afterwards strong black coffee.

For aconite, 20-30 drops of tincture of digitalis (foxglove), followed by plenty of stimulants.

Of course, these are only emergency hints, and must not be taken for more. A doctor must always be sent for immediately trouble is found. In the great majority of cases a suicidal attempt is the result of sudden impulse, and the patient, especially if a woman, will give worlds the next moment to retrace the fatal step.

WAS SO WEAK

WOULD HAVE TO STAY IN BED.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. J. Day, 231 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart that I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am a cured woman to-day, and as strong as any one could be, and am doing my own housework, even my own washing.

"I doctored for over two years, but got no help until I used your pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STEAM MOTIVE POWER.

It Had Been Used Long Before the Time of Watts and Fulton.

The Marquis of Winchester, while imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1656 invented and constructed a perfect steam engine and had it publicly exhibited the same year at Vauxhall in successful operation.

Thirty-four years later, in 1690, Denis Papin added the piston to the marquis' discovery. In 1698 Captain Savary devised and built a steam engine different in many details from those made by Worcester and Papin, and in 1705 Newcomb, Cawley and Savary constructed their celebrated atmospheric engine, which was complete in every detail.

The above array of historical facts notwithstanding, James Watt, who was not born until sixty years after these great men had given the steam engine to the world, enjoys the distinction of being the veritable inventor, originator and author of the most useful contrivance of the present day.

Fulton, who lived and worked in the early part of the nineteenth century, is given the credit of being the man who demonstrated that steam could be applied to navigation—this, too, in face of the well-known historical fact that De Gary propelled a vessel by steam in the harbor of Barcelona in 1543.—St. James' Gazette.

◆

Bead Combinations.

Yellow beads on a black cord, or beads combining green, gold and blue tones on a dull blue cord are very effective, as are amber and jet beads on a yellow cord. Pretty combinations can be made, says the Louisville Herald, and as they are not at all expensive and can be made at home, one can possess a number of them. Some are finished with a silk tassel while others are made from small beads in tassel form, ending at the top with a large bead.

CONSTIPATION

CAN BE CURED.

There Is Nothing To Equal Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills For This Purpose.

Mrs. A. Cumming, Manchester, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for over five years, and feel it my duty to let you know that your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have cured me. I only used three vials, and I can faithfully say that they have saved me from a large doctor bill."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and thus keep them regular. Irregular bowels are the main cause of constipation.

The price of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills is 25c per vial or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

St Lawrence Sugar

SUCCESSFUL CANNING AT HOME

Requires Fruit perfect in shape and quality and a clear well made Syrup.

The Syrup must be made with pure good sugar, as organic matter in sugar acts like over-ripe fruit and causes fermentation. To avoid such disappointment and loss, it's worth while insisting on being supplied by your dealer with the old reliable more than 99.99 per cent pure **St. Lawrence Standard Granulated Sugar.**

Made exclusively from pure cane sugar in a perfectly equipped and right up-to-date refinery *ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR HAS THE REPUTATION WITH HOME JAM AND PRESERVE MAKERS OF BEING LUCKY,* and it's even, steady excellence and purity are the secrets of its success.

To avoid mistakes buy St. Lawrence Extra Granulated in Refinery sealed packages, 2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons, 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, which assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights.

Take your choice of the three sizes of grain: fine, medium and coarse. Any good dealer can fill your order.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

A WORD TO BEGINNERS.

Success in poultry is gained only by experience and strict attention to the many small details that play an important part in the business that falls to those who are the keepers. To rear and be the owner of a flock that will be a profit is not hard to learn. One need not be a college graduate, but one must be willing to work and attend not to [illegible], but to the usual details that go toward making a success. Fowls do not have to be pampered, nor do they require waiting on, but they must be fed regularly and must have fresh and cool water to drink. This is a small item to some, but one of the essentials, especially in spring and summer. Because the water fountain is filled does not mean that duty is accomplished, for the fowls will not drink warm water unless forced to any more than the human race. Regular hours of feeding are essential, and good feeding means added profit. The poultry quarters need not be expensive, but they must be roomy enough and properly ventilated, a comfortable home for the fowls to do their best work. The dropping boards need not be cleaned every day, but they should be cleaned at least three times a week, and lice kept down by use of liquid lice killer. Fowls cannot thrive where lice are in large numbers, and they are ever present unless a steady warfare is waged against them.

Avoid cheap stock. A chick is a chicken in the minds of a great number of beginners, and anything under the heading of utility means that they must be the real thing for the supplying of the egg basket in winter time. Yet masquerading under the name of utility may be nothing but culls, and as a rule very cheap stock can be nothing else. The poultry business is no cheaper than any other line of endeavor, and as a rule the difference in price means the difference in quality. It pays to start with fowls that have quality, because if handled properly, they give greater returns, and that is the every poultry keeper naturally wishes. Quality stock must be paid for, and this kind of stock the beginner finally secures in the long run. This could have been avoided and time and money saved in the beginning if this grade of stock had been purchased. The cheap incubator, brooder, eggs for hatching, day-old chicks or stock are false economy at any time. Cheap feeds can be placed under the same heading. Many a chick has been lost by mouldy feed, or retarded in growth by feeds that could not for the price have the proper quantity of grains needed to make the right growth.

It needs no reasoning to tell that the hatching eggs that can be purchased for a few cents above commercial prices cannot be of high grade. The seller could not afford to give the attention that is required in the breeding pen of quality fowls and ship them in proper carriers for but two or three cents above what he could obtain on the open market. Yet in the beginning those starting to make a success in poultry seek the bargain counter and expect the results that possibly they have read about. Men who have for years been improving their flocks could not get the best results if compelled to handle the same kind of cheap stock so many beginners have purchased.

There is plenty of room for improvement even in the best of strains in any variety, and those who really wish to make the most from poultry should start at the top and, if possible, obtain the best that they can afford.

Another cause of failure is starting on too large a scale. It is far better to commence operations with a few and each year increase, learning with each month many things that books on poultry do not teach, than to commence operations on a large scale and, if a failure comes, blame it on the poultry instead of where it really belongs, on the keeper of the fowls. No one ever gleaned all there was to know in poultry in a year, and with the mistakes corrected that were made the first year the beginner will feel both encouraged to enlarge each year, with a better profit as the years go on. The right start means much to the average beginner, and in many cases a failure has been made, whereas, if the proper fowls had been purchased, a success would have been attained. It is the little things in poultry that go toward success, and if these are mastered and the right stock purchased success is assured.

MOISTURE IN INCUBATION.

One of the most important factors in incubation, as pointed out by the poultry experts, is to provide proper moisture conditions. To determine whether there is the right amount of moisture for the egg during the incubation period the size of the air cell in the egg should be studied as the chick develops. This can be done best by marking a few eggs, so that each time the eggs are tested pencil lines will be drawn around the eggs so marked as the edge of the air cell. If the moisture conditions have been right during the incubation period, the experts say, the air cell may occupy, at the end of the thirteenth day, from one-third to two-fifths of the interior space. If the eggs are too dry it is not possible to replace the moisture.

A normal fresh egg contains all the moisture necessary if the egg is incubated under proper moisture conditions. For these reasons moisture should be supplied not with the idea of putting it into the egg, but rather with that of keeping the air about the eggs so humid that an excessive evaporation of the eggs contents will be prevented. Unless the manufacturers of incubators so direct, moisture should never be supplied in the incubator itself. In most cases the proper moisture conditions may be secured by keeping the floor of the incubator cellar well dampened during the incubation period.

* * *

A wag said that he could prove by the prayerbook that man was entitled to 16 wives. For better, 4 worse, 4 richer, 4 poorer; total 16.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CURES BILIOUSNESS
PREVENTS BRIGHT'S DISEASE

The Certified Statement of One Who Has Proven the Efficiency of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mr. Colin M. Kiel, Craighurst, Simcoe county, Ontario, writes: "My mother and I have both used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with great satisfaction. We find that there is nothing to equal them as a prompt cure for torpid liver, biliousness and indigestion. Some years ago my mother came near to death from kidney trouble, and has to be careful in preventing Bright's disease. By using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills occasionally she keeps the kidneys healthy and active. Another point favorable to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills is that they do not gripe and yet accomplish good results. You are at liberty to use my letter."

This statement is endorsed by Mr. [illegible], [illegible], of the [illegible], who writes: "This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. Colin M. Kiel and believe his statement regarding Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to be true and correct."

If you are interested in this case, write to Mr. Kiel, enclosing stamp for reply, and he will verify his statement. We like to have people do this, for we are very careful to only use statements from responsible persons.

Should this case not be similar to yours, write to us for the treatment of some one whose trouble was along the same lines. We have thousands of letters to choose from. Or better still, put the Kidney-Liver Pills to the test right away. They will only cost you a quarter, and a box lasts for some time.

As a means of awakening the action of liver, kidneys and bowels and thereby curing biliousness, indigestion, backache and kidney troubles, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills hold a unique position. By their combined action on these eliminative organs they prove effective in complicated ailments which [illegible] ordinary treatment. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Limited, Toronto.

FARM AND GARDEN

BEST TIME TO PRUNE.

"After three score years of experience in orchard culture," said a fruit grower, "allow me to say something on the proper time for pruning. There is but one proper time, the month of June, when the new bark forms on the wood."

Then he went on to say that more orchards are ruined by being pruned at improper times than from all other causes. If pruned in autumn or winter the bark will dry around the stump and heal there, but never over the end, this exposed stump will rot out in a few years, leaving a ragged hole where the water can enter, and the decay of the centre of the whole tree begins, shortening its life many years. If pruned in the spring, the wound bleeds, the sap often running down and killing the bark below, making a black unsightly wound, which never heals over, and the whole tree is subject to decay.

If pruned in June when the new bark and wood are forming, the wound begins to heal at once, and no matter what the size of the branch cut may be, the wound will heal before decay begins if the tree is vigorous and in good condition.

Care should be taken to cut close to the trunk or larger branch, so that the wound may heal over the end, for if cut two or three inches from the trunk or main branch, nature forgets to carry the necessary material to heal over the wound, and again the water enters and decay occurs.

When from an accident the effect of snow or ice, a large branch is broken, cut temporarily, leaving a foot or more to be cut again close to the trunk in the month of June.

The reason farmers generally prune in early spring is that they then have time and little else to do and are anxious to be at work, and thus have some excuse; but if they could realize the damage they are doing to their own property, they might perhaps refrain and put their labor to better account at the proper season.

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has demonstrated that uncovered pruning wound heals quickest.

Rarely do experiments in agriculture disprove commonly accepted beliefs; but this has been the result from a four-year investigation of the New York Station on the effect of various protective materials on the wounds of fruit trees due to pruning. Though many materials were used in the test, none was found to be of benefit; for in every case untreated wounds made as good recovery as those covered. In nearly every instance the supposedly helpful covering injured the exposed tissues and retarded healing; the mechanical exclusion of the germs of plant diseases by impervious coverings and the destruction of these germs by preservants and disinfectants proved without value; while wounds kept from drying out by some protective material healed no more rapidly than those left open to the air.

Paints made from white lead, white zinc and yellow ochre are used in the test, as well as coal tar and avenarius carbolineum, which are preservatives and disinfectants, and shellac, which forms an impervious coating over the wounds. In different tests extending over four years these materials were applied, both immediately following pruning and after a delay of six weeks, to allow some drying of the surface, to considerable numbers of large and small wounds of young and old apple trees pruned in the winter and in the spring, and the action of the same materials on the smaller wounds of winter-pruned peach trees was under observation for three years.

In no case was there benefit from the use of any of the coverings. On peach all were so harmful that it may be safely said no covering should ever be used on trees of this or presumably of any stone fruit. The injury from shellac was only slight. On the apple the avenarius carbolineum was very harmful, that yellow ochre paint retarded healing noticeably and destroyed some tissue, the white lead and white zinc were less injurious and the shellac did little or no harm, but no good.

The series of careful, long-continued comparisons and observations indicated unmistakably that pruning wounds on peaches and other stone fruits should never be treated with so-called "protective" covering materials since their use is decidedly harmful. On the apple and other pome fruits there can be no gain from treating small wounds, at least, with considerable liability to harm. On very large wounds, which heal only after several years or not at all it is possible that some protection of the wound may be used in keeping out disease germs, but of this the experiments give no proof.

NOTES.

Specialists in the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry have satisfied themselves that glanders vaccine is not effective in rendering horses immune from this dangerous disease. All of the immunized animals subsequently contracted the disease from natural exposure.

If you want to make first-class cows from your young heifers, feed well while they are carrying their first calf and don't forget to handle them. Show them that you are their friend. Get them to like you, and they will respond when you come around with the milk pail. There is more to the handling of a young heifer than many farmers are aware of.

In growing asparagus root have the rows two feet apart or further if desired; seed dropped about two inches apart and covered with from one to two inches of soil, depending on its character. A radish seed about every foot, which will germinate in a few days, and mark the rows, for cultivation may begin very soon after sowing. Give the plot clean tillage all summer; mulch with fresh horse manure in August if the plants are not making satisfactory growth. More rapid growth may also be stimulated by top-dressing with nitrate of soda at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre. A manure mulch will give better results if the soil lacks humus or is inclined to be droughty. Spray the plants if necessary to protect them from asparagus beetles.

Alfalfa in an orchard where thorough spraying with arsenical poisons is necessary renders the hay cut from must be considered entirely from the standpoint of a cover crop to shade the ground and build up soil fertility.

The horse has the sense of hearing very highly developed, and distinguishes sounds and probably also the difference in sounds, from a very great distance.

A practical farmer says he has used the following method to successfully keep the borer about the lower trunk of fruit trees in check. The soil is removed for about four inches around the crown of the trunk, and all gum and decayed wood removed. He then makes a solution containing 15 pounds copper sulphate, 30 pounds hydrated lime, one pound arsenate of lead and 50 gallons of water. The trunk is then soaked from base to crotch, and often the larger limbs if they are rough. This is done in the spring as well as in the fall, and he states that he never has trouble with the borer.

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage, grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis. In the lives of young women Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood-builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Giroux, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Bad Teeth and Bad Health.

The care of the teeth is often referred to as essential to good health, and it has been quite clearly established that there is a direct connection between the condition of the teeth or gums and the health of the possessor. Decayed teeth or diseased gums may be the cause of poison circulating throughout the system. It may happen in this way.

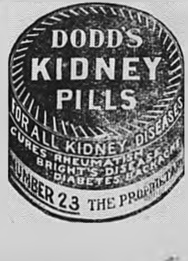
A series of canals, known as lymphatic tissue, connects the several parts of the body, including the gums.

If the teeth are not cleaned and the mouth kept in good condition, microbes or germs collect on the gums or teeth. When they become so numerous as to overpopulate the mouth they are pushed into the lymphatic canals, where they get busy developing disease in the body.

Her Relative.

Little Lola was standing at the front gate gazing anxiously up and down the street when a woman passerby paused and asked, "Are you looking for some one, dear?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Lola. "Dinner is on the table and I came out to see if mamma's husband was coming."—Chicago News.


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BACKACHE, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

CHERRY JELLY

From a recipe of Charles Francatelli, Chief Cook to Queen Victoria. Published in 1865.

Clean 2 lbs. cherries and a handful of red currants, and bruise stones and kernels in a mortar; place in small preserving pan with 1 lb. John Redpath's sugar loafe and ½ pint spring-water; boil on the stove-fire about five minutes, taking care to remove scum as it rises; pour into a beaver jelly-bag and filter in usual way. Mix juice with two ounces clarified isinglass, and pour into jars or mould.

Choice Fruit Deserves
Redpath
EXTRA GRANULATED Sugar

to preserve its luscious flavor for the winter days to come. For over half a century Redpath has been the favorite sugar in Canada for preserving and jelly-making—and with good reason. Because it is absolutely pure and always the same, you can use it according to your recipes, year after year, with full confidence in the results.

Fruit put up right, with Redpath Extra Granulated Sugar, will keep as long as you wish, and when opened a month or a year hence will delight you with its freshness and flavor. "Let Redpath sweeten it."

Get your supply of sugar in Original REDPATH Packages, and thus be sure of the genuine—*Canada's favorite sugar, at its best.*

Put up in 2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons and in 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. 140

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

CROP OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE

Latest Bulletin On Canadian Prospects Satisfactory.

Great Increase in Acreage Sown to Grains.

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office is of special interest as giving the preliminary estimate of the area sown to grain crops on May 31, as reported by correspondents. The reports received show that in the Maritime Provinces cold and rainy weather during May delayed farm work, and at the end of the month a good deal of seeding had still to be completed. In Quebec and Ontario cold winds and frost, coming after the exceptionally warm weather of April, retarded growth. In these provinces the frosts injured pastures, but did little damage to grain crops. In the Northwest provinces growth was checked somewhat by cold and frosty nights, but, on the whole, conditions continue to be favorable. In some parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan the need of rain was being felt. In Alberta and British Columbia the condition of the grain crops was generally favorable.

AREAS SOWN TO WHEAT.

Wheat is estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,300 acres, or 14.8 p.c., than the area sown for 1914, and more by 2,602,100 acres, or 25 p.c., than the area harvested in 1914, the area sown for last year having been reduced by 939,700 acres, the estimated aggregate of total failures through the winter-killing of fall wheat (211,500 acres), and through drought affecting spring wheat (728,100 acres). Not only is the wheat area this year, under the double stimulus of patriotic impulse and high prices, largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. As previously reported the area to be harvested of fall sown wheat is 1,208,700 acres, the balance shows an increase in the wheat area. It is the three Northwest provinces which preponderate in the national effort to produce more wheat. The total area sown to wheat in these provinces is 11,659,700 acres, an increase over last year's harvested area of 2,224,300 acres, or 25 per cent. In Manitoba the area is 3,166,500 acres, an increase of 21 per cent., in Saskatchewan it is 6,642,100 acres, an increase of 24 per cent., and in Alberta it is 1,850,700 acres, an increase of 35 per cent. Rather more than half of the total wheat area of Canada is in the single Province of Saskatchewan.

OTHER FIELD CROPS.

Oats are estimated to occupy a total area in Canada of 11,427,000 acres an increase over last year's harvested area of 1,365,300 acres, or 13 per cent. barley, 1,518,400 acres, as compared with 1,495,600 acres last year; rye, 116,440 acres against 111,280 acres; peas, 18,470 acres, compared with 205,950 acres; mixed grains, 475,000 acres, against 465,?00 acres; hay and clover, 7,788,100 acres, against 7,997,000 acres, and alfalfa, 91,180 acres, against 90,385 acres.

CONDITION AND ANTICIPATED YIELD.

Measured in percentage of a standard of 100 representing a full crop, all the grain crops were reported as showing a high average, the points being as follows: Fall wheat 86, spring wheat 96, oats and barley 92, rye 91, peas 92 and mixed grains 91. Hay and clover with 86, pastures and alfalfa with 87 are not so good, these crops having suffered from cold and frosty nights during May. Converting the points of standard condition for the principal grain crops into a scale of 100 representing the average of the past five years, 1910-1914, the result—assuming conditions between now and harvest to be equal to the average—is an anticipated increase in the yield per acre of 13.6 per cent. for fall wheat, 2.6 per cent. for spring wheat, and 2.5 per cent. for rye. For oats and barley the indications are for yields slightly below the average, or to the extent of 1.5 per cent for oats and 0.7 per cent. for barley.

End of the Locomotive.

When railroad locomotives have served their time of usefulness or are badly damaged through accidents they are ordinarily scrapped and disposed of as salvage. This at least is the practice followed by many of the companies which turn over their obsolete equipment of this kind to firms which junk it. After the sheeting is removed from the sides of the locomotive the cutting is done with oxy-acetylene torches. Castings, malleable iron and the different grades of metal are separated as the work proceeds.—Popular Mechanics.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Veils.

They're smart.
A few are taut.
Most of them are flowing.
Filet meshes are very popular.
The honeycomb mesh rivals the filet.
Flowing veils usually show some sort of border.
Chenille dotted edges are seen on the smartest veilings.
Lace and embroidery are also used to border these new veils.
The ribbon border, while not at all new, is sometimes seen.

Hardupp—Why so despondent? Flubdub—Oh, I can't seem to get out of debt. Hardupp—Gee! That's nothing. I can't even get in.—Life.

DRINKS FOR WARM DAYS

The wise and hospitable hostess will see to it that some cool, refreshing beverage, of simple or intricate mixing, is always ready for impromptu use for the unexpected arrival of informal gathering on the lawn or verandah.

There is a wide assortment of tempting drinks which have been experimented with by a woman who has travelled the world over and has brought recipes from foreign lands, as well as from the sunny South far famed for its liquid refreshments.

Her directions for a sherry flip are quite worth while. Beat up one egg thoroughly with a teaspoonful of sugar; pour onto this a wineglass of sherry and mix again. Fill up the glass with shaved ice and milk and shake well with a shaker. Strain into a champagne glass and grate a little nutmeg over the top.

Nothing is more appetizing than iced tea or tea punch, as we recall it. For plain iced tea put a teaspoonful of Ceylon tea in a large pitcher and pour over it a quart of boiling water. Cover with a folded napkin and let stand for ten minutes. Strain and add sugar, about one pound. The juice of lemons or mint juice may be added.

To brew what is called tea punch the juice of six lemons and two oranges is added, this being served with ice and mineral water.

Many hostesses have iced coffee ready to serve during the warm days. This is nothing more than a strong, black coffee, sweetened and placed in a wine cooler, with plenty of crushed ice about it. This should be served in tall, thin, slender glasses with a spoonful of whipped cream on top. Iced chocolate may be similarly prepared and served. The Orientals add a bit of cinnamon to their chilled chocolate.

For a warm weather drink, especially for serving in the afternoon or evening, the mint julep holds high favor. A good old Kentucky recipe is the following: Put one-half teaspoonful of orange bitters in a glass with several tender mint leaves. Crush the mint well in the bitters and to the mixture add one sherry glass of rye whiskey. Fill the glass with shaved ice and put on top a thin slice of orange and a spray of the mint frosted in white sugar.

Cider cup, though not a commonly served summer drink, is the specialty of a certain summer hostess who has gained quite a reputation for her unusual and tempting beverages. A layer of finely pounded ice is put into the bottom of a large glass pitcher. Then mix together one quart of cider, two wineglasses of sherry and one of brandy. Sweeten to taste and pour over the ice. Add the thinly cut rind of two lemons, one sliced orange and one-half of a crisp cucumber shaved thin. Let the ice melt a little, then add a glass of Curacoa and grate a bit of nutmeg on the top before serving.

"What is the trouble between Van Pepp and his wife? I thought she was the light of his life." "So she was; but she went out too much."—Columbia Jester.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOKSTOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

Summery Dress Stuffs

The new arrivals are cotton voils and new raw and Shantung silks. The weaves are beautiful, even and fine as silk. Good wearing and washing quality. These materials are very correct. The shades in voiles are cream, tuscan, pink, pale and Alice blue, also white. Per yard 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

Sure Comfort in D. & A. Corsets, and Style and Support, too.

There is no shapeliness to a thin summer gown unless the corset beneath is smartly cut There is also no comfort for the wearer of the gown unless the same corset fits perfectly D & A Corsets mould the figure into modish form and at the same time proves absolutely free and easy in the wearing. The summer styles for slim, medium and stout figures are in stock. The popular lines are **$1.00, $1.25, $1.75 & $3.00.** Lower lines at **50c. and 75c.**

Middies! Middies!

There is no question about middies being popular. More so than ever before this season. We're showing very pretty styles in plain white, white and blue blazer stripes and white with navy, sky and red sailor collars. The styles are all perfectly new including the new military reversible collar and pleated effects. **Prices $1, $1.50, $1.75 & $2.00.**

Values in Silk Hosiery Hard to Duplicate.

A silk stocking with Lisle top. Once a luxury, now a necessity to the well dressed woman is the silk stocking that fits smartly above the summer shoe. There is a big demand for these in white and black. We're prepared for this and have the very best values. White and black, special per pair **29c, 50c. and 75c.**

Black and White Silk Gloves—Short and Long.

A season of black and white make the demand almost entirely for black and white silk gloves. The Niagara Maid Glove is equal to any and superior to most silk fabric gloves. Double tipped though entirely invisible and they show no seams. The wearing quality also is there. Sizes 6 to 8. Short **50c, 75c & $1.00.** 24 inch at **$1.00**

STEPHAN BROS

FORMOSA

Rev. Father Gehl went to Hamilton on business last Wednesday and on his way home on Friday night he was taken seriously ill with appendicitis, they had to take him off the train and put him in Rev. Father Arnold's house in Drayton and they telephoned for our Dr. McCue and Dr. Sinclair of Walkerton, they operated on him but it was to late and he died on Saturday evening at six o'clock. The remains were brought here on Monday morning. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The deceased was 58 years and 2 months.

We had another cold spell last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. P. Kocher of Hepworth, formerly of Carrick, was here on business last week.

We had a bad frost last week It was pretty hard on the garden crop.

Jacob Brick returned last week after an eight day visit in Preston and Berlin.

George Geisler of Walkerton, formerly of Culross was here on a business trip last Saturday.

Ralph Oberle of Walkerton, visited here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. I. Urich and daughter Mary of Mildmay, visited here last Sunday.

Miss Rosette daughter of Andrew Schill here, came from Preston on a visit last Saturday.

Married here on Tuesday, Alex, son of Mr. John M. Fisher to Miss Elenora, daughter of Mr. Chas Heidstein, of Carrick.

PINKERTON

The local branch of Canadian Order of Foresters attended service in a body at the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday last. A large crowd listened to an eloquent discourse by Rev. Mr. Gall.

Mr. Ernest Reid attended a picnic at Port Elgin on Monday. His place as pedagogue was suitably filled by his brother "Mac."

Mr. John Thompson of Glamis is working at Garland Bros.

Work commenced this week on the new sidewalk which is being built from Mr. A. Gregg's down to the pavement already in. Pinkerton will thus have a complete chain of pavement from end to end and it is to be complimented on the splendid progress it has made in this line during the last few years.

Messrs Dave Robinson of Kincardine and Clyde McKeeman of Glamis spent Sunday evening in the burg. Both report a good time.

A number from here attended the Garden Party at Eden Grove last week and also at Mr. T. Chisholm's this week.

Pte. Andy Cullham was in the burg on Saturday.

Miss Mae. Alexander returned from Guelph on Saturday.

Arrangements were well underway for a picnic to Silver Lake on July 2nd and great was the consternation of the promoters when they found that the grounds were engaged for that day.

Re War Stamps

An Ottawa despatch says:" While the one and two cents postage stamps upon which the words "war tax" have been impressed may be accepted for the prepayment of postage and may also be used for the payment of war duties in all cases, this does not apply to such war stamps of higher denominations according to a notice sent out by the post office department. No postage stamps of higher denomination than one and two cents upon which the words 'war tax' have been impressed may be accepted as postage nor any inland revenue war tax stamp of any denomination whatever."

Rod and Gun.

July Rod and Gun covers a considerable range in its outdoor stories for this month. Salt Water Fishing near Victoria; The Hunt of L'Anglais, which purports to be the narrative of a French Canadian habitant; The Home of Jasper the Yellowhead; The Trail Makers of the Quetico; The Greatest of Big Game Fishing, being an account of the catching of a record Tuna off Port Medway N S and One Day's Fishing on Temagami, are some of the articles appearing in this issue and in addition there is a full account of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting Tournament and other Trap Notes as well as the special departments devoted to guns and ammunition and fishing matters. This Made in Canada sportsman's magazine is of interest to all Canadian sportsmen as well as to those Americans who come to Canada for their fishing or camping experiences. W. J. Taylor, Limited, publishes this magazine at Woodstock, Ont.

A NEW ISSUE of the Telephone Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory!

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

All Millinery at Reduced Prices

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

Sir Robert Borden celebrated the 61st anniversary of his birth on Saturday last.

The Mansion House at Palmerston opposite the G. T. R. station, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. Hugh McKerracher leaves on Tuesday morning for the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. He goes via Denver and Salt Lake City, and will return by Northern Pacific.—Paisley Advocate.

Canada Temperance Act campaigns for counties of Middlesex and Elgin are contemplated as result of success met with in Perth and Huron. The same organizations will be available, it is stated, and votes may be asked for next New Year's.

Deplores Wet Canteen

At Bruce County Unions successful convention at Paisley, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "Whereas we believe that the legalized liquor traffic is one of the national sins which incur the just displeasure of Almighty God, and more especially so when during this worldwide war the foodstuffs used in the manufacture of the liquor that materially and is our soldier boys for service are needed both to feed the armies and for home consumption, and whereas Canadian mothers consented to their boys going overseas to fight for the liberty and honor of the motherland and her colonies with the distinct understanding that no liquor be allowed them, and are now withholding their consent because of the wet canteen, therefore resolved, that Bruce County Women's Christian Temperance Union, in convention assembled, do deplore the persistent furnishing of the wet canteen overseas to our Canadian soldiers, and the rum rations served on the firing line, and hereby vigorously and emphatically protest against the same."

GREENOCK COUNCIL

Mosack's Hotel, Riversdale,
June 21, 1915

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment: A. McRae, 5 dys. road work paid in taxes in 1911, $7.50; T. O'Hagan, 1 day fill and 11 yds. gravel, at 50c. per yard, at Thompson's bridge, $7.00; J. Cluney, grant on town line $50.00, freight on tile, $1.40, $51.40; J. Deehan, 1½ yds. gravel and rep. culvert on town line, Kincardine to pay half, $1.50; T. Austin, repairs to wagon, $3.00; B. Cassidy, 2 days on fill at Thompson's bridge, $3.00; B. Chartron, inspecting Herd's sheep worried by dogs, $2.80; Wm. Cummings, 3 dys. 1 hr. with grader on Divs. 17, 32, 18, 56 and 71, $25.50; J. J. Cassidy, 1 day at fill at Thompson's bridge, $1.50; J. Huffman, rep. bridge and road, $2.75; J. Cassidy, damages to sheep by dogs, less 6 yds. gravel taken from roadway 90c, and 1 yd. from J. Binkie's pit, 25c, $5.85; W. H. Moffat, postage for Clerk, $5.00; T. O'Hagan, breaking and ploughing, $1.15, con. 6, $1.50; J. J. Cassidy, taking stump lifter to Chepstow, $1.00; D. Phelan, council meeting $11.50, com. work $22.22—$33.72; T Hay, council meeting $14.50; com. work $4.00—$18.50; N. McKinnon, council meeting $19.10, com. work $5.00—24.10; J. Collison, council meeting $21.60, com. work $7.00—$28.60; J. D. Campbell, council meeting $16.75, com. work $12.90—$29.65; M. M. Schurter, bolts 25c., report of B. of Ind. $2.00, 1 yr. salary as Treas. $15.00 postage $3.40—$20.65; T. H. Purdy, express $1.00, ½ yr. salary $75.00—$76.00; H. Mosack, room for council meeting, $1.00.

Hay—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts being found correct be paid, and that the Reeve issue his order for same.—Carried.

Hay—Campbell—That, re boundary of Culross and Greenock, this Council agrees to meet Culross in paying their share of the cost in finding the original road allowance from the Egypt road east to the 20th side road of Greenock, also if they desire to open up the road west from the 20th side road to the Egypt road, this Council will supplement Culross in the cost of doing the work. We think it is the duty of Culross to look after the interests of these repairs.—Carried.

A copy of the above motion was sent to Culross council meeting at Teeswater this day.

A reply from Culross Council, re opening of boundary, was received, asking Greenock Council to confer with Culross Council.

McKinnon—Campbell—That the Reeve and Jas. Collison be appointed a committee to meet Culross council re opening Culross boundary.—Carried.

Campbell—Hay—That this Council grant the sum of $50.00 to widen approaches to Wynn's bridge, con. 10.—Carried.

Hay—McKinnon—That this Council grant the sum of $[illegible] on Deviation road, con. 21 of Greenock, providing pathmaster grade said road and that Bruce and Saugeen Councils supplement this grant with $[illegible] each.—Carried.

McKinnon—Campbell—That this Council grant the sum of $50.00 to gravel con. 2, west of Symon's bridge. This work to be let by contract.—Carried.

Hay—McKinnon—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Glamis on Monday the 19th day of July for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY, Clerk.

The man who dynamited the Peabody Overall plant at Walkerville has given himself up to the police. He confessed implicating several prominent German residents of Detroit.

Taken to Asylum

An attendant from the London Asylum came here on Tuesday and on his return to the city took with him Neil Gilbert of Kincardine and Donald McIvor of Ripley who were declared to be insane by the local authorities last week.

The first anniversary of the assassination at Sarajevo of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the crime that touched off the world's greatest war, was observed throughout Austria and Germany on Monday.

Following instructions from the Emperor, the day was everywhere observed as the [illegible]. Commanding officers called upon troops to avenge the death of Ferdinand.

The war has now been in progress 330 days, almost one year.

John McNeill's Advice

When the Rev. John McNeill was holding revival services, a young fellow, thinking to perplex him, sent up the following note, requesting a public reply: "Dear Mr. McNeill—If you are seeking to enlighten young men kindly tell me who was Cain's wife." Mr. McNeill read the note, and then said in the blandest tone possible: "I love young men—enquirers for truth especially—and should like to give this young man a word of advice. It is this: Don't lose your soul's salvation enquiring after other men's wives."

Ontario Ladies' College
A Christian college-home, healthful situation.
For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Tenders for Concrete Bridges

SEALED TENDERS [illegible]

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE IN THE ESTATE OF PETER RUTH LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given [illegible]

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO Erdman's
PHONE No. 150

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller — Walkerton

Straw Hats and Panamas

The weather is just right now for straws and right when you need them, out they go at a sacrifice price. See window display.—$2.50 for $1.75; $1.75 for $1.25; $1.50 for $1.10; $1.25 for $1.00; $1.00 for 75c; 85c for 65; 60c for 49c; 50c for 39c; 35 for 25c. Come in while we have your size.

Other Interesting Items

Bathing suits at 50c and 60c.
Sample underskirts at special prices.
Girls middies at 50c, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25.
White huck towels, 18x36 in. only 25c pair.
New fancy voilles and lace cloths at 25c to 40c yd.
$1.25 to 2.— Umbrellas and Parasols now only 98c.
$1.25 Duchess and Poplin silks, 36 in, now 98c yd.
$3.50 Raincapes, tan and navy, only $2.75 each.
50c beautiful fancy and plain Faille silk ribbon 35c yd
20c to 25c black and colored cotton hose, 15c pr, 2 pair for 25.
Boys' $7.50 & $8 Serge suits, all sizes, Norfolk and D. B., only $5.95.
Ladies', Misses and Childrens straw hats clearing at ⅓ to ½ off regular prices.

A big pile of shortends of all kinds of goods left from our Anniversary Sale now on the Remnant Tables at greatly reduced prices.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGER'S BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

Not Dismayed by Bomb Explosion Peabody's Overall Factory
Still on the Job, Despite German Dynamite Outrage

PEABODYS'
PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE
THEY WILL STAND IT BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR

NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE: IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS.
BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.
WE ARE THE AGENTS OF PEABODYS' GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

New stock just arrived, of Peabody's Overalls, Coats, Gloves, Shirts and Trousers. 'Wear like a Pig's Nose.' See pictures of the explosion in our window

We are the Agents.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 27

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 8th, 1915—8 PAGES

Summer Vacation

Where are you going? Will there be a reliable place to make your drug purchases? If there is any uncertainty you should take along the things you may possibly need.

Almond Lily Cream, 25c, (for sunburn or tan), Duchess Talcum—Rose & Violet—25c, flesh or white, Vanishing and Cold Creams, Foot Powders, Soaps, Sponges, Manicure articles, Headache Powders, Perfumes and the hundred and one other things.

You will find in our drug store everything that is wanted in the drug or toilet line.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Special Clearing SalE

Of 1915 Wall Paper

5,000 Rolls of Wall Paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices.

This is one of the best opportunities to save money in wall paper ever offered to the public. These goods go with a rush, so take advantage of this Sale and secure your supply of wall paper.

These goods are the very latest designs and colorings.

There are papers for every room in the house—Dining Rooms, Halls, Dens, Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Kitchens, and and Bath Rooms. Also Oatmeal and Ingrain papers and Burlaps. All papers trimmed.

Come early and get some of the best bargains. Every roll of paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days.

GEO. T. STEAD

Two Doors East of Post Office

PARIS GREEN

The kind that Kills.

30c. per lb.

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

If You Figure

Closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure $15.00 up.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, Ont.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

Paris Green, 30c per pound at Hunter's.

Mrs. Joe Ming is visiting friends in Toronto.

T. E Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

John Lunday jr. left last week for Strathroy.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Don't forget the patriotic dance on Friday evening.

St. Thomas church picnic was held on the bend yesterday.

Mr. Geo. Spence of Moose Jaw was a visitor here this week.

Miss M. Frame of Toronto was a visitor in town last week.

Mr. Leslie Hibbert of Muskoka spent last week at his home here.

Mr. Barney Etsell of Fort William, is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. J. B. Goetz of Formosa, was a business visitor here on Tuesday

Mr. Jack Hartman of Clifford, was in town on business, on Tuesday.

Miss Ina Hahn of Hespeler is a guest at the home of Mr. D. Miller.

Miss Rose Weinert of Hanover, spent Sunday at Mr. Jno. O'Malley's.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clapp and Miss Pauline of Mildmay were visitors here on Sunday.

Mr. Mike McNab of Chepstow is the new junior at the Merchants Bank.

Mr. Chas. McKay of Paris, renewed acquaintances here on Dominion Day.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope

Mr. J. D. Ramsey of Hespeler is a guest at the home of Mr. N. Walford.

Mr. Wallace Johnston of Teeswater was a visitor at Mr. N. Eidt's on Sunday.

Miss Ada Ross of Hamilton, is spending this week at the home of Mr. N. Eidt.

Miss O'Connor of Toronto is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Connor.

Special chocolates packed in tin box for mailing to soldiers—10c at Hunter's.

Don't forget the lawn social to-night (Thursday) on the Methodist church lawn.

Mr. Fred Kenny of London, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. P. Kenny.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Stauffer and children of Collingwood, visited here this week.

Mrs. Ament of Listowel was a visitor at the home of Mrs. Eckenswiller on Thursday.

Messrs Mike LaFrance and Clarence Oberle spent the week end in Seaforth and Clinton.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Miller of Saskatoon are renewing acquaintances in Walkerton.

Miss Jessie Wilson of New York is visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Thos. Wilson.

Mr. Joe Cain of Durham spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Cain.

Mrs. Irwin has returned to the Hartley House after spending the past few days in Stratford.

Mr. H. L. Willoughby, principal of the public school, is spending the holidays in Toronto.

Miss L. Clayton, nurse of Bruce County Hospital spent last Sunday at her home in Tiverton.

Mr. and Mrs J. H. Rainsbotton returned this week from a visit to friends in Eon and Teeswater.

Mr. W. G. Searle of Toronto, formerly of Pletsch & Searle renewed acquaintances here last week.

Mrs Gowanlock who has spent the past few weeks in Port Elgin returned to her home here last week.

The many friends of Mr. Jack Geisler will regret to learn of his very serious illness from gall stones.

Corp Jack Clark of the Tobermory wireless guard spent the past week with his mother, Mrs. Clarke.

Mrs. E. Briggs left this week on a month's trip to Detroit, Pontiac, Bad Axe and other American cities.

Miss Cecelia Ellinghausen of Buffalo, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ellinghausen.

The Hanover Intermediate lacrosse team was defeated in Owen Sound, on Thursday last by a score of 11-0.

Mr. and Mrs. Cowper of Dundas spent Dominion Day with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kramp.

Miss Lizzie Rennie of the Woodstock General Hospital staff is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie.

Mr. Ross Woodman left on Monday for Port McNichol where he has secured a position on one of the lake boats.

Mr. Ed. Gilleland of Niagara Falls, is spending this week with his sister, Mrs. Ralph Terry at the Queens.

Mr. Gross and Mr. and Mrs. Byers of Listowel spent Dominion Day at the home of Mr. J. Holm and Miss Seibahn.

Mr. John Nicholls of Paisley, is taking the Commercial Correspondence course at the Walkerton Business College.

Mr. Jno. Kormann has purchased a McLaughlin "six" touring car. The new machine will probably arrive here this week.

Miss M. Thirsk, lady superintendent of the Bruce County Hospital is spending two weeks in Owen Sound visiting friends.

Miss O'Keefe and two little sisters of Toronto are spending their summer holidays with their brother at Mr. Jagelewski at Maple Hill.

Mr. W. J. Moffat of Edmonton, Alta who is spending the summer at his home in Narva renewed acquaintances in Walkerton on Wednesday.

Mr. W. Reilly, who recently purchased Mr. Oliver McConnell's farm in Brant, had a cow killed by lightning, in the pasture field on Thursday last.

Mrs. Cahoon and Miss McGuire of Brant, left for Toronto on Monday. They were accompanied by Mr. Jack Cahoon who will take treatment in the city.

Miss Minnie McNeill who has been teaching at the Johnston's corner school has resigned and accepted a position on the staff of one of the Toronto schools.

Miss Rubena Clarke, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Bruce County Hospital recently was removed on Wednesday last to her home where she is recuperating.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr and Mrs. J. Dietz, Miss Kauffman and Miss Beyers motored here from Fordwich on Thursday and spent the day at Mrs. J. Holm's and Miss Seibahn's.

Miss Ruth Warren a graduate of the Walkerton Business College has accepted a position as stenographer at the office of the Canada Spool and Bobbin Co. during the absence of Miss Clarke.

The senior skip competition was completed on Tuesday evening. Mayor Henderson's rink winning out in the finals. By defeating Mr. Robertson on Monday, Capt. Klein qualified for the finals, but was defeated by the Major's rink on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J Schumacher return this week from a months' tour of the States. They will be accompanied by Bert of Prairie du Chien, Wis., and Father Magnus and Miss Dora of Sublette, Ill.

Messrs Robert and Hank Irwin, L. Glintz, L. H. McNamara, and R. L. Gibson attended the Listowel races on Tuesday. They report an excellent afternoon's programme of Races with a record attendance.

The Walkerton Business College is paying special attention to the Correspondence course, lessons sent and received every day. Prepare yourself now for the fall terms which commence in August. We are ready at all times to send full information regarding the course. If interested drop a line to box 115, Walkerton.

Notice!

The City Bakery which has been closed since Tuesday will be reopened for business on Friday afternoon.

Baseball Tonight.

Teeswater plays a Northern League, baseball match here tonight. Game called at 6.15. Admission 15c and 10c.

House to Rent

On Jackson st., 1st. August, 7 roomed house with all modern conveniences. Apply to box 107., Walkerton.

Purchased Residence

Judge Creig who is moving here from Almonte has purchased R. J. Hawthorne's residence on Jackson st.

Lost.

On Dominion Day between Walkerton and Paisley by way of Whitehead's corner, auto car number [illegible]. Leave at Telescope office.

Estray Dog

A small brown pup, smooth hair, with white spot on breast and three white tips on toes. Owner can have same by applying at the Telescope Office and paying for this ad.

Informal Patriotic Dance

Don't forget the Informal Patriotic Dance this Friday, July 9th, from 8 to 12 o'clock Gents $1.00, Ladies 50c, Gallery 25c. Flowers and ice cream will be sold. Everybody welcome.

At O S Tourney

A rink of local bowlers comprised of A. Benninger, Jas Whitehead, C. S. Stephan and W. H. McBurney, with the latter as skip, are attending the Owen Sound tournament which started on Tuesday.

Were 36 Up

Three rinks of Walkerton bowlers skipped by McNab, Sieveright and McBurney spent the afternoon of Dominion Day in Harriston and after friendly afternoon and evening games were 36 shots up.

Kicked by Horse

While hitching up a horse on Tuesday morning, Walter Lettner eldest son of Mr. Geo. Lettner, liveryman was kicked on the hip by the animal. The kick was not a vicious one and fortunately no bones were broken, the extent of the youths' injury being a severe bruise.

Broke Wrist Cranking Car

Mr. Robt Harrison, implement agent who resides in the east ward had the misfortune to have a bone in the wrist of his right hand broken while cranking a Ford car on Dominion Day. Mr. Harriston has since been going about with his hand in a sling and will be unable to use the injured hand for several weeks.

Left Small Estate

In our obituary notice of the late Rev Dean Gehl of Formosa last week, we stated that the deceased was one of Formosa's most extensive property owners. In this we had been misinformed and were in error for it has since been pointed out that Rev. Gehl owned but little village property and left but a small estate.

Death of Mrs Chesney.

Mrs. Susan Chesney wife of Mr. Robt. Chesney, died on Monday last at her home on concession 3, Brant township, after an illness of several months, from an abscess of the liver. The deceased who was 63 years of age was born in Greenock township. The funeral takes place to the Walkerton cemetery on Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

Sent Over 300 Pairs of Socks

Mrs. M. J. Ramsey wishes to thank the ladies of town and country for their generous contributions of yarn, knitting and money for the soldiers at the front, to date having been able to send over 300 prs of sox, for the use of the Canadian volunteers. Also $10 worth of sox, sheets and maple sugar for the base hospital, this being a contribution of the Narva ladies and $5 from the Methodist S.S here. Special thanks are due two aged ladies, Mrs Purdy and Mrs. Bell, who did a large quantity of knitting. Mrs. Ramsey will be pleased to furnish yarn to any one who is willing to do knitting and thus help along in the great work of caring for the Canadian soldiers in the firing line.

Now a Lieutenant.

Percy Farrell formerly of the Merchants Bank staff who enlisted in the third contingent, in training at London Ont. has become an officer of the 34th, battalion holding the rank of Lieutenant.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Georgina Schnurr, second daughter of Mr. Henry Schnurr, ex-councillor of Carrick to Mr. William Hunt of Formosa, the marriage to take place on Tuesday July 13th.

To Preach Here.

Rev. Mr. Warner, formerly pastor of the Baptist church, now of Woodstock, will occupy the pulpit of the Walkerton church on July 25th and August 1st in place of Rev Bock who will be absent on holidays.

Garden Party

Don't forget the garden party on the Methodist church lawn (to-night). A program is being provided. Home made candy, ice cream and strawberries will be on sale. Admission to grounds 10c. Should the evening be rainy, the party will be held in the church.

Struck by Ball.

During the baseball match at the picnic at Fleming's Grove, Chepstow, Mr Wm Desmond, who was one of the spectators had the misfortune to be struck in the face by a foul ball. Mr. Desmond was knocked unconscious by the blow, and when examined, it was found his nose was broken.

New Teacher in High School

The H. S. Board has engaged A. W. Ferguson B. A. of Cobourg as Mathematical Master in place of Miss Martin who resigned. Mr. Ferguson has had considerable experience in Public and High School work. He is a honor graduate of Queen's in Mathematics and also a specialist in this department.

Passed Normal Exams.

The results of the recent final examinations at the Normal Schools appeared in the daily papers on Saturday, the following exstudents of the Walkerton High School, securing interim second-class certificates:—Edith Hilbert, Jennie Long, Sarah Rae, Harold Ernel, William Weiler and James Thomson.

Flach Dismissed.

Geo. Flach of Greenock who has spent the past week in gaol, charged with being insane has been dismissed by the authorities, the medical examiners being unable to find sufficient evidence to convict and send him to the asylum. Flach came up for hearing on Monday and was given his freedom.

Spoiled by Rain

The Brant Farmers Club annual picnic was held on the banks of the Saugeen at Maple Hill on Thursday afternoon last. There was a crowd in attendance, but the heavy rain which came at about five o'clock put a damper on proceedings and spoiled the best part of the afternoon's program, the lunch.

Receipts Amounted to $100.00.

The garden party held on the lawn of Mr. Thos Chisholm on Tuesday of last week was the most successful held in this vicinity this season. The total receipts amounted to about $100 and after paying expenses the treasurer had $81 on hand, part of which will be devoted to Red Cross work and part to the Bruce County Hospital.

Presentation

On Friday evening Miss Hazel Irwin student of the Ripley High School, was presented with a beautiful ivory toilet set in a leather case, by her school associates and friends. The presentation was made at the home of Mr. Thos. E. Morgan on the eve of Miss Irwin's departure for her home in Walkerton.—Ripley Express

Signed for Fourth

Arthur Farrer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Farrer, is the first Walkerton young man to sign up for service in the fourth Canadian Contingent. Arthur Farrer and Charlie Bruce went to Paisley on Tuesday for medical examination, but the latter failed to come up to the required standard, Private Farrer leaves on Tuesday for London.

Last Trip Home

Half of the members of the 34th battalion training at London were given a holiday on Dominion Day, and the following boys spent the day at their homes here:—Ptes. Ray Hyslop, Norman Denny, Symon Small, Louis Reinstadtler, Fred Jewel, A. Dean and Reg McCarter. The boys stated that this would be their last visit home before going to England.

More Bruce Casualties.

During the past week the following casualties among the Bruce men have been announced:—Corporal Geo. Knight, Kincardine, killed; Pte. Roy Hunter, Wiarton, killed. In Saturday's list among the missing was published the name of Pte. Alfred Wygell, Walkerton, but this was apparently a mistake in the address as we have as yet been unable to find any trace of Wygell having enlisted here.

To Teach in Brant

Misses Jennie Long and Eva McNally who passed the recent exams at Stratford Normal School have accepted schools in their vicinity, the former at Baird's and the latter at Nesbitt's school in Brant.

Barn Destroyed

During the electrical storm which passed over North Brant on Thursday afternoon, the barn of Mr. Dan McGill was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. McGill were away from home at the time and the entire contents of the barn were also consumed. There was insurance in the Farmers Central of $1500, but this does not cover Mr. McGill's heavy loss.

Fought in Stable

As a sequel to the horse cases which were heard in the police court on Saturday, Henry Ernest and J Forsythe another horseman, engaged in a fistic fight in the stables of the Walker House immediately after the trial. Both men were more or less bruised, Forsythe receiving two badly blackened optics. As the fight took place in the hotel stables, the authorities were powerless being unable to take any action against the pugilists.

Defeated in Hanover

The Junior lacrosse match which was played in Hanover on Friday last resulted in a win for the Hanover team by a score of 13-9. The score at half-time was 6-2 in favor of Walkerton but the locals were unable to stand the pace and the last two quarters were all Hanover's. The defeat of the Walkerton youngsters can be largely attributed to the fact that on the Hanover lineup, there were no fewer than five Intermediate men. The next game will be played here on July 12th.

Dominion Day

Dominion Day passed very quietly in Walkerton. The usual large number of citizens spent the day at the lake shore or attending the celebration at Port Elgin, while a good number took in the picnic at Flemmings Grove near Chepstow. Both the Port Elgin and Chepstow celebrations are highly spoken of by those who attended. Some of the picnics which were arranged by local parties, were cancelled owing to the heavy rain at noon and others which were held were spoiled by a second downpour at five o'clock.

Mildmay 3, O. S. 1

The controversy between the Mildmay and O.S. football teams was settled by the W. F. A. last week, the clubs being ordered to replay the series of games. The first game was played in Mildmay on Tuesday evening, the game resulting in a win for the Mildmay Stars by a score of 3-1. Thus Mildmay goes to play the return game with a lead of two goals, but those who saw the game in Mildmay on Tuesday claim that this margin is not sufficient for the Stars to win on the round. The return game will be played in Owen Sound on Friday.

Fifty in Active Service.

There are now fifty Walkerton young men in active service. Since commencement of the war over thirty have enlisted for active overseas service in the three contingents so far recruited. Five left with the first contingent six with the second contingent and nineteen with the third. Besides these, five have gone to Bermuda to do garrison duty and twenty-two volunteers under Capt Clark are in the company which is guarding the wireless station at Tobermory. As recruiting for the fourth overseas force has just commenced, recruits are coming in but slowly.

Fined $20 and Costs.

Henry Ernest, Brant, Andrew Hanmore, Cargill, and Jas. Cassidy, Brant, appeared in police court here on Saturday last to answer to the charge of travelling stallions which were not enrolled which is contrary to the statutes of Ontario. Hanmore and Cassidy pleaded guilty and were assessed $20 and cost amounting to $28.75 each while Ernest pleaded not guilty and his case went to trial. There was not sufficient evidence to convict, however, and an adjournment was made so that additional evidence will be secured. The case will come up for a second hearing on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

Struck by Lightning.

Mr. E. Roland a farmer living near Hanover was struck by lightning while sitting in his house during the heavy thunderstorm which passed over that section on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The bolt came down the chimney and apparently split on striking the floor one part going through the summer kitchen and demolishing the stove there, and the other passing through the winter kitchen in which Mr. Roland was sitting. He was knocked unconscious and for a time it was feared that he would not survive but last reports state that although severely burned he is recovering. Fortunately the house did not catch fire. Had Mr. Roland received the full bolt there is little doubt but that he would have been instantly killed.

Schnurr—Schnitzler.

The marriage took place in the Formosa R. C. church on Tuesday morning of Mr. Andrew J. Schnurr, to Miss Annie Schnitzler also of Carrick, who for the past three years has been on the staff of the Hartley House, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Doyle. Miss Olivia Knoll attended the bride while Mr. Jos. Schnitzler performed the duties of best man. After the marriage a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother on the Elora road, which a large number of guests attended, including many from Walkerton. Mr. and Mrs. Schnurr will reside on the groom's farm in Carrick which he recently purchased from his father.

Henderson—Mauer

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mauer, in Hanover at six o'clock on Monday morning when their youngest daughter, Lillian Pearl, was united in marriage to Mr. Guy Henderson, of Walkerton. The young couple were unattended, the ceremony being performed in the presence of the immediate relatives only. After the nuptial knot had been tied the wedding party partook of a delightful wedding breakfast, after which the newly married couple entrained for a wedding trip to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and Detroit. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are well known in Hanover and Walkerton and the many presents of which the bride was the recipient bear testimony of the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Henderson will take up their residence in Walkerton.

Let off With Warning.

An apparently brazen attempt at fraud on the part of a farmer hailing from a local option locality was queered by Chief Ferguson, when on Saturday he discovered in a load of hay which he was weighing at the town weigh scales, three beer kegs, one case of bottles and two boxes of butter. These were in the hay when weighed, but were not in the empty wagon when it returned to the weigh scales. Chief Ferguson said nothing as to his knowledge of the additional weight in the hay and proceeded to take action against the farmer, charging him with fraud. The farmer, however, learned that the authorities were after him and on Monday came to Walkerton, settled with the purchaser of the hay, and stated to Mr. Ferguson that he had not intended to defraud, having hidden the kegs in the hay as he was afraid that a complaint might be made against him for having so much booze in a local option territory. As he made things right, the chief withdrew the charge, letting him off with a warning

Death of Mrs. Hehn.

A death under very sad circumstances occurred in Walkerton in the early hours of Tuesday morning when Mrs. A. Hehn passed away one hour after giving birth to a child, her death in the doctor's certificate being attributed to goitre and collapse at time of child-birth. The deceased whose maiden name was Thusnelda Perschbacher, was 28 years of age. She was born in Williamsford, Ont., in 1886, and was married in Chesley to Mr. Hehn twelve years ago. They resided in Hanover for nine years and three years ago, moved to Walkerton, Mr Hehn having purchased the City Bakery. During her three years residence here, Mrs. Hehn has made many friends and her early demise is deeply regretted. Besides her husband, to whom is extended every sympathy, the deceased is survived by two little boys age 9 and 7 years, and the newborn male infant. Mr. Frank Perschbacher of Hanover is a brother of the deceased. The funeral takes place from the family residence on Friday to the Methodist church where service will be held thence to the Hanover cemetery for interment.

Mayor Lippert Criticised.

Mayor Lippert has been criticised in some quarters for his action with regard to the two Turks who were soliciting alms in Walkerton recently, to be donated to the Christian church in Turkey. These collectors had the acquiescence of the government at Ottawa to collect for this cause in Canada and their procedure on entering any town was to seek out the Mayor and ask his consent to collect in his municipality. This they did when arriving here and after assuring himself as to the validity of their credentials, Mr. Lippert gave them a letter of commendation. However, knowing that there have been many calls for Red Cross, Patriotic and other work, the mayor did not urge that contributions be made, leaving it entirely to discretion of those approached. As those ministers were not followers of Mohammet, and were collecting monies to be used in the advancement of Christianity in their country, their work was on a par with the local clergymen when asking for contributions to foreign missions, and Mayor Lippert in giving them this letter, took the only course open to him under the circumstances and followed the example of other mayors in Ontario. None but the narrow-minded would criticize him for his action.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

"He made a terrible scene, this morning, without any reason whatever. A scrap of a letter, which he saw lying on my table, was the cause of it all. As if I could not have concealed it if I had wished! But he was in a jealous mood. He scolded, he threatened, he wept. Yes, he wept. What stupidity! A man who weeps does not move me at all. He only makes me think him ridiculous."

"You do not love him, then?"

"I do not love him as I did six months ago. Such an affection is delightful, but of course it cannot last."

"Oh, I know you are a practical woman."

"You say that as a sarcasm. I accept it as a compliment. Yes, I am a practical woman, and I am proud of it. Jacques has behaved very well toward me, but he gambles and for some time past he has been losing. This sours his temper. He torments me, and he torments himself. Why should I bear this, I ask you? If I were tired of him, could I not show him the door? If he is tired of me, can he not remain away? But in that case let us do so decently and without making a scene."

"Would it not be well to tell him so?"

"If you wish."

"But where can I see him?"

"Here."

"He had not left the house, then, as the servant told me?"

"Not at all. Go and give him a lecture."

"I came here for that purpose."

"Then you are doubly welcome. Do you wish me to take you to him?"

"It would be very amiable on your part to do so."

She rose with a laugh and said.

"Ah, there is no one like me for amiability."

"That is what they tell me."

"They are very indiscreet."

"And why so? That is the way good reputations are established."

They crossed the drawing-room.

"You are with Woreseff on his yacht?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Does he play the role of sultan, the dear Count?"

"Still."

"There is a man who knows how to live."

"Perfectly."

They had reached the first landing. She stopped, and pointing to the door:

"Jacques is in there," she said.

The actress, standing there in her rose-colored gown, with her fresh complexion and her brilliant eyes, the light falling on her from a window that overlooked the sea, was so beautiful that Davidoff paused an instant to look at her. He could understand the irresistible spell wielded by this fascinating and feline creature. He could understand the pleasure a man might feel in allowing himself to be torn by these polished, sharp and delicate claws. In her he saw the sphynx who devours those who are bold enough to attempt to solve the eternal riddle she propounded. His eyes expressed his thoughts so clearly that Clemence said with a smile:

"What would you have? One must protect one's-self."

And she ran lightly downstairs. Davidoff rapped, and a voice responded, "Come in."

He turned the knob and opened the door, and beside the open window, buried in the depths of a large sofa, he saw Jacques, his eyes hollow, his lips livid. As he recognized the doctor the young man grew a shade paler and his brow clouded. He rose, and going toward his visitor slowly stretched out his hand.

"You are angry with me," he said.

"A little."

"Only a little? I do not deserve so much indulgence. I told you last night that I was a coward. Well, you have received the proof of it soon enough."

He spoke through his clenched teeth, with a slight contraction of the features. Davidoff, whom he inspired with pity, sat down beside him and said affectionately:

"What has happened since we parted to prevent you keeping your engagement with me? It ought to have been a pleasant one to keep."

"Can anything be pleasant to me?" responded Jacques, in a low voice. "All that I do is hateful and miserable. An evil spirit has taken possession of me, and inspires me with the most fatal thoughts."

"Resist it," returned the doctor. "You allowed yourself to yield to my influence a few hours ago; do so again. Take your hat and overcoat, and follow me. There is still time."

"No," answered Jacques, with determination. "I shall not leave this."

"What Clemence has told me, then, is true?"

"Ah, you have seen her? And she complained of me, did she not? The wretch! It is she who is the cause of all my misery. Yes, she is destroying me she is killing me. It would be impossible to conceive what she makes me suffer. I know not what madness she has inspired me with. Can you understand that I should be jealous of her? This morning we had a frightful scene. She forbade me the house, and I am here still! I am here still! And why? Because I cannot live without her. Because I would sue for her smiles on my knees if it were necessary!"

"Make the effort to keep away from her for a few days."

"No, no, that would be impossible. What a void in my existence if she should pass out of it. No! I have sacrificed everything for this woman. I have made everything yield to my love for her. To give her up now would be to end everything."

He buried his face in his hands and was silent for a few moments; then in an accent of desperation:

"When I am at the end of my resources," he said, "then I will see her no more. Ah, that day is not far off, for luck is against me. But I keep on playing, although I know perfectly well what the end will be. You see it is not easy to preach to me, for I am beforehand with you. Abandon me to my fate, my friend. I am not worth the efforts you have made to save me."

Davidoff had listened to Jacques' words with a pang at his heart, studying with mingled curiosity and compassion this pitiable form of insanity. He was familiar with the feeling which had led so many men to madness or suicide. He knew it was made up of the intoxication of the senses, the exasperation of wounded vanity, and a sort of mysterious terror which takes possession of those who, habituated to the tumult of a feverish existence, see themselves condemned suddenly to a life of isolation and silence. The transition was like passing from the gaiety of a ballroom to the stillness of a Trappist monastery. Only a strong soul and a steady head could bear it with calmness.

"Come with me," said the doctor to Jacques. "I give you my word that I will not quit you until you are cured, mentally and physically."

Jacques burst into a fit of nervous laughter that sounded harsh and painful in the doctor's ears.

"No, no, abandon me to my fate," he cried. "I do not want to be cured! I am already sentenced, and nothing can change the decrees of fate. I have lived only for happiness. Anguish and misery are my doom!"

He lowered his voice as if with sudden terror.

"You know well; it is not I who act, who speak, who suffer, and who complain. There is another within me who is leading me on to my fate. Even if I wished to stop myself I could not do so. Ah, I feel this implacable soul agitating itself furiously. It is jealous! It takes vengeance of me on myself. So long as it inhabits my body I must suffer. On the day on which I shall be delivered from it—"

Davidoff interrupted Jacques with a quick gesture; he knitted his brow and was on the point of saying: "You are mad! Laurier has disappeared, it is true, but Laurier is still alive. I humored your fancy because I had a conviction that only faith would give you back the strength to live. But since you have reached such a state of hallucination as to make your recovered health the cause of your ruin, it is my duty to declare the truth to you."

One thought, however, made him pause. "He will not believe me!" he said to himself. "I must show him his friend restored to mental health in order to prove to him that he himself may recover his sanity." He turned toward the young man and said very gently:

"Since you do not wish to accompany me to Paris I will go alone, then. I shall see your mother and sister there."

A shadow passed over Jacques' face, and his eyes shone as if moist with tears.

"Thanks," he said in a choking voice; "try to make them forgive me the evil I have done them. They are so good, so affectionate!"

He rose, and a quick shudder passed through his frame.

"Oh, I am a wretch!" he cried. "It would be better for me to be dead!"

At this moment the sound of a clear voice calling "Jacques!" in the garden below, was heard.

He advanced hastily to the window. Clemence was gathering roses. She saw him, and cried gayly:

"Well, is your sulking over? The air is delightful. Come down, and we will go to Villers to breakfast."

Jacques turned to Davidoff, and cried in agitation:

"She calls me, you see. She is waiting for me. She is not so bad as I said. She has terrible moments, it is true, but at heart she loves me. Come, my friend."

He drew Davidoff toward the stairs. They went down into the hall. There Jacques pressed the doctor's hand tightly, and as if impatient to be alone with Clemence said:

"Adieu. Once more, pardon me. Reassure my mother and cure my sister—Ah, that above all! Poor child! Adieu."

And with rapid steps he hurried toward the garden where his pitiless tyrant awaited him. Davidoff, already in the street, strode quickly away.

Through an opening to the shore he caught a glimpse of the yacht, which was steaming out to sea, leaving in its wake a trail of black smoke.

"I am free," he cried; "let me profit by it."

He went to the telegraph office, took a sheet of paper, and standing at the desk wrote these words:

Pierre Laurier, Care of Monsieur le Cure de Torrevecchio, Corsica:

"Return at once. Your presence has become indispensable. When you arrive here wait for nothing, but join me immediately at the Grand Hotel.

Davidoff."

He gave the telegram to the clerk, paid for it, and went out murmuring:

"If I do not succeed in saving the brother, I shall at least try to save the sister." And he took the train for Paris.

CHAPTER VI.

Davidoff's telegram was delivered to Pierre Laurier on the very day of Agostino's marriage with the daughter of a well-to-do farmer of San Pellegrino. The young sailor had prospered in his trading expeditions to the Mediterranean ports, and he brought a fortune of six thousand francs to his bride. The latter, a rosy brunette of sixteen from the mountains, had a house and some olive groves of her own. The young people had loved each other for a year past, and on the understanding that Agostino was to give up his seafaring life the marriage had now been celebrated.

On emerging from the church of San Pellegrino, the newly-married pair were greeted by a succession of shots fired in their honor. One might have thought from the noise that the villagers were engaged in a vendetta and were trying to exterminate each other, vivas broke forth from the guests. Every face beamed with joy, and the bright sunshine, the heat and the smell of the powder seemed to produce a general feeling of intoxication.

Pierre, giving his arm to the little Marietta, whose companion he had been in the church, followed with delighted eyes every detail of the animated and novel scene, dreaming already of the beautiful picture he would paint of it, and which has since become so famous under the title of "A Corsican Marriage."

His heart was at peace, and his mind had recovered its balance. Not a shadow darkened his soul. He was completely absorbed in the contemplation of the happiness of these people whom he loved, and in the simplicity and tranquility of whose patriarchal life he had been able to forget his unworthy passion and to regain the dignity of his manhood. The wedding guests now proceeded to the house of the bride's father, there to partake of the banquet set forth in honor of the newly-married pair. As they assembled in the grounds, a little boy, who served the good cure of Torrevecchio as an acolyte, pushed through the crowd and running up to the venerable priest, handed him a blue envelope which had just been left at the presbytery. To cover the distance between Torrevecchio and San Pellegrino, the little fellow, with his mountaineer's legs, had taken only an hour. He arrived breathless, his face covered with dust and perspiration.

The cure read the address on the envelope and then handed it to Pierre, saying affectionately:

"Here, my dear child, this is for you."

A group had already formed around the young man, who, with clouded brow and lips tightly drawn, held within his fingers the despatch he had received, without power to open it.

"What is it?" asked Agostino, anxiously.

"That blue paper," said the boy, "which was brought a little while ago from Bastia by the postman. He made a special trip with it as it seemed to be urgent, so Maddalena, the servant of M. le Cure, said to me, 'Run like a flash, do not stop until you have given it to Monsieur. Something serious must have happened, for in three years or more there has not come to Torrevecchio a paper like that!' So I set out without a moment's delay, and here I am."

As he spoke, he wiped off with the back of his hand the perspiration which was running down his face, showing his white teeth in a broad smile of delight at having performed his mission so successfully.

"You are going to drink a glass of Tallano and to eat a morsel of bread with us, Jacopo," said Agostino. He pushed the child toward his father-in-law, and then, greatly troubled by the uneasiness which Pierre's face betrayed, he said to him anxiously:

"What is the matter?"

Pierre opened the envelope slowly, unfolded the telegram, and read the imperious summons addressed to him by his friend. He turned pale and his brow clouded. His heart suddenly seemed to contract.

"Is there any bad news?" asked Agostino.

"No," returned the painter, "at least I hope not. But I must leave you. I must go at once to Paris."

"Leave us! And now!" cried the bridegroom sorrowfully. "Wait at least until to-morrow."

"If they had told you when the sea was between you that your sweetheart was ill and might die during your absence," gravely answered Pierre, "would you have delayed going to her?"

Agostino pressed his preserver's hand with emotion and tears filled his eyes.

"No, you are right," he said. "But you must know how much your departure will grieve us."

Pierre drew the young man aside, and there speaking to him with a sudden emotion, which threw a new light on his friend's character and past life, for Agostino said:

"There is no need to cast a gloom over the feast. From here to Torrevecchio by the highroad is a matter of twelve miles. I can hire a carriole at the inn, and go there alone. Once I am on the other side of the mountain, you will explain my absence to your guests, and thank each one of those present for the cordial reception they gave me when I came here. I shall never forget the time that I have spent among you. I was grievously ill, both in heart and mind. In the peaceful and laborious existence I have forgotten the sorrows that I thought were incurable, and it is to you I owe all this—to your mother who has been so good to me, to your little sister who has so often brought to my mind by her naive and winning grace the young girl who is waiting for me now, and finally to you, my brave fellow, to save whose life I gave up my intention of putting an end to my own, when, driven to despair, I was on the point of doing so. You have restored me to myself. It is for your sake that I feel myself still bound to humanity. No! I shall never forget you, and whether in sadness or in joy, my thoughts will often recur to you."

Agostino could scarcely restrain his tears at these words, and more affected by Pierre's departure than he would have been by that of some member of his own family, he began to sob, while the wedding guests, giving themselves up to merriment, were laughing, singing and shouting in the garden. Pierre, after he had in some measure succeeded in calming the young man's grief, said quietly:

"And, now listen to me. It is necessary that I should reach Paris at the earliest possible moment. When does the next boat leave Bastia, and where does it stop?"

"There is a steamer of the Morelli line leaving for Marseilles on Tuesday," answered Agostino. "By going to town you can engage your passage on her, and to-morrow at daybreak you will be out at sea. From Bastia to Marseilles there are thirty hours."

"In three days, then," said Pierre, "I shall be in Paris. From there, my dear Agostino, you must allow me to send some tokens of remembrance to your dear ones. You need have no scruples in the matter. I have lived here with you, wearing the garb of a peasant almost a year, but I am not poor. Put away your Corsican pride; from your brother, your mother, your sister, or your wife you may accept anything. Do not forget me, and be assured that you shall one day see me again. When I return to your island perhaps, if heaven so far favors me, it will not be alone. Embrace me, and adieu until then!"

The two men embraced each other as on the night on which they were tossed about by the engulfing wave, under the pale light of the moon; and when they separated it was with mingled smiles and tears.

Half an hour later Pierre was driving rapidly toward Torrevecchio, and on the same evening, after packing up his pictures and sketches, arrived at Bastia. He alighted at the inn where he had passed his first night on Corsican soil, went to engage his passage on board the steamer, and then entered a clothier's where he replaced his velveteen garments by a complete suit of blue cloth which became him very well.

(To be continued.)

Poverty is no crime. Many a fellow is a straight as a string, and yet a string is apt to get broke.

DISFIGURING RASH SPREAD OVER CHILD

Itching and Burning. Restless and Fretful at Night. Used Cuticura Two Months. No Trace of Trouble.

Kincardine, Ont.—"My child's trouble began with a rash around the ears. This spread over the surface of the body turning to small sores which were itching and burning. The rash also appeared on my child's face and for the time disfigured him. The itching was so intense that it constantly caused him to irritate the eruption. He was restless and fretful at night. "The first two applications of Cuticura Soap and Ointment stopped the burning and eased the itching. In two months' time no trace of the trouble was seen." (Signed) O. Campbell, May 23, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

THE SUMMERY GIRL.

A quiet resort of the summery sort
Is where I am longing to be
Where girls with bright glances are seeking romances,
And cool waves would beckon to me,
Where roaming and boating and swimming and floating
Formality put out of curl,
And [illegible] is the heart of the summery sort
Of summer pretty girl.

I've tried every folly and dangerous folly
The prodigal city affords;
I've toyed to satiety with each variety
Of the bait served us on [illegible];
And none of it thrills me—with equal [illegible]
[illegible]—
And yet I'd get all in a whirl
Could I ramble apart at some summer resort
With a summery sort of a girl.

Oh, dull may things grow at the garden or show
And unspeakably dull at the club!
You may note streaks of gray, feel you're getting passe,
And sigh you're no longer a cub;
But just take to the woods, run away from your goods,
And you'll soon frisk about like a squirrel
When something you start at a summer resort
With a summery sort of a girl.
—Lee Shippey in Judge.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

228 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

UNGALLANT.

(Ottawa Citizen)

It is pointed out that June is the favorite month for battles, and we all know that many engagements do culminate in that same period.

In making buttonholes in materials which fray easily it is a great help to stitch twice around on the sewing machine before the hole is cut, as a firmer foundation is secured and no fraying results.

LONDON'S SLUM BABIES.

Gutter Children That Thrive Where They Court Death.

London gutter babies are immune to ordinary diseases and thrive under conditions that would be death to other children, said Dr. Thomas, health officer of the Finsbury district. Dr. Thomas works in the most congested of the London boroughs, where [illegible] families live and sleep in [illegible] rooms.

"Some of these babies," he says, "as soon as or even before they are able to crawl, are placed on the sidewalks early in the day, to be watched or nursed by a girl of four or five years. They are true gutter children. Sometime the immature nurse falls asleep, wearied by her task, and the baby crawls to the other side of the road, heedless of traffic. Both are filthy and gutter stained, but they seem to live. In fact, the stock from which they have sprung rises superior to the ordinary diseases of childhood." Among the cases reported are these:

A baby four months old was given a piece of raw fat and bacon to chew, because the grandmother said bacon was good for babies and canaries.

One baby was dosed with stout and aniseed by the mother as a cure for the colic.

Another baby of nine weeks was fed chiefly on weak tea.

Dr. Thomas complains of the Sairey Gamps who act as nurses in the district, undoing the work of the doctors in many cases. He says their arrogance is equaled only by their ignorance. —New York Tribune.

Wonderful Bilious Remedy Actually Prevents Attacks

There are two great causes of biliousness—they are constipation and defective liver action.

When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken, they are not only correct constipated bowels, but act upon the liver as well.

Quite unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief, Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the conditions which cause biliousness, and thus permanent cures are effected. No person who occasionally uses Dr. Hamilton's Pills will ever suffer from the headache, bad stomach or bilious complaint. Get a 25c box to-day.

The Behavior of Kites.

"The tree-tops sing, the lilacs sway,
The clouds skim by like cotton sails;
I've walked the gardener's beds all day
Through watching kites with swinging tails

The kite, when first you take him out
Upon the hill where breezes swish,
Will knock his head and flop about,
And wriggle like a drowning fish.

But give him string, up, up he'll rise,
To soar at ease from place to place;
A-wobbling down when daylight dies,
A smile upon his painted face

If Aunt would only watch the kite,
Perhaps she'd get to understand
The reason why I fret and fight
At being led about by hand.

If she would let me out instead
Across the fields, I'd never fight,
And end by coming home to bed
A-smiling nicely, like the kite."
—Melville Chater in St. Nicholas.

Wigg—It's a good thing we can't see ourselves as others see us. Wagg—Yes, a good thing for the looking-glass people. It would put them out of business.

PURE ICE CREAM

Your Doctor

WILL tell you is a very nutritious and highly digestible food—but it must be pure Ice Cream to be safe must be made in a perfectly sanitary Dairy. When you eat City Dairy Ice Cream you get the benefit of the inspection of Toronto's Health Department.

The more Ice Cream you eat in summer, the better health you will have, if it is City Dairy Ice Cream, because, "If it's City Dairy It's Pure that's Sure."

For Sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

"Cranks" Catalogued.

A catalogue of murderers is one of the curiosities in the offices of the United States secret service in Washington. In this catalogue all the "cranks" in this country are listed, first alphabetically under their names and aliases, and secondly, under the particular forms taken by their obsessions. The catalogue is kept up by contributions from the police of every town and city where a crank is found.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"A LITTLE QUEER."

His Eccentricity in the End Proved His Own Undoing.

Rev. Mr. Hagamore, to whose memory is a slab in the church at Catsham, Leicestershire, England, was "a little queer." It seems that the reverend gentleman died in January, 1886, leaving all of his property, valued at $3,500, to a railroad porter.

This queer old preacher kept one servant of each sex, whom he locked up every night. His last employment of an evening was to go the rounds of his premises, let loose the dogs and fire off his gun.

He lost his life in a curious manner. Starting out early one morning to let out his servants, the dogs fawned upon him and threw him into a pond of water. The servants heard his cries, but, being locked up, could not render assistance, so the old man was drowned.

When the inventory of his property was taken, he was found to be the owner of 80 gowns, 100 pairs of trousers, 100 pairs of boots, 400 pairs of shoes, 80 wigs (although he had plenty of natural hair), 50 dogs, 90 wagons and carts, 30 wheelbarrows, 200 razors, 19 plows, 50 saddles and 222 pickaxes and shovels. He surely was "a little queer." — London Standard.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, etc.

WILFRID GAGNE,

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug 3, '04.

Purifying the Air.

A pitcher of cold water placed on the table of an occupied room will absorb all the gases with which the room is filled from the respiration of those eating or sleeping in it. In a few hours this pitcher of cold water will make the air of the room pure, while the water itself will become totally unfit for use.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

TRICKS OF BULLETS.

Occasionally They Defy All Rules and Make Queer Flights.

It has been truly said that, once you fire a bullet from a modern rifle, none can forecast what it will do or where it will ultimately come to rest. Even when a bullet has an uninterrupted course, says Mr. Frank Scudamore, in the London Globe, it is capable of upsetting all known calculations of its flight and range. Before the Battle of Omdurman a sick officer was taken across the Nile and placed under an awning at least 5,500 yards from the nearest point of possible fire. This should have ensured him an ample margin of safety, but none the less a stray bullet ate up the intervening three miles of desert, struck him in the head and killed him.

Shortly before the Battle of Ginnis, in Sudan, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel Hacket-Thompson, C. B., and another officer whose name escapes me were reconnoitering through an opening in the wall of a disused sakeeyeh, or waterwheel. The hole in the wall was so small that the officers had to stand one behind the other to see anything. The officer whose name I forget was in front using a pair of binoculars, while Sir Archibald Hunter was in the rear. The glint caused by the setting sun shining on the glass of the binoculars attracted the attention of a dervish who, together with others, was rallying along the Nile. He stopped, took aim, and fired. It was a very good shot, for it sped through one lens of the binoculars, through the brain of the officer holding them, killing him on the spot, through the shoulder of Colonel Hacket-Thompson, and finally lodged in the breast of Sir Archibald Hunter, where, I believe, it remains to this day.

The vagaries of a bullet when it touches the human frame are almost beyond relief. During another Sudan battle I saw an officer, a friend of mine, go down apparently shot through the head. To my surprise and relief I met him walking about after the battle apparently none the worse save that his head was bandaged. Then he showed me how a bullet, striking and deflected by one of the hooks of his helmet chain, had run right around his forehead, cutting a groove under the skin, and had then glanced off the helmet hook on the other side.

MODES OF THE MOMENT.

The "tailored maid" in midnight blue seems to be just as popular in June as she was at Eastertime. The sombreness of the "midnight darkness" is lightened a bit by cuffs and collars of old gold or tan and these glowing tints, by the way, are much smarter for cuffs and collars than white linen.

The Eton jacket which just touches the waist line and shows a glimpse of the blouse beneath is one of the popular summer modes. The eton suit is adaptable to cotton novelties and ratine as well as silk or serge.

Bronze pumps are not new but "everybody's wearing them." They are attractive and they suit almost every occasion.

The bride's gown no longer sweeps the ground. Dame Fashion has tucked it up to the fashionable ankle length. The 1915 bride would rather be fashionable, it seems, than sentimental.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE.

GOOD HOUSE AND ONE ACRE, with outbuildings; near Hamilton; only [illegible]. Apply [illegible] R. Hazlewood, James street south, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY wanted; highest prices paid for first quality produce. The Ryan Produce Co., [illegible] College street, Toronto, Ont.

Watch in a Pearl.

The feat of making a watch in a pearl has been accomplished by a watchmaking firm at Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland. This wonderful clock, the only one of its kind in the world, was finished a few years ago. A pearl that weighs forty-five grains and has a diameter of about half an inch contains all the works. It took an employee of the firm fifteen months to hollow out the pearl and fix the wheels. The watch is guaranteed to keep good time and may be worn as a ring on the finger.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment, and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

ADVERTISING.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times)

Advertising is the connecting link between the merchant and the customer. There is not a doubt that daily advertisements, in which there is a comprehensive and specific presentation of facts, figures and commodities, are read with the same avidity as news reports and usually with greater care and a more definite end in view. Therefore, the merchant who fails to advertise is not sizing up to his real opportunities and is not alive to the first aid to prosperity.

A Military Compliment.

During the South African war an order was issued to the men of the Highland regiments that they must cover up their tartan kilts as they made too good targets for the enemy. The order proved very unpopular and caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the soldiers concerned. When Sir George White heard this he thought of a way out of the difficulty.

"Let them cover up only the front of their kilts," he said. "The enemy will never see the other side."—London Answers.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Trouble With Golf.

Queen Victoria once induced Count Shuvalov, the Russian ambassador, to try a game of golf at Balmoral. The Russian did try, but after innumerable misses he turned round to one of the bystanders and said:

"Ach, monsieur, it would be a very nice game if the ball was ten times larger. Now let us go home."

But what he said in Russian to himself is not recorded.

WEAR FLEET FOOT

Shoes for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all Good Shoe Dealers

Worn by Every Member of the Family

Like Accepting an Office.

"Do you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife?" solemnly inquired the officiating clergyman.

"Yielding with reluctance to the earnest solicitation of my many friends, I do!" sonorously answered the Hon. Howland Hoopmore.—Puck.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Teacher—Malachy, can you tell me why you were unable to lift yourself by your bootstraps?

Little Malachy—'Cause I wear shoes.

Mamma—Mrs. Nextdoor thinks you are such a well-behaved little boy, Tommy.

Tommy—Well, I don't care—just so she doesn't think I'm a sissy boy.

Little Laurene—Mamma, I've got a question that needs an answer.

Mamma—Well, what is it, dear?

Little Laurene—If it takes nine tailors to make a man, how many dressmakers does it take to make a woman?—Chicago News.

ZAM-BUK AND OUTDOOR LIFE.

Every tennis or ball player, every swimmer, every canoeist, every man or woman who loves outdoor life and exercise, should keep a box of Zam-Buk handy.

Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation, which, as soon as applied to cuts, bruises, burns, sprains, blisters, etc., sets up highly beneficial operations. First, its antiseptic properties render the wound free from all danger from blood poisoning. Next, its soothing properties relieve and ease the pain. Then its rich, herbal balms penetrate the tissue, and set up the wonderful process of healing. Barbed wire scratches, insect stings, skin diseases, such as eczema, heat rashes, ringworm, babies' heat sores, chafed places, sore feet—are all quickly cured by Zam-Buk. It also eases and cures piles. All druggists and stores. Use Zam-Buk Soap also; 25c. per tablet.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1915.

SELLING GOODS.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has for some time back been pushing a made-in-Canada propaganda. They have given the matter some publicity through the newspapers, and trade journals, but they have not yet got close to the public. They have not got down to details sufficiently to show the people why they should purchase these goods in preference to the imported article. Nor have they shown them that they would profit financially by doing so. Nor have they given the public particulars regarding the particular goods that they should purchase. We have made-in-Canada exhibitions, and so forth, but these do not impress the public to any extent. The manufacturers generally make the mistake of imagining that they have done their full duty when they manufacture the article, and get it put upon the market in the wholesale and retail stores, leaving it to the dealers to hunt for purchasers by the use of newspaper advertising.

The manufacturer should make it his business to show the public that it would be to their advantage to buy Canada made goods in preference to foreign made. Having done this, he should endeavor to prove to the consumer that the goods he makes are well worth purchasing, that for quality and cheapness they cannot be beaten. If he can demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the person who wants to buy such an article he secures his trade. If he does not make these efforts to secure custom, his real business is left to the tender mercies of the men who sell his goods, and they will look after their own interests in preference to those of the manufacturer. The man who makes the goods should be as much interested in convincing the would-be buyer that he could not do better than purchase his make as is the dealer.

BRITAIN'S NEW CRUISERS.

While Britain is losing a warship once in a while, she is taking good care to see that the wastage is more than made up. She has many destroyers and submarines waiting for a chance to show what they can do. She has new dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class, what is called [illegible]-dreadnoughts. But Britain is [illegible] building super-battle cruisers of [illegible] and power. The Scientific [illegible] speaks highly of these vessels [illegible] machines, and in the [illegible] edition of the American [illegible] to say about them [illegible] leading naval power in the [illegible] is satisfied that the battle [illegible] has fully vindicated the claims of those who were responsible for its introduction, it proved by the fact that the British Admiralty is completing four ships of this type in which the elements of speed and gun-fire will be carried such a great step in advance as to place the new ships in a class by themselves. Indeed, if there be such a vessel as a super-dreadnought, it is certain that these ships could be termed super-battle-cruisers.

We are reliably informed that this group of ships is being rushed to completion, and that the extreme features which they embody in the way of gun-fire and high speed were decided upon as the result of experience gained during the present war. They are to mount the 15-inch gun, and they are designed to steam at a sustained speed of 32 knots. The armor protection is to be of moderate thickness, necessarily. Now here we have a ship which will have the widest possible range of usefulness outside of the line of battle engagement between heavily armored dreadnoughts. Thus, if the German battle-cruisers should attempt another raid on the English coast, the 32 knot ships, if they get in touch, could easily overtake and sink them. They could catch and sink the fastest of the German scouts, and in any but the roughest weather could round up and dispose of a whole fleet of torpedo boat destroyers, whatever their speed might be. Also, if their own fleet were pursuing a battleship column, they could overtake and concentrate on the rearmost ships, thereby forcing the enemy to accept engagement—unless, indeed, the enemy admiral should leave his rear to shift for itself, as was done by the German battle-cruisers when they left the Bluecher to its fate in the North Sea battle."

Notwithstanding the gibes and sneers in certain quarters, born of ignorance, the British fleet is perhaps the most important factor in this war, and will help materially in bringing it to a successful end.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Those burned telegrams were only scraps of paper.

◆

Trying to blacken the Liberals of Manitoba won't whiten the Tories any.

◆

Hon. Mr. White might see how much he could borrow from the Canadian people.

◆

There may be some Canadians "too proud to fight," but they are the slackers.

◆

Perhaps Mr. Bryan did not know that he was only making way for Mr. Lansing.

◆

If Britain has thousands of aeroplanes why does she not use them in fighting the German armies?

◆

In stopping supplies to Holland, Britain has tightened her strangle hold on Germany.

◆

Now that Britain is borrowing from herself to finance the war there will be no end to the silver bullets.

◆

Like Mr. Garland, Mr. De Witt Foster refuses to be read out of the party. He again asks for the party nomination.

◆

The fact that the Germans fired 1,000 [illegible] shells before Lemberg in two hours ought to speed up the British shell works.

◆

The London Times demands that the people be "told the truth about the war." The Times should begin by telling the truth itself.

◆

They are also putting special guards in the United States on munition factories. The Kaiser plots murder and outrage on both sea and land.

◆

If the men who dynamited the Windsor overall factory were like the Kaiser's Germans they would have bombed some of the churches instead.

◆

Four Chicago mediums endeavored to get Napoleon to talk on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. Wellington or Blucher might have been more talkative.

◆

Female enemy aliens as well as males are being interned in the Quebec concentration camp, families being kept together. Perhaps the ladies have talked too much.

◆

Great big posters, with the legend, "Borden Backs Britain," are now lying in the Government printing offices ready to be posted on the dead walls of the country just as soon as Borden gives Rogers the word to go ahead.

◆

Over a hundred mechanics have registered at Regina as ready and willing to go to England to manufacture war munitions. At the same time Saskatchewan is calling for men to garner its harvest. It looks as if 15,000 men will be needed. There are about 6,000 unemployed in the Province at present.

◆

It may be interesting to learn that since the war began 33,[illegible] United States settlers have taken up their homes in Canada. Allowing $500 cash and settlers' effects worth $350 to each of the [illegible], which is believed to be a fair average, Canada is $2[illegible] better off. The Canadian exhibit at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco may have had something to do with this influx of settlers from the other side.

◆

Ralph Smith, the well known B. C. Labor leader, complains in the Vancouver press of the number of enemy aliens employed in the mines of British Columbia, and points out the danger they are to the other men in the mines. The Vancouver Saturday Sunset blames the Federal members of the city for this state of affairs. It charges that owing to the conduct of the Government in this matter, the Germans there are under the impression that the authorities are afraid of them.

◆

Sir Max Aitken, Canada's official eye-witness at the front, concludes his description of the battle of Ypres with these words.

"The Empire is engaged in a struggle without quarter, and without compromise, against an enemy still superbly organized, still immensely powerful, still confident that its strength is the measure of its necessities. To arms, then, and still to arms! In Great Britain, in Canada, in Australia, there is need, and there is need now, of a community organized alike in military and industrial co-operation. That our countrymen in Canada, even whose hearts are still bleeding, will answer every call which is made upon them we well know. The graveyard of Canada in Flanders is large. It is very large. Those who lie there have left their mortal remains on alien soil. To Canada they have bequeathed their memories and their glory."

Speaking of the Votes for Soldiers Act, the Canadian Military Gazette says: "And yet, it is stated there is a feeling in the Dominion that the act is a mistake. This is not a discovery made since the measure became law; the fact was realized before the bill was passed, and no one on either side of either House, it is declared, wanted it, but so completely has the wave of patriotism swept the country that, when once the bill was before Parliament no one dare oppose it for fear of being accused of being lacking in patriotism." And it adds: "It was one of those bills that once launched had to go through in some form or another, politics being what they are in this country, and it confers a presumed benefit on those who never asked for it, and who, presumably, will not highly value the gift."

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.

Mr. Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have had sick headache, been bilious, and have had pains after eating and was also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I used four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me. The best praise I can give is not enough for them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

"I see by your looks you don't care to tell, but I shall," said Maggie, and bounding from her saddle, she ran up to Hagar, pressing her hand and whispering in her ear, that it would soon be time to hear from Henry.

"Kissed her, I do believe!" said Anna Jeffrey. "She must have admirable taste!"

Mr. Carrollton thought so, too, and with a half-comical, half-displeased expression, he watched the interview between that weird old woman and fair young girl, little suspecting how nearly they were allied.

"Why didn't you come and speak to her?" said Maggie, as he alighted to assist her in again mounting Gritty. "She used to see you in England, when you were a baby, and if you won't be angry, I'll tell you what she said: It was that you were the crossest, ugliest young one she ever saw! There, there, don't set me down so hard!" and the saucy eyes looked mischievously at the proud Englishman, who, truth to say, did place her in the saddle with a little more force than was at all necessary.

Not that he was angry. He was only annoyed at what he considered Maggie's undue familiarity with a person like Hagar, but he wisely forbore making any comments in Anna Jeffrey's presence, except, indeed, to laugh heartily at Hagar's complimentary description of himself when a baby. Arrived at home, and alone with Maggie, he found her so very good-natured and agreeable, that he could not chide her for anything, and Hagar was for a time forgotten.

That evening, as the reader knows, they went together to the depot, where they waited four long hours, but not impatiently: for sitting there in the moonlight, with the winding Chicopee full in view, and Margaret Miller at his side, Arthur Carrollton forgot the lapse of time, especially when Maggie, thinking no harm, gave a most ludicrous description of her call upon Mrs. Douglas senior, and of her grandmother's distress at finding herself so nearly connected with what she termed "a low, vulgar family."

Arthur Carrollton was very proud, and, had Theo been his sister, he might, to some extent, have shared in Madam Conway's chagrin: and so he said to Maggie, at the same time fully agreeing with her that George Douglas was a refined, agreeable gentleman, and as such entitled to respect. Still, had Theo known of his parentage, he said, it would probably have made some difference; but now that it could not be helped, it was wise to make the best of it.

These words were little heeded then by Maggie, but with most painful distinctness they recurred to her in the after time, when, humbled in the very dust, she had no hope that the highborn, haughty Carrollton would stoop to a child of Hagar Warren! But no shadow of the dark future was over her now, and very eagerly she drank in every word and look of Arthur Carrollton, who, all unconsciously, was trampling on another's rights, and gradually weakening the fancied love she bore for Henry Warner.

The arrival of the train brought their pleasant conversation to a close, and for a day or two Maggie's time was wholly occupied with her grandmother, to whom she frankly acknowledged having told Mr. Carrollton of Mrs. Douglas and her daughter Betsey Jane. The fact that he knew of her disgrace and did not despise her was of great benefit to Madam Conway, and after a few days she resumed her usual spirits, and actually told of the remarks made by Mrs. Douglas concerning herself and the plight she had been in! As time passed on she became reconciled to the Douglases, having, as she thought, some well-founded reasons for believing that for Theo's disgrace, Maggie would make amends by marrying Mr. Carrollton, whose attentions each day became more and more marked, and were not apparently altogether disagreeable to Maggie. On the contrary, his presence at Hillsdale was productive of much pleasure to her, as well as of a little annoyance.

From the first he seemed to exercise over her an influence she could not well resist—a power to make her do whatever he willed that she should do; and though she sometimes rebelled, she was pretty sure in the end to yield the contest, and submit to one who was evidently the ruling spirit. As yet nothing had been said of the hair ornament which, out of compliment to him, her grandmother wore every morning in her collar, but, at last, one day Madam Conway spoke of it herself, asking "if it were, as she had supposed, his grandmother's hair?"

"Why, no," he answered, involuntarily, "it is a lock Maggie sent me in that wonderful daguerreotype!"

"The stupid thing!" thought Maggie, while her eyes fairly danced with merriment, as she anticipated the question she fancied was sure to follow, but did not.

One glance at her tell-tale face was sufficient for Madam Conway. In her whole household there was but one head with locks as white as that, and whatever her thoughts might have been, she said nothing, but from that day forth, Hagar's hair was never again seen ornamenting her person! That afternoon Mr. Carrollton and Maggie went out to ride, and in the course of their conversation he referred to the pin, asking whose hair it was and seemed much amused when told that it was Hagar's.

"But why did you not tell me when it first came," he said, and Maggie answered, "Oh, it was such fun to see her sporting Hagar's hair, when she is so proud. It didn't hurt her either, for Hagar is as good as anybody. I don't believe in making such a difference because one person chances to be richer than another."

"Neither do I," returned Mr. Carrollton. "I would not esteem a person for wealth alone, but there are points of difference which should receive consideration. For instance, this old Hagar may be well enough in her way, but suppose she were nearly connected to you—your grandmother if you like. It would certainly make some difference in your position. You would not be Maggie Miller, and I——"

"Wouldn't ride with me, I dare say," interrupted Maggie, to which he replied, "I presume not," adding as he saw slight indications of pouting, "and therefore I am glad you are Maggie Miller, and not Hagar's grandchild."

Mentally pronouncing him a "proud, hateful thing," Maggie rode on a while in silence. But Mr. Carrollton knew well how to manage her, and he, too, was silent until Maggie, who could not refrain from talking any length of time, forgot herself and began chatting away as gaily as before. During their excursion they came near to the gorge of Henry Warner memory, and Maggie, who had never quite forgiven Mr. Carrollton for criticising her horsemanship, resolved to show him what she could do. The signal was accordingly given to Gritty, and ere her companion was aware of her intention she was tearing over the ground at a speed he could hardly equal. The ravine was just on the border of the wood, and without pausing an instant, Gritty leaped across it, landing safely on the other side, where he stopped, while half fearfully, half exultantly, Maggie looked back to see what Mr. Carrollton would do. At first he had fancied Gritty beyond her control, and when he saw her directly over the deep chasm he shuddered, involuntarily stretching out his arm to save her; but the look she gave him as she turned around convinced him that the risk she had run was done on purpose. Still he had no intention of following her, for he feared his horse's ability as well as his own to clear that pass.

"Why don't you jump? Are you afraid?" and Maggie's eyes looked archly out from beneath her tasteful riding cap.

For half a moment he felt tempted to join her, but his better judgment came to his aid, and he answered, "Yes, Maggie, I am afraid, having never tried such an experiment. But I wish to be with you in some way, and as I cannot come to you, I ask you to come to me. You seem accustomed to the leap!"

He did not praise her. Nay, she fancied there was more of censure in the tones of his voice; at all events, he had asked her rather commandingly to return, and "that wouldn't do it." For a moment she made no reply, and he said again, "Maggie, will you come?" then half playfully, half reproachfully, she made answer, "A gallant Englishman, indeed! willing I should risk my neck where you dare not venture yours. No, I shan't try the leap again to-day; I don't feel like it; but I'll cross the long bridge half a mile from here—good-by," and fully expecting him to meet her, she galloped off riding, ere long, quite slowly, "so he'd have a nice long time to wait for her!"

How then was she disappointed when, on reaching the bridge, there was nowhere a trace of him to be seen, neither could she hear the sound of his horse's footsteps, though she listened long and anxiously.

"He is certainly the most provoking man I ever saw," she exclaimed, half crying with vexation. "Henry wouldn't have served me so, and I'm glad I was engaged to him before I saw this hateful Carrollton, for grandma might possibly have teased me into marrying him, and then wouldn't Mr. Dog and Mrs. Cat have led a stormy life! No, we wouldn't," she continued; "I should in time get accustomed to minding him, and I think he'd be splendid, though no better than Henry. I wonder if Hagar has a letter for me?" and chirruping to Gritty, she soon stood at the door of the cabin.

"Have you two been quarrelling?" asked Hagar, noticing Mag's flushed cheeks. "Mr. Carrollton passed here twenty minutes or more ago, looking mighty sober, and here you are with your face as red. What has happened?"

"Nothing," answered Mag, a little testily, "only he's the meanest man! Wouldn't follow me, when I leaped the gorge, and I know he could, if he had tried."

"Showed his good sense," interrupted Hagar, adding that Maggie mustn't think every man was going to risk his neck for her.

"I don't think so, of course," returned Maggie, "but he might at least—he almost commanded me to come back and join him, as though I was a little child, but I wouldn't do it. I told him I'd go down to the long bridge and cross, expecting, of course, he'd meet me there, and instead of that, he has gone off home. How did he know what accident would befall me?"

"Accident!" repeated Hagar; "what'd befall you, who know every crook and turn of the woods so much better than he does?"

"Well, anyway, he might have waited for me," returned Mag. "I don't believe he'd care if I were to get killed. I mean to scare him and see," and springing from Gritty's back, she gave him a peculiar whistling sound, at which the pony bounded away toward home, while she followed Hagar into the cottage, where a letter from Henry awaited her.

They were to sail for Cuba on the 15th of October, and he now wrote asking if Maggie would go without her grandmother's consent. But, though irresolute when he broached the subject, Mag was decided now. "She would not run away, and so she said to Hagar, to whom she confided the whole affair.

"I do not think it would be right to elope," she said. "In three years more I shall be twenty-one, and free to do as I like; and if grandma will not let me marry Henry now, we must wait. I can't [illegible]. Rose would not approve of it, I'm sure, and I don't know Mr. Carrollton would not."

"I can't see how Mr. Carrollton's approving or not approving can affect you," said Hagar, then bending down so that her wild eyes looked full in Maggie's face, she said, "are you beginning to like this Englishman?"

"Why, no, I guess I ain't," answered Mag, coloring slightly. "I dislike him dreadfully, he's so proud. Why, he did the same as say that if I were your grandchild he wouldn't ride with me."

"My grandchild, Maggie Miller, my grandchild!" shrieked Hagar. "What put that into his head?"

Thinking her emotion caused by anger at Arthur Carrollton, Mag mentally chided herself for having inadvertently said what she did, while at the same time, she tried to soothe old Hagar, who rocked to and fro as was her custom when her "crazy spells" were on. Growing a little more composed, she said, at last; "Marry Henry Warner, by all means, Maggie; he ain't as proud as Carrollton—he would not care so much if he knew it."

"Knew what?" asked Mag, and remembering herself in time, Hagar answered adroitly, "knew of your promise to let me live with you. You remember it, don't you?" and she looked wistfully toward Mag, who, far more intent upon something else answered, "yes, I remember. But hush! Don't I hear horses' feet coming rapidly through the woods?" and running to the window, she saw Mr. Carrollton mounted upon Gritty, and riding furiously toward the house.

"You go out, Hagar, and see if he is looking for me," whispered Mag, stepping back, so he could not see.

"Henry Warner must snare the bird quick, or he will lose it," muttered Hagar, as she walked to the door; where evidently much excited, Mr. Carrollton, much excited, asked if "she knew aught of Miss Miller, and why Gritty had come home alone? It was such an unusual occurrence," said he, "that we felt alarmed, and I have come in quest of her."

From her post near the window, Maggie could plainly see his face, which was very pale and expressive of much concern, while his voice, she fancied, trembled as he spoke her name.

"He does care," she thought; woman's pride was satisfied, and ere Hagar could reply she ran out, saying laughingly, "and so you thought maybe I was killed, but I'm not. I concluded to walk home and let Gritty go in advance. I did not mean to frighten grandma."

"She was not so much alarmed as myself," said Mr. Carrollton, the troubled expression of his countenance changing at once. "You do not know how anxious I was when I saw Gritty come riderless to the door, nor yet how relieved I am in finding you thus unharmed."

Maggie knew she did not deserve this, and blushing like a guilty child she offered no resistance when he lifted her into the saddle gently—tenderly, as if she had indeed escaped some great danger.

"It is time you were home," said he, and throwing the bridle across his arm, he rested his hand upon the saddle and walked slowly by her side.

All his fancied coldness was forgotten; neither was the leap, nor yet the bridge, once mentioned, for he was only too happy in having her back alive, while she was doubting the propriety of an experiment which, in the turn matters had taken, seemed to include deception. Observing that he occasionally pressed his hand upon his side, she asked the cause, and was told that he had formerly been subject to a pain in his side, which excitement of fright greatly augmented. "I hoped I was free from it," he said, "but the sight of Gritty dashing up to the door without you brought on a slight attack; for I knew if you were harmed the fault was mine for having rather ungenerously deserted you."

This was more than Madge could endure in silence. The frank, ingenuousness of her nature prevailed, and turning toward him her dark, beautiful eyes, in which tears were shining, she said: "Forgive me, Mr. Carrollton. I sent Gritty home on purpose to see if you would be annoyed, for I felt vexed because you would not humor my whim and meet me at the bridge. I am sorry I caused you any uneasiness." she continued, as she saw a shadow fall over his face. "Will you forgive me?"

Arthur Carrollton could not resist the pleading of those lustrous eyes, nor yet refuse to take the ungloved hand she offered him; and if, in token of reconciliation, he did press it a little more fervently than Henry Warner would have thought at all necessary, he only did what under the circumstances, it was very natural he should do. From the first Maggie Miller had been a puzzle to Arthur Carrollton; but he was fast learning to read her—was beginning to understand how perfectly artless she was, and this little incident increased, rather than diminished his admiration.

"I will forgive you, Maggie," he said, "on one condition. You must promise never again to experiment with my feelings in a similar manner."

The promise was readily given, and then they proceeded on as leisurely as if at home there was no anxious grandmother vibrating between her high-backed chair and the piazza, nor yet an Anna Jeffrey, watching them curiously as they came slowly up the road.

That night there came to Mr. Carrollton a letter from Montreal, saying his immediate presence was necessary there, for a business matter of some importance, and he accordingly decided to go on the morrow.

"When may we expect you back?" asked Madam Conway, as in the morning he was preparing for the journey.

"It will, perhaps, be two months at least before I return," said he, adding that there was a possibility of his being obliged to go immediately to England.

In the recess of the window Mag was standing, thinking how lonely the house would be without him, and wishing there was no such thing as parting from those she liked—even as little as she did Arthur Carrollton.

"I won't let him know that I care, though," she thought, and forcing a smile to her face, she was about turning to bid him good-by when she heard him tell her grandmother of the possibility that he would be obliged to go directly to England from Montreal.

"Then I may never see him again," she thought, and her tears burst forth involuntarily, at the idea of parting with him forever.

Faster and faster they came, until at last, fearing lest he should see them, she ran away up stairs, and mounting to the roof, sat down behind the chimney, where, herself unobserved, she could watch him far up the road. From the half-closed door of her chamber Anna Jeffrey had seen Mag stealing up the tower stairs, had seen, too, that she was weeping, and, suspecting the cause, she went quietly down to the parlor to hear what Arthur Carrollton would say. The carriage was waiting, his trunk was in its place, his hat was in his hand. To Madam Conway he said good-by, to Anna Jeffrey, too, and still he lingered, looking wistfully round in quest of something, which evidently was not there.

"Where's Margaret?" he asked at last, and Madam Conway [illegible] "Have you seen her, Anna?"

"I saw her on the stairs some time ago," said Anna, adding that possibly she had gone to see Hagar, as she usually visited her at this hour.

(To be Continued.)

◆

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.—Milton.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. July 11, 1915.

Solomon Anointed King.—I Kings 1, 1-2: 12.

COMMENTARY.—I. Adonijah's attempt to become King (1; 1-10). David was undertaking at the age of thirty years, and by the time he had reigned forty years he was feeble and did not have the strength and disposition to take an active part in the government. Adonijah was his fourth son but Amnon and Absalom were dead; and of Chileab no record appears since that of his birth (2 Sam. 3: 3; 1 Chron. 3: 1), therefore it is concluded that he, too, was dead, and that Adonijah was David's eldest surviving son. He was ambitious to become king, and took advantage of his father's feebleness to carry out his plans. It appears that he had not been held closely in check by his father and was prepossessing in his personal appearance (v. 6). He had prepared chariots and horsemen, and footmen to run before him, and had brought to his support Joab, David's military chief, and Abiathar, the priest. He had provided for the celebration of a great feast in the Kidron valley close to Jerusalem. He invited all his brothers but Solomon, and he left out Zadok, the priest, and Nathan, the prophet, and most of David's men of war.

II. His plans frustrated (1. 11-27). Nathan, the prophet, knew of Adonijah's insurrection, and he knew also that David had declared that Solomon should be king after him, for the Lord had designated him for that office (1 Chron. 22: 9). Hence the prophet went to Bath-sheba, the mother of Solomon, told her of Adonijah's plot, and urged her to tell the king about it, that he might declare that Solomon should succeed him in the kingdom. But Bath-sheba obtained a hearing with the king, and a little later Nathan came in and told him all that Adonijah was doing, and asked him if it was his direction that Adonijah was being made king. The prophet knew that David was ignorant of what his son was doing, and he wished to arouse him to instant action.

III. Solomon made king (1, 28-53). 28. Call me Bath-sheba—She had withdrawn from the king's presence when Nathan entered. Stood before the king—In an attitude of reverence. 29. As the Lord liveth—This was a usual form of oath or strong affirmation. Out of all distress—David recalled vividly the many distresses which had fallen to his lot, and recognized God's hand in his deliverance from them. 30. Even so will I certainly do—David remembered the promise he had made and the promise which God had given to him and was fully resolved to fulfil what he had pledged. 31. With her face to the earth—This was an attitude of reverence and supplication. Let my lord King David live forever—It was the common Eastern formula. Bath-sheba implied thereby that in her zeal for Solomon's succession there was no desire for David's death, but only that the promise made to her concerning Solomon should not be broken.—Cam. Bib.

32. Benaiah—He was a military man and the captain of David's body guard, and later became the leader of his army. They came before the king—Zadok, Nathan and Benaiah were the chief men of David's officers. 33. Cause Solomon ... to ride upon mine own mule—To ride upon the king's mule was almost equivalent to being crowned. In the Eastern mind it was an honor ever associated with that of wearing the royal apparel and the crown.—Whedon. It is said that it meant death to ride upon the king's mule without his permission. To Gihon—Scholars differ as to the location of Gihon; some suppose it to have been west of Jerusalem, and others east, not far from where Adonijah was celebrating a feast. 34. Anoint him there king over Israel—The anointing was an important part of the ceremony by which one was appointed king. It was a sign that such a person was made king, and it typified the bestowment of divine gifts upon him. Blow ye with the trumpet—To call the attention of the people to the anointing. God save King Solomon—This was to be the public proclamation of the fact that Solomon was made king. 35. Ye shall come up after him—This would denote that they were his supporters. Sit upon my throne—This act would complete the ceremony. His occupying his father's throne by his direction would mean that David handed the reins of government over to him. 36. Amen—So let it be. 37. Even so be he with Solomon—The prayer of Benaiah was comprehensive. David had been great as king in subduing the nation's enemies and in enlarging the territory of Israel, but Solomon would be still greater in extending his dominion and in wealth. 38. The Cherethites and the Pelethites—These constituted the king's body guard. 39. A horn of oil out of the tabernacle—It is clear that the oil used for anointing the priests in setting them apart for their office. 40. All the people and they rallied to the standard of Solomon. Piped with pipes—In 1 Sam. 10: 5 pipes are mentioned as being used by the prophets. They were wind instruments similar to the eastern flute. The earth rent with the sound—The rejoicing was so great that the sound seemed to jar the earth. David held a large place in the hearts of the people, but they were glad to receive that one of his sons as king whom he should designate. 41-53. Adonijah at once gave up his effort to become king and sought mercy at the hands of Solomon, who spared his life and sent him home.

IV. David's charge (2. 1-12). Just before David died he charged Solomon, who was only nineteen or twenty years of age, to obey carefully all the law and to make it a business to serve the Lord. David had received the promise that if his children would walk before the Lord in truth with all their hearts, there would always be one of their line to occupy the throne of Israel. He charged Solomon to see that the sentence of death was visited upon Joab and Shimei for their crimes, and that kindness should be shown to the sons of Barzillai, for he had aided David at the time of Absalom's rebellion. Barzillai was a wealthy and prominent man, and had furnished supplies to David and his army while they were at Mahanaim. David invited him to go to Jerusalem and live with him, but Barzillai was old and preferred to live his remaining days in his own land and to be buried with his fathers. Shimei had insulted David as he fled from Jerusalem, but had in a sense repented and greeted him when he returned to his kingdom. David refrained from having him executed, but gave direction that he be put to death later. David died after having reigned forty years and was buried in the city of Jerusalem.

Questions.—How did Adonijah seek to become king? What plan did Nathan suggest to defeat Adonijah's purpose? What did David command to be done? How old was David at this time? How long had he reigned? How old was Solomon? Who was Benaiah? What dealings had Nathan with David before this? How was Solomon received by the people? What charge did David give Solomon?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—King David's Proclamation.

I. The overthrow of intrigue.

II. The succession of kingship.

I. The overthrow of intrigue. Adonijah's declaration, "I will be king," embraced conspiracy, rebellion, intrigue, ingratitude, the defiance of a father, of a brother and of God. His ambition asserted itself with a complete disregard for the rights of others. It was nurtured in defiance of significant warning. His action suited his character. He carried to its logical issue the training which he had received in childhood. His youthful passions were stronger than his principles. His ambition was reckless and not easily thwarted. He saw with secret exultation the visible and rapid decline of his father's strength. He judged that the time had come to seize by force a crown which he could not secure by favor or procure by merit. Adonijah's ambition prompted him to an infringement of the divine ordinance, which was publicly known in the choice of Solomon; yet he influenced as many as he could to join him in his conspiracy and to aid him in accomplishing his intrigue. Nathan, the prophet, and Bath-sheba, the mother of Solomon, revealed the conspiracy, which gave the king time to avert the calamity. David still held the sceptre. He was a king to the last. He wisely and carefully marshaled the affairs of his kingdom when age and death were upon him. He did not directly attack the false kingdom of Adonijah. A few words spoken by him unseated the usurper and placed the child of promise upon the throne. David's method was wisest and surest. It not only removed an evil, but it provided for future good.

II. The succession of kingship. "I go the way of all the earth." These words express the fortitude of a soul which had found a nobler inheritance than earth supplies—a quiet composure and satisfaction, a peaceful self-surrender into the hands of the living God. In death David thought of duty. He took interest in Israel's future, and in the immediate responsibilities of his own house. He was concerned for the piety and prosperity of his son, and through him the piety and prosperity of the nation. He desired that Solomon should be nobler, better happier than he had been. He would have him avoid the errors and evils into which he has fallen. The charge delivered by Solomon to his father was deeply religious in its spirit. Not only was Solomon introduced to a throne, but the book of the law was placed in his hands, to pursue, to understand and apply. Nothing was left to his own invention. The charge was official rather than personal. Even Solomon was to remember that he had a Sovereign over him. David used no vain repetitions when he spoke of "statutes, commandments, judgments and testimonies." The whole law was to be remembered. The important aim of the charge was the right formation and development of character. During his life David had been very zealous for the Lord God of Israel. His great aim had been to keep the law. His ruling desire displayed itself in death. To him succession in piety in living and acting faith, was of greater importance than succession to the throne. He was assured that obedience to the will of God inevitably issued in prosperity in the truest sense of the word. David cared first for character, next for circumstances. He was a competent judge of manliness of character and conduct. When he advised Solomon to show himself a man, he attached no low and feeble sense to the term. He impressed the necessity of personal resolution, self-control, integrity against all bribery and corruption, and a vital identity with the enduring interests of the people. Solomon was thus exhorted to prove himself wise, valorous, virtuous and, above all, loyal at heart to God, not distorted, crooked or perverted by sin, not boastful or self-confident. Such manhood implied struggle, conflict with self, resistance of evil influences, coupled with the assurance of blessedness. The occasion was most serious, the counsel most impressive. It was an aged man addressing a young man; a king his successor; a warrior addressing a man of peace; a man of action addressing a man of wisdom; a dying man addressing one on the threshold of an earthly career. It was a father's bequest to his beloved son. T.R.A.

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In the Trench.

We live in trenches and so few of us realize it. Life is a trench. Beside us are the [illegible] and the [illegible], the living and the dead. In the intervals of our own occupations we make mud pies and [illegible] at the stars or the sun's rays [illegible] to us and [illegible] our loves and sentiments and secret cravings. We do not fight always in life's trench. Sometimes we go asleep and dream, while others guard our sense of glory.

And we helped to dig it.—[illegible]

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THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. [illegible] the elements entering into its conflict and the [illegible] from the causation of hostilities have been [illegible] in that bold and clear-cut form characteristic of THE GLOBE'S editorial page.

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The above features, in addition to a cable and letter service from the front [illegible] placed THE GLOBE far in the lead of Canadian papers, and partly explain the phenomenal increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in THE GLOBE'S circulation during recent months.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

In a naval battle in the Baltic on on Friday, the Russian squadron defeated the German warships, sinking and badly damaging several of them.

Germany declared war on France on August 3rd, 1914, eleven months ago. As Great Britain declared war on Germany the following day, August 4th, this is the 339th day that the Empire has been at war.

Pope Benedict, in conversation with the former Secretary of the French Embassy at the Vatican, urges France to believe that his neutrality is not indifference. He condemns German atrocities concretely.

The casualties to date in the overseas Canadian expeditionary force now number 9,717. They are growing at a rate of about one hundred a day and promise to soon pass the 10,000 mark. The killed number 1,613, wounded 6,375, and missing 1,729.

The wrecking of a room in the Washington Capital on Friday last is claimed to have been caused by the explosion of an infernal machine. Recently more of these episodes have occurred in the States than in Canada and the ultimate result will probably be that our southern neighbor will soon be drawn into the conflict.

Speaking of the conduct of the Canadians during recent fighting in Flanders, an officer expressed his opinion as follows:—

"I cannot say too much in their praise. You can have no idea of how highly we regard them When ever there is an exceptionally difficult piece of work to be done, the Canadians are called for."

J. P. Morgan, the multi-millionaire, was shot at his home in Glen Cove, New York, on Saturday by Frank Holt, German lecturer at the Cornell University. Morgan is the financial agent of the British and French governments in America and Holt in his statement after his arrest blamed the great financier for the continuance of the war. Although Morgan received two bullets from the fanatic's revolver his wounds are not of a serious nature.

TO CARE FOR WOUNDED.

Senator J. A. Lougheed has been appointed president of a commission to look after the sick and wounded who return to Canada from the front during the progress of the war. The new commission will be known as the "Hospital Commission" and its principal work will be the care of those who have suffered in the cause of the Empire. A check on the expenditure of public funds, which will necessarily be very heavy, will also be kept by the commission. Homes for those convalescing will be provided and hospitals equipped.

MAPLES AS MEMORIAL TO CANADIANS.

Canadian maples will flourish over Canadian graves in Flanders Large supplies of Canadian maple seeds have been forwarded to the Overseas Club, London, whose organizer Evelyn Wrench, is now negotiating with the British Red Cross to plant these seeds wherever practicable around the graves in cemeteries where Canadian soldiers are buried in France and Flanders. The Overseas Club proposes after the war to plant an avenue of maple trees at St. Julien as a memorial to the Canadian dead.

CANADA IN THE LIMELIGHT

Canada is very much in the limelight these days, and the halo of glory that now encircles her name will remain. This war, with its tremendous issues and consequences, will throw all other wars into the background. It affects the whole world and every nation, whether or not it is actually in the field. The great thing that sustains the Allies is that they know what they are fighting for and that is nothing less than the cause of right and freedom. Canada shares in the defence of these great and everlasting principles and has displayed in ample measure the qualities that built up, and now sustain, the British Empire, whose proud boast it is that more than other world empires, it is maintained, not by the power of the sword, but by loyalty, based on the rule of law and liberty. Nothing has been more surprising to foreign writers on the Empire than the manner in which the Dominion and the native people have rallied to the flag. It has impressed even Britons themselves, and its effects will be great and far reaching.

A Sudden Death in Drayton

A very unexpected death took place at the R. C. Presbytery, Drayton, the residence of Rev. Father Arnold, on Saturday, June 26, 1915, when the Very Rev. J. J. Gehl of Formosa, dean of Bruce County passed away as the result of a severe attack of appendicitis. He came to Drayton the middle of last week and accompanied Rev. Father Arnold in his car to St. Clements, Waterloo County, to attend the funeral of the latter's mother. After the funeral he returned to Preston on Friday to pay his brother, Rev. Father Gehl Jr., a short visit. While there he complained of feeling unwell from symptoms of appendicitis, but expected it would shortly pass away, and made the return trip with Father Arnold, reaching Drayton that evening. Before they reached here the attack had become greatly aggravated. Dr. Flath was called in attendance, and later Dr. McCue of Formosa, and Dr. Sinclair of Walkerton were sent for, who came as quickly as possible and an operation was performed by the latter at once. On making the incision it was found that the appendix was gangrenous and the prospects for recovery were considered exceedingly doubtful. However everything possible was done to relieve the intense suffering and spare the life of his Reverence; but his work was done and the tolling of St. Martin's church bell a little after 5 o'clock Saturday evening announced that the end had come and Rev. Father Gehl had been translated to his eternal home. Enclosed in a beautiful oaken casket the remains were conveyed to St. Martin's church, whither a large number of all denominations went on Sunday to view the happy face and fine physique of a priest called in the very midst of his busy life work. Requiem High Mass was sung on Monday morning at [illegible] o'clock by deceased's brother, Rev. Father Gehl of Preston, in the presence of [illegible] and with the assistance of St. Martin's Church choir, which rendered very appropriate music. After the service the sacred remains were taken to the [illegible] [illegible] Formosa, where the funeral took place on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father Gehl was born in Waterloo County, and spent the first eight years of his 30 years of priesthood at St. Clements, in his native county and the last 22 years as pastor of the charge at Formosa, near Walkerton, where he was greatly beloved by a very large membership, and [illegible] [illegible] community. Father Gehl was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] expressions of sympathy [illegible] [illegible] this sudden bereavement of his brother.—Drayton Advocate.

School Reports

S. S. No. 2, CARRICK.

Jr. IV.—C Polfus 72, S Wilton 71, J Jasper 50, E Hossfeld 50.

III—A Polfus 85, B Polfus 80, O Polfus 84, Z Maier 67, M Voigt 61, E Jasper 60, E Hossfeld 41.

Sr. II.—L Polfus 95, W Koenig 92, O Schmidt 83, L Hossfeld 61.

Jr. II.—L Voigt 77, R Freiburger 75, N Jasper 68, E Voigt 60, A Prockwow 50.

For I Book—E Welsh, A Krueger, M Polfus, K Hossfeld, A Sorten.

Sr. Primer. F Polfus, W Hossfeld, O Smith, A Hossfeld.

M. B Hogg,
teacher.

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Promoted to Junior Fourth.

Hon.—C Cammans 82 Pass—M Mullins 68, P Graff 61, H Wagner 60, G Straus 65, F Lippert 64. Recommended—J McNab.

Promoted to Senior Third.

Hon.—M Meagher 80, M Beckberger 76, M Mullins 75. Pass—L Phillippi 65, A Smith 61. Recommended—[illegible] Zettel, L Zettler, F Wagner.

Promoted to Senior Second.
(Order of Merit)

[illegible], E Ernest, K Kaltz, S Zettler, B Schenkle, C Walter. Recommended—F Fleming, M Zettler, H Smith.

[illegible],
teacher.

S S No. 7 BRANT.

Sr. IV Hon—G Scott. Pass—P M Keeman, T Desmond.

Jr. IV—Recommended—L Kerry. Hon—G Gregg. Pass—L Scott, C. Acton. Recommended—W. O Reilly, D. Desmond.

Sr. III Pass—J. McKeeman.

Hon K. Kauffman, F. Smith, M. Young Pass—V. Blue, T. Young, A. Young.

Sr. II—Hon—M. Bevan, L. Kerry. Pass—F. Desmond, L. Gregg, M. Young, E. Blue, H. Scott, S. Kauffman, N. Kerry, M Kauffman, F. Desmond.

Jr. II—J. O Reiley.

Sr II—M Pearson, P. Gregg, M. Napper, R. Edmunds, E. Hoult, C. Hodkarth, J. Alexander.

Sr. Primer—A Kauffman, W. Zettler J. Kupperschmidt

Jr. Pr. (b)—D O Reilly, G. Kerry.

Jr Pr (a) V. Blue, P. Kauffman, N. Gregg, G. Gregg, L Zettler, A. Zettler, W Napper.

No. enrolled—[illegible].

Average attendance [illegible].

E. S. Lovell,
Teacher.

S. S. No. 3, SCHOOL REPORT,

Promotion Exams.

Junior II. to Senior II.

Hon—A Ohlheiser 91, M Straus 80, H Zettel 80, M Schmidt 79, J Hunziger 76, F Zettler 75. Pass—C Gathele 71, S Reinhard 68.

Senior I. to Junior II.

Hon.—H McNab 88, J Ernest 89, A Beckberger 81, A Meagher 81, L Zettler 82, M Fleming 77. Pass—A Walter 65, J Bross 65, M Doerr 61, Joseph Bross 61, F Schmidt 57, A Zettler 50, J Hebn 55, E Shankle 51, J Diebold 51. Recommended—A Diebold 30.

Junior I. to Senior I.

Hon.—M Wagner, A Graf, A Zister[illegible], H Philippi, H Hunziger, P Zettel, R Beckberger. Pass—S Zettler, M Ohlheiser, J Mullen, A Lippert, A Ohlheiser, M McNab, W Downs, A Straus.

Junior I In order of merit.

J Walter, P Zettler, E Whittman, A Keltz, C Zettler, A Whittman, H Doerr, K Fleming, H Diebold, G Schmidt, R Schmidt, W Siegel, L Siegel, J Shankle, John Shankle.

I. McNAB,
teacher.

Object to Sending Tobacco.

A little bomb was unexpectedly "tossed into the camp" at the patriotic meeting Monday evening in the Methodist church, when at the conclusion of an address by Miss Arnold, in which much was said of tobacco, one of the ladies in the audience, who has a son in the trenches, rose to remark that she thought much of the money contributed for soldiers' comforts could be spent to better purpose than in the purchase of tobacco and cigarettes. She felt that the movement would tend to popularize the use of the weed and that many of the boys would be induced to acquire the habit of smoking in this way, adding that she wouldn't thank anyone for furnishing her son with cigarettes in the face of what had been said by the speaker. It couldn't have been an easy thing for the lady to do and she is certainly deserving of credit for taking the stand which she did. But what else could any W.C.T.U. women consistently do? and there were many of them in the audience. Here they have been fighting the cigarette evil for years and this movement to furnish soldiers with a wholesale supply of cigarettes bids fair to more than undo all their work of education along this line.—Listowel Banner.

SHARP ATTACK REPULSED

Dangerous Condition Relieved Just In Time By "Fruit-a-tives"

MR. F. J. CAVEEN
632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

For two years, I was a victim of *Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach.* It afterwards attacked my Heart, and I had pains all over the body, so I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of medicines but none of them did me any good. At last, acting on the advice of a friend, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, after using only three boxes. I recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' to anyone suffering from Indigestion, no matter how acute". FRED J. CAVEEN.

Simple Indigestion often leads to *Heart Attacks, Catarrh of the Stomach and constant distress of mind and body.* If you are bothered with any Stomach Trouble, and especially if Constipation troubles you, take 'Fruit-a-tives'.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

GREAT LAKES Steamship Service

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

[illegible]

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

[illegible]

Particulars from C.P.R. Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., Toronto.

H. G. Hunter—Town Agent
N. Hiscox — Station Agent

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Bookkeeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—

Representative WANTED

for

THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES

TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coleman. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J. S. REED, Surgeon dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne St., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. [illegible] Will be at the [illegible] Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month [illegible]

V. A. HALL, B.A., M. B., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farm stock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hammer's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold; money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone No. 110, ring 2 & 1.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leads in age, influence, and success of graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

New Term Opens Sept. 21st.

at the

NORTHERN Busin[illegible]

Owen Sound,

Catalogue on request

C. A. Fleming, F.C.A.
Principal.

G. D. Fleming,
Secretary.

Photographs

■

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

■

F. J. Fraser

Studio - - Walkerton.

S TOV ES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

Signal the grocer for

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS

REGISTERED

Made in Canada

CENTRAL Business College STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's most successful practical training school. Teachers are competent, courses are thorough and graduates succeed. We received more applications this month than we had students graduate during the past six months. The three applications received most recently were for Lady Stenographer at $700 Bookkeeper at $600 and Commercial teacher at $1400 per annum. Business men want our graduates. Get our free catalogue at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy rests the head that wears the

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming. Just where the hat touches the head.

THE MAN WHO IS
POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

PYE SOLE AGENT
ERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at [illegible]. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Miss E. McNalley, of Walkerton, is visiting Miss M. Flett.—Wiarton Echo.

Mrs. Charles Fox of Walkerton, was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fox, last week.—Kincardine Review.

The formal opening of the Canadian National Exhibition will be on Monday, August 30th, at 2.30 p. m.

A neighboring editor sarcastically remarks that he wants to buy a sack of flour, a pair of shoes and a straw hat, and he is ready to receive the bids for the same. He states that some of his town merchants do treat him this way when they want two dollars' worth of printing done.

A few days ago a libering man in Wiarton with a family spurned a job at $1.75 and refused to work unless he was paid 20 cents per house. This seems incredible, but the fact remains that a great many employees do not realize what the employer is up against this year. For a man like this there is absolutely no sympathy, but there is pity for his wife and family.

Appointed Expert Judge

Mr. Andrew Schmidt of Carrick has been appointed by the Ontario Government a judge in the Standing Crop competition. He went to Guelph on Monday afternoon to attend a class of instruction at the Model Farm. Messrs W. H. Hack and Moses Hilger of this village, who are also expert judges accompanied Mr. Schmidt to Guelph. —Gazette.

Worse Than Gas.

Edison the man who invented the phonograph, says in a recent interview that he favours peace, but if the United States is forced into a war with Germany which seems inevitable, he has an invention more deadly than gas to destroy life with which he will give to his country when the time comes. It is supposed to be an electrical invention in connection with the wireless system that will explode the enemies ammunition with rays that can be sent many miles by an operator from a concealed position.—The Canadian Camrose Alberta.

$33,000 Extra Taxes.

Mr. S. J. Parker, Grey county treasurer, read the estimates at the Co. Council session last week for the year, pointing out that the county will have to raise $100,000 owing to the extra one mill on the assessment for war taxes. This will mean a levy of about $33,000 in war taxes from the county payable to the Provincial Treasury over and above the amount that will be required for carrying on the business of the county. This will be about $67,000 or about the same as was required last year for county purposes This increase in the estimates is entirely due to the war levy.

The Mills of Justice.

Magistrates Quinn and Mackenzie fined Constable Joseph Armstrong of Kinloss $10 and costs for trespass and Wm. McKenzie of Bruce $5 and costs for assaulting Wm. Munroe, $3 and costs for assaulting George Munroe, and $2 and costs for assaulting Neill Munroe. The charges arose out of a visit paid to the Munroe home by Armstrong and McKenzie to recover a dog which it was claimed to belong to McKenzie. It was alleged that they had been drinking liquor before they went to the Munroe home and another charge was laid against them on that count. It was tried before Magistrates Quinn and Woods at Tiverton, and they were each fined $20 and costs. —Kincardine Review.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are [illegible] more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

Miss McArthur of Walkerton, was a guest at Mr. John Sharpe's over Sunday.—Paisley Advocate.

Mr. Francis Frank of Walkerton is assisting his brother, Geo Frank, at the harness trade.—Mildmay Gazette.

Mr. H. G. Tucker and Mr. C. W. Wright a geologist, of the Provincial government were up the Peninsula last week looking over the zinc deposits. The geologist was as tight as a clam and what he thinks he keeps to himself.

Many a boy has parted company with the farm for the reason that no parent, no teacher thought it worth while to explain to him with some patient interest the things he was working with. Something more than unmeaning toil is needed to inspire the average youth.

Messrs. W. J. and Harry Arkell of the firm of Peter Arkell & Sons have been appointed to judge several classes of Live Stock at the Panama Exposition at San Fransisco. This firm had decided not to exhibit there and the Board of Directors of the Exposition, when aware of this, immediately invited them to act as judges.

Dr. Ferguson, Reeve of Teeswater

Owing to overcrowding in advertising space we neglecting to mention a very important event last week which was the election by acclamation of Mr Dougal Ferguson as Reeve. No other name was put up at the nomination meeting. Mr. Ferguson has had a great deal of municipal experience and will make a first class Reeve.
Teeswater News.

Heavy Fine in Perth

Provincial Officer Phippen and two detectives raided the hotel of Philip Schole at Monckton, Perth County, about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, and discovered a quantity of whiskey, at 2.30 Wednesday morning. Schole pleaded guilty before Magistrate A. Chambers. Other officers raided this same house about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and found nothing. Schole paid a $200 fine about two years ago before a Listowel magistrate on information laid by Officer Phippen for selling liquor. This time his fine is $350

Auto Crushed Motorcycle:

The most exciting episode on race day occurred up town about 7. p m when the crowd that had been in. was beginning to disperse homewards. Mr. Leslie Winch rode out from the Central Hotel yards on his motorcycle and started north. On the middle of the Teeswater bridge he was overtaken and thrown from his machine by an automobile driven by Mr. S. Bricker of Listowel. Those who saw the accident expected there would be nothing left of the cycle rider except his lifeless body, but he pulled out of his mix-up with nothing worse than a bruised leg. The motorcycle was caught under the auto and ground along until the car came to a stop. A good deal of repairing will be required to again make it a reliable outfit. Mr. Bricker we understand, offered to settle for the damages.—Paisley Advocate

Pte. Cole Wounded.

Wounded in the neck and head, according to a telegram received by his father, Peter Cole, last Saturday. George was in the Battle of Festubert in which so many casualties occured. Like others from here he was among the first to volunteer and left Chesley last August with the First Contingent Geo. is a real Chesley boy for he was born in this town 18 years ago. He is a capital shot and if he had the opportunity to draw a bead on a German be sure pinked him. His father expects word shortly giving particulars of the wounding of his son. As the telegram says the wounds were about the head and the neck they are likely serious enough. However we will all hope for the best that this brave boy who is fighting in distant France may return to Canada in good health having faithfully done his bit for the British Empire.—Chesley Enterprise.

German Kultur has been pictured as a submarine lurking in deep water to torpedo the great passenger ship, Civilization. How true!

Over 1,000 persons will take part in the performance daily in front of the Grand Stand at the Canadian National Exhibition this year.

D. McLennan, Walkerton was in town Monday looking after certain children in connection with the work of the local Children's Aid Society.—Port Elgin Times.

Goes to the Front.

Dr. G. C. Brink has joined the Medical Corps at London and will shortly leave for the front. Dr. Brink is the second doctor with the Canadian Contingent whose home is in Teeswater. Dr. Ernest Gillies of Vancouver being first. We wish them both a safe return from the front.—Teeswater News.

Addresses Appreciated.

It was necessary to place chairs in the aisles on Sunday to accommodate the crowd in Wesley Church where a Union Patriotic S.S. Service of the Presbyterian, Evangelican, Baptist and Methodist churches was held. The address on "Loyalty to King George and Prince Emmanuel," by Rev. Thos. Wilson, of Walkerton, was much appreciated.—Chesley Enterprise

Committed Suicide.

John Campbell, a well to do and highly respected farmer on the ninth concession, Howick, near Harriston, ended his life on Wednesday morning. Mr. Campbell had been in poor health for some months. He worried considerably and suffered from insomnia. He arose early intending to go to Stratford to consult a doctor. After having shaved and dressed he was missed. A search resulted in finding his lifeless body in a hay field, with the throat cut. He was about sixty years of age and leaves a widow, son and daughter.

The Premier Investment.

One of the well-known Investment Houses of Toronto, Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co. states that in an experience extending over a quarter of a century, there has not been such a wide interest in Government and Municipal Investments as at the present. Discriminating investors of all classes, such as Insurance Companies, Banks, Loan Companies and private investors, are all taking advantage of present opportunities. This is due to the past splendid record of Canadian Municipal securities for absolute safety and present attractive prices.

The Western Fair

The Western Fair of London, Ont, as an Agricultural Exhibition occupies a prominent position in Western Ontario, and throughout the whole Dominion. This will be the forty-eighth Annual Exhibition without a break, and every dollar of prize money won during that time has been paid. The management has been increasing the prize list from year to year and this year through the assistance of the Dominion Government they are enabled to add over $1,000 to what was already a liberal list. Live Stock Breeders should avail themselves of the privilege of Exhibiting this year in larger numbers than ever. Exhibitors always report good results from showing at London; as buyers are plentiful, The Dairy and Poultry Departments, will be of special interest this year. If a prize list, entry form or any other information is required about the Exhibition write the Secretary, A. M Hunt, London, Ontario. The dates are September 10th to 18th.

Duncan Ross, Dead.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C. dated July 1st., says:—"Duncan Ross member of the Dominion House of Commons from 1903 to 1908 for Yale Cariboo, died suddenly last night. The late Mr. Duncan Ross was born in Bruce County, Ontario, on May 15th 1870. He was a son of a farmer and was brought up on the farm and received a county school primary education, subsequently attending the Kincardine High and Model Schools, from the latter of which he graduated at the age of 17. In 1890 he went to British Columbia and for four years taught in the public schools of Victoria. He then became connected with the Victoria Times, the Liberal newspaper owned and edited by Mr. William Templeman, and for some years was a member of its reportorial staff. In 1897 he moved to Greenwood at the time the excitement over the discovery of large bodies of minerals caused a rush to that district. At Greenwood he purchased an interest in The Boundary Creek Times which he edited for some years. After serving as Alderman at Greenwood for four years he was, in 1901, selected by the Liberal convention of Yale Cariboo as candidate for the House of Commons for that constituency. He sat through one Parliament. Prior to the election of 1911 he organized the Liberal forces in Yale and Kootenay riding. During the past two years Mr. Ross has had a sub contract on the western line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and has resided in Prince Rupert. He was a Presbyterian in religion.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cheese factories this year are a paying proposition. The June cheese of Pine River, sold for 15 cents a pound. The first cheese manufactured at Pine River sold for 5½ cents per pound. Sending milk to the cheese factory now is more profitable than making butter.—Kincardine Reporter.

The old pastime of horse back riding has passed away in this section of Ontario. Perhaps one of the reasons is that there are few decent riding horses in the community. The government horse buyers remarked on the scarcity of horses fitted for cavalry use. The farmers have gone in for the heavy horses and it looks as if the automobile would crowd the light horses off the road altogether.

Two Autos Collide.

Two autos collided on Friday evening on Queen St. North and both cars were badly wrecked. Reuben Wittig was the driver of one car and Meredith Hunter was driving the other. They did not manage to get out of each others way and the crash that followed smashed axles and lamps and gave the occupants a shock. Arthur Smith was sitting with Meredith Hunter. Both escaped injury, but Miss B. Greaves and Miss L. Morrison were thrown out of the rear seat and injured but not seriouly. They were able to be around next day. Wittig was unhurt.—Kincardine Review.

Successful Paisley Girl.

Alberta's first lady lawyer is a native of Paisley, Miss Lillian Ruby Clements, B. A., of Vegreville. In the final law examinations in Alberta this young lady was among the list of those who passed and qualified for the bar. When these graduates are formally admitted to the Bar as practitioners in September next Miss Clements will also receive the degree of LL.B from the University of Alberta, having taken the extra course entitling her to that honor. This clever young women is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs Wm. Clements, formerly of Paisley. She graduated in 1912 from McMaster University and studied law in Vegreville. —Paisley Advocate.

America Shares Sorrow

The list of Canadian dead in the second battle of Ypres climbs higher and higher. In all—of dead, of wounded, of captives—the list has already risen above 6,000. The dead already reported greatly exceeds the entire loss of the American army and navy in the Spanish-American war. By the latest statement, 700 Canadian officers and men were killed, and 3,000 wounded: and the report is yet far from complete. In 1898 the American losses in the entire Santiago campaign were twenty-three officers and 247 men killed, and ninety-nine officers and 1,332 men wounded. The total losses of the Spanish war in the American army, in killed and wounded, were twenty-three officers and 257 enlisted men killed, and 113 officers and 1,464 men wounded. The deaths from all causes, including in action and disease, in the whole American army (maximum) of 274,717 men, from May 1898 to June 1899 were 6,619. Canada has already suffered much higher ratio of loss in its much smaller contingent. It is estimated that at Ypres one-fourth of the 21,000 in the Canadian division were put out of action. In the Canadian loss America shares, not only in poignant sympathy, but in a manner more direct. Canada has always been and still is, a great recruiting ground for American industrial and professional activity. The Canadian of the eastern provinces upon reaching the age of manhood, generally looks either to the United States or to the Canadian northwest as the scene of his activities. Reared frugally, trained to industry, strong and vigorous, with a clever brain inherited from a staunch race, the young Canadian is always a valuable addition to our country. Probably there is not a community of any consequence in all the United States, from Maine to California, from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, that has not its prominent citizens of Canadian birth. Brain, muscle, heart and spirit that would have gone to the making of America—how many of them will be left on those bloody plains of Belgium! —From the National Police Gazette, published at New York.

The Perfect Man

There is a man who never drinks,
Nor smokes, nor chews, nor swears,
Who never gambling—never flirts
And shuns all sinful snares,
He's paralysed.

There is a man who never does
A thing that is not right,
His wife can tell you where he is
At morning noon or night
He's dead.

LOVAT

Mr Howard McKeeman is engaged with Mr Bronscombe making brick and tile

Mr Peter McArthur has opened up a new gravel pit which will be a great benfit to the people as it is supposed it will be the best every found around here, either for road work or the finest cement work

Mr Edgar Wilson spent the week end visiting friends in the burg.

Mr Jno Rose paid a flying visit to Hervie last week.

Miss Mable Steward is visiting at Mr Metcalfs.

Miss E. Barrie has returned to Toronto after spending a few weeks at home

Safe and Timely Investments

At no period in our experience of over a quarter of a century, have there been so many new investors in Government and Municipal debentures as during the past six or seven months.

This is due to the fact that these securities constitute the safest class of investment, and that owing to present financial conditions, they are now obtainable at most advantageous prices. They are readily resaleable and are being constantly purchased by such discriminating investors as Banks, Insurance, Loan and Trust Companies.

Our latest list contains full particulars of such high-grade debentures as:

GOVT. PROVINCE ONTARIO
GOVT. PROVINCE MANITOBA
GOVT. PROVINCE ALBERTA
CITY ST. THOMAS
CITY SYDNEY
TOWNSHIP RICHMOND
CITY TORONTO
TOWN NORTH BAY
TOWN WATERLOO
TOWN ST. LAURENT
GREATER WINNIPEG WATER DIST.
TOWN NEWMARKET AND MANY OTHERS

Investments are available in small as well as large amounts

Write for our latest list and pamphlet explaining fully the nature of debenture security.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Bankers Union Bank Building, Toronto Established 1889

A. E. Ames H. R. Tudhope T. Bradshaw F. J. Coombe C. E. Abbs

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Made in Canada Made in Canada

Columbia Records Note the Notes

The Columbia Trademark on a COLUMBIA RECORD

Is as true a mark of quality as the Sterling mark on silver.

The making of a Columbia Record is an artistic truimph.

Every shade of a vocal expression and every variation in tone is faithfully recorded and reproduced.

The same holds true in reproducing instrumental music.

In the records of such famous selections as Tschaikowsky's Overture 1812, one can distinguish the notes of every instrument at any moment, even in the most tremendous passages.

Get this Demonstration Disc at 30 c

In order that you may become better acquainted with the qualities of Colmmbia Records, we have issued a Demonstration Record at 30c. This record is typical of the thousands of records in our general catalogues and demonstrates to what a degree of perfection the Columbia Graphophone Co. has brought the art of reproducing vocal and instrumental music.

We will gladly play this and any other Columbia Record for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer, - . Walkerton.

Get Your Lawn Social Bills Printed at the TELESCOPE OFFICE.

Reading Advertisements

NEWSPAPERS would be much less enjoyable, instructive and valuable than they are if they contained no advertisements. Many persons read the advertisements quite as thoroughly as they read the news matter. This is just as it should be.

The more advertising, the more buying. The more buying, the greater consumption of the goods or service advertised.

More business would be done by the merchants of Walkerton if they advertised more, and if more of them advertised. Much business goes to the big city mail-order houses because they advertise. These houses would cease to draw business from this community if they ceased to advertise.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Advertise more, and more of you advertise, and the big city mail-order houses will get less and less business from this community and you will get more.

Advertisement-Reading is a Habit

Old Country News

ASKS HALF AVAILABLE RECRUITS.

London Cable.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Lord Kitchener has asked for half of the available recruiting material of the United Kingdom for his newest army. He wants to raise an additional 300,000, and an analysis of census statistics indicates there are not over 600,000 men left in the United Kingdom to draw on, if the industrial needs of the country are taken into consideration.

Army estimates for February provided for 3,000,000,000 men. These, and perhaps more, are serving. According to the Daily News, it would take another million to cover the navy, the armed auxiliary vessels, the mine sweepers and applicants to the army rejected as physically unfit. Lloyd George is authority for the statement that 2,000,000 civilians are employed in the manufacture of equipment and munitions and in their transport. Another 1,500,000 comprising policemen, firemen, officials, seamen, miners and laborers, keep the civil life of the country going. Great Britain, therefore, is employing a grand total of 7,500,000 men.

The last census gave the United Kingdom 8,100,000 men of military age which is between the years of 18 and 40.

Deducting the soldiers and sailors now serving and those previously rejected, together with the necessary civilian war and industrial workers, there are only 600,000 men of military age left out of which to raise the new army of 300,000.

The advocates of the volunteer system say this can be done. Conscriptionists are as yet a small, if noisy, minority.

Kitchener has been severely criticised at times for his recruiting methods, but in one instance at least, he knew more about his business than the public. When in the early days of the war he raised the physical standard from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5.6, newspaper critics told him that this was an age of science, and not of brawn, and the little man proved the best fighter by reason of being able to live on less food and to take cover easier in action. But Kitchener was then facing the problem of clothing, equipping, feeding, quartering and drilling the new men. From a normal peace issue of 245,000 pairs of shoes a year to the British army, the order was immediately jumped to 6,500,000 pairs; suits of woollen underclothes from 111,000 to 7,000,000; 250,000 uniforms to 5,250,000, and other supplies in proportion. Besides, training grounds and quarters had to be prepared and officers found to drill the men.

To shut down on the supply of recruits until those accepted could be cared for, Kitchener raised the size limit, which he has gradually reduced to 5 feet 2 inches for the bantam battalions.

The fact that England has managed to accomplish all this without conscription is the chief argument of the upholders of the volunteer system.

CANADIANS FOUND DOG SPY.

Wounded Canadians in hospital at Cardiff tell a story of how a nest of spies were discovered in Northern France. Somewhere near the billets and firing line there stood a coffee house inhabited by five people, including a boy. The troops on their way to the trenches used to call for refreshments, and the occupants consequently had exceptional opportunities of obtaining valuable information and always had a fairly good idea of the strength of the forces holding the section of the trenches.

The Germans in that part seemed to be well informed of what was going on in front of them. Regiments arriving unexpectedly and without even the knowledge of the regiments in the trenches were hailed by name by the Germans. The coffee house was suspected, but continual search revealed nothing.

Once a soldier heard a conversation in German, but again a fresh search revealed nothing. At length the boy gave away the secret, and it was discovered that a dog had been used to carry messages to the German trenches. The Canadians had often seen it wandering about the trenches and had petted it unsuspectingly.

Messages were carried underneath a false coating of fur ingeniously wrapped around the dog. Now dogs found wandering near the trenches are immediately shot.

SINKING TO RAGTIME.

A corporal of marines, who was on board the Irresistible when she was struck by a mine in the Dardanelles, says the Central News, wrote to a friend describing the sinking of the ship.

"We unfortunately struck a mine," he wrote, "and began to sink, which the Turks could see, and they peppered our poor old ship with shells as we were going down. How we escaped being blown to atoms I don't know.

"Everything went off grand, and the amusing sight was to see all hands blowing up their swimming collars. On the quarterdeck the bluejays were dancing the bunny hug and singing ragtime songs to mouthorgan accompaniments."

£58,722,000 INCOME TAX.

Official papers show the following increases in income tax returns:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Great Britain	£42,021,000	£56,855,000
Ireland	1,724,000	1,867,000
Total	£43,405,000	£58,722,000
Increase		£15,317,000

NOTES.

Mr. E. M. E. Welby, the Sheffield stipendiary magistrate, is about to retire on a pension, after 41 years' service.

At Wadsley Bridge Railway station a widow and a young woman are acting respectively as porteress and booking clerk.

The National Labor Party has approved the candidature at the next general election for Morpeth Borough of Mr. John Cairns, financial secretary, Northumberland Miners' Association.

In the House of Lords the royal assent was given to the Deposit of Poor [illegible] bill.

Selected outdoor strawberries from Hampshire and Kent sold at Covent Garden on Monday week at 1s 6d a pound.

By the will of Mrs. J. E. Deman, of St. John's Wood, the Royal Academy of Music will benefit to the extent of nearly £22,000.

Only 387 candidates have presented themselves for honors in the Cambridge University Tripos this year, against 1,002 last year.

Intelligence received shows that hundreds of the Monmouthshire Territorials, believed to have been killed on 8th May, are prisoners of war.

The Queen has given £250 to pay for the training and expenses of a student for a five years' course at the London School of Medicine for Women.

The traffic returns of the London County Council tramways show that as the result of recent strike the takings from 12 to 26 May decreased by £[illegible].

Financial assistance is required for the naval side of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Dental Aid Fund.

Accidental death was the verdict at an inquest in Belfast on Joseph Lavery, the well-known cyclist, who was killed in a collision between his motor-cycle and a Corporation water-cart.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in Parliamentary papers, stated that 1,001 elementary schools have been commandeered in England and Wales for military purposes since last August.

A notice has been circulated from New Scotland Yard advising the public not to subscribe to a charity known as the "War Babies' and Mothers' League," with offices at 32 South Moulton street, London.

Second Lieut. C. L. Wallace, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, reported killed in action, was a well known Rugby footballer. He had played for Cambridge University, Richmond, Southampton Trojans and Hampshire County. He was the third Trojan killed in action.

Mr. W. H. Cummings, the musician, has died at his residence in Dulwich, in his 84th year.

The death has occurred at Bettws-y-coed of Major George Randolph Ashley, J. P., at the age of 77.

Mr. Thomas Usborne, Conservative member for Mid-Essex from 1892 to 1895, died recently at Writtle, near Chelmsford.

At a level crossing near the Bute Docks, Cardiff, a goods train dashed into a cab in which were pay clerks of the Cardiff Railway Company, who had been to the bank for gold to pay the men. The cab was smashed, the driver and one of the clerks were injured, and the money was scattered in all directions. Most of the gold was recovered.

Canon Edmund Richard Dowdeswell, of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, who died at Malvern, a bachelor, aged seventy, was the last of his line. Pull Court has belonged to the Dowdeswell family since 1628. During the last 250 years the family has furnished eight members of Parliament for Tewkesbury (one of them was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1765-6 and leader of the Whig party) and several M. P.'s for Worcestershire constituencies.

The Rev. Cloudesley Dewar Bullock Marsham, rector of Harrietsham, Maidstone, from 1880, and in his day the most successful amateur bowler in England, a member of the Oxford University XI., 1854-8, has left £11,468. Mr. C. H. B. Marsham, the Kent player, is his son.

Thomas Speechley, landlord of the Crown public house, Newton St. Faith, was fined £10 and costs at Norwich for purchasing from Corporal Garrard, R.F.A., a set of [illegible] and 2 of boots, valued at [illegible] and issued for the troops. Corporal Garrard, military cook, said it was surplus stock and he did not consider he did anything wrong in selling it. He had buried surplus stuff on other occasions to prevent it from becoming a nuisance. He divided the money between his assistant and himself.

Mr. Joseph Forster, one of the oldest residents of [illegible], has passed away at the age of 78 years. He was at one time engaged in farming operations at Hare Hill Farm, Danesmoor.

Mr. William Newnes, brother of the late Sir George Newnes, died at Matlock. The deceased was one of the best known Liberals in Matlock, and took a prominent part in the social life of the town.

News was received in Riddings of the death of Private T. W. Webster, of the 1st Canadians, killed in action. He was well known as a footballer in Riddings and Alfreton, and was at his home a few months ago. He had been wounded slightly while at the front.

While playing near a stone quarry a five-year-old son of a Mansfield collier fell from a height of 40 feet and was killed.

The Nottingham Corporation, in view of the fact that the coal required is estimated to cost £30,000 more this year, has decided to increase the price of gas to general consumers by 12½ per cent, and to knock off the rebate hitherto allowed to slot meter customers.

The Rev. R. O. Hughes, Calvinistic Methodist minister, Rhiwlas, Bangor, has enlisted in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The Rev. F. W. [illegible], Primitive Methodist minister, of Newcastle, has commenced work at Elswick on munitions of war.

The first Unitarian minister to join the colors is the Rev. E. Glyn Evans, a Dudley pastor, who will be attached to the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The King has approved the appointment of Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, M. A., vicar of Ashford, Kent, to be Suffragan Bishop of Stafford, and the Bishop of Lichfield has collated him to be residentiary canon of Lichfield Cathedral.

During the hearing of a charge at the Frances Police Court a man said he had been working [illegible] on war stores.

During the hearing of a case at the Middlesex Sessions it was stated that the prisoners at Pentonville Jail are engaged on army work.

For making an anti-recruiting speech at Tuam John McDermott was sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the Defence of the Realm Act at Dublin.

The employment of young women in neat uniforms as ticket collectors and others as booking clerks on the Mersey Railway has been established. The system is working very satisfactorily.

It is now officially stated that the Miners' Federation card vote on the Executive Committee's recommendation to refer the present wages dispute to the Premier for settlement resulted: For, 138,000; against, 73,000.

Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., has appointed Mr. Guy L. Peck to be his private secretary.

Mr. Lloyd George will preside over the Welsh National Eisteddfod, at Bangor, on August Bank Holiday.

The Duke of Devonshire, the new Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has appointed Mr. Norman Macleod to be his private secretary.

Mr. Robert Wilson, Edinburgh Evening News, was elected chairman and Mr. Meredith T. Whitaker, Scarboro' Evening News, deputy chairman of the Press Association, limited.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow has offered the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to James MacLehose, M. A., F. S. A., publisher and bookseller to the University and editor of the Scottish Historical Review.

While on active service on the Rhodesian frontier Norman Sinclair, of East Linton, has been killed by a lion.

The deaths of two Hipps[?] while camping out were the subject of an inquest at Oxford. Evidence showed that Leonard James Pearce and Frederick George Weston, each fifteen years of age, who were camping out in Godstow Island, went to bathe, taking with them "water wings." The wings were afterwards found floating on the water, and the bodies were recovered from deep water. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

To a mass meeting of railwaymen at Southampton Mr. A. Bellamy, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, said there should be no strike at present. If railwaymen struck they would be traitors not only to their country, but also to the 1,000 of their own members serving their native land.

A British prisoners' food day collection of gifts for our soldiers in Germany held at Thornton Heath realised 5,000 parcels. Children brought 3,000 half penny bars of chocolate, and tinned goods received include such luxuries as nutritious fare as tripe and onions, steak and kidney pudding, sausages and bacon, and Irish stew. The despatch of the food is undertaken by The London Evening News prisoners of war fund.

An acting cattle constable is to be sworn in at Windsor with the express stipulation that he shall not take "tips."

The Church Congress is not likely to be held at Southend this year as at first arranged.

For refusing to do his duty as a special constable, William Alfred Page, coal merchant, was fined 40s at Sandwich.

Sir Ralph Anstruther, chairman of the Nobel-Dynamite Company, paid a tribute to the loyalty of the company's workers.

Sir William Bull, M. P., has been appointed parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Walter Long, president of the Local Government Board.

The King, in the Queen's and his own name, has telegraphed condolences to the widow of Lieut. George Lenox, 115th Battery, a son-in-law of Mr. [illegible], of the Yeomen of the Guard, and recently a recipient of the French Military Medal, who was killed by a shell on observation duty.

The patriotism of four youths and their employers was a feature of a case at Grimsby in a charge against four fishing apprentices who had refused to sail with a trawler. They wished to "have a go at the German submarines." They had from two to four years of their apprenticeship to serve, but the company said that rather than stifle the desire to enlist they would cancel the indentures if the lads would join either the army or the navy.

CAXTON'S NURSE

By Elizabeth Woods

When I was in the medical department of the British army in India and stationed at Hong Kong I was sent to an interior station to see a young officer, Lieutenant Caxton, who was ill. I found the lieutenant in the house of a widow with a very pretty daughter. He was ill, but intermittently, for at times he was quite able to be up and about. When he was confined to his room the young woman had the care of him.

The thought entered my head that perhaps Caxton was shamming in order to remain in close proximity to the girl, but I was soon convinced that he was really ill. His symptoms not being familiar to me, I did not know what to do for him except to give him a stimulant drug quinine to keep him there [illegible] what was troubling him. But he did not improve, and I was puzzled what next to do.

I had some experience with Indian poison cases, though not much, and if Caxton had not been in the care of a girl who treated him with such tenderness that I could not doubt she was in love with him, I would have believed that for some reason or other she was poisoning him.

Talking one day with the widow, I learned that they were not natives, Indians, but had come from Java. It then flashed upon me that I had heard that a Javanese girl who loved a man will either have him or kill him. This gave me a key to Caxton's case.

From that time forward I watched his nurse's every movement. I also told Caxton of my belief that his nurse was in love with him. He confessed that he had begun to suspect as much himself, and that he had occasionally treated her with more consideration than he should have done. I asked him if he had noticed that he was better at such times, and he said that, come to think of it, he thought he had. From this I surmised that [illegible] his lapse she resumed administering her poison doses.

My problem was to discover if she was really poisoning him, and if so in what way. In most such cases the drug is administered in the food. I succeeded in getting samples of the food the patient was taking at times when he was in a low condition and analyzed them, but I could not find the slightest trace of anything that would not have been taken. Eastern races are famous for their methods of poisoning, and I had during my service in India gathered some information regarding them. I therefore kept my eyes open, with a view to discovering some other way in which Caxton's nurse was working on him, if she was doing so at all, of which I was by no means sure.

I suggested to him to get out of the house, but he said there was no hospital for him to go to and he was receiving much better nursing than he would in his quarters. I saw that I would not be easy to make a change, and the only other was for me to do my best to solve the puzzle of his illness.

A common way of administering poison in countries where it is much used is by wearing a finger ring. A person wearing one will clasp the hand of another, and a minute point pricking the skin will inject a poison. I noticed that Caxton's nurse wore a ring on her finger and suspected that she gave him doses in that way. I pretended to admire the ring and asked her to let me examine it. She handed it to me without hesitation, and I looked it over very carefully. No poison was administered in that way. The ring was perfectly plain gold, and if there had been any poisoning apparatus, however minute, I would have discovered it.

Another Indian method of imbibing poison is through the air. It is even breathed and sometimes exhaled from a perfume. There are persons in India who have taken a deadly poison in minute doses, gradually increasing them till the poison takes, have become immune to harm and so saturated with the drug that their very breath is deadly to others. I shuddered at the idea of Caxton's nurse being one of these. But after contriving to get so near her for a few minutes that I could take her breath, I felt an internal [illegible] [illegible].

Seeing a plant in Caxton's room I told his nurse to take it out, since the perfume of flowers is considered harmful to invalids. She obeyed, and after that I did not see it in the room again till one morning I went in to see Caxton before it was [illegible] for the day. There I saw the plant and asked him how it came to be there, contrary to my instructions. He informed me that his nurse was accustomed to bring it to his room before leaving him for the night and taking it away the first thing in the morning.

I at once pounced upon this as containing a solution of the puzzle. I had heard of the poison plant in India and had only needed only to breathe its perfume to be affected by it. Picking a flower from it, I took it away with me and put myself voluntarily under its influence to convince me that it was being used upon Caxton.

I at once informed him of the fact, and he was glad to return to his quarters, where, as soon as the deleterious effects of what he had been relieved to passed off, he recovered.

But we never let the girl know that we had discovered her method of procedure.

Little Girls' Gowns Will be Just Like Grown-Up Ladies Dresses

There will not be much gingham worn this year, even in children's frocks. The manufacturers, however, have made many cotton weaves into gingham patterns.

While the new loosely woven ratines will probably not wear as long as gingham, they are softer and prettier than standard material for children's frocks.

Brown and yellow plaid ratine makes a smart school frock for a little girl eight to ten years old. The skirt is perfectly plain, somewhat gored at the belt, and the waist is cut in kimona shape, left open in front to show white cotton duvetyne waistcoat. The collar and cuffs are of handkerchief linen, hemstitched.

Most children will wear the low stretch "baby doll" slippers this summer and white stockings will be worn to the exclusion of any other color.

ROMANCE OF RARE STAMPS

Not a little of the fascination which the study and collecting of postage stamps holds for enthusiasts lies in the fact that the story of their origin and subsequent history is in many cases of an exceedingly romantic character.

The single known copy of the rarest stamp in the world, valued at $10,000—the one-cent British Guiana issued in 1856—was discovered by a young collector in the colony among some old family papers stored away in an attic.

Knowing nothing of its scarcity, and not being favorably impressed by its appearance, he sold it to another collector for a trifling sum, the purchaser being also ignorant of the great bargain. Ultimately it found its way to Europe, and now remains in the collection of M. Phillippe de la Renotière, of Paris, who purchased it many years ago.

The value of $7,250 is placed upon the famous "Postoffice Mauritius" stamp, which was crudely engraved on a small copper plate by a local watchmaker of Port Louis and issued by Sept. 21, 1847. A total of only 500 copies of each of these stamps were [illegible] printed at one of an time from the plate, and the majority of these were used on invitations for a ball sent out by Lady Gomm, wife of the governor of the colony.

It was not until many years afterwards [illegible] of these [illegible] found by a young stamp collector in Bordeaux. The most perfect used copy of the 2d. Postoffice Mauritius was sold by auction in 1904 and is now included in King George's collection.

To the story of the watchmaker who designed this stamp may be added that of the baker's boy who engraved a stamp of the republic of Corrientes, now forming part of the Argentine Federation.

In 1855 it was decided by the authorities to issue stamps but they could find no engraver to cut the die or prepare the plates. While one of the officials was discussing the situation with the head of the state printing office on his veranda one morning a baker's boy arrived with the daily supply of bread, and, overhearing the conversation, volunteered to undertake the work, stating that before emigrating to South America he had been apprenticed to an engraver in Italy.

Ultimately the boy was given the work to do, and he turned out a stamp which, although crude, served for all the postage stamps issued in Corrientes from 1855 to 1880.

Probably few people are aware of the fact, by the way, that King George of Britain (then Prince of Wales) was responsible for the design of the 1903 postage stamps of Canada, universally acknowledged to be the most artistic stamps of the last reign. About the time of the late King's coronation the postmaster general of Canada, then on a visit to England, took the opportunity of consulting his royal highness on the subject of proposed new issue of postage stamps for the Dominion.

The prince at once took the keenest interest in the work, designed the stamp in conjunction with a member of the Royal Philatelic Society and superintended the preparation of the plates in England. The Edwardian stamps of Canada can therefore lay claim to the distinction of being designed by a king.

A stamp around which centres one of the ugliest political crimes of modern history is the so-called "death mask stamp" of Serbia, issued in 1904 to commemorate the accession of King Peter I. The dastardly assassination of King Alexander and his Queen, Draga, by military officers on June 11, 1903, wiped out the Obrenovitch dynasty from the throne of Serbia and paved the way for the present King.

Mr. [illegible], one of the most famous of French stamp engravers, was commissioned to prepare a stamp from a design by a Serbian artist, showing on a single plaque the twin heads of Kara George, the founder of the dynasty which bears his name, and King Peter, his descendant.

The stamps were issued at the time of King Peter's coronation, in 1904, and hardly had they got into circulation when it was discovered that the death mask of the late King Alexander had been skilfully and subtly introduced into the design and, on the stamp being inverted, could be plainly traced in the reversed features of the two heads.

This discovery at once caused an outcry, the stratagem being ascribed to Queen Nathalie, mother of the murdered king, and her supporters, but all significance in the plot was indignantly repudiated by the engraver, and the mystery of this extraordinary happening has never been satisfactorily cleared up.—London Strand.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Teacher—"Did you ask your mamma what a spinster was?"

Little Johnny—"Yes, ma'am. She said am woman that was married says it."

"Harry," said the teacher, "can you tell me what animal attaches himself most to man?"

"Yes, ma'am," answered Harry. "The tumble."

"Come, Bess," said the mother of a little four-year-old miss, "it's getting late and you should be upstairs in bed."

"But, mamma," protested the little one, "it won't be any earlier up there than it is down here."

Little Mary's mamma had promised to take her to see a moving picture show on a certain afternoon, but circumstances compelled her to change her plans. "Oh, dear!" sighed Mary, "I do wish I had a mother that wouldn't be such an unfaithful!"

You never can tell. Many a man who does a lot of talking about his mansion in the sky never mentions the mortgage he carries on it.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

FITS.

There are a great many different kinds of seizure, popularly described as "fits." That is the medical vocabulary. If you pass beyond that to other uses of the word you get many more; such as "a fit of bad temper," "a fit of the sulks," "a fit of religious mania" and I know not what beside.

You often hear of a "fainting fit," technically termed syncope. That may be due to a weak heart or to anything such as tobacco, at the first which temporarily weakens the heart's action. It may be due to powerful emotion; but one does not hear much of that kind nowadays. A century ago the heroine of the popular novel was always fainting at every opportunity and usually she had fainted about a dozen opportunities before the novel ended happily. One never reads of a heroine fainting now. Possibly those of the former generation succumbed too readily because they wore exceedingly tight stays—a strong impediment to efficacious action of the heart. And the more athletic young lady of the present era does not.

FAINTINGS.

Whenever anybody faints in this way from a temporary heart failure, the first thing you have to do is to place the patient in a recumbent position, with the head lowered—hanging down over the edge of the bed or sofa. That quickly revives them without anything else. A favorite method with doctors for restoring animation to people under chloroform is absolutely to turn them upside down, with the heels in the air, and the head touching the ground.

Then of course a little sal volatile may be administered to the lady; the gentleman usually prefers brandy or whiskey and water. Also you may dash cold water in the face. That provokes a deep breath, and then prompt recovery. The novel heroine of old, if I remember right, had her stay lace cut and feathers burnt under her nose.

EPILEPTIC FITS.

But sometimes what passes for a mere "faint" is not really so; but it is the polite term for a very mild attack of epilepsy—what the French call petit mal. There is not a failure of the heart; the whole thing involves a momentary convulsion, a nerve storm, in fact. In the epileptic there occur sudden and violent discharges of nerve energy, exactly parallel to the discharges of electricity in a thunderstorm, and hardly less mysterious in their origin or in the causes which lead up to them.

Epilepsy is usually hereditary, and has been inherited from an ancestor, though sometimes accidents, such as a fall on the head, may generate the tendency to occasional convulsive attacks. The severer forms are a terrible affliction, ending usually in mental disorder. Often the malady is from the first associated with insanity. The degrees of severity vary from convulsions frightful to witness, down to a transient headache, or dimness of vision. The disorder known as "sick headache," migraine, or megrim, is nearly related to epilepsy. That is one form of the "diabolical possession" recorded in the New Testament.

When a person falls in an epileptic fit he or she should at once be placed in such a position that no harm can be done to them by the convulsions. Anything tight about the neck or chest should be loosened. Even if the patient is in bed, there should be careful watching. They have been known to suffocate themselves with the bedclothes.

Bromide of potassium or bromide of ammonium in doses of half a teaspoonful twice a day, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, has considerable influence in diminishing the frequency of the seizures. But this can only be taken for limited periods at a time; otherwise the salts are apt to bring out a rash, the bromide rash. Dilution by a large quantity of water tends to prevent the eruption. The general health requires attention and constipation is always to be carefully warded off.

It is rather curious that while epilepsy tends usually to weaken the mind, and many epileptics are from the beginning deficient in intellect, some of the greatest men in history would seem to have been liable to seizures; e. g. Socrates, Mohammed, even Napoleon.

HYSTERIA.

Here is another term of art, popularly ascribed to women in the main—and about which in some respects perhaps the least said the better. I think there is a genuine hysteria, in which the emotions overpower the reason, and for the time the patient is overwhelmed by what the irreverent would describe as "an uncontrollable fit of temper." The old-fashioned remedy was a pailful of cold water soused over the head and face. In obstinate cases our ancestors resorted to the ducking-stool. Sal volatile in doses of half a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful freely diluted is the staple medicine—if medicine be wanted. But I am not at all sure that this form of hysteria is often met with. The descriptions you read in medical treatises are vague and indefinite. They apply more correctly to another feature, which is fashion aptly termed "hysteria." That is simply intoxication. When a lady of some position in society has taken too much to drink, the malady is put down by her friends and the medical attendant as "hysteria." A great many things in this world are masquerading under the right name. It is a world of "Make Believe," and I suppose always will be.

A great many of the symptoms put down as "hysterical" are, moreover, due to quite another source, to a morbid craving for sympathy, or for excitement in one form or another. Many women in hospitals will do anything to procure an operation which them will make all sorts of complaints. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] case they have heard anything about. I remember one woman under my care of course in a hospital who had laid in bed 20 years, and obstinately refused to get up on any account. It is a vexed question whether the hydrophobia, or rabies of old—the malady due to bite by an animal supposed to be mad—was not really an affection of this kind, due merely to imagination and imitation. It is now happily extinct in this country.

GYMNASTICS.

For all troubles of this latter class, and for a great many others which are described as nervous ailments, plenty of open air and exercise form nature's approved remedy or preventive. They are the two factors which should keep us all—whatever our age or condition in sound health and vigor.

But well regulated exercise of certain muscles or sets of muscles, for a certain period of each day is much better than mere walking about, and most people who want to preserve health would do well to seek out and adopt some form of gymnastic exercise. The best I know consists in swinging, etc., on the horizontal bar. Its special virtue lies in relieving the spine-muscles of the weight of the trunk, which otherwise they have to sustain in the erect position—as when you resort to dumbbells.

Then rowing, cycling, swimming and many more like pursuits [illegible] suggest themselves. Those [illegible] afford it will ride, not, how[illegible] motor car or on a motor-[illegible]. Was it not Lord Palmerston [illegible] marked that the outside of [illegible] was the very best thing for [illegible] side of a man?

CAN YOU ANSWER?

If Not, Expert Says You Are "Feeble-Minded."

Could you answer the questions that Dr. William J. Hickson of Chicago's psychopathic laboratory says are easy for children 8, 11, 12 and 14 years old?

Dr. Hickson, solely on his own conclusions, has established the moral and mental standing of about 200 people within the last year.

The assistant state's attorney who is investigating the doctor's methods made him produce the questions he asked a 17-year-old girl whom he declared to be feeble-minded. From her answers he rated her as having the mentality of a child 11 years old.

Here are some of the questions he asked her, and her answers.

"What is charity?"

"Where you get something for nothing," answered the girl, and she was given a rating of zero.

Q.—What is justice?

A.—Go before a judge and tell the truth. (Wrong.)

Q.—Is it easier to forgive any one if he struck you in anger or otherwise?

A.—God forgives us when we fight. (Wrong.)

Q.—What are the three chief differences between a king and a president?

The girl was unable to answer this one.

Q.—What is the opposite of false?

A.—Face. (Wrong.)

Q.—What is the difference between laziness and idleness?

A.—They are the same. (Wrong.)

Q.—If you saw a doctor, a lawyer and minister going into a house what would you think had happened?

A.—Somebody died. (Correct.)

Q.—What would you do if you missed a train?

A.—Wait for the next one. (Approved.)

Q.—If you were on your way to school and found out that you were late, what would you do?

A.—Go right along, [illegible] [illegible].

Luring the Bees.

The Arabs and the Bedouins of [illegible] [illegible] profit by the industry of bees [illegible] vegetation abounds. At the swarming season empty hives are placed close to the old ones, and a trail of honey laid at each entrance. If a queen is disposed to fly away with her subjects, lemon rind is rubbed on a wall near the hive, the quickly diffused, pungent odor attracts the bees, arrests their flight and the hive of the [illegible] at the portal completes their capture.

Blobbs—I have just been reading Scribbler's new society novel. Slobbs—Anything unusual about it? Blobbs—Well, there is a butler in it whose name isn't James.

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of Wild Strawberry.

In dysentery the discharges from the bowels follow each other with great rapidity, and sometimes become mixed with blood.

Never neglect what at first appears to be a slight attack of diarrhoea or dysentery will surely set in. Cure the first symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Docherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for dysentery and summer complaint. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming to be the same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.

Price, 35 cents.

Was Weak and Run Down.

COULD NOT STAND THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.

When you are weak and run down the heart becomes affected, the nerves become unstrung and the least excitement causes a feeling of utter lassitude. What is needed is to build up the heart and strengthen the nerves by the use of such a remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. A. Williams, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves, and was so weak and run down I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RAISING SQUASHES FOR MARKET.

Squashes can be raised with less hand labor than any other vegetable. They can be grown as a second crop after peas, early cabbage and any vegetable that can be marketed before July 15.

Squashes can be scored until a profitable market is open, for these reasons they are a favorite crop with market gardeners. It is an excellent crop to raise on land not in suitable condition for market gardening, or in orchards where the trees are small or so scattered as not to overshade the crop. Squashes will always fail to give satisfactory returns if planted in turf land by cutting out a circle two or three feet in diameter and manuring liberally. But they can be successfully grown in tillage land badly infested with twitch grass if the cultivator is so frequently used as to torment this pest till it gives up the ghost.

In the manure pile and cultivator lie hidden the squash crop. Freshly-broken turf is preferable, such land being less infested with bugs. For the yellow varieties of running squashes, the lighter soil of the farm is preferred; for the darker-colored, such as Hubbard, Delicious and Bay State, the heavier soil, but it should be free of clay. Plow in spring as deep as good soil goes and apply the manure, full ten cords to the acre, and the surface, and wheelbarrow in until the surface is as fine as possible to make it.

In making the hills, furrow and cross-furrow, have them eight feet square for the yellow varieties and nine feet for the dark ones. Excavate a shallow hill where the furrow crosses and throw a heaping forkful of rich manure into each. Draw the earth over it, so that the seed, when planted one and a half inches below the surface shall be a little above the general level. Plant eight to ten seeds, and just before runners show, thin to three plants, scatter the seeds well over the hill when planting.

As soon as young plants begin to break ground scatter over them some good bug protector, such as plaster, with a little paris green well mixed wit hit. Disparene is excellent. This protects from the yellow-striped bug. The most effectual way to dispose of the large brown or stinking bug, is to stick pieces of an old shingle, slanting toward the ground, about each hill. Go out in the morning and crush those that have taken shelter there during the night.

One good hand-hoeing close to the hill is all the crop should need, the cultivator run both ways close to the hills doing all the needed work. Keep the cultivator active, especially just as you begin to see signs of runners, for after that, in a very few days, the vines will take ground and it will be too late. If a runner is interfered with by the cultivator it will be apt to be rolled over by the first high wind, and the crop from it will amount to nothing.

The king of squashes to raise will depend on your market. If you have one in your vicinity, or they may be shipped by the carload. Crops vary from five to eighteen tons per acre. For the earliest market the Dunlap Marrow, with its varieties, is a favorite. For the late fall market the Warren is excellent, and for winter and spring markets the Hubbard and Bay State are favorites.

For family use for fall and early winter none to compare with the Delicious, as hundreds who have enjoyed it well know. This does not crop quite as heavily as most sorts, but its superior quality should insure its bringing an extra price, sufficient to fully offset the difference.

For keeping purposes, handle your squashes like eggs. Pile them two deep, having plenty of air in your squash house until too cold; then keep the thermometer about 40 degrees.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

For footrot in the sheep flock there is nothing better than this treatment: Pare away all dead hoof and apply blue vitriol, nitric acid and red lead, equal parts, mixed.

Science indicates that one may plant and care for his crops with every method known to man, but if the seed is not good the crop will fall short of expectations. More depends on the seed than most of us realize. We think that proper cultivation will work a miracle out of anything we plant. It will not. Get good seed first, and then give it all the advantages.

Work horses should have very little hay at morning or at the noon feed. Plenty of grain is better, and their greater service will compensate for the extra grain allowance.

It is very provoking to have a horse on the farm that is shy and hard to catch. The trouble is often the result of improper training when the animal is young. Kindness is necessary in order to break a horse of this habit. Never hit him when he is caught. A good plan is to feed him something every time he is caught. It is a good plan occasionally to bring the horses in from pasture and put them in the barn when there is no work for them to do. It requires a good deal of patience to cure a horse of shyness, but it pays.

Noise has a frightening effect on some horses, and simply an exciting effect on others, especially on the trained ones, who, being well mannered, remain under control whatever may be their feelings in the matter.

Butter made from cream which has been allowed to remain too long before being churned never keeps well; in addition to this, its flavor is never what it ought to be.

"Fertilize the soil, not the crop," is the slogan of the soil fertility experts of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. They say it is a mistake to talk about a "corn fertilizer" and "wheat fertilizer." Experiments have shown that an application of phosphorus on some soils, for instance, will largely increase the yield of every crop grown, and not only the one immediately following application. All crops will be good, say these men, if the soil is supplied with the elements of plant food which it lacks.

A cow with a tail that reaches the ground
Given plenty of milk the year round;
Also the cow with a forehead wide
And a slender neck and a thin, soft hide
Hips that are large and an udder low,
So little light is seen below;
These are the signs that often tell
The cow that likes to give milk well,
But better than forehead, hip or tail
Is the proof she gives you at the pail.

Grass is nature's feed for the horse, and it seems cruel to keep a workhorse up in a hot barn when he could just as well be out in the cool night air browsing grass. Another thing we like to see is to have a horse take a good roll after a hard day's work. Have you ever noticed that the first thing a horse will do after being turned out is to roll? It always seemed to us that a good roll is to a horse what a bath is to a man. If they are kept up at night, it is best to allow them at least an hour or two in an open lot during the evening.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

ECZEMA WAS CURED TWELVE YEARS AGO

Dr. Chase's Ointment Proved to be a Permanent Cure.

The old idea of eczema being a disease of the blood has been pretty well exploded by the record of cures made by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Some doctors still advise internal treatment, but the results are slow and uncertain, and too often a lamentable failure. With Dr Chase's Ointment it is different. You apply the ointment to the sore parts. It cleanses the sores and soon sets up the healing process. In a few days you can see with your own eyes the wonderful change that is taking place, and are encouraged to keep up the treatment until the cure is complete and the sores replaced by smooth, natural skin.

It is wise to look after your general health, keep the bowels regular and the blood rich, but you can depend on Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure the eczema if you will do your part and apply it regularly.

Mr. W. H. Roberts, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "I can recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to anyone suffering from itching skin disease. I had eczema on my leg and suffered terribly from the itching. I had a doctor treat me for four months without relief, and I was getting worse all the time. A second doctor gave some relief for a time, but made no cure. I tried several advertised treatments but without relief, until I used Dr. Chase's Ointment. This ointment cured me in a month. That was twelve years ago, and I have never had a sign of the old trouble since.

"Since then we have always kept Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house, and find it invaluable for chafing, chilblains, insect stings and burns. I would not be without it if it cost $5 a box."

"This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mr. W. H. Roberts, and believe his statement regarding the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment to be true and correct."—(Signed) Alex. Horne, Justice of the Peace.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

McKIM'S, 1915

New Edition of Canadian Newspaper Directory is Out.

It is now nearly a quarter of a century since Mr. A. McKim, who established the first independent Advertising Agency in this country, completed the rather ambitious task of publishing the first Directory of Canadian publications. The nine successive editions of this valuable work provide the most complete and detailed record available of the growth of Canadian periodicals.

The 1915 edition, of which we have just received a copy, shows that the great war has not seriously affected the newspapers of Canada. While the birth-rate of new publications has received a check, and the death-rate of weak ones has perhaps increased a trifle, most of the leading papers, particularly the dailies, show very healthy increases in circulation. Three metropolitan dailies have reached or passed their hundred thousand mark.

A census of the papers listed and described in the 1915 Directory shows nearly 160 dailies, 7 tri-weeklies, 46 semi-weeklies, over 1,065 weeklies, about 40 bi-weeklies or semi-monthlies, 250 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies and 18 quarterlies—a total of over 1,675 publications.

This means approximately one daily to every 10,000 families, and one weekly to every 1,590 families. From this one would infer that for a comparatively new country, Canada is well read.

A. McKim Limited report the usual keen demand for the Canadian Newspaper Directory, which sells at $2.00. Its red-banded, gold-stamped green cover has become a familiar sight on the desks of advertisers, publishers and business men everywhere who are interested in Canada.

DISGRACED THE SENTINEL

For Not Killing the Army Chief Who Had Struck Him.

In France in the seventeenth century the office of sentinel was a very solemn charge, and a part of the sentinel's duty was to resent and punish any affront. The severity of this punishment was in proportion to the high importance of his office. A Frenchman relates an incident illustrative of this fact.

In 1622 M. de Marillac rode away on horseback from an audience with the king. His horse stepped on a sentinel's foot. The man struck the horse, which leaped forward and shook M. de Marillac in his saddle.

The rider turned and struck the sentinel. The soldier belonged to the company of M. de Gesse, who when he heard of this had him arrested and imprisoned. He himself set out, sword in hand, in search of M. de Marillac to demand satisfaction for an insult to his sentinel.

The king was informed of the incident and sent for M. de Gesse and M. de Marillac. He reprimanded de Marillac severely, told him that the sentinel should have killed him and forbade him to exercise his command as chief marshal for six days.

The sentinel was tried before a council of war and was sentenced as a penalty for not killing De Marillac to be deprived of his arms in the presence of his regiment and to be tortured by the strappado—that is, to be hoisted by a rope to a beam and let fall. The king pardoned the man, but M. de Gesse would not have him in his company again.—Washington Star.

The fellow who curses his luck because he never has any must be a sort of human paradox.

The Wonderful French Housewife

Mabel Potter Daggett tells the following in writing about the French housewife in Pictorial Review for July, 1915.

She is coming down the Rue Delambre and the Rue de la Gaite, the Rue Poinsot, the Rue Stanislaus, and the Rue d'Odessa. In either hand she carries a capacious filet, the string bag that is to Paris what the market basket is to the provinces. And these long hurrying lines of her are converging on the market that has this morning unfolded its fluttering white canvas covers beneath the locust trees where the white oilcloth stalls are set five deep down the length of the Boulevard Edgar Quinet. There are other streets, too, where you might see her. Every quarter of Paris has a market like this for two days a week. And she is always there.

Solomon, writing some thousands of years ago, might have had her in mind, so well does the description apply: "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her." And well it may. It is she who holds the national bas de laine, the 'stocking' that is said to contain the wealth of France. This, of course, is a figure of speech. Quite likely it may as often be in a teacup on the pantry shelf or in the corner of a bureau drawer or in the bottom of a trunk in the attic. But the point is that somewhere she puts it away. She does this through saving thrift and her careful economy—because she is French. See her here this morning buying in the Boulevard Edgar Quinet.

At home in New York, as in the cities all over the American continent, there are to-day ten thousand housewives and more, who also are doing their marketing. But many of them are doing it in a kimono and a lace-frilled boudoir cap, with no more exertion than taking down a telephone receiver. What is the price per pound of the lamb chops that Madame Manhattan is ordering? Really, she has never troubled to inquire. Does she know that there is a shortage in peas to-day that has made them jump in price? And that peaches this month are costing twice as much as they will next? But these are details in domestic economy that she has very likely wholly missed. A voice at the other end of the wire "sends them over," and "charges it." Presently there is the butcher's boy and the baker's boy and the grocer's boy calling up the dumb-waiter shaft, and a succession of packages has arrived on the kitchen table. The marketing for the day is done—until the maid remarks that she "forgot, but the breakfast bacon is out."

"Oh, well, just call up." A little later she remembers that "We need soap."

"Oh: well, call up." And perhaps afterward she comes in to say that "The cake isn't going round for dessert." In the course of time, there will be the butcher's boy and the baker's boy and the grocer's boy all coming whistling down the street again. And they don't come for nothing. That, too, gets charged in the bill. Though Madame never, never heard of such a thing.

For every dollar expended by the American housewife on food for the home table, twenty-five cents goes to pay for transportation. Seven hundred million dollars' worth of food stuffs are consumed annually in New York City, and that means a cost of one hundred and seventy five million dollars for transportation. All of it isn't for railroad freight. Some of it is for the grocery wagon that is always running up and down the street every time a housewife happens to think of something else. In Paris there is no delivery wagon running up and down this boulevard for these housewives with a filet in either hand. They carry home their own packages. It helps to keep down household expenses.

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.

They Seem to Be Run in a Happy-Go-Lucky Sort of Way.

Americans, accustomed to the hustle and bustle of our newspapers that are enterprising to a marvelous extent, would be amazed if not exasperated with the papers of India. One of these sheets recently published this explanation:

"This is only the beginning of our paper. We were not sure how much matter was required to fill it up, and, thinking we had sufficient, we did not exert ourselves much to get any more. We therefore beg that our readers will excuse us for the space left blank and promise to do better and get more in the future."

How many subscribers would that paper have in this country? Still more curious was the announcement of a paper that came out with two columns blank, the editor having the cheek to say that a large quantity of exceedingly interesting matter has been left out for want of space.

When the average East Indian editor wants a holiday he suspends publication until it is convenient to resume and, taking the public into his confidence, informs them plainly why the paper was not issued on the expected dates. "With the consent of our readers we now propose to take our annual holiday. We are sure none of them will begrudge us our relaxation."—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SUMMER HATCHED CHICKS.

There is profit in summer hatched chicks if they are carefully and economically raised.

Where one has a large, old orchard he has an ideal spot for raising summer chicks, and an excellent way is to set hens right under these trees in barrels laid on their sides with a lath run in front. After the hatch is over the barrels can be cleaned out, new soil thrown in, and the hen and her brood can make this their home until large enough to be moved to other quarters. On this shady range the youngsters will not mind the heat, and they will secure grass and insects galore. Everything else being equal, chicks are bound to grow rapidly under such circumstances.

Where the old orchard is not available a cornfield will serve the purpose. After the corn is about three feet high the coops can be scattered about the field, same as in the orchard.

Now where the land is limited, where the old orchard does not exist and the cornfield would be out of question, in fact where the territory is very limited and where natural shade is not extensive, canopies can be erected, practically only a roof supported by four strong posts, one in each corner. This contrivance should be not more than two feet high, and since there are no sides, the cool air will come through, if there is any air at all. Shade is one of the greatest factors in raising summer chicks. Without it failure is sure to come.

Next in importance to shade comes fresh air. Begin right. Grow the chicks out in the open. Housing in close-fitting coops at night will not successfully raise summer chicks. Where there is danger of night prowling animals it is best to have the fronts of these sheds composed of one-inch wire netting. This will keep out the enemy, but allow plenty of fresh air.

The diet of summer chicks is practically the same as that for winter chicks excepting that less corn (a heating food) should be allowed in the ration. There must be some corn, however. Put in just enough to balance the ration. The three grains important for chick growth are wheat, oats and corn—in the proportion (in summer) of two parts cracked wheat, two parts oats (either cracked, hulled oats or oatmeal) and one part finely cracked corn, all by measurement. These are mixed and placed in boxes within easy access. After the chicks are a few weeks old give them a mash composed of two parts bran (by weight) to one part each of middlings, ground oats, cornmeal and meat scrap. Of this only enough is given each morning that the chicks will eat up clean. One of the greatest dangers is to allow mash to stand around to sour. Sour food kills hundreds of chicks annually, and too much care cannot be given to prevent this loss.

NOTES.

This is chick weather. Cool nights, warm days, and now and then rain to dampen the soil and make grass tender and natural essentials that go much toward making rapid and strong growth in the chicks.

Strange how many beginners fail to heed the advice of known experts in poultry. A few years of experience, however, puts the beginner right. Yet time and money could often be saved if the advice of those who have made good in poultry was heeded.

There is yet much to learn in poultry. Our best experts do not know it all, but the foundation has been laid for successful poultry and the advice given by those who have and are making good should be carefully considered.

The better the care the chicks receive the more rapid the growth and quicker maturity to the producing of eggs for the winter markets. A well-grown chick from good stock is a profit-payer.

The utility question is at its height. Now watch for the reaction, not that utility is not a good thing to have in the flock. In fact, it is the first consideration, but the claims made by some so-called utility is almost a crime against the American fowls. If it were not for the name, one on seeing them on the farm would call them common scrubs. All shapes, all sizes and looking anything but like the breed or variety they are named after. The only recommendation they have is the name utility, and that means to some only egg production.

TRACING COUNTERFEITERS.

The Secret Service Agents Have a Splendidly Effective System.

Some time ago one of the local banks caught during the day a counterfeit ten dollar bill. It was such a clever counterfeit it would pass anybody but an expert. The next day ten or fifteen more of the bad bills were found in the city.

Then the government's machinery to protect its currency began to work. But there was nothing mysterious about its working. In the office of the secret service here an official sat all afternoon smoking and looking at specimens of counterfeit currency. Huge clouds of smoke rose from his pipe. That kept up all day. The reader of detective tales who believe the secret service works in a mysterious way would have been distinctly disappointed. But at last the pipe dropped from the lips of the man sitting at the desk in the federal building with a whole pile of greenbacks infront of him. He took up two bills and compared them carefully. Then he studied them again, noting every little curve and characteristic mark. He stepped to the telephone and called the United States prison at Leavenworth.

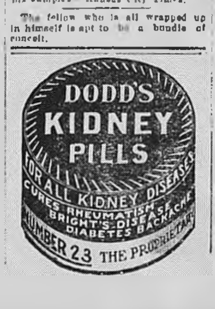
"Was James Ward, alias Stewart, alias Nolan, in prison?"

No. James of the two aliases had been out six months. Then telegrams went out to certain officers in certain cities. How they located James Ward the government keeps as a secret. Later the counterfeiter was arrested at Springfield, Ill., and his outfit for raising bills was found with him.

And so another counterfeiter was caught and put out of business. How was it done? Simple enough—if you belong to the secret service. Every counterfeiter has some distinguishing characteristic in his work, some little curve or break in a line that gives him away. The secret service agents compared the new counterfeit with dozens of old counterfeiters. At last he found the telltale distinguishing characteristic. And the rest was easy.

James of the two aliases and a counterfeiting device had served three terms before. So there was plenty of his samples.—Kansas City Times.

The fellow who is all wrapped up in himself is apt to be a bundle of conceit.



IF you want sugar that is absolutely pure, and as clean as when it left the refinery, you can depend on getting it in

Original Redpath Packages

2-lb. and 5-lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100-lb. Cloth Bags.

"Canada's favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED. - MONTREAL.
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IMPROVED HIGHWAYS

The Hon. G. F. McDiarmid, Minister of Public Works and Highways in the Ontario Government, has issued a pamphlet containing much information concerning the new Act dealing with the improvement of the public highways. It says that the whole scheme of highway development has been conceived on broad lines. There are two main classes of roads, namely, county or market roads and township roads. It is chiefly for the benefit of these classes that the Government programme has been designed. The Highway Improvement Act was originally passed in 1901, was consolidated and revised in 1907; important amendments were introduced in 1912, and the new Ontario Highway Act passed in 1915. The general basis is as follows.

1. A county council is authorized to assume a system of roads for construction and maintenance.
2. A by-law adopting such a system may be passed by a two-thirds majority of a county council, representing at least one-half of the equalized assessment of the county.
3. Failing to receive a two-thirds majority of the county council, it may be carried by a simple majority of the council, and confirmed by a majority vote of the ratepayers.
4. The roads assumed are to be such as will accommodate the greater part of the local market travel, creating a system of main market roads.
5. The roads are to be built in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Public Works and Highways.
6. The direction and superintendence of the work is placed in charge of a county engineer or capable superintendent appointed by the county council. A committee of the county council should co-operate with, advise and direct the road superintendent.
7. The system of roads assumed and the by-law fixing the plan of improvement are subject to approval by Order in Council.

When considering the adoption of a county system or the framing of a by-law, the county council should communicate with the Department of Highways in order that their plans may be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Act. The cost of roads varies with local conditions. The mileage of roads assumed also varies, but is usually from 12 to 15 per cent of the total road mileage of the county. Gravel roads are commonly built at a cost of from $1,000 to $2,500 per mile; broken stone roads from $2,500 to $4,000. The length of wagon haul is an important factor.

Suburban roads, for the most part, are sub divisions of the market roads. They are simply market roads entering the larger cities and to which the cities should contribute. The classification of suburban roads is a means of assisting the farming communities to build their market roads by calling upon the cities to pay a fair share of the cost. This is rendered all the more necessary now that traffic from the cities takes advantage of the county road systems for motor travel, both for pleasure and commerce.

To promote the construction of county or market roads the Government under the new legislation has increased the amount of the Provincial contribution from 33 1-3 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the cost of construction. Having regard to the importance of maintaining such roads to a high standard, and to insure a proper system, Government will pay 20 per cent of the cost of maintenance, and this provision is made to extend to any county that has adopted a by-law under the Highway Improvement Act.

With regard to suburban roads, the Act provides that upon application of any county roads the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall direct the appointment of a commission to determine suburban areas to be served by a proposed system of suburban roads, such commission to be selected by the councils of the city and county. The board so appointed shall be empowered to lay out and construct the roads which shall continue to be county roads under the jurisdiction and control of the county council, the work to be under the supervision of the county engineer, but subject to the direction of the board appointed for that purpose.

The expenditure upon roads within any suburban area shall be borne as follows: 30 per cent by the county, 30 per cent. by the city or town, and 40 per cent by the Province; but the amount to be contributed by the city shall not exceed the proceeds of a rate of one-half mill on the dollar of the assessment. The expenditure for maintenance and repair shall be borne by the city and the county in the ratio of 40 per cent each, the Province paying 20 per cent. Where the population is over 50,000 the commission shall consist of five persons, two each from the city and county, and one by agreement as before.

The Act provides that a township council may appoint a road overseer or foreman, who shall under the direction of the council, lay out and supervise all work and expenditure on roads within the exclusive jurisdiction of the township council, and the Province will pay 25 per cent. of the salary for three years of such overseer or superintendent up to $600 per year.

In a system of highways, main or interurban roads form an essential part. Under the Act the petition of three-fourths of the municipalities interested in the construction of a main road will enable a start to be made. When in the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, it is in the public interest to build such a road, a board of trustees of five members shall be appointed. The Minister may procure for the board a report by the Engineer of the Department on the proposed work, with plans, specifications and estimates, together with a suggested distribution of cost, and the board may proceed with the work making such revision of the estimates as may be necessary after hearing representations from all parties interested.

As in the case of other roads, the Province will contribute to the cost to the extent of 40 per cent., but in any event the Provincial grant shall not exceed $4,000 per mile. The moneys required for the repair and maintenance of any such main or interurban road shall be levied by the board annually on the various municipalities involved in the proportion set forth in the approved report of the Engineer of the Department, and these moneys shall be a debt of the municipal corporation due the board, and shall be payable at such times as the board may determine.

To prevent the unsightly marking of the landscape with sign boards, power is given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to make regulations for the erection of signs or other advertising devices, and for fixing a fee to be charged for erecting any sign or sign board or other advertising device, and this same power is to be exercised by road if the Lieutenant-Governor in Council so directs. Widespread complaints have been made of the defacing of the roadside in other communities by the erection of unsightly advertising devices, and to prevent the nuisance gaining a foothold in Ontario this provision has been deemed advisable and timely. At the same time a system of licensing advertising signs would produce a revenue for road maintenance.

WHY YOUNG GIRLS GROW PALE AND WEAK

The Blood Supply is Deficient and Unless the Trouble is Remedied Consumption May Follow.

When girls grow weak, pale and miserable, then is the time for parents to take prompt steps. Delay means danger—perhaps consumption. The girl in her teens cannot develop into a happy robust woman without an abundant supply of rich, red blood in her veins. It is the lack of this good blood that is the great trouble with nine girls out of every ten. They grow weak and depressed; lose their appetite are breathless after the slightest exertion, and suffer from headaches and backaches. When girls are in this condition there is no medicine can compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the use of these Pills there is splendid vigorous health, with glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes, for every unhappy, fragile girl who is struggling on to womanhood in a wretched state of health. This is why thousands of girls and women, now robust and attractive, are constantly recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to their suffering sex. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B. C., says: "At the age of fourteen I became very anaemic. I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation. I had little or no appetite, and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending high school in Vancouver at the time, and the doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and in a very short time they gave me back complete health and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or may be had by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Paddled Away in a Coffin.

Several men have succeeded in escaping from Devil's Island, where Captain Dreyfus was confined. One bold prisoner escaped from his cell during a dark night and forced his way into a shed where coffins were made. Selecting a large shell, he nailed the lid down in such a way that a hole was left big enough for him to crawl into. Then he raided a storehouse and stole a supply of food, which he placed inside the coffin. His next proceeding was to drag the coffin and its contents down to the water's edge. Reaching it in safety, he launched his sepulchral vessel, crawled into it and paddled away by means of his hands. Devil's Island never saw him again.

Had to Touch It.

"Why did you place your finger on this lady's cheek?"

"You know how it is, Judge. Fresh paint exercises a fatal attraction for us all."

The judge discharged him.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Wigg—Skinnum is going to be buried by a cut-rate undertaker. Wagg—I always thought that fellow was dead cheap.

THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Mrs. Claude Barker, of Oklahoma City, weighs 525 pounds.

Cardiff yearly imports 1,500,000 shiploads of lumber.

Japan life insurance companies in 1914 wrote contracts for $60,750,000.

Galicia is rich in petroleum.

Alsace is rich in potash deposits.

New South Wales has three times the area of Great Britain.

Chicago finds increased death rate among men over 40.

Russia in 1914 produced 1,022,500 short tons of refined sugar.

Germany last year sold $587,000 worth of toys to Canada.

Cuba has 121 telegraph offices.

Russia's population in 40 years has doubled.

In 1801 a bill became law which prevented clergymen in holy orders from sitting in the British House of Commons.

It was nine years April 18 since the great earthquake disaster in San Francisco and the ensuing fire, in which 461 city blocks were laid in ruins.

There is a railway system in the United States that traverses thirteen of the States, and that employs 250,000 persons, who, in turn, contribute to the support of 1,000,000 kinsfolk. The daily wage and salary bill is $500,000, and the daily revenue from passenger and freight traffic is twice that sum. In terms of tonnage and mileage the record for freight carried in one year is as if one ton were shifted 35,000,000,000 miles from the point of departure; in terms of passenger service it is as if John Doe, of New York, were carried 4,500,000,000 miles.

Another interesting literary discussion has arisen with regard to the authorship of "The one Fishball." The words—and they have been attributed to many eminent in letters—are likely to pass before the lines shall have vanished from college student tradition.

The waiter to him he doth call
And gently whispers, "One fishball."
The waiter roars it through the hall,
The guests all start at "one fishball."
He says again, quite ill at ease,
"A piece of bread, too, if you please."
The waiter roars it through the hall,
"We don't give bread with one fishball."

Prince Edward is the first Prince of Wales to go on active service abroad since the Black Prince fought in France.

India is over fourteen times the size of the British Isles.

Parrots sometimes live more than a hundred years.

Of all animals, the whale possesses the thickest skin. In many places it is as much as two feet in thickness.

Owls cannot move their eyes.

In the Russian army a "chief singer," who receives extra pay, marches in front of each company of soldiers, and gives the opening lines of the verses of whatever they are going to sing.

PRIVATE ARMIES.

Gaekwar of Baroda Controls More Than 9,000 Men.

Although technically legally forbidden, there are several people in this country who, with the approval of royalty, either tacitly or openly expressed, keep private armies. The best known of these, perhaps, is the Duke of Atholl's Highlanders, numbering over 200 men of all ranks, which has furnished at various times guards of honor to King George as well as to his father, while many years ago it was publicly reviewed by Queen Victoria, who presented to it a new stand of colors.

The officers as well as the men of the Duke of Atholl's private army are recruited entirely from among the tenantry of his estates, and the present moment practically all of them are serving as regular soldiers at the front in one or other of the Highland regiments, mostly in the Black Watch.

The majority of the Duff Highlanders, the famous private bodyguard maintained by the Duke of Fife, are also fighting in France and Flanders. A peculiarity of this private army is that in peace times the corps, which numbers 100 men, are still armed and uniformed exactly as were their forefathers three or four centuries ago.

The marquesses of Donegall have for centuries kept up a show of both military and naval strength on their Irish estates, which include Lough Neagh, the sheet of water, the largest in the British Isles, the reigning marquess for the time being is hereditary lord high admiral. The present holder of the title, it is interesting to note, succeeded to it in 1889, when only about a year old, and he is, at the same time, without doubt the youngest admiral on record.

Quite an imposing army is that maintained in Borneo by Sir Charles Brooke, better known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak, the force being made up of about 400 natives under an English command.

Mention might also be made of the private armies maintained by Indian tributary princes, beginning with the Nizam of Hyderabad, who pays, feeds and clothes a splendidly drilled and magnificently equipped force of [illegible] picked warriors, to private armies composed of no more than ten or a dozen men, which comprise the bodyguards of the chiefs of the tiny statelets scattered in the forests of Central India.

So far as actual numbers go, it is perhaps the Gaekwar of Baroda who owns the biggest private army in the world. It numbers in all 9,000 men. The Maharajah of Mysore, too, has a big army of 1,000 men, which, like those of other Indian princes, has been placed at the service of Britain in the great crisis.—Tit Bits.

Wood Engravings.

The better wood engravings are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces glued together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints, on the other hand, are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.—Argonaut.

Summery Dress Stuffs

The new arrivals are cotton voils and new raw and Shantung silks. The weaves are beautiful, even and fine as silk. Good wearing and washing quality. These materials are very correct. The shades in voiles are cream, tuscan, pink, pale and Alice blue, also white. Per yard 25c, 35c, 40c and 50c.

Sure Comfort in D. & A. Corsets, and Style and Support, too.

There is no shapeliness to a thin summer gown unless the corset beneath is smartly cut There is also no comfort for the wearer of the gown unless the same corset fits perfectly D & A Corsets mould the figure into modish form and at the same time proves absolutely free and easy in the wearing. The summer styles for slim, medium and stout figures are in stock. The popular lines are **$1.00, $1.25, $1.75 & $3.00.** Lower lines at **50c. and 75c.**

Middies! Middies!

There is no question about middies being popular. More so than ever before this season. We're showing very pretty styles in plain white, white and blue blazer stripes and white with navy, sky and red sailor collars. The styles are all perfectly new including the new military reversible collar and pleated effects. **Prices $1, $1.50, $1.75 & $2.00.**

Values in Silk Hosiery Hard to Duplicate.

A silk stocking with Lisle top. Once a luxury, now a necessity to the well dressed woman is the silk stocking that fits smartly above the summer shoe. There is a big demand for these in white and black. We're prepared for this and have the very best values. White and black, special per pair **29c, 50c. and 75c.**

Black and White Silk Gloves—Short and Long.

A season of black and white make the demand almost entirely for black and white silk gloves. The Niagara Maid Glove is equal to any and supeaior to most silk fabric gloves-Double tipped though entirely invisible and they show no seams. The wearing quality also is there. Sizes 6 to 8. Short **50c, 75c & $1.00.** 24 inch at **$1.00**

STEPHAN BROS.

FORMOSA

Mr and Mrs I Kraemer were in Teeswater last Thursday

On Sunday, June 27th, death came to the infant son of Mr Mike Scheistel of near Ambleside, in Culross. The remains were enterred here on Tuesday. Aged 2 years 7 months

Mr and Mrs Jos Keller of Breslau attended the wedding of their niece who was married here last week.

Dr Peter Tschardt and wife of Chicago, came on a visit to their relatives here last Friday. Mr Tschardt got hurt over two years ago when getting off a street car. He is all crippled up, he can not walk and can not sit up he must lay down all the time and be carried around.

Mr and Mrs Henry H Goetz of Buffalo, motored here on Monday on a visit to friends and relatives.

People came from all directions to attend the funeral of Very Rev. J. J. Gehl, last Wednesday. Our large church was not large enough to hold them all.

We had a fine rain last Wednesday evening.

Mr G Martin of Mildmay, was visiting relatives here last week.

Mrs A Schumacher and two daughters of Walkerton, visited relatives here last week.

Mr John Tschichardt is in very poor health and is not able to be out.

Mr and Mrs John Wilhelm of Walkerton, visited relatives here lastThursday.

Mr and Mrs Peter Dentinger of Hawkesville visited their relatives here last week.

Our base ball team played a game with Teeswater, our team was defeated by a score of 13-8.

Mr. P. J. Moloney of the Walkerton Business College was a business visitor in the village on Tuesday. We expect several of our young people will be taking courses in that college.

NARVA

Several of the Narva girls, not the boys this time, took in the celebration at Port Elgin on July 1st.

We extend our congratulations to Messrs Petrie Moffat and Melville Reid on passing successfully their Normal examinations.

Miss Agnes Moffatt has returned after an extended visit with her sister Mrs. Geo Allan, of Corbetton.

Mr and Mrs I Stewart visited at Mr T Sawyer's, on Sunday.

Miss A O'Brecht of Walkerton, is visiting her friend Miss Ina Alexander who has just recently returned from McDonald's Hall, Guelph.

Mr W J Moffatt, of Edmonton. Alta, is spending his vacation at his home here.

Mr Albert Groves of this burg, took in the the Union Sunday school picnic to Inverhuron last Friday.

Mr and Mrs T Reid spent Sunday at Mr Geo Moffatt's.

Mr and Mrs A Foreman spent a few days in Chesley last week.

Talk about modern explorers but we have one in the person of Mr Albert Meyer who is constructing a boat to explore the coasts of the Mud Lake of this locality.

We are all glad to her that Mrs Jno Moffatt is improving, though the progress is very slow.

Misses Edith Reid and Dolly Belt spent Saturday in Cargill.

Quite a number from the 10th took in the picnic in Chepstow on Thursday last Reported a good time.

Miss Annie J Moffatt has severed her connections with S S No 6 Grk. after a stay of two years. We wish her every success in her new stand.

Mr and Mrs J B Campbell. of Chesley, motored through the burg to Inverhuron last Friday

Mr and Mrs Jas Thompson of Bruce, spent Monday evening at Mr W H Moffatt's

Wedding Bells are ringing.

PINKERTON

Mr. Lowes of Alma is visiting at the Manse.

Messrs Peter moffatt and Melville Ried have been successfull in their examinations and are now full-fledged teachers. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pitcher of Toronto and Jean McMillan of Paisley visited at Mr. Adam Reids last week.

Mr. Cecil Garland returned from Toronto last week.

A number from here attended the celebrations at Port Elgin on July 1st. and others the picnic at Chepstow.

Messrs Elmer Glegg and Edgar Garland spent Sunday at Inverhuron.

Mr Wilmer Donnelly is spending his vacation at his home here.

A number of the young people attended church services in Glamis last Sunday evening.

While watching the baseball match at Chepstow on Thursday, Mr. William Desmond had the misfortune to get hit on the nose by the ball, with the result of having it broken in three places.

Mr. Ernest Reid who has had charge of the school here for the last two years and who has resigned was presented on Tuesday of last week with a fine shaving set and an address by the pupils. Mr. Reid in replying thanked the pupil's for the thoughtful kindness which prompted the gift and expressed his satisfaction that it would always serve as a reminder of two very happy years spent with them.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 2, Brant.

Promotion Examinations.

Names in order of merit,

From Jr IV. to Sr IV.

Hon—M Hemphent, G Ellis. Pass—E Rapp, conditionally.

From Sr III. to Jr IV.

Hon—K James. Pass—J McNally. C Misch, conditionally.

From Sr II. to Jr III.

Pass—F James E Etsell, E Rapp, E Ellis, N Eckensweiller, conditionally

From Sr I. to Jr II.

Hon—C James, G Ellis, Pass—P Misch, H Ernest, conditionally.

From Sr Pt to Jr I.

Hon—J James Pass—Irene Etsell

All Millinery at

Reduced Prices

THE GARDINER MILLINERY

The Rife Block — Walkerton

Mr. Herb Moloney who was visiting his brother P. J. Moloney of the W.B. C. here last winter was the victim of a painful accident caused by a runaway, we understand he will be laid up for the summer.

It's estimated that 175,000 people from the United States annually visit the Canadian National Exhibition. This year, owing to the disturbed conditions abroad, it is expected that the number will be considerably swelled.

Mr. Charles Pearson and family arrived in their car last week and will occupy the same cottage at the Beach as they had last season. The members of the family have made very many friends in Southampton, since they have been coming here.—Southampton Beacon.

Fred Spofford of Guelph, a commercial traveller for Bradshaw & Co., is well known here and called on his trade here last week, figured in a motor accident on Thursday last when the motor car which he was driving on the Guelph streets, ran down and killed Roy Young, a young man of that city.

Keeping Robins off

Hang a few tiny bells on the tips of the slender branches of the cherry tree they will help to frighten the robins away, so it is said.

Killed in Explosion of Bombs

The following letter was receive by the wife of a woodstock soldier being written from the firing line somewhere in France, and gives a brief description of the death of Capt. Fitz Robinson, formerly of this town who was killed in action at the battle of St Jullien.

Yesterday I attended the funeral of Col, Becher, Lieut. James, of Woodstock, Robinson of Strathroy, and three other officers. They were buried side by side, wrapped in blankets, but uncoffined. They now rest in a cemetery near the firing line. While the bodies were being carried to the cemetery, German shells were flying in the vicinity. Lieut. James was killed by his bombs. There was an explosion in the trench he was in, a portion of the trench fell in on the bombs which exploded killing him, together with Robinson of Strathroy and others, who were blown to pieces.

SEPARATE SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

To Sen IV—Hon—Charles McNab, Bernadette Scanlon, Jerome Bruder, Edna Geisler. Passed—Lizzie Sweeney, Lorne Hergott, Albert Waechter, Florence Oberle, Olive Weiler, Harold Walker, Arthur Geisler, Cecilia Batte, Margaret McCurdy, Jean Reichenbach Belle Lippert, Leonard Monahan William Irwin, Clement O'Brecht.

To Jun IV—Hon—Margaret Yaeck Cecilia Cunio, Wilbert Weiler, Melvin Schmidt, Madeline Weiler, Kathleen Oberle. Passed—Veronica Scanlon. Clement Wilhelm, Frank Merack, Thomas Reichenbach, Mary Gillen, Thomas Monahan, Mary Hauck, George Lettner, Rita Weiss, Arthur Schefter, Melinda Schumacher, Frances Ernst, Loretta Schumacher, Beatrice Klein, Hilda Kuntz, Louisa Lippert Gladys Fehrenbach.

To Sen III—Hon—Elizabeth O'Connor, Fred Irwin, Earl Weiss. Passed—Florence Obrecht, Albert Weiler, Albert Ruetz, Henry Flach, William Batte, Gladys Jarvis Doris Waechter, Christella Schnurr, Wilfred O'brecht.

To Jun III—Hon—Clarence Weiler, Loretta Schuett. Passed—Rita Scanlon, Edwin Schmidt, Herbert Schnurr, Eleanora Weber, Edna Sutter, Clarence Hesch, Lyal Cousins, Willert Friebarger, Alex McNab, Aloysius Zettler, Violet Freiburger, Edwin Weiler, Cecilia O'brecht, Cyril Oberle, Arthur Waechter.

To Sen II—Hon—Laverne Yaeck, Loretta Kuntzeman, Passed—Hilda McNamara, Mary Weber, Arthur Sutter, Gladys Eckensweiler, Harry Oberle, Harold Zimmer, Clara Geisler, Willard Walker, Norman O'Neil, John Sweeny, Lucy Gillen, Fridolin Betterich, John O'brecht, Margaret Hauck, Howard O Neil, Alvin Cunio, Albert O'Brecht, Cyril Lumley, Beatrice Lumley.

To Jun II—Hon—Agnes Weber, Leona Scanlon, Passed—Rita Wachter, Cleopha Weiler, Leona Waechter, Harold Schuestel. Albert Batte, Gerald Ernewein, Norman Friebarger, Kathleen Stille. Willie Dentinger, Philip Weiler, Joseph Gillen.

To Sen I—Passed—Joseph Batte, Marie Ernewein, Andrew Fehrenbach, Olive Hesch, Albert Giesler, Teresa Meyer, Vera Oberle, Lillian Friebarger, Alex Bank, Helen Wilhelm, Leona Schnurr, Wilfred Ernest, Arthur Klein, Harold Schnurr, Melinda Ernest Bernard Schnurr, Joseph Lippert Roy Walker, Clarence Dentinger, Clarence Betterich

JAS. TOLTON

Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

The Leading REPAIR SHOP and AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Wm. White,

Jackson St Walkerton

Tenders for Concrete Bridges

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to Fred H Rutherford, County Clerk Owen Sound, will be received up [illegible] Saturday, July [illegible] for the construction of the following County Bridges [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FRED H RUTHERFORD County Clerk

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE. IN THE ESTATE OF PETER RUTH LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. [illegible]

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that [illegible]

Dated at Formosa this [illegible] day of June [illegible]

Peter A. Ruth

Administrator

R. R. No 1 Mildmay, Ont

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal

R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 63

Business and Shorthand

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July.
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

FOR ICE CREAM GO TO Erdman's PHONE No. 100

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller Walkerton

Straw Hats and Panamas

The weather is just right now for straws and right when you need them, out they go at a sacrifice price. See window display.—$2.50 for $1.75; $1.75 for $1.25; $1.50 for $1.10; $1.25 for $1.00; $1.00 for 75c; 85c for 65; 60c for 49c; 50c for 39c; 35 for 25c. Come in while we have your size.

Other Interesting Items

Bathing suits at 50c and 60c.

Sample underskirts at special prices.

Girls middies at 50c, 85c. $1.00 and $1.25.

White huck towels, 18x36 in, only 25c pair.

New fancy voilles and lace cloths at 25c to 40c yd.

$1.25 to 2.00 Umbrellas and Parasols now only 98c.

$1.25 Duchess and Poplin silks, 36 in, now 98c yd.

$3 50 Raincapes, tan and navy, only $2.75 each.

50c beautiful fancy and plain Faille silk ribbon 35c yd

20c to 25c black and colored cotton hose, 15c pr, 2 pair for 25.

Boys' $7.50 & $8 Serge suits, all sizes, Norfolk and D. B., only $5.95.

Ladies', Misses and Childrens straw hats clearing at ⅓ to ½ off regular prices.

A big pile of shortends of all kinds of goods left from our Anniversary Sale now on the Remnant Tables at greatly reduced prices.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 2 p.m.

BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS WITH FRIED POTATOES

BREAD AND BUTTER

PIE

WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

Not Dismayed by Bomb Explosion Peabody's Overall Factory

Still on the Job, Despite

German-Dynamite Outrage

PEABODYS'

PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE

THEY WILL STAND IT-BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR

NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE. IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS.

BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS-THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.

WE ARE THE AGENTS OF

PEABODYS'

GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

New stock just arrived. of Peabody's Overalls, Coats, Gloves, Shirts and Trousers. 'Wear like a Pig's Nose.' See pictures of the explosion in our window

We are the Agents.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 28

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 15th. 1915—8 PAGES

Summer Vacation

Where are you going? Will there be a reliable place to make your drug purchases? If there is any uncertainty you should take along the things you may possibly need.

Almond Lily Cream, 25c, (for sunburn or tan), Duchess Talcum—Rose & Violet—25c, flesh or white, Vanishing and Cold Creams, Foot Powders, Soaps, Sponges, Manicure articles, Headache Powders, Perfumes and the hundred and one other things.

You will find in our drug store everything that is wanted in the drug or toilet line.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Special Clearing SalE

Of 1915 Wall Paper

5,000 Rolls of Wall Paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices.

This is one of the best opportunities to save money in wall paper ever offered to the public. These goods go with a rush, so take advantage of this Sale and secure your supply of wall paper.

These goods are the very latest designs and colorings.

There are papers for every room in the house—Dining Rooms, Halls, Dens, Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Kitchens, and and Bath Rooms. Also Oatmeal and Ingrain papers and Burlaps. All papers trimmed.

Come early and get some of the best bargains. Every roll of paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days.

GEO. T. STEAD

Two Doors East of Post Office

PARIS GREEN

The kind that Kills.

30c. per lb.

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

If You Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure $15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

Bowling notes on page 8.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leggett of Hepworth were here this week.

Mrs. Chris Ernest is visiting friends in Preston and Berlin.

Misses Lizzie and Annie Rennie spent Sunday in Clifford.

Mr. David Robertson left on Tuesday on a trip to Vancouver.

Miss Flossie Brislan spent the week-end with friends in Hanover.

Mr. Walt Collins of Chicago is visiting his brother, Mr. A. Collins.

The local Orange Lodge attended the celebration in Listowel on Monday.

Mr. Nichol of Winnipeg was a visitor at his former home here last week.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) for sale at the Telescope.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kraemer of Detroit spent Sunday at Mr. Jos Schnurr's.

Mr. Robt. Walters of Winnipeg spent this week at Mr. J. J. Schumacher's.

Mr. W. J. Best of Ottawa spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. F Latchford.

Women's $2.50 oxfords and pumps, clearing at $1.25. — Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sanderson of Oakville are visiting relatives in Riverdale.

Women's $3.00 and $3.50 oxfords, clearing at $2.35. — Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Leo Goetz of Guelph visited his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. Goetz, last week.

The usual meeting of the I.O.D.E will be held on Saturday next at the Armoury.

Mr. Thos Kerr of Parry Sound renewed acquaintances here during the past week.

Pte. Mortimer of the Tobermory Guard spent the past week with his family here.

Mr. Chas. Pellow of Detroit is visiting at the home of his mother, Mrs Thos. Pellow.

Mrs. Pearson who is spending the summer at Southampton was a visitor here last week.

Mrs. Everett Truax (nee Miss Laura Kearney) was seriously ill with appendicitis last week, but has recovered without undergoing an operation.

Mr. Oscar Schwindt is spending this week in Southampton.

Bargain in womans oxfords and pumps at Ramsey's Shoe Store

Mr. Ed Hudson of Brantford, is visiting his father, Mr. M. Hudson.

Regal on your shoes means quality in them, sold at Ramsey's Shoe Shoe.

Mr. Gus. Jenkins of the Savoy Cafe is spending this week in Southampton.

Mr. James Havill, of Toronto, spent Sunday with Mrs. Havill and children.

Mrs. Robb, who has spent the past two weeks here has returned to Toronto.

Miss Mae Campbell of Tara is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell.

Miss Bertha Brillinger of Fergus is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Brillinger.

Miss Helen Klein of Toronto, is spending her holidays with her uncle Judge Klein.

Miss Myrtle Jenkins returned on Saturday from Southampton, where she spent the past week.

Mr. Clayton Freeman of the C.P.R. staff is spending this week camping in Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schultz drove to Wiarton on Friday last where they spent a few days.

Mr. Jno. Kerman's new McLaughlin "six" touring car was delivered to him on Monday.

Mr. Jack Snodden of Toronto, has accepted a position as operator at the Red Star Theatre.

Mrs. R. Krueger left on Saturday to spend two weeks at the home of H. Bauman in Cornwall.

Mr. Wm Schnurr of Cleveland, is spending this month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schnurr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Appel and daughter left this week to spend two weeks in Berlin and New Hamburg.

Mr. Scotty Leslie who has spent the past few months in Hamilton returned to his home here on Monday.

Try a pair of Dr. Reeds cushion shoes if you have trouble with your feet. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss Lottie Taggart of St. Marys, is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Taggart.

Messrs. E. G. Scales, Fred Bettinger, Lawrence Drumm and Adam Denny spent Sunday in Clifford.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas Tolton left on Tuesday on a month's tour of the west They will go as far as Edmonton.

In an intermediate O.A.L.A. lacrosse match at Hanover on Thursday, Hanover defeated Shelburne 12-7.

Rev. Father George Lambertus of Butte, Montana, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Lambertus.

Mr. John Tuner and two children of Denver, Col., were visitors at the home of Mr. Jno. O'Malley last week.

Miss Marie Heughan of the Stratford General Hospital staff spent Tuesday and Wednesday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brillinger and children of Arthur are visiting the formers parents, Mr and Mrs. Jno. Brillinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Stan. Sanderson of Chesley are visiting the formers parents, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Sanderson.

Mr. and Mrs Geo. Whitehead motored here from Guelph on Monday and spent the day at Mr. James Whitehead.

Miss Olive Heughan leaves on Friday on a two months' holiday trip to Moose Jaw, Sask., and other Western points.

Mrs. Pearson who has spent the past two weeks with her father, Mr. N. Crawford, returned to Toronto yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Henderson returned from their honeymoon this week and have taken up their residence here.

Misses Pauline Clapp of Mildmay and Cappie Spence of Southampton, were guests at the home of Mr. Robt. Goode this week.

Mrs. H. E. Truax and children and Mrs. F. Godwin and children left today for the Sauble where they will spend the summer.

Pte. Louis Dippel who is a member of the 25th Battery 17th Brigade of the Canada Field Artillery in training at Valcartier, Quebec, spent a few days of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Dippel.

The Soldiers need Razors

Your old and rusty razors are needed. Never mind how bad their condition, send them along to Bremner's Fair or to Vogan's Hardware. The Cutlers Company, Sheffield, will put them into shape for the soldiers.

Mr. Scotty McFarlane who has been a member of the Time's staff left on Tuesday for Porcupine, New Ontario where he has accepted a position

The old Pellow tannery at the corner of Yonge and Durham st., is being razed this week and we understand that a residence will be erected there. It is also stated that Mr. E. J. Skelton intends building a bungalo on the adjoining property which he is at present using as a wood yard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ramsey and Master Scott who have spent the past three weeks at Mr. N. A. Walford's returned to their home in Hespeler on Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. N. McDermid and children motored from Charleston, West Va., last week, and are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford.

Wanted!

Beef hides, wanted price, 17c per lb., at the tannery.—Jno. Arscott.

Notice

D. C. Wilson piano tuner will be in town about the 15th. Orders may be left with Robt. Richardson or Eli Myles.

For Sale.

Baby carriage, sewing machine, large double iron bed complete, heater and other articles.—Apply to Mrs. A. E. Francis, West ward.

Cement on Sale

A car of Hanover Portland cement on hand and ready to fill all orders, Selling from car at station.— Alex McKeeman, Eden Grove.

Knox Church

Rev. Thos. Wilson will exchange pulpits with Rev. J. E. Hoag, pastor of the Southampton Presbyterian church on Sunday next July 18th.

Baseball Saturday

The Paris baseball team plays an exhibition game here on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The Paris nine are a fast aggregation and this will be a game worth seeing. Admission 15 and 10c.

Engagement Announced.

Mr. Wm Rowand, Brant, announces the engagement of his youngest daughter Elizabeth Lillie, to Mr. Robert Donald Murray son of Mr. Angus Murray, Brant. Wedding to take place the latter part of this month.

Joined 34th Band.

Mr. Jos. Wallace sr., a former member of the 32nd Battalion Band left last week for London where he signed up with the 33th. It is stated that Mr. Wallace will play an instrument in the band which will accompany the 34th Battalion to the front.

Broke Leg

While playing horseshoes in Mildmay on Wednesday last, Mr. Alfred Schnurr tripped and fell, the weight of his body going on his crippled leg, breaking it above the knee. Alf's unfortunate accident will confine him to his bed for several weeks.

With First Contingent.

The TELESCOPE on Tuesday received a service card from Mr. Harry Wade, a former Walkerton boy who is with the first Canadian Contingent in France. The only information which the card contained was that Mr. Wade was quite well.

Three More Enlisted.

Since last week three more Walkerton young men have enlisted for overseas service, viz:—Al. Ballantyne Gab Haas and Eth. Reichenbach. These three young recruits in company with Pte. Arthur Farrer left on Tuesday for London where they will train for Canada's overseas army.

Case Dismissed

Mr. Henry Ernest of Brant appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Saturday for a second hearing of the charge laid against him of travelling a stallion which was not enrolled in the Ontario Stallion Book as required by law. The evidence was not sufficient to convict and the case was dismissed

All Pupils Successful.

All the Entrance candidates nineteen in number from the Walkerton public school have been successful in passing the recent examinations, this is an excellent showing for the school and the principal. Mr. Willoughby is deserving of the townspeople's heartiest congratulations.

Walkerton 4, Teeswater 7.

The Teeswater baseball team retaliated for the defeat administered to them by the locals on their own diamond recently by coming to Walkerton on Thursday evening last and defeating the home team right in their own back yard by a score of 7-4. The game was an excellent exhibition of baseball and although the visitors won by a good margin, the match was more even than the score indicates, the majority of Teeswater's runs being secured by their ability to hit at the opportune time This win for Teeswater puts the teams on an even footing for the district championship and to win the district the locals must duplicate their former performance and defeat their opponents in Teeswater on Friday of this week when the last game of the schedule will be played.

Attended Funeral.

Mr. C. Patrick was in Galt on Monday attending the funeral of his father Mr. Robert Patrick who died in that city on Saturday 10th inst. The deceased was in his 89th year.

Operated on.

Mr. James McWhinney of Maple Hill was operated on in the hospital for appendicitis on Sunday night by Dr. Hall. Last reports state that Mr. McWhinney is now, recovering.

Successful Linen Shower.

The entertainment committee of the Hospital Aid recently held a very successful linen shower. The ladies responded heartily with donations of towels, dresser covers, table linen, pillow covers, draw-sheets, tea towels and other useful articles, for which the Hospital Aid is very grateful.

To Join Aviation Corps.

Mr. John Bickle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bickle of Carrick, who has been clerking in Stephan Bros. store for some time has enlisted in the Canadian Military Aviation Corps which is being trained in Toronto. John sent in his application last week and was told to report for examination at Toronto early in August.

Mildmay Wins Series.

The Mildmay football team surprised even their most ardent admirers on Friday last by defeating the Owen Sound team in that town by a score of 2-1. This gives Mildmay the first round of the semi-finals by 5-2. There are now only four teams left in the W.F.A. running, Listowel, Peole, New Dundee and Mildmay.

Baptist Church.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Rock leave next week on a month's holiday trip. During his absence the following supplies will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist and Christian church, Sunday, July 25th and August 1st, Rev. J.M. Warner of Woodstock: August 8th, Rev. A. C. Campbell, B. A., of Yorkmills and August 15th, Rev. R. Rutledge, who has been doing missionary work in Cuba.

Declared Insane.

Chief Ferguson made a trip to Greenock on Saturday and arrested Anthony Hiehn on a charge of being insane and brought him to gaol. Hiehn appeared before Magistrate Tolton on Monday evening and on the strength of the medical examiners report and evidence which was taken he was declared insane and was lodged in gaol to await his removal to the asylum.

$900.00 in Fines.

A very interesting liquor case was tried in the police court on Saturday before Magistrate Jas. Tolton when three Hanover young men, Hube Fink, Fred Gibbons and John Himmelspach were found guilty on a charge of selling liquor without a license and were fined $300 and costs each amounting in all to $950.00. The case arose from complaints made be citizens of Hanover with regard to the houseboat on the Saugeen below that town which was claimed to be a veritable saloon and which it has been stated had brought about the ruination of many of the town's young people, and the weekly jollification and hilarious parties on the Sabbath on board it had become decidedly annoying to the better living people of the town. The complaints were first made to the Hanover authorities, but as the boat was in Bruce county they were powerless to act and finally Inspector White was appealed to. He at once took steps to have the grievance removed and in the early hours of Sunday, June 27th, at 3 a.m. to be exact, he in company with Chief Ferguson and Constable Beamish of Hanover raided the structure and found thereon three eight-gallon beer kegs, one empty, one full and the third almost full. In the boat were the three young men who were later subpoenaed to appear in court on Saturday. At the trial which commenced at 10 a.m. and was not concluded until late in the afternoon, the evidence produced was such that the magistrate convicted the trio and imposed the fine of $300 each. To the average person this is a decidedly heavy fine, but it is the minimum which can be imposed in such a charge. The case was somewhat complicated, and Mr. A. G. Tucker of Owen Sound who appeared on behalf of the defendants has given notice of an appeal. Mr. O. E. Klein appeared for the prosecution.

BORN.

KLEIN – In Walkerton on Monday, July 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Klein, a son, (still born).

MARRIED

HUNT—SCHNURR—In Formosa R. C. Church on Tuesday, July 13th, Miss Georgina Schnurr, second daughter of Mr. Henry Schnurr of Carrick to Mr. William Hunt of Formosa.

JONES—HEFFERNAN—In Toronto, recently, Mr. Mac Jones, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. G Jones, of Walkerton, to Miss Evelyn Heffernan, daughter of Mrs. P. Heffernan, of Walkerton.

Beggar Arrested

James Stewart, a one armed beggar, struck town on Thursday and made the rounds of the town soliciting alms Many had compassion on him and shelled out a few sheckles, but Stewart like many of his kind displayed his gratefulness by getting drunk on Friday. He made himself obnoxious to citizens on main st. and was finally gathered in by Chief Ferguson. Stewart was taken before the magistrate who remanded him until Tuesday noon to shake the dust of the town from his feet. It is fellows of Stewart's calibre who spoil the chances of deserving alms-seekers when they strike town.

Fall Into Mill Race.

Miss Mary Gateman a Hanover young lady who was spending a day at the home of Mr. Schauss, had a narrow escape from drowning in Truax's head-race on Sunday evening. The young lady was walking across on a timber at the head gates when she stumbled and fell headlong into the stream. Fortunately the power was not being used and there being no current her companions were able to catch hold of her, one by the hair and the other by the dress and managed to pull her to shore. She crawled to terra firma and beyond being in a sorry plight was little the worse for her experience.

Clothes Found on River Bank.

The local police have yesterday and today been endeavoring to clear up the mystery which surrounds the finding of the clothes of a man on the bank of the river at the boathouses. The clothes which include, cap, vest, trousers with braces attached, and socks, were still there in the evening the authorities were informed. Although Chief Ferguson, working on the theory that someone has doffed his clothes and jumped in for a swim and been drowned, has patrolled the river in a boat and along the shore, as yet, no light has been thrown on the mystery. It is possible that Walkerton has another mystery similar to that of last fall when a Wingham man's body was taken from the river at almost the same spot where the clothes were found some days after he was drowned, but the probable solution is that some wag thinking to have some fun and create excitement placed the clothes there for a hoax. It is also possible that some tramp on securing a new suit of clothes, discarded his old ones, leaving them in a heap, a prey to the elements.

Visited Home in England

Under the caption "Canadian Visitors" the Express, published at Holmfirth, England, describes in the following paragraph the visit of Private Bert Cartwright accompanied by Pte. Norman Huck and Alfred Tolton to the former's home in that town.

"During the week Holmfirth has received other soldier visitors from over the seas. One of them is Private Herbert Cartwright, of C Co. 18th bat. 2nd Canadian Contingent, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Cartwright, of Victoria Square and South Lane. Private Cartwright comes back home in the Kings uniform after a settlement in Canada of five years, during which time he has been working in Walkerton, Ontario as a boot and shoe operative, a trade in which he was brought up by his father here in Holmfirth. He arrived in Holmfirth on Wednesday morning, accompanied by two friends, Privates A. Tolton, and Private N. Huck of the same regiment and also of Walkerton. They were pals together before the war broke out and enlisting together they are still pals in regimental service.

A representative of the *Express* had the pleasure of a short chat with them on Wednesday afternoon. The three lads look in perfect health, bronzed in complexion, and they admit that their military training has done them a world of good. They had five months of it in Canada, and for several weeks now they have been in camp in the south of England. It has not been easy to get leave of absence, and perhaps the fact that the three of them wanted to come to Holmfirth together has increased the difficulty, and they anticipate that when they return on Monday, it will not be long before they are booked to cross the Channel. They are eager to go, because as they say, that is what they have come for.

Pte. Cartwright had intended coming home this summer and the war has expedited his coming. Being a Holmfirth lad, the manufacture of cloth is a familiar thing to him, but his comrades have had no experience of the industry, and they are particularly keen on seeing how the khaki is made. Consequently they have been able to spend several enjoyable hours at Holmfirth Mills, and among other visits which have been paid has been one to the Military Cottage Hospital.

The Cartwright family is well represented in the army. In addition to Herbert, the eldest son, Ernest, has also enlisted in the Expeditionary force and he will be coming over in the next contingent. He also has been living in Walkerton, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. The youngest boy Moorhouse is now in the 2,5th Duke of Wellington's at Thoresby Park.

Successful Dance

The informal patriotic dance which was held in the town hall on Friday last was very successful the attendance being good. The proceeds which will be devoted to Patriotic and Red Cross work amounted to over $75. Among the outsiders who attended the dance were: Misses Edna Deibel and Dorothy Armstrong of Hanover, Miss Cappie Spence Southampton, Miss Pauline Clapp of Mildmay, Miss Marge O'Connor Toronto, and Mr. Marshall of Durham.

Wants Water Filtered.

At the council meeting on Monday evening a letter from Mr. D. Robertson was read, urging that the water which is being used for domestic purposes in town be filtered. Since the water from the new wells has been in use there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the water takers as the water has had a distinctly mineral taste. It is for the purpose of doing away with this that Mr. Robertson asks that the water be filtered, but the council have declined to take any action and will probably not do so for some time at least.

Death of Mr. Giesler.

Mr. Jack Giesler a well-known resident of the west ward died in the Bruce County Hospital on Wednesday morning of this week following an operation for gall-stones which was performed on Tuesday afternoon by Dr. H. H. Sinclair. The deceased had been ill for some three weeks and his condition become such that as a last resort in an effort to save his life he was removed to the hospital on Tuesday for an operation, but the shock was too great and he passed away on Wednesday. The late Mr. Giesler who was in his 41st year is survived by his wife and three small children. The funeral will probably take place on Friday morning.

Played Tie Game

The third lacrosse match in the junior series of the O.A.L.A. was played here on Monday evening between the Walkerton and Hanover teams and resulted in a tie the score being 9-9. The teams lined up.

WALKERTON		HANOVER
McKay	goal	Kramp
Rundstadtler	point	Helwig
Henderson	c point	Titmus
Small	1st defence	Heinbecker
Schnurr	2nd "	Biddorf
Russel	centre	Weodorf
Hass	2nd home	Heinbecker
Hehn	1st "	Devilu
Oberlt	inside home	Bruder
Schefter	outside home	Hebert

This game puts these teams even for the district honors each team having won one game and tied one.

Entrance Examination Results

Maximum marks 650; minimum 390. 75 per cent is counted honour standing. Publication of marks of candidates not allowed Highest mark in East Bruce, 558, by a Chesley candidate: next highest mark, 544 by a Walkerton candidate. Summary of results by centres.

Centre	No Writing	No. Successful
Walkerton	52	38
Chesley	71	42
Wiarton	51	37
Mildmay	21	17
Cargill	25	14
Tara	58	37
Hepworth	18	8
Lion's Head	22	18

Certificates will be sent to successful candidates, marks to those who failed, on or before July 19th.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Walkerton

HONOURS

Mary B. Wilson, Hilda Everett and Nelson Lay (equal), Daria Schwartz, Gordon Schilling, Freeda Myles, Agnes M. O'Brecht, Isabelle Wisser, Reginald Harrington, Margaret Bunnyman.

PASS

Delia Kenny, Stella A. Taggart, Walter Small, Bessie Farewell, Michael Keiffer, Edward Ramsey, A. Horace Johnston, Cecil Wilton, Barrie Moore, Bessie R. Everett, Grant Hilbert, Oscar Oberle, Amos Michlhausen, Bernard Zettler, Brownlee Cunningham, Eric Christiansen, Grace Henderson, Justina Weiler, Helen Johnston, Joseph Gill, Florence O'Neill, Norval O'Malley, Joshua Mitchell, Edith Voigt, Peter Zettler, Florence Brocklebank, Minnie McGregor, Flora L. Montag.

Cargill

Frank Donnelly, Florence Young, Bessie Abell, Leona Elder, Wilfrid Brown, Leander Ernewein, Martha Fordyce, Joseph Clancy, Stella Scott, Aileen Chisholm, Edward McNab, Louis Philippi, Edith Jordan, Greta Kerry.

Mildmay

Irene Urich, Alsenia Kramer, Laura Eickmeier, Edith Miller, Mary Huetz, Geraldine Schmidt Edward L. Harris, Bessie Gilmar, Ludella I. Miller, A. Minerva Miller, Joseph Sauer, Olive Hergott, Humilita Goetz, Albesta Becker, Mathilde Schickler, Shaun Stroeder, Clara Weiler.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

When he found himself dressed again, after the unrestraint of so many months, in close fitting waistcoat and coat, he gave a sigh. It seemed to him that he ceased to be the free and active Pierre Laurier who had worked so joyfully ten hours a day in the open air, inhaling the invigorating odors of juniper and fir-tree, and that he became once more the Pierre Laurier of the past, who, cursing his art and despairing of the future, spent his hours between the boudoir of a coquette and the gambling saloon of the club.

He raised his eyes. Night was falling, but behind the chestnut groves, bathing in its pallid light the frowning rocks, the moon shone, like a silver crescent in the sky. The forest breeze, warm and fragrant, passed over the young man's brow, soft as the caressing touch of a wing. He looked at the sea, which rolled, profound and calm, at his feet, and murmured "You may bear me away. I fear neither you nor those from whom you separate me." His transitory discontent passed away, and at this moment, when he was about to take the supreme step that was to decide his fate, he found himself master of his thoughts and of his feelings.

No emotion stirred his heart at the thought of the woman he had so passionately loved. He dared to evoke her image. He saw her with her low brow crowned with its raven tresses; her beautiful eyes with their long lashes, her intoxicating glance,—but he remained indifferent and disdainful. He loved her no longer, all was over; the charm had ceased; the philter was powerless. He had recovered possession of himself, and his heart, freed from its bondage, was once more worthy of a good woman's acceptance. And tears of emotion came to Laurier's eyes. His trembling lips murmured a confession of love, and his whole being reached through space toward the adored object.

On the following day at nine o'clock the boat sailed. Pierre again saw the dock beside which the Saint Laurent lay at anchor, while he was painting its figurehead of carved wood, the mole, the bastion of the Dragon, and, in succession, Cape Corso, Giraglia, and the Italian coast. On board the boat, which sailed rapidly, he retraced the route taken by the little smuggling vessel.

As they drew nearer the French coast he asked himself with growing uneasiness what could be the cause of Davidoff's hasty summons. A vague disquietude took possession of him, and he began to fear that some misfortune had happened. To whom? The words of the letter written to him at Torrevecchio by the doctor recurred to him: "The report that you had been drowned ,came very near causing the death of one closely connected with Jacques." These words had changed everything in his life. Was this person Juliette, and was she now in danger? Should he arrive only in time to see her, in whom his only hope now lay, expire? But the letter contained these words also: "You passed close to happiness without knowing it, but there is still time for you to regain it." Was this happiness going to escape him anew? Was it not probable that this young girl, who was so beautiful, was loved, and that another, during his absence, had succeeded in curing the wound her heart had received?

A profound sadness took possession of Pierre, at the thought that this last throw upon which he had staked his happiness should lose. A feeling of mental lassitude overpowered him, and he felt that it would be a mortal blow for him, should this prove to be the case. He was consumed by impatience to learn the truth. On board the vessel, as its keel cleaved the blue waters, he longed for some means of corresponding with Davidoff. He stretched out his hands toward the shore, as if the reassuring news he desired were there awaiting him. He envied the albatross its swift wings as it sailed in its melancholy flight through the blue air. He walked the deck nervously, as if his impatience could lend added speed to the motion of the vessel.

He could not sleep, and he remained on deck, his gaze fixed on the horizon. They passed in succession Genoa, Monaco, Nice, Antibes, and Toulon; sailing along this enchanting coast, bordered down to the water's edge with gardens on whose sands of gold the waves die languorously away. His heart beat quickly as he saw the Chateau d'If looming darkly in the distance, its lights gleaming through the night like eyes looking into immensity. He had but little baggage and on arriving at Marseilles he gave it to a street porter, and crossing the gangway, hastily took a carriage and drove to the railway station. He paused not an instant, his only thought was to reach his destination as soon as possible. The express was to leave at half-past eleven, and he had still an hour at his disposal. He went to the telegraph office and sent the following despatch to Davidoff: "Arrived in Marseilles; will be in Paris to-morrow evening at six."

When he saw the message pass from the hands of the clerk to those of the operator he felt a sense of relief, as if some part of himself had already gone on in advance. He went to the restaurant, where he breakfasted, though without an appetite, to kill time. The gates being at last opened and the train ready to start, he installed himself in a compartment and gave himself up with a new sense of delight to the pleasure of being rapidly borne through space. Buried in a corner of the carriage, his eyes closed although he was not asleep, he remained motionless, counting as they passed them the stations which still separated him from the end of his journey, as a prisoner counts on the calendar the days which still separate him from liberty.

Toward dawn, however, he grew exhausted and fell into a doze. For two days and nights he had not slept. When he awoke he saw with delight that he had gained upon time during his sleep, for it was broad daylight, and the train was approaching Macon. Before him, bathed in sunshine, stretched on either hand the rich and smiling fields of Burgundy. Pierre felt as if he had almost reached his journey's end. He found himself again in the midst of scenery which, for a year, he had not seen. No longer reddish rocks and foaming torrents; no longer shepherds armed with guns watching from some eminence with a proud and serious air their scanty flock or their unruly goats at pasture. Instead he saw peasants, at once stout and active, guiding the plow, drawn by large white oxen, yoked in pairs, along the brown furrows; fields covered with crops, vines bending under their load of grapes, forests of a vivid green traversed by grassy paths leading into cool, green glades. It was the severe beauty of the central provinces of France, not the soft and radiant beauty of Provence or the wild grandeur of Corsica.

Space fled before him; the train passed swiftly by hillsides, valleys, and rivers, and Pierre gave himself up more and more to his own thoughts. He fell into an uneasy reverie, in which he asked himself with a vain persistence what it was that had caused Davidoff to recall him so suddenly, and a feverish agitation seized him as they approached Paris. He consulted his watch more than twenty times between the great city and Melun. Passing the fortifications he stood up preparing already to leave the train. At last the engine, whistling shrilly, slowed up, the turnplates sounded, and the train stopped at the station.

Pierre, standing on the platform ready to leave the train, leaped to the ground and was caught in the embrace of two strong arms. He raised his eyes, recognized Davidoff, uttered a cry of joy, and, pressing in his turn the hand of his faithful friend, drew him aside.

"Well?" he cried, putting all his eagerness into this one question.

"Calm yourself," said the Russian, who understood Laurier's anxiety. "Juliette is in no present danger."

Pierre breathed a profound sigh as if his heart had been relieved from a heavy weight.

"And Jacques?" he asked.

"Ah! Jacques!" responded Davidoff, "it is he, more than any one else, who gives me cause for uneasiness. But let us not remain here. We are attracting notice."

He put his arm through the painter's and drew him away through the crowd now hurrying out of the station.

"What luggage have you?" he asked.

"This valise and a box which is in the wagon."

"Come, we will have the trunk taken to the hotel. For you must accompany me, I shall not leave you. Instead of waiting for you as I had said I would in my despatch, I preferred coming to meet you. I feared some indiscretion on your part. Do you know that if Mlle. de Vignes were to see you appear suddenly before her the shock might prove fatal to her in her present condition?"

They drove along the boulevard conversing together, and Laurier was too confused to take in fully all there was to see and hear. The bustle of Paris, after leaving the train in which for twenty hours he had been shaken, succeeding the profound calm and retirement of his life at Torrevecchio, fevered his brain, dazzled his eyes, and deafened his ears. He was obliged to make an effort in order to listen to and understand Davidoff. He felt weary in body and over-excited in mind.

"My journey has tired me greatly," he said, "and yet I feel that I cannot rest—"

"You have been living for the past three days on your nerves," returned the doctor. "I am going to set you right again. Trust to me. If I never had patients more difficult to cure than you—"

The carriage rolled into the courtyard of the Grand Hotel. They alighted, and followed by a boy carrying Laurier's valise ascended to Davidoff's apartment. Laurier's chamber was separated from the Russian's by a parlor. Left alone they examined each other silently for an instant; then the doctor, pointing out a seat to his friend, said:

"Sit down; we will dine here and talk at the same time, and if you are reasonable I may do something for you this very evening."

Pierre's eyes lighted up. "What?" he asked. "Will you permit me to see her?"

Davidoff laughed.

"You are at least frank," he said. "To see her! It seems, then, she is the only subject you and I have to talk about! Well, you are right, and it was of her I was going to speak. Since the beginning of the week I have been here, and I have gradually accustomed her to the thought of your reappearance. In the depths of her heart she has mourned you as dead for many months past. From the first words spoken by me, casting the shadow of a doubt on your death, she has revived, but in a manner to terrify her mother and myself. A violent fever has taken possession of her. Her weakness was so great! She has been fading slowly ever since your disappearance, growing paler and paler every day, like a flower cankered at the heart. As to her brother—but it is better to speak only of her."

"Is the news you have to give me of Jacques, then, so painful?"

"Heart-breaking, morally and physically. This week, spurred on by an imperious need for money, he put for sale the property belonging jointly to his mother, his sister and himself. The remonstrances of the notary and the entreaties of Mme. de Vignes were alike useless. He desires to realize the money, no matter at what cost, without troubling himself about the loss that must result from this hasty sale. He is insane, and his insanity has taken a dangerous form."

"And who or what has been the cause of this insanity?" asked Pierre.

"Love. A woman has been the ruin of this unhappy man, whose moral nature was never strong."

"And is this woman so fascinating that he cannot be turned away from her; has she so powerful an influence over him that he cannot be torn from her?"

"She is the most fascinating, the most dangerous of women. If I were to name her to you—"

At these words Pierre turned pale; he looked eagerly at Davidoff, the name upon his lips which he divined the doctor was about to pronounce, when the latter, smiling bitterly and looking at the painter as if he would pierce the inmost recesses of his soul, said:

"Ah, you have understood me. Yes, it is into the hands of Clemence that Jacques has fallen. She loved him ardently, he loved her in return—well, as men love her. At the end of six months she has grown cold as marble, and he is more passionately in love than ever. But why should I seek to describe the condition of his mind to you? To understand it you have only to recall your own feelings."

Laurier remained silent and motionless, his head sunk upon his breast, and the Russian resumed with force:

"He adores her, do you understand, Pierre? He lives only for her."

The painter raised his head and exclaimed in compassionate accents.

"Unhappy man! For such a woman, to have given up everything, to have forgotten every duty! But he is to be pitied rather than blamed, she has such dangerous power."

At these words Davidoff's countenance cleared up; his eyes sparkled with joy; he went to his friend, and with affected irony, said:

"So, then, there is no feeling in your heart for Jacques but one of pity."

"And what other feeling should I have for him?" answered Pierre. "Ought I to blame him after showing myself weaker and more culpable than he? No, I can only pity him!"

Davidoff took Pierre's hand in his and shook it vigorously.

"And you feel no thrill of emotion at the recollection of the old love, no return of your former tenderness, no feeling of anger against your friend?" he said.

"So this is what you feared?" said Laurier, a flush mounting to his pale face. "You doubted that I was completely cured of my insensate passion, and you wished to put me to the proof? Oh, do not be afraid; speak plainly. You doubted me!"

"Yes," returned Davidoff, with firmness. "I desired to know whether unconsciously—"

"Ah!" cried Pierre, "question me then, look into the secret recesses of my heart. You will find there no other feeling than one of bitter regret for my folly and the ardent desire to atone for it. If I had not judged myself worthy of a pure affection and capable of responding to it by a constant love, you would never have seen me again. Fear nothing on my account, Davidoff. The Pierre Laurier you know is dead—killed on a tempestuous night, and the man you see before you, though he has the same features, fortunately has not the same heart!"

"That's right," cried Davidoff, gayly. "Ah, a heavy weight has been removed from my conscience. If I had not been able to count upon you with certainty I do not know how I could have carried through my undertaking. It is surrounded on all sides by difficulties and anxieties. It will be necessary for you to meet Clemence—"

"If it is absolutely necessary," returned Pierre, "I will make the effort, but I shall do it with great reluctance."

"No doubt it will be with greater reluctance than in former days," answered the Russian with a smile. "But we must try and save Jacques from her clutches, and nothing less than your intervention will enable us to succeed. Let us leave that for the future, however, and occupy ourselves with the present. Let us speak of Mlle. de Vignes."

Pierre's brow cleared. At this moment dinner was served, and the two friends seated themselves at table and spent the next hour in exchanging confidence.

Pierre gave an account of his sojourn at Torrevecchio to the doctor, and the latter recounted to the painter all that had taken place during his absence. In this way they were able to arrive at the conviction, Davidoff that Laurier was, as he affirmed, radically cured of his fatal passion, and Laurier that Davidoff, in recalling him so hastily as he had done, had acted with as much wisdom as decision. Toward nine o'clock they left the hotel and set out for the house of Mme. de Vignes. In the boulevard, in the mild air of the summer night, Pierre felt his heart swell with joy and hope. He raised his eyes to heaven with a feeling of repentance at having so insanely despaired of happiness.

During the past few days Mme. de Vignes, forewarned by Davidoff, had seen the future, which had appeared to her so dark, lighted up by a faint ray of hope. The certainty that Pierre Laurier lived, the positiveness with which Davidoff affirmed that the painter loved Juliette, and loved only her, had given the mother some little consolation. In the midst of the misfortunes which overwhelmed her, with everything to fear from her son, and everything to fear for her daughter, the possibility of seeing Juliette once more restored to health and tranquility was a source of sweet satisfaction to her. What were pecuniary cares compared to the anxieties caused by her daughter's increasing weakness and dejection? Davidoff had been welcomed as a savior. Communicating his news to Juliette with wise precaution, he had planted at first a seed of hope in her mind which had found fertile soil. By degrees the seed cast roots which spread vigorously; and now the flower, ready to bloom, awaited only a last ray of sunshine. Since the beginning of the week Juliette, without proof, without any further plausible reason than the ardent desire to see the miracle she hoped for wrought, had become convinced that Pierre was living.

The "on dit" of Davidoff had been seized on with avidity by this young heart. Why should not Pierre have been rescued from the waves, as was said, and taken on board a passing trading vessel bound for Corsica, where he had been seen by persons who declared they had recognized him? What was there strange in his remaining all these months hidden from his friends, ashamed perhaps of not having carried into effect the suicidal purpose which he had announced? And was it not natural that he should leave the de Vignes in ignorance of his being alive? All this was admissible. And the young girl was so eager to believe it that she would have thought still stranger things likely.

(To be continued.)

What Hurt Most.

"Why are you crying so bitterly, my little man" asked the kind-hearted old lady as she patted the tearful youngster on his head.

"Bill Jones hit me on the nose,' was the boy's reply.

"Did be hurt much?"

"Now; he didn't hurt me at all, but he ran away before I could hit him back."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

DIGESTIBLE PIE CRUST.

Just How to Make This Most Desirable Sort Pastry.

Many there are who forego the delights of pie, because the crust is not digestible. Try this recipe.

For one covered pie take one pint of flour one large teaspoonful of salt; sift these twice into a bowl; chop into half a pint of butter and lard, mixed; now, using the knife, moisten with one gill of cold water this is usually ample); do not handle unnecessarily; turn it out on a board, roll lightly away from you about one inch thick; spread a very tin layer of butter over it; cut it in four square parts, place one on the other; roll out thin, away from you, as before.

Grease a deep pie dish, fit the crust in and cut edges neatly. Then put in the filling, dampen edge, place a crust over it, previously nicked several times in the centre; bake in a brisk oven until a golden brown; dust with powdered sugar.

This recipe is good where any pastry is needed. A richer crust is obtained by beating one egg, then adding sufficient cold water to it to make one gill.

Be Bright, Well, Strong,
Restore Youthful Looks!

Let your fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, cleanse, and strengthen, and build up your system. The only remedy for that tired droopy feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines. Thousands of men and women in the late years of life retain their youthful looks and feeling simply because they regulate their system with this old reliable family remedy. Nothing so good for the bowels, stomach or kidneys. Cures headaches, prevents biliousness, stops aching pain in the back and limbs. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day.

Tenniel's Mustache.

The later portraits of Sir John Tenniel, the famous cartoonist of London Punch, show him wearing a full beard and moustache, but his most familiar appearance was with a moustache only, a long, curly one, worthy of one of Ouida's guardsmen. The story of how he came to grow it is interesting.

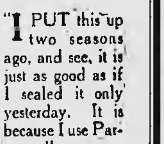
After the Crimean war the return of the soldiers with full beards started a fashion against which three Punch artists protested. One day, being out on horseback together, they solemnly halted at crossroads and swore on their uplifted hunting crops never to wear hair on lip or chin. Tenniel was one of the party, Leech another and R. T. Pritchett the third.

Leech alone remained true to the vow. Pritchett went to Skye, and on his return with a moustache called on Tenniel. He thrust his head in at the cartoonist's door and dumbly waited. "You scoundrel!" was Tenniel's exclamation. "Then I, too, must!" And he did.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

To Remove Iron Rust.

Cream of tartar is said to be excellent for removing iron rust spots. Use a tablespoonful of cream of tartar to two quarts of water and boil the article in the solution. This is said to have removed stains when lemon and salt and even oxalic acid had failed to do so.



"I PUT this up two seasons ago, and see, it is just as good as if I sealed it only yesterday. It is because I use Parowax."

Parowax
Pure Refined Paraffine

Discard those bothersome, unreliable strings and papers. The Parowax way is much easier and quicker, and you are never disappointed by moldy, fermented preserves.

Simply melt the Parowax and pour over jelly glasses. Dip tops of jars in Parowax.

Put up in handy one-pound cartons containing four cakes. At grocery and department stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

NERVOUS HEADACHE

Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Well Tempered Living.

The statistics of insanity show that the minds of men and women are often made aberrant through the steady drive of environment, in which the simple life and the spurring city life are equally at fault. The figures show the per capita of insanity differs little in city and country. Rural solitude and the abnormal life of the city are alike responsible for mental disease. It is as bad for a man to be too much alone as it is for him to be surrounded by perfervid life. The history of the race, the inquiries of investigators and the judgment of specialists in the diseases of body and mind tell us that the well tempered life, void of excesses, is the plane upon which man and women best endure in mental and bodily health, a temperature of thought and a temperature of action in an environment in which the individual is neither submerged by human society nor detached from it.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

WEAR FLEET FOOT

SHOES
FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION
Sold by all good Shoe Dealers
Worn by every member of the family

Medical Note.

"How is your brother?"

"Very low. He is being treated by three doctors."

"What cowards! Three against one."—Budapest Borsszem Janko.

I love truth and wish to have it always spoken to me; I hate a liar.—Plautus.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

HER IDEALS CHANGED.

She Saw a Very Large Light After She Was Happily Married.

There was a girl who was quite sure that when it came her turn to marry she could not live in a house any smaller than her father's. "Love in a cottage" was not her idea. Cupid, she thought, needed plenty of room to flap his wings and to practice his archery; he could not pine in a birdcage. So she must have an immense library with a fireplace that would take a six foot long; there must be a drawing room with parquetry flooring and thick rugs sliding about on it; the dining room must be able to hold a large table with an imposing bowl of flowers. She visualized herself ruling a salon, hostess to a brilliant coterie of people who would help her social ambition and her husband's business.

A school friend of hers came to see her a year and a half after she had married and found her in a little frame house on a side street, ridiculously happy with her husband and her baby. The back yard was just about big enough to hold a whirling clothes frame and a narrow flower bed against the fence; the piazza was as snug as a sailor's hammock; the largest room was about the size of the vestibule of the bride's girlhood home.

"I know what you're thinking," laughed the proud little housekeeper to her guest. "You're wondering how I could make up my mind to live in this tiny piano box. But I've made a discovery. I've found that it isn't the size of the house that matters; it's the size of the heart, and the biggest hearts can live in the littlest houses."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Plans of Submarines.

The Matin says: "The German submarines now being used against British merchantships are made after plans by the celebrated American designer, Simon Lake, of Bridgeport, which were stolen from him by Krupps. The plans were submitted to Krupps, whose directors gave their word of honor to divulge nothing. Eventually they entered into engagements, on behalf of the Emperor, whereby the designer was to receive £800,000. As he could get neither his money nor his plans back he expostulated, and was told that the patenting of anything concerning war was illegal in Germany, and that he therefore had no claim. Mr. Lake has since seen several German submarines, and is convinced that they are built from the plans he confided to Krupps."

A Tragedy of the Trenches.

The Irish Guards were holding a position at Ypres, and flying bullets were the order of the day. The Germans endeavored to break through, and after a particularly brisk volley Private Flynn was heard to shout:

"Murder or wars, I'm done now altogether!"

"Why, have you been hit?" shouted his Captain.

"Not entirely hit, sir," shouts Flynn; "but I've been waiting this ten minutes for a smoke from Murtagh's pipe and by the powers they've just shot it out av his mouth."

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON WOMAN.

(New York Sun)

The letter on women suffrage by Cardinal Gibbons, and the accompanying statement by which he enlarges and enforces it, represent the conservative, some might say "the mediaeval" view, the old and long religious view. Let us hear this illustrious churchman, uttering ancient opinions, which may or may not be approved by the moderns, but which must have a wide echo in this country and the rest of the world:

"Woman is queen indeed, but her empire is the domestic kingdom. The greatest political triumphs she would achieve in public life fade into insignificance compared with the serene glory which radiates from the domestic shrine and which she illumines and warms by her conjugal and motherly virtues. If she is ambitious of the dual empire of public and private life, then, like the fabled dog beholding his image in the water, she will lose both, she will fall from the lofty pedestal where nature and Christianity have placed her and will fail to grasp the sceptre of political authority from the strong hand of her male competitor.

"Though woman is debarred from voting she brings into the world and rocks the cradle of the nation's future citizens. She rears and moulds the character of those who are to be the future rulers and statesmen the heroes and benefactors of the country. Surely this is glory enough for her."

This assumes the whole case, does it not? The other side assumes it too. In all the States where this matter is to be voted on the words of James Cardinal Gibbons will be heard with respect. And yet perhaps they are not highly illuminative, any more than the other side would be.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Legion of Honor.

In 1802 Bonaparte passed the formation of a legion of honor which was to include in its ranks men of distinction from every walk of life, not only soldiers, but savants, jurists and authors.

"It is aristocratic in its tendency," said Berlier, a distinguished lawyer, "leading France back to the ancient regime when crosses, badges and ribbons were the toys of monarchy."

"Well," replied Napoleon, "men are led by toys. The French are not all changed by ten years of revolution; they are what the Gauls were—fierce and fickle. They have one feeling—honor. We must nourish that feeling; they must have distinction."

The oath taken by a new member of the Legion of Honor was to devote himself "to the service of the republic, to the maintenance of the integrity of its territory, the defence of its government, laws and the property which they have consecrated; to fight against every attempt to re-establish the feudal regime or to reproduce the titles and qualities thereto belonging."—"Napoleon and the End of the French Revolution," by Charles F. Warwick.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Economy Tip.

"My tobacconist tells me that if I will stick my cigars in my vest pocket so that the small end is out instead of the big end, I'll lose fewer cigars."

"I've a better plan than that. Stick 'em in your coat pocket so that they don't show at all."—Boston Transcript.

St Lawrence Sugar

FINE GRAIN
MED. GRAIN
COARSE GRAIN

Home Jam-Makers
This hint may Save your Jam!

No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter.—impurities—and many sugars do—

Home jam makers should profit by the experience of others and insist on being supplied with

St. Lawrence
Extra Granulated Sugar

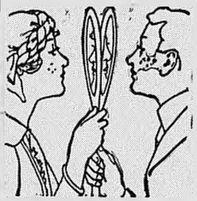
which has always, and for many years, given satisfaction.

It tests over 99.99 per cent pure and is refined exclusively from cane sugar.—

Buy in refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights—2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons: 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, and your choice of three sizes of grain: fine, medium, or coarse.

—Any good dealer can fill your order.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, Montreal.



DISTRESSING PIMPLES

Removed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

Smear them with the Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Repeat on rising and retiring. These fragrant super-creamy emollients do much for the skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston, U.S.A. Sold throughout the world.

ISSUE NO. 28, 1915

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY wanted, highest prices paid for first quality produce. The Ryan Produce Co., 1155 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Meat Loaf.

One pound and a half each of beef and lean pork. Remove the bone and gristle and run it through the meat chopper. Add one and one-half cupfuls of bread crumbs, three well-beaten eggs, one cupful of milk, a rounded teaspoonful of salt, one of ground sage and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Mix well together and place in a loaf tin. Cover with thin slices of fat pork and bake in a hot oven for one hour and a half, basting often.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good. One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM,
Rossway, Digby Co., N. S.

Ambiguous.

Uncle Sol threw aside the letter he was reading and uttered an exclamation of impatience.

"Doggone!" he cried. "Why can't people be more explicit?"

"What's the matter, pa?" asked Aunt Sue.

"This letter from home," Uncle Sol answered, "says father fell out of the old apple tree and broke a limb."—Youngstown Telegram.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
228 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

BRAVERY IN BATTLE.

After the Fighting Has Begun the Officers Give Few Orders.

An officer in our regular army who saw fighting in the Spanish war pointed out the other day that most persons had a very wrong conception of how soldiers fight in modern battles.

"After a regiment has wheeled into position to attack the foe and the actual fighting has begun," he said, "the officers really have little to do with the proceedings. There is so much noise, for one thing, that commands cannot be heard, and for this reason whistles, in many armies, have been substituted for bugles, because their shrill blast carries better than the heavier notes of the brass. Beyond giving the signal for the charge the officers can do little. The men, once they see the line of the enemy in front of them, know what is expected of them and carry out their work with surprisingly few orders.

"Skirmish drills in times of peace have taught the troops how to act together, and it is amazing to see how quickly the men adapt themselves to the conditions of actual battle. It is the corporals and sergeants who are in the line with the men who are the real steadying influence in a fight. They know the characteristics of the individual private in a way that the commissioned officers can never know them and are prepared to give a calming word to this or that one when the emergency arises.

"In my own experience I have known a private who had served three enlistments to take charge of a company in a charge, and the officers and non-coms. were very glad to leave it to him. After the scrap was over he became a private once more, but while that row was on, so far as actual influence with the men was concerned, he was of a great deal more importance than his captain. The way that man could wriggle into cover was a revelation, and he went through three campaigns without a scratch. His example in the regiment was a big asset.

"Bravery in battle, according to my experience, is very much a matter of temperament. Some men are carried along by a sort of ecstasy, others hold themselves to the work by sheer force of will, while others—and these are the best—go through a fight with a sort of grim interest as if it was a highly amusing though somewhat dangerous sport they were engaged in, like polo or football."—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Mean Brute.

"It is strange that there are no women on the bench of the United States supreme court," remarked Mrs. Gabb, as she looked up from her paper.

"It is strange," agreed Mr. Gabb. "That court always has the last word."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

AFTER ELEVEN MONTHS.

It has taken Great Britain eleven months to waken up to the fact that she is in life and death grips with a powerful, unscrupulous and cruel enemy which will overwhelm her if she does not put forth her full strength to defeat that enemy. What a pity Great Britain did not, at the opening of the war, sense its full import. There would have been a different story to tell to-day. It would not now be necessary for Lloyd-George to move heaven and earth for more munitions, nor for General French to plead for them. After eleven months of war the Germans are still in Belgium and France, and they are now beginning to overrun Russian territory. To be sure, we do not belittle the work of the allies or their achievements. We know that Germany has failed in her main object, and we believe that she is condemned to failure in the struggle. But had Britain at the outset put forth the efforts she is making to-day, Germany would not now be in either France or Flanders.

But there is no use crying over spilt milk. The retreat of the Russians may be somewhat discouraging, and the slow progress at the Dardanelles is not anything to cheer over. But notwithstanding, the allies have every reason to believe that the Russians will again "come back," and that the Dardanelles will in due time be forced. Since the war began, Italy has thrown in her lot with the allies, and is now occupying quite a slice of Austrian territory. Munitions are war are being rapidly manufactured for the British army, and Lord Kitchener should have in the near future all the men and guns and shells that he can possibly need for his promised drive.

The enemy has neither the men, money nor material resources that the allies possess. They are merely staving off the evil day, sacrificing thousands of lives and wasting their heritage without hope of achieving the purpose they set out to achieve. The German people may be united now in the fight for the Fatherland, but a day of reckoning is coming for the Kaiser, let the war end when it may.

◆

EMBARGO ON ARMS.

The Germans ask America to do what they have never done themselves—refuse to sell munitions of war to other nations. Germany is mad because the United States sell shells and guns and explosives to the allies, but she is buying all she can get from the other neutrals and it is believed is getting munitions from the States as well which are being smuggled through the British blockade. The Germans ask that the States should stop "giving the allies bullets to kill German soldiers," in order that the Germans may be allowed to use all their bullets to kill allied soldiers. They declare that the giving of American munitions tends to prolong the war. But if the allies are to win, and we believe they are, this will tend to shorten the war. The Chicago Evening Post hits this off prettty slick when it says:

> Americans are pointing out, too, that most of the Americans killed in the Spanish war came to death through rifles and bullets marked "Made in Germany." They are pointing out that nothing at all is being said by Germany or German-Americans about an embargo on the shipment of war munitions into Germany, Austria and Turkey from the various neutral nations of Europe. They mention the fact that the German-Americans say nothing about an embargo on the immense shipments of copper and other munition material which have been smuggled through the English blockade into Germany; nor have they spoken of the German decree which forced Belgian workmen in conquered Belgian territory to work on the manufacture of war material "to shoot down" their Belgian fellow countrymen.

The Post points out that Germany takes care not to make an "official" protest against the sale of U. S. arms to the allies. Why? it asks. And it answers its question by saying that "if Germany offered official protest against the shipment of arms, such a protest would create a precedent. It would establish Germany as a champion of the doctrine that neutral nations should not ship arms to belligerents. It would, therefore, debar Germany from doing this in the future. Germany does not want to be so debarred. She wants to be free to send arms to any nation that is fighting any other nation." In other words, German-Americans are asking America to do something that Germany offers no assurance she herself will ever do. They are asking America to "hold the bag" on a moral claim to which Germany herself does not subscribe.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

The oil well boom of Alberta is to be investigated by Judge Carpenter, of Calgary. But it is not likely that any of the investors will get back their money.

◆

The German Socialists declare that the German people want peace. The Kaiser's greatest trouble will come after the war is over. He will have quite a time accounting for the loss of all those German lives.

◆

U. S. Secretary Lansing writes to Germany to say that he would be pleased if she would remit at once the compensation for the loss of the William P. Frye. He wants the money now. The request is somewhat peremptory.

◆

The Fullerton charges against members of the Norris Government are petering out. He had to withdraw several of his charges at the last sitting. So far the only matter he has made anything of, is that there were some negotiations about saw-offs, with which Mr. Norris refused to have anything to do.

◆

The manifesto of the British Labor leaders to the workingmen of the country bears evidence that they appreciate the seriousness of the situation. The appeal will no doubt meet with the hearty response of the workers, and that no longer will the working classes be charged with indifference to the welfare and safety of the country.

◆

According to Pittsburg authority a $100,000,000 order for munitions, said to be the largest of this kind received by any one firm in United States since opening of the European war, has been booked by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. Germany would like to have a similar order placed, but the delivery is too uncertain.

◆

It is reported from Waterbury, Conn., that $75,000 worth of shrapnel shells were ruined in the making by workmen influenced by the interests of Germany. As a result the manufacturing company has discharged 41 men in the fuse and powder room and 20 women in the same department left of their own accord. Could such a thing happen here?

◆

Premier Asquith's thrift campaign is modelled after that of the French. The appropriation bill of 5,600,000,000 francs, which passed the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 492 to 1, was the occasion for the French minister of finance to impress the French people with the necessity of spending it at home. Like Asquith, he advised the French to buy made-in-France goods, so as to keep the money at home, where it can be turned over and over.

◆

About a dozen of British subjects have been arrested at New York because they had arranged at San Francisco to go to Britain to enter the army. It seems that it is a criminal offense to recruit military forces in the United States for service against nations with which that nation is at peace. There is no analogy between such recruitment and the voluntary departure from the country of alien reservists as passengers in mercantile vessels. It is true, the reservists usually are given notice of their liability to military service by the consuls of their nationality, but a distinction is made between such urgency and the urgency of recruiting agents upon men who are under no obligation to serve or to enlist.

◆

The Milwaukee, Wis., Sunday Kuryer Polski says to Count Bernstorff re the sinking of the Lusitania:

> But there were about 50 babies and perhaps 150 other little children on the steamer. They didn't read your warning of your or your Kaiser's intention to murder them if they go on the steamer. And if they heard of your warning, they did not understand it. And so these two hundred innocent children were cruelly drowned like so many little rats by your Kaiser with your knowledge. They were drowned perhaps because they did not understand. Perhaps if they would have understood your and your barbarous boss' murderous intention, they would not have risked their little lives. Some one else put them on the steamer—and your Kaiser murdered them for it! Murdered two hundred innocent children just to show his "power" and "authority!"

◆

The Buffalo Express is responsible for the following: "Perhaps this war has furnished no more extraordinary incident than the sending of food by France into Luxemburg. The Grand Duchy, by failing forcibly to resist the Germans, forfeited its neutral rights. In international law, it is for war purposes a part of Germany. The Germans promised to interfere with the country as little as possible and to pay for everything taken. That promise, if fulfilled, should mean prosperity. Yet, as a matter of fact, the people of Luxemburg are reduced to starvation. Germany refuses to feed them, and generous France, despite her own sufferings, is sending them grain by way of Switzerland." Germany declared that it would respect Belgian territory after the war. Now she declares that she will annex it. What promise has Germany kept?

Suffered From Salt Rheum

FOR MANY YEARS.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her.

Salt Rheum or Eczema is one of the most painful of all skin diseases, and if not attended to immediately may become very deep seated.

Give the blood a good cleansing by the use of that grand old medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. This sterling remedy has been on the market for the past forty years, and is the best blood cleanser on the market to-day.

Mrs. William H. Fowlie, Cole's Island, N.B., writes: "I have been a sufferer from salt rheum for a good many years, and was so bad I could not do my own work. I tried a good many medicines, but they all failed to do me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken one bottle until I found a great change, and I am most thankful for trying it. I hope that every other sufferer from salt rheum will try B.B.B."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

A shade of disappointment passed over Mr. Carrollton's face as he replied, "Tell her I am sorry she thinks more of Hagar than of me."

The next moment he was gone, and leaning against the chimney, Mag watched with tearful eyes the carriage as it wound up the grassy road. On the brow of the hill, just before it would disappear from sight, it suddenly stopped. Something was the matter with the harness, and while John was busy adjusting it Mr. Carrollton leaned from the window, and looking back, started involuntarily as he caught sight of the figure so clearly defined upon the house-top. A slight suspicion of the truth came upon him and kissing his hand, he waved it gracefully toward her. Mag's handkerchief was wet with tears, but she shook it out in the morning breeze, and sent to Arthur Carrollton, as she thought, her last goodby.

Fearing lest her grandmother should see her swollen eyes, she stole down the stairs, and taking her shawl and bonnet from the table in the hall, ran off into the woods, going to a pleasant, mossy bank, not far from Hagar's cottage, where she had more than once sat with Arthur Carrollton, and where she fancied she would never sit with him again.

"I don't believe it's for him that I am crying," she thought, as she tried in vain to stay her tears; "I always intended to hate him, and I 'most know I do; I'm only feeling badly, because I won't run away, and Henry and Rose will go without me so soon!" And fully satisfied at having discovered the real cause of her grief, she laid her head upon the bright autumnal grass and wept bitterly, holding her breath, and listening intently as she heard, in the distance, the sound of the engine which was bearing Mr. Carrollton away.

It did not occur to her that he could not yet have reached the depot, and as she knew nothing of a change in the time of the trains, she was taken wholly by surprise when, fifteen minutes later, a manly form bent over her, as she lay upon the bank, and a voice, earnest and thrilling in tones, murmured softly. "Maggie, are those tears for me?"

When about half-way to the station Mr. Carrollton had heard of the change of the time, and knowing he should not be in season, had turned back, with the intention of waiting for the next train, which would pass in a few hours. Learning that Maggie was in the woods, he had started in quest of her, going naturally to the mossy bank, where, as we have seen, he found her weeping on the grass. She was weeping for him—he was sure of that. He was not indifferent to her, as he had sometimes feared, and for an instant he felt tempted to take her in his arms and tell how dear she was to him.

"I will speak to her first," he thought, and so he asked "if the tears were for him?"

Inexpressibly astonished and mortified at having him see her thus, Maggie started to her feet, while angry words at being thus intruded upon trembled on her lips. But, winding his arm around her, Mr. Carrollton drew her to his side, explaining to her in a few words how he came to be there, and continuing: "I do not regret the delay, if by its means I have discovered what I very much wish to know, Maggie, do you care for me? Were you weeping because I had left you?"

He drew her very closely to him—looking anxiously into her face, which she covered with her hands. She knew he was in earnest, and the knowledge that he loved her thrilled her for an instant with indescribable happiness. A moment, however, and thoughts of her engagement with another flashed upon her. "She must not sit there thus with Arthur Carrollton—she would be true to Henry," and with mingled feelings of sorrow, regret and anger—though why she should experience either she did not then understand—she drew herself from him, and when he said again, "Will Maggie answer? Are those tears for me?" she replied, petulantly: "No; can't a body cry without being bothered for a reason? I came down here to be alone?"

"I did not mean to intrude, and I beg your pardon for having done so," said Mr. Carrollton, sadly, adding, as Maggie made no reply: "I expected a different answer, Maggie. I almost hoped you liked me, and I believe now that you do."

In Maggie's bosom there was a fierce struggle of feeling. She did like Arthur Carrollton — and she thought she liked Henry Warner—at all events she was engaged to him, and half angry at the former for having disturbed her, and still more angry at herself for being thus disturbed, she exclaimed, as he again placed his arm around her. "Leave me alone, Mr. Carrollton. I don't like you. I don't like anybody!" and gathering up her shawl, which lay on the grass, she ran away to Hagar's cabin, hoping he would follow her. But he did not. It was his first attempt at love making, and very much disheartened he walked slowly back to the house; and while Maggie, from Hagar's door, was looking to see if he were coming, he, from the parlor window, was watching, too, for her, with a shadow on his brow, and a load upon his heart. Madam Conway knew that something was wrong, but it was in vain that she sought for an explanation. Mr. Carrollton kept his own secret, and, consoling herself with his volunteered assurance that in case it became necessary for him to return to England he should, before embarking, visit Hillsdale, she bade him a second adieu.

In the meantime, Maggie, having giving up all hopes of again seeing Mr. Carrollton, was waiting impatiently the coming of Hagar, who was absent, having, as Maggie readily conjectured, gone to Richland. It was long past noon when she returned, and by that time the stains had disappeared from Maggie's face, which looked nearly as bright as ever. Still, it was with far less eagerness than usual that she took from Hagar's hand the expected letter from Henry. It was a long, affectionate epistle, urging her once more to accompany him, and saying if she still refused she must let him know immediately, as they were intending to start for New York in a few days.

"I can't go," said Maggie; "it would not be right." And going to the time-worn desk, where, since her secret correspondence, she had kept materials for writing, she wrote to Henry a letter, telling him she felt badly to disappoint him, but she deemed it much wiser to defer their marriage until her grandmother felt differently, or at least until she was at an age to act for herself. This being done, she went slowly back to the house, which to her seemed desolate indeed. Her grandmother saw readily that something was the matter, and rightly guessing the cause, she forebore questioning her, neither did she once that day mention Mr. Carrollton, although Anna Jeffrey did, telling her what he had said about her "thinking more about Hagar than of himself," and giving as his opinion that he was much displeased at her rudeness in running away.

"Nobody cares for his displeasure," answered Maggie, greatly vexed at Anna, who took especial delight in annoying her.

Thus a week went by, when one evening, as Madam Conway and Maggie sat together in the parlor, they were surprised by the sudden appearance of Henry Warner. He had accompanied his aunt and sister to New York, where they were to remain for a few days, and then, impelled by a strong desire to see Margaret once more, he had come with the vain hope that at the last hour she would consent to fly with him, or her grandmother consent to give her up. All the afternoon he had been at Hagar's cottage waiting for Maggie, and at length, determining to see her, he had ventured to the house. With a scowling frown, Madam Conway looked at him through her glasses, while Maggie, half joyfully, half fearfully, went forward to meet him. In a few words he explained why he was there, and then again asked of Madam Conway if Margaret could go.

"I do not believe she cares to go," thought Madam Conway, as she glanced at Maggie's face; but she did not say so, lest she should awaken within the young girl a feeling of opposition. She had watched Maggie closely, and felt sure that her affection for Henry Warner was neither deep nor lasting. Arthur Carrollton's presence had done much toward weakening it, and a few months more would suffice to wear it away entirely. Still, from what had passed, she fancied that opposition alone would only make the matter worse by rousing Maggie at once. She knew far more of human nature than either of the young people before her; and after a little reflection she suggested that Henry should leave Maggie with her for a year, during which time no communication whatever should pass between them, while she would promise faithfully not to influence Margaret either way.

"If at the end of the year," said she, "you both retain for each other the feelings you have now, I will no longer object to the marriage, but will make the best of it."

At first Henry spurned the proposition, and when he saw that Margaret thought well of it, he reproached her with a want of feeling, saying "she did not love him as she had once done."

"I shall not forget you, Henry," said Maggie, coming to his side and taking his hand in hers, "neither will you forget me; and when the year has passed away, only think how much pleasanter it will be for us to be married here at home, with grandma's blessing on our union!"

"If I only knew you would prove true!" said Henry, who missed something in Maggie's manner.

"I do mean to prove true," she answered sadly, though at that moment another face, another form, stood between her and Henry Warner, who, knowing that Madam Conway would not suffer her to go with him on any terms, concluded at last to make virtue of necessity, and accordingly expressed his willingness to wait, provided Margaret were allowed to write occasionally either to himself or Rose.

But to this Madam Conway could not consent. "She wished the test to be perfect," she said, "and unless he accepted her terms, he must give Maggie up at once and forever."

As there seemed no alternative, Henry rather ungraciously yielded the point, promising to leave Maggie free for a year, while she, too, promised not to write either to him or to Rose, except with her grandmother's consent. Maggie Miller's word once passed, Madam Conway knew that it would not be broken, and she unhesitatingly left the young people together while they said their parting words. A message of love from Maggie to Rose—a hundred protestations of eternal fidelity, and then they parted; Henry, sad and disappointed, slowly wending his way back to the spot where Hagar impatiently awaited his coming, while Maggie, leaning from her chamber window, and listening to the sound of his retreating footsteps, brushed away a tear, wondering the while why it was she felt so relieved.

CHAPTER XVI.

Half in sorrow, half in joy, old Hagar listened to the story which Henry told her, standing at her cottage door. In sorrow, because she had learned to like the young man, learned to think of him as Maggie's husband who would not wholly cast her off, if her secret should chance to be divulged; and in joy, because her idol would be with her yet a little longer.

"Maggie will be faithful quite as long as you," she said, when he expressed his fears of her forgetfulness; and trying to console himself with this assurance, he sprang into the carriage in which he had come, and was driven rapidly away.

He was too late for the night express, but, taking the early morning train, he reached New York just as the sun was setting.

"Alone! my brother, alone?" queried Rose, as he entered the private parlor of the hotel where she was staying with her aunt.

"Yes, alone, just as I expected," he answered, somewhat bitterly.

Then very briefly he related to her the particulars of his adventure, to which she listened eagerly, one moment, chiding herself for the feint, shadowy hope which whispered that possibly Maggie Miller would never be his wife, and again sympathizing in his disappointment.

"A year would not be very long," she said, "and in the new scenes to which he was going a part of it would pass rapidly away; and then, in her childlike, guileless manner, she drew a glowing picture of the future, when, her own health restored, they would return to their old home in Leominster, where, after a few months more, he would bring to them his bride.

"You are my comforting angel, Rose," he said, folding her lovingly in his arms, and kissing her smooth, white cheek. "With such a treasure as you for a sister, I ought not to repine, even though Maggie Miller should never be mine."

The words were lightly spoken, and by him soon forgotten, but Rose remembered them long, dwelling upon them in the wearisome nights when, in her narrow berth, she listened to the swelling sea, as it dashed against the vessel's side. Many a fond remembrance, too, she gave to Maggie Miller, who, in her woodland home, thought often of the travelers on the sea, never wishing that she was with them, but experiencing always a feeling of pleasure in knowing that she was Maggie Miller yet, and should be until next year's autumn leaves were falling.

Of Arthur Carrollton she thought frequently, wishing she had not been so rude that morning in the woods, and feeling vexed because in his letters to her grandmother, he merely said "Remember me to Margaret."

"I wish he would write something besides that," she thought, "for I remember him now altogether too much for my own good"; and then she wondered "what he would have said that morning if she had not been so cross."

Very little was said to her of him by Madam Conway, who, having learned that he was not going to England, and would ere long return to them, concluded for a time to let the matter rest, particularly as she knew how much Maggie was already interested in one whom she had resolved to hate. Feeling thus confident that all would yet end well, Madam Conway was in unusually good spirits, save when thoughts of Mrs. Douglas, sen., obtruded themselves upon her. Then, indeed, in a most unenviable state of mind, she repined at the disgrace which Theo had brought upon them, and charged Maggie repeatedly to keep it a secret from Mrs. Jeffrey and Anna, the first of whom made many inquiries concerning the family, which she supposed, of course, was very aristocratic.

One day toward the last of November there came to Madam Conway a letter from Mrs. Douglas, sen., wonderful alike in composition and appearance. Directed wrong side up, sealed with a wafer, and stamped with a thimble, it bore an unmistakable resemblance to its writer, who expressed many regrets that "she had not known in the time on't who her illustrious visitors were."

"If I had known," she write, "I should have sot the table in the parlor certing, for though I'm plain and homespun, I known as well as the next one what good manners is, and do my endeavors to practise it. But do tell a body," she continued, "Where you wus, muster day in Wooster. I knocked and pounded enough to raise the dead, and nobody answered. I never noticed you was deaf when you was here, though Betsey Jane thinks the did. If you be, I'll send you up a recipe for a kind of intment which Miss Sam Babbit invented, and which cures everything.

"Theodoshy has been to see us, and though, in my way of thinkin', she ain't as handsome as Margaret, she looks as well as the ginerality of women. I liked her, too, and as soon as the men's winter clothes is off my hands, I calkerlate to have a quiltin', and finish up another bedquilt to send her, for, man-like, George has furnished up his rooms with all sorts of nicknacks, and got only two blankets and two Marsales spreads for his bed. So I've sent 'em down the herrin'-bone and risin' sun quilts for every-day wear, as I don't believe in usin' your best things all the time. My old man says I'd better let 'em alone; but he's got some queer ideas, thinks you'll sniff your nose at my letter, and all that, but I've got more charity for folks, and well I might have, bein' that's my name,

Charity Douglas."

To this letter were appended three different postscripts. In the first Madam Conway and Maggie were cordially invited to visit Charlton again; in the second Betsey Jane sent her regrets; while in the third Madam Conway was particularly requested to excuse haste and a bad pen.

"Disgusting creature!" was Madam Conway's exclamation, as she finished reading the letter; then, tossing it into the fire, she took up another one, which had come by the same mail and was from Theo herself.

After dwelling at length upon the numerous calls she made, the parties she attended, the compliments she received and her curiosity to know why her grandmother came back that day, she spoke of her recent visit in Charlton.

"You have been there, it seems," she wrote, "so I need not particularize, though I know how shocked and disappointed you must have been; and I think it very kind in you not to have said anything upon the subject, except that you called there, for George reads all my letters, and I would not have his feelings hurt. He had prepared me in a measure for the visit, but the reality was even worse than I anticipated. And, still, they are the kindest-hearted people in the world, while Mr. Douglas is a man, they say, of excellent sense. George never lived at home much, and their heathenish ways mortify him, I know, though he never says a word, except that they are his parents.

"People here respect George, too, quite as much as if he were a Conway, and I sometimes think they like him all the better for being so kind to his old father, who comes frequently to the store. Grandma, I begin to think differently of some things from what I did. Birth and blood do not make much difference in this country, at least; and still I must acknowledge that I should feel dreadfully if I did not love George and know that he is the kindest husband in the world."

The letter closed with a playful insinuation that as Henry Warner had gone, Maggie might possibly marry Arthur Carrollton, and to make amends for the disgrace which Theo had unwittingly brought upon the Conway line.

(To be Continued.)

◆

Roused Her Interest:

"My dear, you ought to pass up frivolous things and take an interest in deep subjects. Take history, for instance. Here is an interesting item. Gessler, the tyrant, put up a hat for the Swiss to salute."

The lady was a trifle interested.

"How was it trimmed?" she inquired.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON III.

July 18, 1915.—Solomon Chooses Wisdom.—1 Kings 3: 4-15.

Commentary.—I. Solomon's sacrifice (v. 4). 4. To Gibeon—Gibeon was five or six miles northwest of Jerusalem, and was a sacred place because the tabernacle and brazen altar were there (2 Chron. 1: 3, 5). The great high place—Idolatrous nations chose hilltops as places for their religious ceremonies, perhaps from the supposition that such elevations were nearer their gods. Israel had not yet built the house of the Lord, and they were worshipping Jehovah in high places (1 Kings 3: 2, 3). Gibeon was the most sacred place at that time in all Israel. A thousand burnt offerings—This was a great religious gathering. Multitudes of Israelites went to Gibeon with Solomon to engage in the public worship of the Lord. A small portion only of the slaughtered animal was consumed as a burnt-offering to the Lord, and the remaining portions were eaten by the priests and distributed among the worshippers. Many priests must have been engaged in sacrificing the animals, and there can be no doubt that the people entered heartily into the worship there offered to the Lord. "In 2 Chron. 1: 2, 3 we are told a little more about this sacrifice. The king had consulted all the people, and the great officers, and went up in a solemn procession with all the people, and the great officers, and went up in a solemn procession with all the congregation. This accounts for the abundance of the offerings. After this occasion we hear no more of sacrifices at Gibeon."—Lumby.

II. The Lord's offer (v. 5). 5. The Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream—There are many instances in the scriptures of the Lord's appearing to individuals in dreams to communicate to them a knowledge of His will. Such dreams are to be carefully distinguished from ordinary dreams, for the ordinary dream has no significance. It can reasonably be supposed that Solomon realized the weight of the responsibility that was upon him as king of Israel, and his prayer had been that the Lord would grant him the needed help to meet that responsibility. Ask what I shall give thee—The offer made by the Lord to the youthful king was comprehensive and unlimited. The Lord, in this statement, laid His resources at Solomon's disposal. All that the human heart could rightfully desire is included. It is easy to imagine what multitudes would choose if they were given such a privilege. The Lord knew what was in Solomon's heart when He laid open His resources to him.

III. Solomon's choice (vs. 6-9). 6. Solomon said—He said this in his dream. Hast showed ...... great mercy—Solomon prefaced his choice with humble acknowledgments to God for mercies bestowed, and a confession of his own inability to fill the position in which he had placed him. The Lord had shown great mercy to David throughout his eventful career. In uprightness of heart David's course for the most part was right, and for the sins into which he fell, he had deeply and fully repented. Hast given him a son to sit on his throne—David had several sons in all, but the Lord definitely declared that his son Solomon should be king. 7. I am but a little child—Solomon was probably about twenty years of age at this time. He was a man grown, yet he realized that in experience in great affairs he was but a child. In this frame of mind he could accept of the wisdom that God would directly or indirectly impart, and his sense of the need of assistance was evidence of his fitness to rule. To go out or come in—In these words the king declared to the Lord that he did not know how to conduct the affairs of the kingdom. 8. Thou hast chosen—God had chosen Abraham, and the people of Israel were his descendants. That cannot be numbered—Israel had come to be a great nation. According to David's numbering there were 1,300,000 men of war (2 Sam. 24: 9), and upon that basis there were possibly 6,000,000 inhabitants of Israel. 9. An understanding heart—This was a noble choice. It was unselfish. He might have chosen popularity, wealth, vast dominion or long life, but he left himself out of the consideration to the extent that he chose for the highest welfare of his subjects. To judge ...... people—The Oriental mind always associates the functions of the judge with the monarch, as he is expected to hear and decide important cases.—Whedon.

IV. Gifts bestowed (vs. 10-15). 10. The speech pleased the Lord—The Lord was pleased with the humility, sincerity, unselfishness and devotion to Israel expressed in Solomon's request. This opened the way for the Lord to bestow the best gift and to supplement it with other desirable gifts. 11. Hast not asked for thyself, etc.—Solomon, in his simplicity, had a clear understanding of values, and this understanding the Lord quickly recognized. The Lord made plain what things human nature prized highly. To discern judgment—The ability to hear causes, to weigh evidence and to render just judgment. 12. I have done according to thy words—Solomon's request was granted. I have given thee a wise heart—God gave him ability to know and to judge. This wisdom was both supernatural and natural. We know that Solomon studied and searched, and thus stored up knowledge as others do, but the Lord gave him a breadth of comprehension and an insight that he did not possess before that eventful night. None like thee—Read 1 Kings 4: 29-34 for a statement regarding Solomon's grasp of mind. 13. That which thou hast not asked—He had asked for something that would be of the greatest advantage to others, and the Lord gave him those things that would be desirable for himself. There is a lesson in what not to pray for, as well as in what to pray for. The words of Solomon's choice and what came of it. Both riches and honor—Solomon's was a magnificent reign. 14. If thou wilt walk in my ways—God gave promise of long life to the king, but it was conditional. The sacred historian had to record the painful fact later, that Solomon was drawn away from the service of the true God to a great extent by the associations he formed. What might Solomon had been had he followed the Lord all his days! Lengthen thy days—He failed to meet the conditions and only lived about sixty years. 13. It was a dream—Even though it was a dream, it was a divine communication to Solomon. The choice the king expressed in his dream, was the choice of his waking heart. Wisdom was his to rule Israel wisely, and riches and honor were in store for him. Stood before the ark of the covenant—David had brought the ark to Jerusalem in the early part of his reign.

QUESTIONS.—At about what age did Solomon begin to reign? Where did he go to sacrifice? How great a sacrifice did he make? Who went with him? What did the Lord tell him to ask? What choice did Solomon express? What reasons did he give for making this request? What did the Lord say to Solomon? What promises did the Lord make to Solomon? What is the source of wisdom?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Prayer for Wisdom.

I. Based on personal need.

II. Made on behalf of others.

I. Based on personal need. The lesson before us is the record of a dream which Solomon had at Gibeon, a celebrated place in Old Testament history. It reveals what then agitated and filled his soul. It affords evidence of the genuine theocratic spirit in which the son of David had been educated. The young king seemed overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility. He was about to succeed a father who had been renowned as a warrior, a statesman and a ruler of men. He was about to reign over a numerous and prosperous people. The dream seemed to be according to the measure of his capacity. His great soul took within the ample range of its conception the whole Jewish nation, the eternal Ruler of the universe and the everlasting principles of moral obligation. The divine communication at the beginning of the dream was Solomon's authority to pray according to the strongest desires of his heart. His dominant thought from which spontaneously sprang his prayer, was that of the immensity of his task and his incapacity to perform it. He foresaw that there would be snares not easy to avoid, difficulties hard to surmount. He dared not go forth without answered prayer. He recognized that God had made him king, but so far as wisdom and ability were concerned he was still a child. When God came to him with so great an offer, the first thing that came to Solomon's mind was the image and memory, the life and character of his father. His record was a guide to a right choice. He referred to what God had done for his father as an example and pledge of what he could do for him. It was not presumptuous for Solomon to take God at his word. It was not his own merit that gave him courage to pray as he did, but the divine mercy and grace which his father had so richly experienced. His reference to former victories in the household and the realm gave evidence that he was alert and thoughtful. Solomon considered his youth and inexperience. His prayer was short, but it expressed living, childlike faith, simple and substantial, heartfelt and true. His choice was an act of judgment, a decision of his will.

II. Made in behalf of others. Solomon felt that, to take the place of his father and direct the destinies of Israel, he needed that wisdom which God alone can bestow. It was no little matter to be called upon to govern so important a nation as Israel. Solomon knew that without God's guiding spirit he could not do it successfully. He therefore chose wisdom and knowledge to qualify himself for the task. Higher wisdom was needed for higher work, for guiding and governing a nation. Solomon had a lofty ideal of kingly rule before him. He wished to rule God's people well for their own good, and the glory of their supreme ruler. His prayer that he might be just in judgment and equitable in law. His prayer displayed a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects. God was well pleased because Solomon chose what would enable him to be serviceable to others. His choice marked a new epoch. Before his time, all kingly power was marked by standing armies, by riches and pomp. Under his reign was demonstrated for the conquests of nations and men. The prayer of his dream was answered in his actual history. That Solomon "loved the Lord" was the best and greatest thing that could be said about him. When God put the character test upon him he revealed the truth of his own relation to God, and his attitude toward men. His was the reverent prayer of a royal petitioner. It was characterized by gratitude solemnity, hopefulness and humility. Spiritual interests were supreme. Spiritual motives were predominant. The faithfulness of God was his stimulus to prayer. In David's dying charge to Solomon he reminded him of God's words, "If thy children take heed." Solomon made that declaration the basis of his plea with God in his prayer for personal enlightenment for the sake of God's people. Solomon's choice of the best gifts proved him worthy of lesser gifts. God's beneficence exceeded his requests. T. R. A.

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EDITORIAL

The tide on the Northern battle line has again turned and the Russians are once more pursuing the Austro-German army in Galicia.

The Yorkshire Farmers' Union of Doncaster passed a resolution asking the Government to discourage recruiting in districts where agricultural labor is scarce.

The British Admiralty announces that out of 20,000 sailings to and from the port of Liverpool the German submarines got twenty. And Berlin calls this a blockade.

Botha's veterans, if they are sent to the help of the Allies in Europe, will be well prepared to face the Huns. The poisoned wells of South west Africa accustomed them to the "frightfulness."

This is the 316 day that the Empire has been at war with Germany. Eleven months ago Saturday, Aug 10, France declared war on Austria-Hungary. Britain declared war on the Dual Monarchy two days later.

The German regular forces in German Southwest Africa which surrendered to Gen Botha, numbered 204 officers and 3,166 men, it was officially announced. They turned over 37 field cannon and twenty-two machine guns.

Germany is trying to bribe Bulgaria and Roumania with huge slices of territory she doesn't possess, a sort of promissory note to be met after the Teutons have conquered. They will probably prefer the hard cash of the Allies to taking chances with Germany.

It is claimed that the submarine which sunk the Lusitania has been captured by the British and her crew placed in prison. Would there not be a more contented feeling if these pirates were made to walk the plank or sent to the electric chair as a warning to their fellow pirates?

The Walkerton magistrates who on Saturday fined three Hanover youths $300 and costs for selling liquor without a license, are in some quarters having some unpleasant things said about them. True enough, the fine was an exceptionally heavy one, but as the youths it is alleged persisted in breaking the law, the fine was perhaps justifiable and will be an object lesson to others in this locality who are perhaps just as guilty of breaches of the law as they.

ENGLISH PAPER IS RIGHT

In the Canadian expeditionary force there are said to be several German Canadians, who regard it as a great insult to be called Germans, having no sympathy at all with the Kaiser and his Huns, says an English paper.

PRUSSIAN FRIGHTFULNESS

"I planned to take the dynamite in the room with me and cut a hole in the door and have the food shoved in through it. I planned to keep them (Mrs Morgan and children) there until Mr. Morgan gave me his promise that the exportation of war munitions would stop. Unless he stopped it I would tell him of my intention to kill Mrs. Morgan and the children and myself by exploding the dynamite."

This from the German, Holt, is a curious sidelight on the mental makeup of the modern Teuton, says the Ottawa Journal. It is an illustration of the frightfulness and blatt which have characterized German policy since the beginning of the war. Holt, whether crazy or sane seems to have been compelled by the same peculiar ideas which prompted murder, pillage and plunder in Belgium, the shelling of Rheims, the dropping of bombs on undefended coast towns of England, and destruction of non-combatants on high seas. All these served no possible military purpose, but were designed and carried out with the idea that they would cow the victims into a spirit of surrender. Holt, by the same policy of frightfulness, hoped to cow J. Pierpont Morgan from doing legitimate business with the allied governments.

The Centenary of Peace

It is a hundred years since the Treaty of Ghent ended the last war between the British Empire and the United States of America—for a full century two great powers, with interests which occasionally conflicted and with tempers which not invariably conciliatory, have lived at peace and in steadily increasing goodwill. Plans were on foot to celebrate this great event, and had not Fate—and Germany—willed otherwise, this summer would have seen a celebration of great magnitude and of exceptional interest and value. But the war came. Canadians are bending all their energies, and devoting all their thoughts to the work of fighting for the British Empire, and our friends in the United States have been confronted with anxious and absorbing problems. In the circumstances, the plans for a great commemoration between the Great Empire and the Great Republic had to be reconsidered. Those in charge of the movement, after consulting the leading men connected with it both in Canada and the United States, decided on a modified programme. That aspect of the plans which contemplated public rejoicing has been postponed, but those portions—the larger portions, it should be said—of the plans, which laid emphasis on education and on the cultivation of a reasonable frame of mind in the conduct of international relations are being prosecuted. The public rejoicings are only postponed and the organizations formed to carry out the commemoration were encouraged to continue their work of preparation and education, so that when the war is over and victory has crowned the British and allied forces, fitting festivities might be held. These festivities are likely to be all the more impressive in view of the fact that we shall be celebrating not only the conclusion of a century of peace with our neighbors but the overthrow of those forces which have, for so many years, menaced the peace of the whole world. The Canadian Peace Centenary Association—which, by the way, is not and never has been a "Peace Society" has just issued a pamphlet which sheds an interesting light on the temper prevailing between the Canadian and American peoples. The ratification of the Treaty of Ghent took place on February 17th, 1815, and on the centenary date great numbers of messages were exchanged between the President of the Canadian Peace Centenary Association, Sir Edmund Walker, and the Governors of the States, between cities and towns on both sides of the line; between Boards of Trade, and even between individual firms and correspondents across the border. These are printed in the pamphlet, and bear witness to a cordiality of spirit which affords a welcome contrast to the dark animosities which make other continents so dreadful a spectacle today. These messages display a wonderful unanimity of conviction, and it may be added that many of those from the neighboring Republic convey the heartiest good wishes for the success of our cause. Another feature of the pamphlet is the description of the services held on Sunday, February 14, in an extraordinary number of churches in both countries. The public celebrations of this triumph of reasonableness and goodwill should be one of the earliest events after the conclusion of the present dreadful struggle. The Canadian Peace Centenary Association, and its corresponding body in the United States, the American Peace Centenary Committee, have made all the necessary preparations, and it is to be hoped that their work will be crowned with success.

Wiarton Hard Up.

All signs point to a hard winter in this town and unless conditions change there will be some work for sweet charity. We think that it would be wise to start a fund as soon as possible.—Canadian Echo.

Five Sailings Weekly

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Steamship express making direct connection leaves Toronto, 12.45 p.m.

Albermarle Appeals to County Judge

It will be remembered that notwithstanding Reeve Whicher made a convincing appeal against the injustice of the County valuation of Albermarle before the County Council last month yet the assessment was not reduced. Albermarle has now taken the proper procedure and appealed to the County Judge and the case will be heard in Walkerton on July 30th.

Strange Chicken Disease

A strange disease has recently been noticed by some of the chicken fanciers at Clinton. Chickens seem to be well and hearty and scratching around, then in a few moments fall dead, or seem to loose the use of their limbs, at least before expiring. One man has lost eighteen fine birds, another seven, and another nine. They cannot fathom this strange malady. All the chickens thus dying have reached the size when they would dress at about one and a half pounds.

Getting Something for Nothing

Joseph Hassell, an Englishman, who has been working in Kinloss, has at last got into business that is making him some easy money. He is selling membership cards for the Co-operative Union, who offers 100 lbs of Redpath's best granulated sugar for the sum of $1.00. The retail price of this sugar is $7.10 and the wholesale price is in the neighborhood of $6.70. Hassell secured several members for the Union en route to Ripley and is going to get rich quick. The Wingham Advance in last week's issue says: "People who had dealings with the Co-operative Agent in the vicinity of Goderich township, report him to be a fraud." Mr. Hassell can find sale in Ripley for a carload of sugar as our merchants would be money in pocket to place their orders where they can buy cheaper than a wholesale house.—Ripley Express.

Sex vs Science

We cannot escape from the fact that sex attraction is the great event in human life. Sex is the controlling force in nearly all of human efforts. War, for instance, is only an exaggerated form of the sex instinct. Neither literature nor art would exist in any appreciable degree without sex. Men work, fight, sing, paint, live and die for the love of a woman. In only one field of human activity is there no taint of sex feeling, and that is science. Science is cold and the imagination of the explorer and dispassionate; it has the imagination but not the lover. Science has only one aim and end—the discovery of truth. Science is another world from the hot earth of economic and military competition, which have for their ends the attainment of love and marriage. Through science mankind will gradually throw off some of its sex slavery and reach a new and possibly happier stage in its development.

The Western Fair.

The special program of Attractions offered by the management of the Western Fair this year will be above the average. One act alone, the seven Ados, a troup of Aerialists, will be well worth the price of admission. The Seaberts, the World's Greatest Equestrice, with their beautifull horses will be an attraction long to be remembered. The Pekinos Troup, real Chinese Gymnasts will do something new and startling. Les Ortaners' will furnish comedy that will please everybody, while the Hard Brothers are reported to be the best Acrobats that ever appeared on the stage, also the Lefell Trio and many others. There will be Music by the best bands obtainable every day and evening. A change of fireworks programme will be given every night and will be the best ever seen in London. Two Speed events will take place each afternoon in addition to the above. Single fare over railways west of Toronto and fare and one third from outside points. All information from the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London Ont

Bad Holiday Fire

Dominion Day in Mount Forest was ushered in by the biggest fire it has had for a good while, resulting in the destruction of the roof and most of the interior of the Corner Store block opposite the post office. It was nearly half past four in the morning when Miss Mable Smith of the post office was aroused by the breaking of glass and she at once gave the alarm. The fire apparently began near the centre or towards the rear of H. W. Palmateer's store, ticket, express and telegraph office. The origin is a mystery, possibly from a smouldering fire started by a cigar spark or by lightning carried along the telegraph wires. Parties who returned to town at three o'clock say there was no sign of fire then. When first observed the whole interior was ablaze downstairs. Mr. Palmateer had delivered most of the express the evening before fortunately. He has his residence above the store, but Mrs. Palmateer and daughter were visiting in Walkerton and Mr. Palmateer lodged outside. His loss above insurance of $1500 on stock and $600 on furniture he places at over $1580. Six months ago he allowed a policy of 000 to lapse.—Mt. Forest Confederate

KIDNEY DISEASE WAS KILLING HIM

Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives" The Great Kidney Remedy

HARROWSMITH, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. *My Kidneys* were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. Having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their action was mild, and the result all that could be expected.

My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I *regained my old-time vitality*. Today, I am as well as ever."

B. A. KELLY.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Alma Ladies College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

CANADIAN PACIFIC Ry

Worlds Finest Fresh Water Trip.

Steamers leave Port McNicoll Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

The steamer "Manitoba" sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point at [illegible] p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

Leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

PACIFIC COAST TOURS
at low fares including
"California Expositions"

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia
Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton – Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory terms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D.D.S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Sts., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 5 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hammond's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold; money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company. — Phone No 110, ring 2 & 1.

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Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue. Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

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Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

S TOVE S

If you want a stove buy a "H A P P Y" THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS
REGISTERED
Made in Canada

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD. ONT.

Ontario's most successful practical training school. Teachers are competent, courses are thorough, graduates succeed. We received [illegible] applications this month [illegible] had students graduate during the past six months. The three [illegible] received most recently [illegible] for Lady Stenographer at $780 [illegible]keeper at $1000 and Commercial [illegible]acher at $1400 per annum. [illegible]ess men want our graduates. [illegible]ur free catalogue at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy rests th head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ON THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $[illegible]. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices.

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Mr. John Snellgrove has returned to the House of Refuge at Walkerton.—Beacon.

Mrs. Wm. Harrow with her son, and Miss Wilks are occupying her cottage at the beach.—Beacon.

Miss Keeling who has been teaching in the public school for the last term has accepted a position as teacher for the next term at her old home, Cargill.—Southampton Beacon.

The surrender of all the German forces in German South-West Africa to General Botha means the transfer to the British flag of a colony more than half as large again as Germany proper.

The travelling public know little, very often of the railway engineers whose faithful discharge of duty has so much to do with our conveniences and safety. Last week John Carey, one of the oldest engineers in Canada, having been at the throttle for a half a century. For the past four or five years he has been on the Teeswater branch, and he now retires on a well-earned pension.

Crank Car While in Gear

Even an experienced autoist will meet with trouble. Last Monday Dr. Hay was cranking his car preparatory to taking a trip, when he unfortunately discovered that the car was still in gear, or the brake was only partially down. The car moved towards him, hit his chin and he tried to stop it. However, he was thrown down and the front wheel went over his body, but the hind wheel did not altogether get over him, his body stopped the motion, and a number at the Arlington who saw the accident went to the rescue. As it was the doctor had a rib fractured, and his shoulder was severely injured, still he is going around and attending to his practice.—Wiarton Canadian.

Miss Alma Faust of Walkerton is the guest of Miss Nora Gateman at present.—Post.

Miss Sadie Bremner of Walkerton, is spending her holidays with her uncle Mr. Robt Bremner—Wiarton Canadian.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Selling and children of Hanover passed through town on Thursday on their way to Southampton, where they are occupying their cottage, "Ingle Nook."

One day last week a pretty little kitten came to our home suffering from the action of some brute on two legs who had dipped it in turpentine. Too bad people of this sort are not with the section of the German army that delights in killing and maiming women and children. There is at least one hereabouts who needs to be learned the elements of humanity.—Lion's Head News.

An Accurate Prophecy

The ancient Hebrew prophet never saw an automobile, so far as we know, but if he had, could he in much more accurate language have described it than when he said, "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings."

Carry 569 Pound Man to Grave on Dray

The funeral of the largest man in Elgin County took place on July 1st in the township of Bayham. His name was John H. Dennis and he lived all his life on the farm where he died. When eleven years old he weighed 200 pounds, and at his death his weight was 569 pounds. His waist measure was nine feet, his chest eight feet, the casket was 30 by 30 by 6 feet and the body had to be carried outside and put into it where it lay, under a tent. Twelve men placed the casket on a dray.

Mrs. Wesley Baker, of Richmond, Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Flett.—Wiarton Canadian.

Eighteen people were killed and one hundred injured in the wreck of a trolly car at Queenston Heights near Niagara on Thursday last. The majority of these people were Sunday School picnickers from Toronto.

If civilization wins against barbarity the United States can say that the allies had the sympathy, but if the ideals of twenty centuries of Christian civilization go down to defeat before the Huns then it would not appear that it was the same nation which fought for the liberation of the slaves.—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

Appointed Lieutenant

Mr. Harold Young of Hanover who has been at Niagara Camp for some weeks taking a captain's course has received an overseas appointment as lieutenant. He left Tuesday for Owen Sound. He does not know as yet to which company he will be attached.—Hanover Post.

Raised Price of Meals

The hotelkeepers of St. Marys have printed notices out now, since the carrying of the temperance act, raising the price of meals to 40c. The price of stabling is also raised, and there will be no more free sheds for horses. Single horses in shed will be charged five cents. The temperance act does not come into force until May 1916 as licenses have been granted and paid for up to that time.

To Attend University

Mr. W. L. Keeling has resigned from the position of principal of the Continuation school, and will attend Toronto University next fall. Mr. Keeling will be greatly missed from many circles in town, having since coming here taken a keen interest in the welfare of the town and people in many spheres. He is a fine young man and his many friends are hoping great things for him.—Southampton Beacon.

Some Facts about the Toad.

The toad lives from two to forty years and it can lay over a thousand eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but can't live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It captures and devours wasps, yellow jackets, ants beetles worms, spiders, snails bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. In twenty-hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would do one cent damage the toad saved ten dollars. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful to the green house, the garden and berry patch.

Germans Surrender Colony

Gen. Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German South-west Africa. The Germans surrendered unconditionally, following the issuance of General Botha's ultimatum, which expired at five o'clock Thursday evening. With the exception of the necessary army of occupation the citizens army will be brought home as quickly as possible. Following the foregoing despatch news of the surrender of the entire German force in German South-west Africa closes one of the most important campaigns of the great war, and releases for service elsewhere the South African contingent. The campaign against the most important German African colony was considered so vital that all the resources of the South African Union were used in it but it's successful conclusion probably means that despite the fact that German East Africa remains unconquered a contingent will be despatched to France, while additional forces will continue the campaign in East Africa. The final disposition of German South-west Africa has not been officially announced, but it is generally believed here that it will become a part of the South African Union.

On the theory that the flavor of the sugar maple is contained in the rough outside bark as well as the sap of the tree, a West Virginian has patented a process for making maple syrup that contains an extract from the bark.

The Ideal Vacation Route

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kwartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Closed Up.

On Wednesday evening June 30th at eight o'clock every bar room in the Province of Saskatchewan closed its doors, and the business of selling drinks was ended—it is hoped—for ever. Club selling went with bar-room selling, and the only source of supply remaining for the bibulously inclined will be the few Government shops in which all sale will be under very rigid restrictions. Even the Government shops may be wiped out of any district by a majority vote of the local municipal electors.

Recruiting for New Quota

Lieut. Harold Young, Hanover, was appointed as the officer in charge of the quota of thirty-two men from the thirty first Regiment for the new regiment which is being recruited at Niagara under Major Ballantyne, D.S.O. Lieut. Young arrived in town this week and is recruiting and drilling the men who will go to camp under him. Already about twelve men have passed the medical examination and are drilling every day. Recruiting, though is slow. Lieut. Young was one of the officers who took the officers training course here in May and he has just returned from Niagara, where he took a three weeks training course.—Owen Sound Sun.

Rev. John MacNeill's Wedding.

A wedding which was full of interest to the people of Toronto was that of the Reverend John MacNeil, B. A. the popular pastor of the Walmer Road Baptist Church, to Miss Olive Harris, on the first day of July. It was held in New York city where the Rev. Mr. MacNeil went to meet his bride, who has recently returned from a year's stay in Europe. The invitations were limited to the members of the family and to a few close friends of the bride and the groom. Among those present were Miss Elizabeth MacNeill and Miss Annie MacNeill, the sister of the groom, and principal MacNeill of Woodstock, his brother. Other guests from Toronto were Mrs. C. J. Holman, a friend of the bride, and Professor and Mrs. Franklin Johnson jr. of the University of Toronto. Among the others in the audience were Mrs. C. A. Eaton and the Misses Eaton of New York, Professor MacIntosh of Yale University, Mrs. Culham, Miss Culham, Miss Copp, and Mrs. Slater of Hamilton, Ont. Dr. Culham of Viceroy, Sask., and Miss Watson of South Nyack N. Y. This ceremony was solemnized in the beautiful Madison Avenue Baptist Church of New York city, the chancel of which was decorated with annunciation lilies and the ferns. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Charles Aubry Eaton, D. D., a warm personal friend of the groom, and well known in Toronto where he was for some time the pastor of the Bloor Street Baptist Church. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill left for the Adirondacks, where they will spend the summer.—Toronto Star.

School Report

S S No 5, GREENOCK

Promotion examinations Names in order of merit. * signifies promotion on trial

To Sr IV.—Pass—C Donnelly 72, C Campbell 67, N Alexander 63, E Donnelly 62, E Alexander 57, T Garland 55, E Taylor 52, J Gregg 51

To Sr III.—Hon—G Gale 76 Pass—G Kenny 72 A Donnelly 70, V Lambertus 65, A Pinkerton 61, J Elphick 60 *W Campbell 58, H Kenny 52.

To Jr III.—Hon—C Beater 75. Pass—S Clark 66, I Chick 62, *G Knox 55, H Desmond 55.

To Jr II.—A Lambertus, E Chick, E Pinkerton, J Kenny, E Campbell, D Donnelly, J Elphick

To Sr I.—M Taylor, R Clark, F Richardson, E Taylor, J Kraemer, O McKee

A. E. Rush,
teacher.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The New Transcontinental
NEW SHORT ROUTE to WESTERN CANADA
Can. Govt. Rys., T. & N. O. Ry., Grand Trunk Ry. System
TORONTO-WINNIPEG

via North Bay, Cobalt and Cochrane. Through the Scenic Highlands of Ontario, Across New Ontario. Route of innumerable Marvels. Finest Equipment—Splendid Roadbed. Commencing Tuesday, July 13

Lv. Toronto 10.45 p.m. Tue. Thu. Sat. Lv. Winnipeg 6.00 p.m. daily
" North Bay 7.15 a.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. Ar. Regina 8.02 a.m. "
" Cochrane 4.45 p.m. Wed. Fri. Sun. " Saskatoon 9.58 a.m. "
Ar. Winnipeg 3.50 p.m. Thu. Sat. Mon. " Edmonton 10.00 p.m. "

¶ Through tickets via the "Canadian Rockies at their best" to Prince Rupert, Yukon, Alaska, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle. ¶ Electric lighted coaches, dining, tourist & st[illegible]

¶ Time tables, sleeping car tickets and other information from any Grand Trunk, Can. Govt. or T. & N. O. Ry. Agents on application.

Western Fair London Canada
Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.
Excellent Program of Attractions daily.

Two speed events daily.
Fireworks every night.
New steel grandstand.
Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Reading Advertisements

NEWSPAPERS would be much less enjoyable, instructive and valuable than they are if they contained no advertisements. Many persons read the advertisements quite as thoroughly as they read the news matter. This is just as it should be.

The more advertising, the more buying. The more buying, the greater consumption of the goods or service advertised.

More business would be done by the merchants of Walkerton if they advertised more, and if more of them advertised. Much business goes to the big city mail-order houses because they advertise. These houses would cease to draw business from this community if they ceased to advertise.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Advertise more, and more of you advertise, and the big city mail-order houses will get less and less business from this community and you will get more.

Advertisement-Reading is a Habit

A NEW ISSUE
of the
Telephone Directory

is now being prepared, and additions and changes for it should be reported to our Local Manager at once.

Have you a telephone? Those who have will tell you that it is the most precious of modern conveniences.

Why not order to-day and have your name in the new directory?

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100 35c | 500 $1.50
250 75c | 1000 2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Penmans
Underwear

is that kind of underwear *you want*—the kind that *cannot* sag or lose its shape.

Every suit bearing the famous *triangular* trademark is *actually* knit to form—knit with *exacting* care to fit *distinct* types of men, women and children.

No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Canada

Underwear
Hosiery
Sweaters 97

Made in Canada Made in Canada

The Columbia Trademark on a COLUMBIA RECORD

Is as true a mark of quality as the Sterling mark on silver.

The making of a Columbia Record is an artistic truimph.

Every shade of a vocal expression and every variation in tone is faithfully recorded and reproduced.

The same holds true in reproducing instrumental music.

In the records of such famous selections as Tschaikowsky's Overture 1812, one can distinguish the notes of every instrument at any moment, even in the most tremendous passages.

Get this Demonstration Disc at 30c

In order that you may become better acquainted with the qualities of Columbia Records, we have issued a Demonstration Record at 30c. This record is typical of the thousands of records in our general catalogues and demonstrates to what a degree of perfection the Columbia Graphophone Co. has brought the art of reproducing vocal and instrumental music.

We will gladly play this and any other Columbia Record for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer, - Walkerton.

Get Your Lawn Social Bills Printed at the TELESCOPE OFFICE.

Old Country News

DANGEROUS SPY DEPORTED.

Bertha Trost, a well-known figure in the west end and probably one of the most dangerous as well as one of the most evil women in London, has just been turned out of the country as an undesirable alien by order of the Home Office.

A painted and powdered old woman, with hooked nose, brown-green eyes, grey Victorian side curls, and wearing a poke bonnet with broad velvet ribbons, flowered silk and a crinoline, Mme. Bertha Trost was often to be seen driving about the west end of London and in Hyde Park behind two fine grey horses. She lolled luxuriously in her open carriage, packed up with silken cushions, and holding a tiny flowered-silk parasol over her head with a withered old hand half hidden by diamonds and by black silk mittens. Everyone turned to look at her and she was never better pleased than when attracting attention.

She combined her two "roles" as "beauty specialist" and "antiquary healer" at a shop, No. 15c Clifford street. Her clients were distinguished of both sexes and of all ages. Mme. Bertha would act as hostess, performing introductions, trotting about with a silver cigarette box, pouring tea, arranging night parties, and the rest. She would discuss affairs of state and affairs of military and naval importance. Learning a little bit here, a little there, she would join her fragments of knowledge together till she could give the appearance of knowing all about a subject and thereby disarm any cautious client into more open discussion. She was a famous talker, and, it is said, could extract information most efficiently.

The difficulty of proving that she was a recognized and paid spy of Germany lies in the fact that she passed on information not by writing but most probably by word of mouth to more highly placed people in the spy service of Germany and Austria, who found means of getting her information to their employers.

It was in the week before last that Mme. Trost got to know that the Home Office were inquiring about her, and, knowing that she was an alien and liable as such to deportation, she determined to become an Englishwoman—by the simple act of marrying an Englishman. In this she was disappointed by her deportation.

AIR RAID RUMORS.

Since the censorship has shut down on the publication of the details of the visits of German aircraft, London is full of daily rumors that spread all over town. There has been no general criticism of withholding the locality of the raids, as it may be helpful to the Germans to hear where their bombs dropped. But suppression of details has had its customary effect, and every day there are stories of raids that never happened and of destruction that never took place. In fairness to the censors it should be admitted that while their facts when published are meagre, they are regarded as true, though the delay in issuing them is hopelessly needless from a newspaper point of view. In the case of the worst raid, happening around midnight as usual, the facts were not published in time for the regular issues of the afternoon papers of the following day. Meanwhile rumors had piled on rumors, and the man in the street was prepared to hear that hundreds had been killed.

INCREASED WAGES

The Board of Trade Labor Gazette states that during the five months ended 31st of May, 1915, 1,987,444 workpeople are reported to have had their wages increased by £343,374 per week, or an average of nearly 3s 6d per head. In the corresponding period of 1914, 512,092 workpeople sustained a net decrease of £8,036 per week.

All the amounts stated are exclusive of increased earnings due to overtime and also of changes affecting agricultural laborers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. Considerable bodies of workpeople in each of these occupations have received increases or war bonuses.

The coal mining industry accounted for about half of the total increase and the engineering and shipbuilding trades for a little less than half of the remainder.

DEMAND FOR SERVANTS.

Domestic servants, already scarce before the war, have become rarer, owing to the demands for their services as—

Railway ticket collectors, porters and bookstall clerks.

Grocery shop assistants and waitresses in hotels and restaurants.

Messengers and munition workers.

Workers on the land.

JUSTICE-PEER WORKS ON MUNITIONS.

Lord Norbury, former Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, has taken employment as a fitter in an aeroplane factory in a London suburb. He will put in 13 hours daily at his work.

At the same time, Lady Norbury had begun work as a waitress in a soldiers' coffee canteen at Euston station.

A TRAMPLESS ENGLAND.

The war has brought what might be described as a trampless era to England. There is not a workhouse in the United Kingdom that has not reported a great decrease in the number of vagrants during the past few months. Those who still use the "casual wards" are men of sixty years or over. Officials say there are practically no young or middle aged vagrants left.

WOMEN AS "POSTIES."

The Postmaster-General has decided to make a trial at substituting women's labor for that of men in delivering mail. The first of the new women postmen will be employed at Epsom. If the experiment is successful, it is expected to be generally adopted within a short time.

NOTES.

Mr. Harold Houlbrook, organist of Valley Road United Methodist Mission Church, Sheffield, has given up his post and joined the Royal Marines.

Mr. William Bashforth is the first Sheffield city councillor to enlist. He has joined the 2nd-4th York and Lancaster Regiment (Hallamshire Rifles) as a private. He is a married man with a family.

The sympathy of many friends in Sheffield musical circles will be extended to Dr. John Duffell, of Millhouses Lane, in the death of his wife, which occurred on Monday after an illness extending over nearly a year.

On Sunday afternoon a week ago the body of an old man was recovered from the Iron Wheel Dam, Rivelin, and taken to the Sheffield Public Mortuary. There the body was subsequently identified as that of Walter Morrison, 65, of 170 Northfield road, Crookes, who had been missing since the previous Tuesday.

A general district rate of 2s 10d in the £—a decrease of 2s on the last one—has been adopted by Worsbro' (U. D.) Council.

The new vicar read himself in at Bolterstone on Sunday, a week ago, to a large congregation and preached at Deepcar to a large congregation in the evening.

It was reported at the meeting of the Council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association that since the last meeting 57 members had been killed at the front, making a total of 162 since the outbreak of war. The association has paid the death benefit of £6 in each case.

The Leeds city magistrates appointed Mr. William Thornton to the position of clerk to the justices, held by his father, the late Mr. John Thornton, who occupied the post since 1872. The salary is to be £600, the amount paid to the late Mr. Thorton on his appointment. Mr. W. Thornton assisted his father for 25 years.

Wounded soldiers are allowed to ride free of charge on the Matlock trams.

£500 was realized as a result of the Serbian flag day in Derby.

Mr. F. Crossland, farmer, has been returned unopposed as an additional Rural District Councillor for Bamford.

Fifty more men of the Matlock district have joined the colors, since the present campaign opened. Captain Seymour is the recruiting officer.

The Heanor magistrates declared that all clubs in the petty sessional area shall be subject to the same closing restrictions on Sundays as public houses.

The rector of Matlock (Canon J. W. Kewley) has announced that the names of Matlock men who fall in the war are to find a permanent place on the walls of the Parish Church.

A roll of honor of the men from Whitwell, Hodthorpe and Steetley, who are serving with the colors, has been placed in the Whitwell parish church, and contains 280 names.

Sir Herbert Raphael, M. P. for South Derbyshire, who joined the 2nd Sportsman's Battalion as a private, has obtained a commission, and is now raising the 18th Battalion of the King's Own Rifles.

Mr. Thos. Wheeldon, J. P., Whinneymoor House, was returned unopposed to represent the South Ward on the Retford Town Council in place of the Rev. T. Morgan, J. P., deceased.

At a meeting of the Hucknall Council, a letter was read from Mr. H. J. Ellis, son of the late the Hon. J. E. Ellis, M. P., offering the Public Hall as a free gift to the town. The offer was gratefully accepted.

General Sir Bruce M. Hamilton was gazetted commander of the Ripon town training centre.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Prince Alexander of Teck was gazetted a General Staff Officer second grade.

Mr. Braughton took the oath and his seat in the House of Commons in the room of Mr. Tobin, resigned.

The King has approved the appointment of the Right Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K. C., to be Lord Justice Clerk, in succession to Lord Kingsburgh (resigned).

Mr. William Rogers, of Berwick Basset, Wiltshire, himself an old soldier has eight sons serving with the colors.

Of 462 members of the Liverpool police who have joined the forces, 21 have already been killed in action.

Tired and exhausted with their wanderings, the two German prisoners who escaped from Shrewsbury camp have been recaptured.

Mrs. Basford, the wife of a Hull seaman, of Churchill street, Hedon road, has received the King's bounty of £3. A week ago she gave birth to triplets.

There were four deaths from spotted fever at Birmingham last week, making a total of twenty six deaths out of thirty-two cases that have occurred in the city.

Members of the Burton-on-Trent Volunteer Training Corps have decided to spend their time, including Sundays, if necessary, in assisting local farmers with the harvesting.

Hull shipowners have decided to concede an additional 5s a week as a war bonus, making the wages on weekly boats with the bonus £2 1s, and on monthly boats with the war bonus £8 16s.

Two further deaths, making 166 to date, arising out of the Gretna railway accident were reported at an inquest opened at Carlisle.

The Rev Daniel Hughes, the well-known Monmouthshire Baptist minister and ex-County Councillor, has enlisted.

The Rev. John Ludlow Lopes, formerly curate in charge of St. Francis', Saltley, and founder of St. Edmund's Hostel at Deritend, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.

At Bristol John Junos, 16, a Greek seaman, was remanded charged with the murder of Johann Kaiks, boatswain of a vessel lying near Portishead. It was stated that on the previous day there was an altercation between the two men, and the defendant inflicted upon the boatswain injuries which resulted in death.

The Birmingham Watch Committee has authorized the engagement of boys up to 18 years as conductors on tramway-cars and motor-omnibuses.

The 5,000 miners who were on strike in the Merthyr Tydvil district resumed work, having effected a compromise on the non-union question.

The death is anounced of Mr. James Thompson, a well-known temperance reformer of Sussex, aged 90 years.

Mr. John Ward, ex-Chief Constable of Huddersfield, died at his residence, Arran Villa, St. Alban's road, Bootle, Liverpool, at the age of 66 years.

The death occurred at the age of 73, of Lord Addington, the second baron. He twice represented the County of Buckingham in Parliament in the Conservative interest. The heir to the barony is the eldest son, the Hon. John Gellibrand.

A trout scaling 3½ lbs. landed by Dr. Morse at Abingdon is believed to be the largest caught in the Thames for some years.

Week before last should have been in any usual year "May" week at Cambridge. Thousands of people would have lined both sides of the river watching 273 men taking part in the bumping races. This year a handful of undergraduates followed a four-oared race between St. Catherine's and King's, the only two colleges able to put on even a racing four.

The Rev. Henry Fisher, father of the headmaster of Repton (the Rev. G. F. Fisher), died at Leamington. For forty-two years he was rector of Higham-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. The living has been in the Fisher family in direct descent for four generations, and is now held by Mr. Henry Fisher's eldest son.

During the round of visits he made in Norwich last week-end the city's famous son, "Dan, V. C." (Sergeant-Major Daniels, 2nd Rifle Brigade) has done much to stimulate recruiting by his straightforward, soldierly speeches.

Realising the value of their services to the country at the present time, miners at the Langwith Colliery, Mansfield, have broken their custom, dating back thirty-eight years, of declining to work the day after a fatal accident underground as a mark of respect for the victim.

The teachers and pupils of the Nottingham Girls' High School are sending two hours a day in weeding a five-acre wheatfield in the village of Gedling, three miles from Nottingham. The owner, a woman, was unable to obtain men, and offered a handsome subscription to any patriotic fund if volunteers would clear the wheatfield.

Pte. E. A. Ryall, of the Robin Hood Rifles, who attended the funeral in Nottingham of a comrade, Private Charles Curran, was first struck by the fatal bullet. The two friends were together in a trench, when the bullet knocked several of Ryall's teeth out, passed through his cheek, and finally lodged in Curran's head.

After an absence of three hours the jury at Oxford Assizes brought in a verdict of Not Guilty against Alfred Holland, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Lucy Mary Strange at Oxford on April 23. Holland stated that on the day of the murder the woman had twice met a man described as "Jack, from London," and had been struck by him. He said he heard the man threaten her. For the prosecution it was urged that Holland was the last man seen with her.

Sold 120 times, a small pig, worth 20s, realized £130 for the Red Cross Society's funds, at Haverhill, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. H Hewlett, Primitive Methodist pastor, Foleshill, has started work as a tramway-car driver. Three other Nonconformist ministers are working in munition factories in the same district.

London County Council tramway receipts for the three weeks of the strike fell £77,412.

Among recent recruits at Apsley End, Bedfordshire, was a man with a wife and eleven children.

No one in the Navy Forces has since the war suffered death on conviction by court-martial, Mr. Balfour states.

The Rev. E. Melville Durbin, pastor of the Centenary Baptist Church, March, Cambridgeshire, has taken up duties in a London business house in order to enable a man to enlist.

The body of a Jermyn street butcher named Walker, with his throat cut, was discovered in a lavatory at the Bankruptcy Buildings, where he passed his examination lately. His liabilities were not very heavy.

LOVE LIFE OF A GREAT WOMAN

At 30 years of age the late Florence Nightingale made the following significant entry in her diary: "I had three paths among which to choose. It might have been a literary woman, or a married woman, or a hospital sister." She rejected the first on the grounds that it was better to live than to write, and that "what is not of the first class had better not exist at all." But the second according to her conventional social life, her attractions, physical and mental, the second seemed to be her inevitable destiny, and yet she, as it were, struck past it and made for the third path, at the same time throwing open new spheres of usefulness to women. Sir Edward Cook, in his "Life of Florence Nightingale," argues that she remained single not from lack of opportunity to marry, her life contains fewer records of love affairs than those of most great women, for she was in the truest sense of the word wedded to her work. There were two admirers who caused her some heartburning, one, her cousin, she would on no account consider as a husband, arguing that intermarriage between relatives is in direct contravention of the laws of Nature. That she was not in love with the man is proved by the relief she experienced on learning that he had at last forgotten her. "Cleanse all my love from the desire of creating interest in another's heart," seems to have been her prayer from this time.

AS TO LOVE.

The other attachment was in every way more far-reaching. The suitor remained constant for years, and Florence felt some response to his affection. She could very well distinguish between genuine admiration and hasty inclination, having some years previously written searchingly on this matter to "Brother Jonathan," her friend Miss Hilary Bonham Carter: "It strikes me that in all the most unworldly poetry (both prose and verse) la passion qu'on appelle inclination is treated in a very extraordinary way. When one finds a comparative stranger becoming all of a sudden more essential to one that one's family (via flatters, in general, of one sort or another) one is content with saying to oneself, 'Oh! that's love,' instead of saying, 'How unjust and how blind this feeling is.' I wonder whether, if people were to examine, they would not find (whatever it may ripen to afterward) this feeling at first is generally begun by vanity or jealousy or self-love; and that what is very much to be guarded against, instead of submitted to, is the stranger's admiration and I suppose everybody has been susceptible at one time of their lives having more effect upon one than one's own family." Sir Edward Cook expresses his conviction that Miss Nightingale felt drawn to this lover, believed in his sincerity, found great pleasure in his society. Why, then, when the marriage was favorably regarded by all her friends, and not uncongenial to herself, did she refuse the proposal and stand by that refusal? The biographer answers in this wise: "She turned away from a path to which she was strongly drawn in order to pursue an ideal."

HER REJECTION.

Miss Nightingale's own explanation comes to light in a page of autobiographical notes which relate to this period of her life:

"I have an intellectual nature which requires satisfaction and that would find it in him. I have a passional nature which requires satisfaction, and that would find it in him. I have a moral, an active nature which requires satisfaction, and that would not find it in his life. I can hardly find satisfaction for any of my natures. Sometimes I think that I will satisfy my passional nature at all events, because that will at least secure me from the evil of dreaming. But would it? I could be satisfied to spend a life with him combining our different powers in some great object. I could not satisfy this nature by spending a life with him in making society and arranging domestic things. . . . To be nailed to a continuation and exaggeration of my present life without hope of another would be intolerable to me. Voluntarily to put it out of my power ever to be able to seize the chance of forming for my self a true and rich life would seem to me like suicide."

WAS INCONSISTENT.

Because, in after years, "The Lady of the Lamb," seemed to regard matrimony (especially the marriages of her nurses) with considerable severity, it might be thought that she herself was always cold and passionless. The quoted passage contradicts this, showing that as a young woman she felt attracted to the holy estate, and abandoned it only with a struggle. On her thirtieth birthday (1850) she wrote: "I am 30, the age at which Christ began His mission. Now, no more childish things, no more vain things, no more love, no more marriage. Now, Lord, let me think only of Thy will."

An ideal marriage for a woman, in this heroine's opinion, lay in marrying a man of high and good purpose, and following out that purpose with him. "The highest, the only true love, is when two persons—a man and woman—unite together in some true purpose for mankind and God." On the other hand, she argued with logical clearness that certain women are clearly marked out for the single life, and fitted accordingly for a vocation. How shrewd is her conclusion that "some women have every reason for not marrying, and that for these it is much better to educate the children who are already in the world and can't be got out of it, than to bring more into it!" Women of intellectual and actively moral natures, who married without the perfect ideal, were, to her, sacrificing their higher capacities to the satisfaction of the lower.

THE WORSE-THAN-DEATH MARRIAGE.

Such marriages she deemed worse than death. Writing in her notebook in 1846: "Death is often the gateway to the garden where we shall no longer hunger and thirst after real satisfaction. Marriage, on the contrary, is often an initiation into the meaning of that inexorable word 'Never;' which does not deprive us, it is true, of what 'at their festivals the idle and inconsiderate call life,' but which brings in brought relief and consolation to hundreds of men, and filled the hearts of women and children with love and gratitude. She realized her vocation, and in reality the end of our lives, and the chill of death with it."

Once having resolved upon the single state, Florence never looked back. She followed her path with whole-hearted devotion. It is very doubtful if she could have adapted herself to the uncertain if she ever really loved. By service to the sick and dying she made one man happy.

Sees "Just a Hint" of Puffy Pannier in New Summer Gowns

nicr, and some of them come right hint of the return of the puffy pannier, an some of them come right out and proclaim the revival of the hip draperies of the 1860 period. The skirt is of heavy blue silk embroidered in fine silver threads, and irridescent beads, the bodice is of silver tissue, and silver run lace is used in the pannier and in the short sleeves.

Merely Point of View.

It was about 5 o'clock, and the fading light in the art gallery of the public library was beginning to bother the painter woman who faced the sunset canvas with lumpy palette impaled on one thumb and paint brush held hesitatingly in the other hand, while she scrutinized again the intricate blending of sunset colors and backed away a few steps farther to squint at the perspective of the old whaler she was copying as it lurched in painted waves. Details of color blending, of light and shade, of form after the fashion of a painter's sensitive appreciation, undoubtedly filled her mind.

Then came thumping along the polished floor two other women. They stood for a moment in silence in front of the sunset picture. One of them raised a thick, beringed hand and rubbed the canvas with a slow, feeling rub.

"Ain't it grand, Nellie?" she said. "An' all hand painted, too."—New York Post.

WHY MANKIND CANNOT FLY

Man has always longed to fly like a bird, and all the ancient attempts at flight were based upon the flapping of wings attached to human arms.

These efforts were given up long ago when it was realized that man was not and could not be strong enough to sustain himself in the air by the use of his arms. A man can only just lift himself with his arms—chinning the bar, for example—but he finds himself pretty heavy after he has done it a few times.

The reason why no man will ever be able to fly with self moved wings is that his breastbone is not big enough. A bird's breastbone has along its middle a deep keel, from which spring the enormous muscles that draw down the wings when flapping or hold them level when soaring, the muscles, in other words, that support the entire weight of the bird.

The most powerful fliers have the deepest breastbones. Look at the skeleton of an albatross, a condor or a humming bird in a museum and you will notice that the keel of its breastbone projects like the keel of a racing yacht.

You can see this keel, only much smaller in proportion to the size of the bird, on the carcass of any chicken or turkey after the meat has been removed, and the tender white flesh from the breast is nothing but the muscles with which the bird flew when alive.

You notice that even on a chicken, which is one of the weakest of fliers, this flesh forms the greater part of the body. On a humming bird there is little else but this mass of flying muscle. In other words, the humming bird is nothing but a tiny flying machine.

An albatross has a vast spread of wings, and its small body is little else but a pair of powerful pectoral muscles. These are attached by tendons to the bone called the humerus, which is the counterpart of the upper arm bone of a man. They spread out like a solid fan and are fastened to the breastbone with its deep keel, to the clavicles, or "wishbone," and to the ribs.

A man's breastbone has no keel. His humerus, or upper arm bone, is hinged to the clavicle, or collarbone, and shoulder blade. His pectoral muscles, which move the arm forward, and deltoid muscles, which lift it, are attached to it by strong tendons and spread fanlike over his upper chest, being inserted in the ribs and collar bone.

These are the muscles that do the same work for man as the pectoral muscles do for a bird. These are the muscles on which he would have to rely if he were to fasten wings to his arms and try to fly.

Compare these muscles with those of an albatros and you will see how inadequate they are. Though an albatross weighs only a few pounds, it has pectoral muscles that are actually larger than those of the most powerful athlete.

In order to have muscles powerful enough to lift his weight in the air by flapping wings a man's breastbone would have to develop a keel like a bird's and his collar bone would have to be changed to a giant "wishbone."

Some writer on aviation has calculated that this keel and "wishbone" would have to project at least six feet in order to furnish attachment for the necessary muscles, for man in proportion to his size is far heavier than an albatross. This bird has small and light legs, whereas man's legs are solid and heavy. The albatross' long wing bones are hollow tubes.

This makes it plain why experimenters in flying long ago gave up the idea of self moved wings and flight like that of a bird.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Old Larch Tree.

Italy can boast of a larch tree the age of which is estimated to be 2,000 years. It is situated on the northern flank of Mount Chetif in the direction of the huts of Plan Veni, above Courmayeur, a few steps from the footpath that skirts the limits of the meadow land. The allowance being made for the extreme slowness with which the larch grows, for the altitude above sea level (1,650 metres) at which it is rooted and for its northerly exposure in the near neighborhood of a glacier, where the cycle of its development is barely five months every year, this venerable larch, untouched alike by woodman's axe and thunderbolt, cannot be less than 2,000 years old.—Scotsman.

Cynicus—Bjones acts like a man who had been disappointed in love. Stillicus—Nonsense. Why, he has been married four times. Cynicus — Well, what of it?

RUBBER

Man's desire to move about the earth with comfort has played a tremendous part in increasing the rubber industry in recent years. First came the invention of rubber tires for automobiles, then the making of rubber heels for shoes. Ten years ago, the amount of rubber used for the manufacture of automobile tires in the United States was not worthy mentioning; today thousands upon thousands of tons are used every year for this purpose. As for rubber heels, one New England concern which started on their manufacture less than five years ago is now turning out 20,000 pairs daily.

It would seem that the uses to which rubber can be put are almost inexhaustible, and there seems to be no possibility of its manufacture ever going out of fashion. Inventions calling for the use of rubber are constantly appearing on the market, and they keep coming in an ever-increasing stream.

New rubber goods, which have been put on the market recently, include articles of interest to men, women and children. The daughter of the family, if she is brought up in the way her grandmother might approve, will want to know about a new kind of dishpan, which is rectangular in shape, so that it will fit down into the sink. The pan itself is made of tin, but it is provided with a rubber plug to be used as an outlet, and also has rubber plugs attached to the corners to raise it from the bottom of the sink, and prevent scratching of the porcelain. The son will have his eyes and ears open for news about new athletic accessories made wholly or partly of rubber, such as a new outdoor basketball, which for wearing qualities is claimed to outclass any of its predecessors.

These are only a few of the recent inventions destined to help forward the rubber industry. There are plenty more just as useful, and still more are bound to come. But as has been intimated, even if inventions should suddenly stop, the rubber industry would keep on booming on account of the unprecedented impetus given by the demand for automobile tires, not to mention the lesser, but likewise significant demand for rubber heels, followed, as it has been of late, by a demand for rubber soles.

The rubber industry now has reached such proportions in the United States that hundreds of thousands of tons are brought into the country each year. Where does it come from? The best rubber that a Para rubber, comes from South America, while most of the so-called plantation rubber comes from Ceylon. Any manufacturer will explain that Para rubber comes in biscuits, and Ceylon rubber comes in crepe form.

Rubber biscuits will sound like a joke, but it would be a sizable joke at that, for each one of these biscuits weighs from 50 to 75 pounds. The method of making them is comparatively simple. First the rubber trees are tapped and the sap or latex, as it is termed, caught in cups. Then the latex is poured over a wooden paddle and revolved in a smoking fire until a large ball is formed. A later device calls for the use of a wooden cylinder instead of a paddle, and after the rubber has been smoked it is slipped off the cylinder and cut open, resulting in a flat slab.

Formerly it was the custom in South America to transport the rubber in boats down the river to the place where it was to be put on the steamer. This meant a great expense, as many boats and a large crew were necessary. Now the method is being tried in some places of rafting the rubber down stream. A strong rope is passed through the centre hole in each ball of rubber and the ends are tied together so that the collection resembles a huge string of beads. "A number of these strings are placed one within the other," writes Leo E. Miller in the India Rubber World. "Then a single ball is inserted in the centre, with a flag stuck in it, and the raft is cut loose. On it floats with the current, slowly where the water is quiet, and dashing madly through gorges and over rapids. Two men follow leisurely in a small dugout, always keeping the bobbing flag in sight. At night they paddle up to the raft and tie a lantern to the flagpole; then they follow the light. When the floating mass reaches the end of the journey ropes are fastened to it, and it is moored at the landing, fished out and prepared for the steamer."

After these rubber biscuits have reached the factory they are sliced in somewhat as a watermelon is sliced, and the rubber is washed and ground. In this process there is considerable waste, but with the plantation rubber, which comes in long, corrugated strips, or in crepe form, as it is called, the waste to the manufacturer is much less, because much of the preparatory work has been done before the rubber is received.

In addition to using rubber, which comes directly from South America and Ceylon, factories also use what is called reclaimed rubber; that is, rubber that has been used but once, but still is of sufficient worth to be used again for something else. A Mexican product likewise has been much in evidence in the rubber industry of late years, the juice of the guayule plant. But the present Mexican situation has cut off this source of rubber supply, or, in other words—to quote from a paragraph in the India Rubber World "the humble guayule shrub is deriving a distinct benefit, for it is getting a much needed rest. Three years ago, when the factories were busily extracting its rubber content, it appeared to be approaching a condition of practical extinction, but since the overthrow of the Madero regime, the guayule shrub is about the only thing in Mexico that has been left undisturbed. When the Mexicans settle down for a brief period of tranquility guayule should once more be an interesting feature of the rubber market."

In just the ordinary household the output of the rubber factories is evident in many forms. There may be a rubber mat at the entrance and rubber springs on the door. If electricity is used, doubtless rubber has been employed for insulating the wires. All the steampipes have rubber packing. Rubber appears in some form in every room in the house. There may even be rubber tiling on some of the floors, though this is a luxury more often in stores and offices and libraries. Some day there may be rubber paving on the street that passes the front door, for rubber pavements have already been tried in some cities, and the advantages which they possess may go far in time toward making them popular.

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera.

Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and are usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, 376 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to "Dr. Fowler's," and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, and always keep a bottle on hand. Also I never fail to recommend it to anyone who is similarly troubled."

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" see that you get it.

It has been on the market for the past 70 years.

There is nothing "just as good."

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

QUEER LEGACIES TO MAN.

Such as the Furrow in the Upper Lip and the Appendix.

Run your forefinger around the rim of each ear. You are almost sure to find one of them and quite possibly in both a tiny, hard lump.

It is only a relic of the days when, innumerable hundreds of centuries ago, man was only one of the animals of the wild and had a pointed ear, like a wolf's or dog's.

What good is the little furrow that runs down from the nose to the middle of the upper lip? None. But it, too, has a history. It is a legacy from the time when the human upper lip was in two parts—a hare lip, like that of the cat tribe. This split has healed up long ago, but the new skin is so recent in the history of the race that hair refuses to grow on that furrow.

When a fly settles on you anywhere can you serenely twitch that patch of skin and shake him off? Probably not. But once these old skin muscles, now almost dead after centuries of clothes wearing, were as active as those of a horse. A few—a very few—people can twitch their ears like a dog and do so instinctively when startled, and cases do occasionally occur in which the scalp can be moved at will.

In one very interesting case mentioned in medical books the man could hurl books a couple of yards away simply by twitching the muscles on the top of his head, but, generally speaking, our skin muscles are even more dead nowadays than our ear muscles. We've neglected them. The only set still in use are those we employ when we want to raise our eyebrows.

The appendix is another thing we could do quite well without. It is a relic from old vegetarian days. It has been workless ever since mankind started meat eating and is apt to get in the way.

The large intestine, too, is a thing we really don't need nowadays. The many coils of this long tube are, according to the doctors, quite unnecessary, now mankind has become a flesh eating animal, and merely provides a resting place for germs. Surgeons have often cut out a few odd coils and stitched the ends together. We don't really need to carry a great intestine about with us.

Another thing we don't need much nowadays is the instinct to walk on hands and feet together. You think walking upright the only natural way for man? It isn't. If ever you have to make your way along some narrow plank or some narrow, dizzy mountain ledge, you will find the old instinct strong in you.—Philadelphia North American.

German Helmets.

German military helmets, though made of steel, are as light almost as a cloth cap or a straw hat, and more comfortable than a bowler. Round the inside, where the helmet touches, is a ring of metal "leaf springs" bound with leather, which lightly clips the head to keep the helmet on without heavy pressure. The brass spike or knob that crowned the helmet is made useful as well as ornamental. There are large holes in it, which give very good ventilation to the inside of the helmet—much better than the pinholes that are supposed to ventilate a bowler. In fact, the Germans seem to have succeeded in making a really comfortable bowler out of paper thin steel.—Manchester Guardian.

The women who are the easiest to win are always the most difficult to lose.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Hollas Knox, 45 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind, I would screech out, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that to-day I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all sufferers from nervous troubles so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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FARM AND GARDEN

BUDDING IN THE ORCHARD.

The most important reason for which budding and grafting are practiced is perhaps the fact that most of our fruits do not come true to type from seed, and will not grow readily from cuttings. Also many trees have poor root systems and are not adapted to the existing soil and climatic conditions. This can sometimes be remedied by grafting onto other stock which is of more hardy character. For example, plum trees on peach roots grow better in sandy soil than when on plum roots, and the peach does better in heavy soil when growing on plum roots.

Budding is the operation of removing a bud from one plant and placing it upon another in such a way that it will continue to grow. No amount of skill will make it grow unless the two plants are more or less closely related. The stone fruits—peach, plum, cherry and apricot—may be successfully budded upon each other. This is also true of the pome fruits—apple, pear and quince—or any other similar group of plants. A stone fruit cannot be successfully budded upon a pome fruit, or a pome fruit upon a stone fruit. An apple bud on apple stock are more apt to grow than if placed upon either pear or quince stock, and the corresponding relation holds true with all other groups of plants. The more closely related the plants the more successful will be the operation.

The operation can be performed in either the spring or late summer. If one desires to bud in the spring, the twigs from which the buds are to be taken should be cut in early winter and stored in moist and in a cool place until growth has started in the trees. They should be of good, healthy growth and from 1-4 to 1-2 of an inch in diameter. The tree is in proper condition for spring budding as soon as the buds have started growth and the bark slips readily.

Summer budding is performed only after the new buds and branches have become well developed. Only those buds near the base of the shoot, which have formed in the early part of the season, and which are more fully matured, are used.

For spring work buds which have formed the preceding summer, and for fall work buds which have formed earlier in the same growing season should be used. They will also grow best when placed upon the corresponding season's growth, although they may be placed upon older wood. If an old tree is to be budded it should be heavily pruned in the winter. The following spring a number of new growths will start from the trunk and branches. Of these the desirable ones can be budded that fall, or can with most be left until the following spring. Spring budding can be practiced on the apple, and trees of similar character, which do not bear fruit buds on the current season's growth; that is, fruit buds form in the fall on the wood which formed in the summer months. For this reason budding on fruits of this character is always better in the fall.

A sharp, thin-bladed knife of good metal should be used. Special knives with a curved cutting edge at the end can be obtained from the seedman or supply houses. In seedlings the bud should be placed about six inches from the surface to remove it somewhat from the excessive heat near the surface caused by the reflection of the sun's rays. It is often set on the north side of the tree, as this side is least exposed to the sunlight and drying. The wound to receive the bud is made by two incisions in the form of a T. The first cut is made with the grain of the wood, about one and a half inches in length. The second is made across the grain of the wood, at the top of the first one, with a rocking motion of the knife. The corners of the bark are then loosened with the blade of the knife and the stock is ready for the bud. The bud is cut from a twig with a shield shaped piece of bark about an inch in length and one-quarter of an inch in width. Hold the twig with the base from you, and, starting about half an inch below the bud, cut toward you. The cut will be from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch at its deepest point, which is directly beneath the bud. A portion of the wood is removed with the bud. Now insert the bud, pushing it well down into the cut. No portion of the piece to which the bud is attached should be left projecting beyond the cleft, and the lips of the bark should be fitted snugly around the bud itself. Buds always occur just above a leaf. If, however, the leaf is cut off with the knife, leaving a portion of the leaf stalk, the stub will serve as a handle to the bud and aid materially in placing [illegible] may not grow if not placed correctly.

The bud should not be wrapped firmly in place. No wax is needed. A piece of raffia about twelve inches in length is the best material for wrapping. This protects the bud as well as holds it firmly in place. Do not wrap over the bud itself, but above and below it. If raffia is not available, any soft cord or cloth may be used. In from two to three weeks the bud should have united and the tying material should then be removed, as if left longer it will constrict the stem and perhaps strangle the bud. If the operation has been successful the branch should be cut off one-half inch or so above the bud to force the growth of the bud.

On large trees budding is seldom practised for commercial purposes. Such short-lived and early-bearing trees as the peach are generally replaced if undesirable. Trees on which top-working is advantageous are as a rule grafted instead of budded.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Wisconsin Station has made interesting tests to prove relative sizes and weights of litters from young and old sows, with astonishing results. In these tests sows weighing on an average of 482 pounds at farrowing time produced an average of 9.2 pigs per litter, with a weight per litter of 27 pounds. From sows weighing 307 pounds the average number in the litter was 5.5 pigs and the average weight of a litter 14 pounds. Sows between the ages of four and five years averaged nine pigs to a litter and a weight per litter of 26 pounds; sows between two and three years old had an average 10.7 pounds in weight, and sows a year old produced litters of 7.4 pigs, with an average weight of 11.2 per litter.

One of the most useful drugs for any stable is alum. It can be dissolved in water and used as a wash for saddle galls and abrasions of the skin, and weak solutions of it are useful, as washes for the mouth or vagina.

When buying a horse, pick up the foot and examine it for contracted heels, thrush, corns, quarter cracks and dropped soles. The toe of the hind foot for ridges or circles left after attacks of laminitis. A mixture of pine tar and neatsfoot oil is a cheap and good dressing for the outside of the hoof.

The following sprays are recommended for destroying garden pests:

Squash Beetle—Spray with paris green.

Tomato Worm—Hand pick with gloves or spray with paris green.

Potato Beetle—Spray with paris green and lime, or brush off in a shallow pan and destroy.

Cut Worms—Mix paris green and bran and spread as a bait before plants are set. Put paper collars around young plants.

Striped Cucumber Beetle — Cover plants with cheesecloth screens, spray with arsenate of lead, five pounds to 50 gallons of water.

Army Worms—Spray with paris green, spread bran and paris green bait or plow a deep ditch with a steep side next to crop and kill them in the trench.

Take good care of the work horses, now that the time is at hand when the farm stock, and especially the horses, suffer greatly from heat and thirst. Give them water and rest at proper intervals not too far apart. See that the harness is fitted well to the animal wearing it. Failure to take thought for the comfort of a horse may result in its being permanently disabled in one way or another, as experience has shown.

Such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower and onions utilize to the best advantage heavy applications of manure.

A Joint Concern.

When Richard Brinsley Sheridan was in distress, in early life, one of his resources was that of writing for the fugitive publications of the day, in which he was materially assisted by his wife, and many years after his entrance into the spheres of politics he was heard to say that "If he had stuck to the law he believed he should have done as much as his friend Tom Erskine; but," continued he, "I had no time for such studies. Mrs. Sheridan and myself were often obliged to keep writing for our daily leg or shoulder of mutton; otherwise we should have had no dinner." One of his friends, to whom he confessed this, wittily replied: "Then I perceive it was a 'joint' concern."

Old Bags Like New.

Shabby leather bags, etc., may be improved in appearance by being rubbed over with well beaten white of egg and then polished with beeswax and turpentine, the final rubbing being given with a soft, clean brush.

OUR PULPWOOD

Consumption Has Increased 10 Per Cent., Despite War.

Some economists have termed this the "paper age" from the increasing use of paper in all walks of life. This being the case it is gratifying to know that Canada is one of the great paper countries of the world and is destined to become still greater in this respect. All interested in paper and the materials from which it is produced (pulp and pulpwood), look forward to the issue of the annual bulletin on "Pulpwood" by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. This has now been sent to the printer and a few of the leading facts from it may be given. In spite of the war the consumption of pulpwood in Canadian mills was over 10 per cent. greater in 1914 than in 1913.

Since 1910 the pulpwood consumed in Canadian mills has a little more than doubled. The consumption in 1910 was 598,487 cords and in 1914, 1,224,376 cords. The commonest and cheapest kind of pulp, made by the grinding process and known as ground-wood pulp, increased by 9 per cent. over 1913, but that made by chemical processes increased by over 14 per cent. This increasing use of chemical processes helps the country greatly as the product is worth nearly three times as much as the ground-wood pulp.

Quebec is still the leading Province in pulp production, having 31 active mills out of a total of 66 mills for all Canada. Quebec produced 56 per cent. of all Canadian pulp in 1914, Ontario came second with nearly 37 per cent. of the total production, and the other producing provinces in order were British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The total value of pulpwood consumed in Canadian mills in 1914 was $8,089,868 and of that exported to foreign countries in a raw state $6,680,490 making a grand total of $14,770,358 for the value of the pulpwood produced last year. It is interesting to note that the proportion of pulpwood manufactured into pulp in Canada is increasing over that exported in the raw state. The bulletin containing all the facts of this industry will be issued in a few weeks and those desiring a copy or requiring immediate information on some particular point may have the same furnished free by writing the Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

THE C. P. R. AND RUSSIA

The traffic arrangement by which the C. P. R. will represent the Russian Government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection which the company has sustained with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The Company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. If it would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C. P. R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway line, which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

HER SHOES.

What the Woman Who is Well Dressed Will Not Do.

The woman who is really well dressed does not wear a smart frock and a becoming hat and then ruin her whole appearance by clothing her feet in a pair of shoddy shoes, run down at the heel and perhaps unpolished. And yet many women who are fastidious as to their appearance, who would not think of going out of the house without their suits being well pressed, their blouses being fresh and dainty, their veils adjusted in just the right way, will forget entirely to look at the condition of their shoes. Perhaps these will be worn and dusty and will be made still uglier by being worn with a pair of soiled and crumpled spats.

There is nothing prettier than well shod feet, nothing uglier than a pair of neglected, run down, soiled shoes. And now that abbreviated skirts are fashionable, the girl who wants to be well dressed will take great pains in selecting her shoes, and once she has purchased an appropriate and pretty pair she will take still greater pains to keep them in good condition.

Never take off a pair of shoes without putting a pair of trees in them immediately. This will help them to keep their shape and also will help to prolong the life of the boots. When there is the least suspicion of the heels becoming run down send them to the bootmaker's immediately and have them straightened. Nothing looks so shabby as a pair of crooked heels.

Now as to some of the novelties to be seen this spring. In the first place the light top boot, which has made such a favorable impression this winter, remains in vogue for spring, all the smartest shoes having either light tan or light gray uppers. Gun metal leather and dark gray tops are also considered smart, while a tan shod with a tan upper is very chic.

Fires in the Philippines.

The fighting of fires in the dry season is a grave problem in the cities and pueblos of the Philippine Islands. House construction is light, the roofs being made from nipa palm leaves, the framework of bamboo and the sides of either nipa or sawali—a woven product of certain species of bamboo. When this material has been exposed continuously to the sun for several months it becomes as inflammable as tinder. Fires that break out in the nipa districts always gain great headway before any kind of an alarm can be sent in even where there is a fire department. Fires in such districts spread with great rapidity. In thickly populated areas it is not uncommon for a fire to burn several hundred houses before it is stopped.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

GERMAN GLEE OVER GASES

Ghoulish Delight of Officer at Success of Brutal Scheme.

Those Not Dead From Results Quickly Bayoneted.

An English paper just to hand has the following regarding the German delight over the effects of their gas warfare:

Liege, June 19.—Received via Rotterdam, Monday)—I have had an instructive conversation here with a German soldier, who has returned from the Ypres front for a few days' rest. This man took part in the attacks made with the help of poisonous gases, and he told me several details concerning this new method of warfare.

"We lay in our positions for months," he said, "and could never push forward a hundred metres. The British machine guns were handled too well. We could not approach the enemy's lines. Then, on the first day the gases were used we gained two kilometres. This was the result of the gas. You should have seen how it worked. It was fine." My pleasant acquaintance smiled a broad smile. "Everywhere the bodies of asphyxiated soldiers. There was white foam on their mouths, and their faces were black. Those who were still able to resist were soon stuck by the bayonet. It was a ghastly sight, but it was the greatest victory our company has had in the whole war."

I asked him whether the gas was liberated from bombs. "No," he replied. "It is put up in cylinders, just like carbonic acid gas or oxygen. The cylinders—we call them bottles—were buried in front of our trenches, with only the outlet tap left above the ground. When the wind was favorable the taps were opened, and thick dark clouds rolled towards the trenches of the enemy. Then we received the order for the storm attack, and rushed for the enemy's lines. Of course we cannot use the gas always, because when the wind is not blowing direct towards the opposite trenches we stand a chance of getting some of it ourselves, and that would be less pleasant.

"We had some experience of this kind of thing the other day, when a British shell struck some of our concealed gas bottles, and they exploded. The gases came into our own trenches, and before safety measures could be taken, fifty of our men lay dead on the spot.

"Will you go on using them?" I asked. "I hardly think so," replied the soldier. "The last time we used them and ran up to the enemy trenches, instead of finding them emptied, as we had anticipated, we were received with a terrible machine gun fire and a rifle salvo, and we had to hurry back to our own lines. Apparently the men had respirators on and the gas did not seem to have effected them. So if this goes on the gases will be useless to us unless, of course, we find something else, for German science shrinks from no problem, however difficult it is."

In reply to my definite question what the Germans thought of the employment of gases he answered, "They are a splendid weapon. For what is the aim of all arms? To make the enemy unfit to fight. This the gas accomplished in the highest degree. It may be that it is a cruel weapon, but the whole war is cruel, and was it not the Englishmen who used it first?" Your correspondent, being a neutral, offered no reply to this last question.—Central News.

EAR DRUMS AND DROWNING.

Why Good Swimmers May Meet Sudden Death in the Water.

Sudden death of swimmers has never been explained satisfactorily, but it is generally assumed that it is due to cramps that affect the respiratory muscles. The Medical Record says there is another theory that "has never received the attention which it merits. This is that cold water penetrating the ear sets up an irritation in the delicate passages of the inner ear. It cites an address delivered by Dr. Guettich before the Berlin Otological Society, in which he revived this theory.

The irritation of the labyrinth of the inner ear by cold water might cause sudden paralysis, just as a shock to it through a sharp blow on the chin will cause a "knockout." The symptoms of the swimmer and the fighter are similar. They can make motions, but cannot direct them; they may become temporarily unconscious. In the case of the swimmer, of course, drowning follows unless some one helps him.

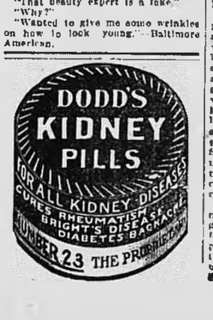
The Med. Record says that persons with perforated ear drums are those chiefly menaced by this accident, although it may occur to others. And this in spite of the fact that children with large perforations of the ear drum often swim and dive with impunity.

Didn't Want 'Em.

"That beauty expert is a fake."

"Why?"

"Wanted to give me some wrinkles on how to look young."—Baltimore American.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A FRUIT CHANCE

War Furnishes Markets to Canadian Growers.

As showing to some extent how much good fruit-growing means to Canada, it is worth noting the amount of trade formerly done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country. At the Canadian Fruit Growers' Conference held at Grimsby last September Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, stated that he had staken a period of five years, and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to 14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 60,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 250,000 boxes. Of pears the importations varied from 4,450 to 80,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 262,800 to 504,480 boxes from Belgium, and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from the Netherlands, which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,583 pounds, and to Germany 247,503 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off, but the exportations should expand in other directions.

THE ADOPTED HOME BOY.

There are thousands of adopted children in Canada. The rural districts are full of them. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, has issued a leaflet in reference to these children: "What is the legal status of the adopted child?" "Can she take our name?" "Can this boy inherit the farm?" are questions often asked by foster parents, he says. Foster parents can change the name of an adopted child to their own without any special authority, and it is quite legal for the child later on to do business under the new name and also to marry. The chief difficulty is over inheritance. If there is no will then the adopted child is cut off entirely from participation in the estate of the foster parents. It is absolutely essential that a will should be made and the words inserted, "I give and bequeath to my adopted daughter —— the sum of——," or describing the property or article. This should be attended to while the foster parent is in good health and not left until death threatens.

IN FLYING CORPS

G.T.R. Apprentice With the British in France.

Among the twelve hundred Grand Trunk men who have enlisted for overseas service are several apprentices from the motive power department of the railway. These young men are variously employed, many of them in the firing line, with the Canadian Expeditionary force, while others have turned their technical skill to advantage in the other branches of the service.

Among those who enlisted from the Grand Trunk shops at Battle Creek, Mich., on the outbreak of the war was an English apprentice, A. J. Locke, and the Master Mechanic at Battle Creek has just received the following letter from the young man's mother who resides at Godalming, Surrey:

"I am writing to thank you very much of the gift of money sent through you to my son, A. J. Locke, and to thank you also for your kindness to and interest in him while he was employed in the G. T. R. shops. I can assure you that both my husband and myself will ever feel grateful to you for the welcome you extended to him amongst you, and for the very thorough tuition which he must have had while with you, though, for a short time (these unforeseen circumstances interrupting his apprenticeship) which has enabled him to go out and do his duty for King and country. He is working as a fitter (first-class air mechanic) in the airship factories of the Royal Flying Corps, somewhere in France, and I am glad to tell you that he is keeping well, working very hard, long hours, too, cheerfully, loyally doing his share, amidst many dangers, to keep these wild barbarians away from our homes, and it is just what I would have him do. He is my one boy, and I wish I had others who could help in this awful struggle, for such it is, and will be until we finally crush these monsters forever, which, by God's help, we shall do, at a terrible cost, we know, and great sacrifices."

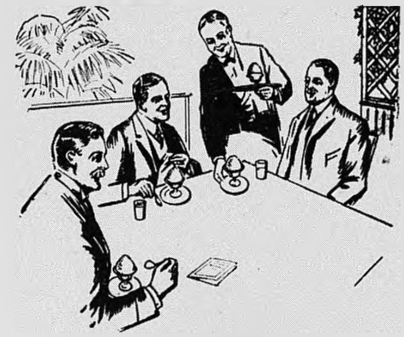
ENGLAND AS AN ISLAND.

Changes a Channel Tunnel and Perfect Aviation Would Bring.

Great Britain is an island. Unless there is some great convulsion of nature to all time the Strait of Dover will separate it from the continent of Europe. Yet every now and then a renewal of the scheme for a channel tunnel is heard, and at this moment men are flying from England to France and France to England.

Suppose the channel tunnel to be made; suppose flying to be improved—and it is improving every day—what will become of the island? What will become of the sea? They will be there and will be shown on the map, but to all human intents and purposes the geography will be changed. The sea will no longer be a barrier; it will no longer be the only highroad from England to France. There will be going to and from on or in dry land and going to and fro neither on land nor sea. Suppose this science of aviation to make great strides and heavy loads to be carried in the air, what will become of the ports, and what will become of the seagoing peoples?

The ports will be there, appearing as now on the map, but Birmingham goods will be shipped at Birmingham for foreign parts and Lithgow will export mineral direct, saying goodby to the Blue Mountain and even to Sydney harbor.—Sir Charles P. Lucas in Science.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THE POULTRY WORLD

MASHES FOR THE CHICKS.

Chicks grow rapidly when fed on moist mashes, but the digestive system does not develop proportionately and with too much soft food they often break down. The tendency of poultry keepers generally is to take one or other extreme in cases like this, and because of that many who find certain unfavorable results with the use of moist mash do away with it entirely, either substituting dry mash or using no ground grain, says Farm-Poultry. When this is done, special attention should be given to providing succulent food.

The best feeding practice is to alternate mash and grain, and it is a good plan even when a moist mash is used to have a little dry mash where chicks can get it when they want it. They will eat more when the food provided them is in a variety of forms, and the more you can get them to eat of suitable rations, the better they will grow. Up to the limit of its capacity the digestive power increases with use and suitable food. One of the best ways to feed eggs to chicks is to take raw infertile eggs and mix up, shell and all, with as much cornmeal or cornmeal and shorts as can be mixed with the egg with a stiff spoon. Don't feed this heartily, but give what they will clean up quick once a day. Stale bread, soaked in warm water, just enough to saturate it, and then stirred thick with cornmeal and a little fine beef scrap, is another mash much relished by chicks.

Such things can be prepared in a moment. No one need worry about such irregular dishes disturbing the "balance" of the ration. They give the variety that is acceptable to all creatures. It is a hard matter to seriously "unbalance" a ration by the use of any occasional meal, even of an article far from the general ratio, and the articles mentioned and others that people may prepare from waste foods they happen to have are not very far from the common ratio.

FEED CHICKS LIGHTLY.

Many chicks die from being overfed. The little chick is a fairly hardy creature when normally healthy, but if it is not fed carefully its digestive system is upset readily and death often results. Do not feed the chick until it is thirty-six hours old, for it cannot digest the grain which you give it in addition to the yolk sac which is usually not completely absorbed at the time of hatching. A good practice is to feed a little at a time, but feed frequently. The more often chicks are fed each day the less danger there is of overfeeding. When the chicks are quite young they should be fed five times every day. When they get to be about six weeks old then they could be fed three or four times every day. Wet, sloppy food should be avoided always. Give the chicks dry cracked grain or dry mashes. The mashes, which are usually made of wheat, bran, cornmeal, crushed oats, middlings and beef scraps, are mixed thoroughly and moistened with water, or better still, with sour skim milk. If this mixture is dry fed it is given in self-feeding hoppers. If fed wet it is given in troughs. See that it is just slightly moistened, as foods which are too wet do not agree with chicks.

Do not feed too much hard boiled eggs at the start, as the chicks cannot digest it readily.

If you have sour skim milk available give it to the chicks all of the time, as it is one of the best chick feeds.

Feed in such a way that the chicks will take plenty of exercise all of the time, as it is one of our best chick feeds. Feed often, and feed other feeds.—M. A. Jull, in Prairie, Farm and Home.

SEPARATE THE SEXES.

Cockerels and pullets should be separated as soon as they can be distinguished, which in most cases will be when the chicks are five to eight weeks old. Keep the young males yarded together, so that they may be speedily fattened for market, but give the pullets as much range as possible. This will give them the constitutional vigor necessary for heavy egg production next fall and winter. Males which it is desired to keep for breeding purposes may be separated from the others a little later, when their characteristics and quality may be better judged.

POULTRY TALK.

A wild hen in a flock is always a disturbing element.

A turkey hen desires to be let severely alone during the laying season; she is very apt to change her nest when being watched.

For each day there is some timely work in the poultry yard, which will give better returns than at any other time.

Look on the underside of the perches where they rest upon the supports, for the red mites, the parasites to be most feared by the poultry raiser. Get after these torments with a spray pump and some good lice-killer, for the sake of profit if not for humane reasons.

When the mother hens and their chicks must be shut up on a cool damp day, give them chaff from the barn floor to scratch in. The small timothy seed they get out of the chaff seems to agree with them; they don't need much other food.

The chicks that live are the chicks that pay, the eternal vigilance is required to keep many of them living. Be on the watch. Many a chick is caught in a storm at this season, and chilled to death.

Always remember that a warm sunny morning is the best time to apply the grease remedy to a lot of lousy chicks. It is bad for the chicks to grease them when it is cold and wet. But if too liberal with grease at any time, you will kill the chicks as well as the lice.

Household Hints.

To prevent glass dishes from cracking when pouring in a hot mixture place the dish on a hot cloth.

A few drops of ammonia in the dish water will brighten the glass and silver.

Suet may be kept fresh by chopping roughly and sprinkling it with a little granulated sugar.

To prevent a tam-o'-shanter that has to be washed from shrinking, dry it over a dinner plate.

To restore faded silks of their natural color, immerse them in a vessel to which a little pearl ash has been added.

Nothing stings like the knowledge that you have allowed a fool to sting you.—New York American.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Money Saving Chances in Dress Goods

We are selling now reserve stocks of Dress Goods, bought and stocked before the advance in price.

Black Dress Material. Pure wool and fine qualities of British and French makes. 40 to 46 inches wide. Newest weaves at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

New Colored Satin Cloths—in the new shades of Beet Root, Old Rose and Nigger Brown. 50 inches wide. Per yard $1.25.
Other lines of new Dress Goods in new shades at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

BUY HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

For men's wear, for ladies and children and have no darning for six months at least. Holeproof socks and stockings not only give satisfaction to wearers because of their unusual comfort and appearance but bring relief from constant darning.

With every box of six pair we give you a signed guarantee that if any of the six pairs show holes in six months they will be exchanged with new ones free of charge.

Per pair 25c, 35c, 50c & 75c.

NEW LADIES NECKWEAR.

Quaker and Puritan Collars and Collar and Cuffs sets. A very attractive showing of new neckwear, consisting of the modish Puritan & Quaker collars in embroidered voile and organdy and lace vestees with collar attached and many other pretty new styles and real values at **25c, 50c, & 75c.**

WHITE WASH FABRICS.

Very popular lines and consequently very scarce.
The new Seed Pearl Voiles, small checked honeycomb, small checked and stripe organdy and white poplins with fancy woven spots. All are beautiful wash materials, dainty and servicable. 38 inched wide. Per yd 45c and 50c.

Bathing Suits — Boys sizes. Navy with red trimming at **40c.**
Bathing Trunks, each **15c.**

Wash Ties—New stripes. **25c and 50c.**

Soft Collars—Comfort for hot weather. New designs in new patterns **at 2 for 25c.**

NEW MIDDIE BLOUSES

Two entirely new and very attractive styles in Middie Blouses. The Camp Fire and the Military Tunic.
They are made of extra heavy quality drill well made and nicely finished.

The Camp Fire—is pleated, has pockets and laces at front and sides. It comes in all white, white with blue and white with red trimming. **Price $1.50.**

The Military Tunic—is very smart in appearance. Buttons down front and can be worn either open or buttoned up. **Price $1.75** white and colors.

STEPHAN BROS.

FORMOSA

Mrs. John Schell who has been visiting in Buffalo for a month is home again.

We had a fine rain on Wednesday of last week and Monday of this Week.

Mr. Fank Michael of Walkerton was here on business last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Goetz of Buffalo motored to Formosa on a visit to the formers parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Goetz auted to most of the neighbouring towns, also to Toronto and back to Buffalo.

Married on Tuesday of this week William, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt to Miss Georgina daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schoure of Carrack.

Mr. J. H. Schilton and Oswal Beingessner went to Mildmay on buisness last Friday.

Haying is in progress now.

Philip Obermeyer moved into Ch Weiler's new house on monday of this week.

Weiler's mill pond is now empty of logs.

Mrs. John Zimmer of Hanover visited here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Oberle were in Walkerton on buisness last Saturday.

Rev. C.R. Brohman will be our Parish Friend.

Mr. Jos. Siefert and daughter Miss Anton Oblheiser of Berlin visited their relatives Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt.

Mrs. J. Trautman nee Miss Ethel Hundt visited her parents here since last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mosack of Riversdale visited here last Sunday.

NARVA

Mr. Willie and Miss Lita Keyes spent Sunday at Mr. Geo. Needham's.

Mr. Jack Stringer of Kingarf is working at Mr. Jno. Keyes'.

Mr. Jack and Miss Dolly Bell were at a picnic at Silver Lake last Tuesday.

Mr. Elmer Moffatt took in the Kingarf garden party on Friday night. Some attraction, eh!

A number of our local orangemen celebrated the 12th of July at differ points throughout the country.

Mr. Melville Reed of Pinkerton has been engaged as teacher here for the ensuing year.

Quite a number from this burg took in the barn-raising at Mr. Jno. Mutrie's on Monddy afternoon.

The Methodist Sunday School held a very successful picnic in Mr. Wm. Alexander's bush on Thursday last. It was a favorable afternoon and a large crowd gathered from the neighbouring villages to enjoy the afternoon's sports. A special feature of the occasion was a baseball match held in the evening between the men of the 11th and those of the 12th con. It was a very close game but ended in favor the 12th, the score being 18 16.

RIVERSDALE

Miss Juletta Hoaul of Port Huron is visiting Miss Agnes Doitreich.

Mr. and Mrs Knechtel and family of Hanover visited at Mr. Scharbachs on Sunday.

A family of nice gipsies tented at the river over Sunday

Mr. and Mrs. B J Beninger of Dungannon and Mr and Mrs P J Beninger and Miss Reta of Grand Valley visited at Mr Lew. Beninger on Sunday

Miss Florence Cunningham and Mr G Sillers of Walkerton were the guests of Mr and Mrs MacDonald Sunday evening

Mr and Mrs Mosack spent Sunday in Formosa Master Cyril and Harry Oberle of walkerton are spending a few holiday at Mr H Mosacks

Misses Susan and Clara Chatreau have returned to Toronto after visiting friends here for some time

Born—To Mr and Mrs Andrew Friburger a son, Clarence Carat.

Born—To Mr and Mrs Hepburn of Chesley, nee Mattie Symon formerly of Riversdale a daughter.

Mr and Mrs R F Sanderson of Oakville are visiting Mr Wm MacDonalds. Miss Grace MacDonald has returned home after visiting her sister Mrs Stewart in Britton.

PINKERTON

Mr. John Mutrie raised quite a large addition to his barn on Monday, the operation requiring about ninety men. Mr Joe Smith was the framer.

Miss Jean McMillan of Paisley is visiting her sister Mrs. Adam Reid.

Mr A E Reid spent Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends in the vicinity of Port Elgin.

A number from here attended the picnic at Mr. Wm Alexander's bush on the 11th con and report a very enjoyable afternoon. A feature of the event was a baseball match between the 12th and 11th con the former winning by a narrow margin.

We are pleased to note that the sidewalk laying is progressing and soon the east end residents will be able to visit the business portion of the town quite conveniently.

All Millinery at Reduced Prices

THE GARDINER MILLINERY
The Rife Block — Walkerton

The Leading REPAIR SHOP and AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Wm. White,
Jackson St. Walkerton

BOWLING NOTES

McBurney's rink was put out of the running in the Owen Sound tournament by Allen of Lucknow, who won the consolation.

Three rinks will attend the Wiarton tournament next week.

McAuley's rink of Southampton on which Leslie Huether played second, won the association prize at Owen Sound. The prize included the Bankers trophy and four oak rockers.

Teeswater Bowlers Defeated

Two rinks of Teeswater bowlers played here on Thursday last and were defeated in afternoon and evening games by a total of 26 shots. Following are the results of the matches:

Afternoon Games

TEESWATER	WALKERTON
Mann 17	Lay 24
Ferguson 10	McNab 17

Evening Games

Mann 11	Player 22
Ferguson 18	Taylor 19
56	82

Won in Hanover

Three rinks of local bowlers went to Hanover on Friday and after pleasant games were declared the winners by a total of 36 shots. Following were the scores:

HANOVER	WALKERTON
Schilling 10	Sieveright 30
Zinn 13	McNab 25
Zumach 17	Rourke 21
40	76

The following Walkerton bowlers comprise two rinks who are attending the Pt. Elgin tournament:—K. M. Taylor, Jas. Whitehead, G. T. Rourke, A. P. Sieveright sk., A. Benninger, Major Henderson, C.S. Stephan and W. H. McBurney sk.

The Cargill Bowling Club are arranging to hold a tournament some time in August.

Three rinks of Hanover bowlers are expected to play here tomorrow night (Friday.)

Fordyce—Overand

A quiet and very pretty wedding took place in the Methodist Parsonage Cargill on Wednesday June 30th, when Wesley Overand of Eden Grove and Miss Mary Maria Fordyce also of Eden Grove and later teacher at Tottenham were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by Rev. W. J. Fiddis Ph. B. The grooms' gift to the bride was a gold brooch set with pearls, while the brides' present to the groom was a gold watch fob with the signets of the lodges of which he was a member. On the Monday evening following the wedding a large company of friends gathered at the home of the young couple and showered them with a goodly supply of kitchen utensils as a mark of their mutual goodwill and esteem. After the presentation of the gifts a very pleasant and sociable evening was spent in games and chat and before leaving a splendid supper was served to the guests. The good will of the community goes with the young couple as they start out on their journey through life together.

School Report

DUNKELD SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

Jr to Sr IV—Pass— Mary Knoll, A Boddy.

Sr III to Jr IV—Honors— M Abell—Pass—B Garland, Carlyle Garland, W Boddy, W Parker.

Jr to Sr III—Honors—E Waechter—Pass— Vera Abell, R Chesney, W Parker, C Packer. Recommended— S Kastner, L Knoll, W Symonds.

Jr to Sr II—Honors—A Garland, G Knoll, H Chesney—Pass—S Buckberger.

Sr Pt to I Class—Honors—J Waechter F Johnston— Pass—M Johnston, F Symonds, S Knoll.

Baby Class—Honors—O Parker, M Garland, P Hetchler, W Parker—Pass—B Boddy, B Campbell, J Hetchler, C Abell, H Knoll.

Mary M. Keith,
Teacher.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00 to	$17.00
Oats	"	bsh.	55 "	57
Wheat	"	"	1.05 to	1 10
Barley	"	"	60 to	70
Potatoes	"	bag	25 "	40
Butter	"	lb.	21 "	22
Eggs	"	doz.	18 "	20
Chicken	"	lb.	12 "	14
Ducks	"	"	12 "	14
Turkeys	"	"	15 "	16

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses - Walkerton

Business and Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y. M. C. A. Building
London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July.
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal

Tenders for Concrete Bridges

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to Fred H Rutherford, County Clerk, Owen Sound, will be received up till 6 p. m. of Saturday, July 24th, 1915, for the construction of the following Concrete Bridges:

1 Concrete arch on County line of Grey and Bruce at Dobbinton, near Tara.
2 Concrete Arch on Townline Derby and Sullivan near Chatsworth.
3 Concrete Arch on Townline Sullivan and Holland at Lee's [illegible].

An accepted Bank cheque for 5 per cent of Tender must accompany each and will be returned if Tender is not accepted. Cheque made to the order of the County Treasurer of Grey.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the offices of the County Clerk, the County Engineer Owen Sound, the Warden of the County of Bruce at Burgoyne, the Reeve of the township of Arran J. W. Sinclair, near Tara.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

R. McDOWALL, County Engineer. FRED H. RUTHERFORD County Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF BRUCE IN THE ESTATE OF PETER RUTH LATE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CULROSS, IN THE COUNTY OF BRUCE, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Peter Ruth, who died on or about the Third day of April, 1915, are required on or before the 15th day of July, 1915, to send by post prepaid or deliver to Peter A. Ruth, the Administrator of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security, if any, held by them.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that after such last mentioned date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice and that the said Administrator will not be liable for said assets or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by him at the date of such distribution.

Dated at Formosa this 23rd day of June 1915.

Peter A. Ruth,
Administrator,
R R. No. 1 Mildmay, Ont

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,248,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLO
Manager

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - Walkerton

Sheer Summer Dress Goods just Arrived

Fancy crepes, plain and floral designs at 15c yd A magnificent range of soft filmy violles, lawns and lace cloths, plain colors and fancy, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c yd.

Shantungs and silk mulls at 40c, 50, and 75c yd

Beautiful silky wool crepes for summer dresses or evening wear. All the new shades at a special price while we have them, 60c yd.

Special straw hat prices for July, they must all go now, $2.50 for $1.75, $2.00 for $1.50, $1.75 for $1.25, $1.50 for $1.10. $1.25 for $1.00, $1.00 for 75c, 85c for 65c, 60 for 49c, 50c for 39c, 35c for 25c. Come now while we have your size.

Special prices on misses and ladies' summer dresses, white and colored.

Ladies' and misses whitewear and underwear at special prices, also waists and middies for girls.

Every day now we show something new on our bargain tables, so it well pay you to become a regular visitor and reap the benefit of our summer sale.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day 11 a.m to 3 p.m
SOUP
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

Not Dismayed by Bomb Explosion Peabody's Overall Factory

Still on the Job, Despite
German Dynamite Outrage

PEABODYS
HIGH GRADE GUARANTEED OVERALLS ARE NOT ONLY GOOD FOR TEN CENTS A BUTTON AND 25 CENTS A RIP, BUT THE MERCHANT THAT YOU BOUGHT THEM FROM WILL REPLACE THEM IF THEY DO NOT GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE
PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE
THEY WILL STAND IT-BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR
NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE: IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS.
BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS-THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.
WE ARE THE AGENTS OF
PEABODYS'
GUARANTEED OVERALLS

New stock just arrived, of Peabody's Overalls, Coats, Gloves, Shirts and Trousers. "Wear like a Pig's Nose." See pictures of the explosion in our window

We are the Agents.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 29

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 22nd. 1915—8 PAGES

Preserving Time Needs

Now that the preserving season has started, you will find we keep many little odds and ends you may require.

Jar Rings, 5c and 10cc. dozen
Paraffine Wax, 15c pound, 2 lbs for 25c.
Bottle Wax, 10c. per tin.
Corks—all sizes.
Spices—fresh and pure.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Special Clearing SalE
Of 1915 Wall Paper

5 500 Rolls of Wall Paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices.

This is one of the best opportunities to save money in wall paper ever offered to the public. These goods go with a rush, so take advantage of this Sale and secure your supply of wall paper.

These goods are the very latest designs and coloring.

There are papers for every room in the house—Dining Rooms, Halls, Dens, Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Kitchens, and and Bath Rooms. Also Oatmeal and Ingrain papers and Burlaps. All papers trimmed.

Come early and get some of the best bargains. Every roll of paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days.

GEO. T. STEAD
Two Doors East of Post Office

Good for the Feet
REXALL
Foot Powder
and
Foot Bath Tablets
25c. each at

SIEVERIGHTS
The Rexall Store

If You Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, neat and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure
$15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE
Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store
Walkerton, - Ont.

Raspberry time is here.

Paris Green, 30c pound at Hunter's.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

See McBurney's prices on men's odd trousers.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Mrs. McCrum returned from Galt this week.

Mr. Harry Leech left on Saturday for Berlin.

Mr. Fred Kenny returned to London on Saturday.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife &Co.

Mr. Geo Siller is spending two week in Woodstock.

Smart new ladies' Collars and Belts. —Stephan Bros.

Cut price sale of men's straw hats at McBurney's.

Mr. Les Young of Woodstock was a visitor here this week.

Mr. Jas. Ferris of Harriston was a visitor here this week.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear at 50c a suit.—Stephan Bros.

Special prices on ladies summer dresses at McBurney's.

Mr. Peter Brenner made a business trip to Toronto this week.

Mr. Orval McKay of Toronto spent Sunday with friends here.

Wash Suits, Dresses and Skirts at Half price.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Nichols left today for their home in Winnipeg.

Mrs. Jno. O'Malley left on Saturday on a holiday trip to Buffalo.

Bargains in womens oxfords and pumps at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss Roy of Woodstock was a guest of Mr. D. Robertson's last week.

Mr. Wm. Kerr of London is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Mr. A. J. Smith of Toronto was a business visitor in town on Friday.

Cushionette shoes need no breaking in.—Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Miss Shearer of Bay City, Mich. is a guest at the home of Mrs. Erdman

Mr. George Newcombe of Buffalo is visiting his mother Mrs. D. Martyn.

Mr. A. McLean of Bentinck was a visitor at Mr. Jno. McLean's last week.

Parchment butter paper (Choice Dairy Butter) forsale at the Telescope.

Lieut. Hal Robertson of the 34th. at London spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. Roy Todd and children leave next week for their home in Saskatoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Francis and children leave next month for England.

Women's $4.00 and $3 50 oxfords clearing at $2 35.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mrs. P. Sweeney has spent the past week at Mr. Joe McCurdy's in North Brant.

Mrs. and Mrs. D. C. Wilson of Toronto are visiting relatives here this week.

Regal on your shoes means quality in them. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mrs. Fahey who has spent the past two weeks here returned to Toronto today.

Women's $2.50 pumps and slippers clearing at $1.50. Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. J.A. Darling and Miss Reta of Durham spent Sunday at Mr. A. Everett's.

Miss Keyes of Toronto was a guest at the home of Mr. D. McKerracher on Sunday.

Perfect fitting Men's finest quality navy Serge Suits $15 and $18 —Stephan Bros.

Mr. E.J. Hudson rendered a solo very acceptably in Knox church on Sunday evening.

Quality is one thing we never forget in selecting our stock.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Keep your cattle and horse comfortable by using Fly Oil 50c and $1 tins at Hunter's.

Miss B. M. Inglis has returned home from Saskatoon, to spend her holidays at Maple Hill

Mr. J. H. Brick of Londesboro is on a three months trip through the western provinces.

Mr. Hugh McLean of Kamloops was a guest at the home of Mr. T. E. Atwood last week.

Miss Mary Lutsinger of Guelph, is visiting at the home of her aunt Mrs B. Ellinghausen.

Mr. Ross Leslie was a visitor in Clifford on Sunday.

Misses Catherine Attwood and Mary Wilson are spending a vacation at Mr. Grierson's in Brant.

Misses Jean and Irene Everett left yesterday for Uxbridge, where they will spend a month.

Pte Etherton of the Tobermory Guard spent the past week with his wife and family here.

Mr. Aylmer Rowand of Stratford was a guest at the home of Mr Jno. Rowand on Sunday.

Mr. Barney Giesler of Muskoka was here last week attending the funeral of the late John Giesler.

Miss Frances Brislan of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas Brislan.

Mr. Art Robertson of Toronto is spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Robertson.

Mr. Herb Trimble has rented Mrs Alex Haas' new residence on Jackson st. opposite the town hall.

Privates Joe Wallace and Dick Addley of the 34th at London spent Sunday at their homes here.

Miss Bertha Brillinger left on Friday last on a trip to San Francisco where she will spend a month.

Miss Carrie Mosack accompanied by Master Frank left last week to spend two weeks in Berlin and Preston.

Mrs. F. Clarke and Miss Rubena left on Tuesday to spend the summer with Captain E. R. Clarke in Tobermory.

Rev. M. J. Warner of Woodstock, will occupy the pulpit of the Baptist and Christian church on Sunday next.

The annual picnic of the Knox church choir was held at Leech's grove near Maple Hill on Tuesday afternoon.

Messrs Hank Irwin, Judge Klein Major Henderson and Frank Smith were on a fishing trip up north this week.

Mr. Harry Hildred of Toronto, and Miss Vera Hildred of Berrie, were guests at the home of A. J. Weeley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walford and children of Berlin spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford.

Mrs D. Robertson and Miss Marion leave this week on a motor tour to Woodstock, Stratford, London and other cities.

Miss Annie Ferguson of the Stratford General hospital staff is spending three weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Ferguson.

Mr. Peter Geckle and his nephew leave this week for England. They sail from Montreal on Saturday on the steamer Scandinavian.

The Mildmay Football Club played in New Dundee last night (Wednesday) and the return game will be played in Mildmay on Friday night

Miss Lizzie Rennie returned to Woodstock on Monday after spending the past two weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs Frank Rennie.

Mr. and Mrs. John McIntosh and daughter Evelyn have returned home to Lakefield, after spending two weeks with relatives here and in Brant.

Mr. Clayton Towell was organist in St. Thomas church for the past two Sundays, taking the place of Miss Nina Wilson who was absent on a vacation.

Rev. D.A. Walker is the local representative of the Masonic lodge to the Diamond Jubilee of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada being held in Hamilton this week.

Next Sunday will be Rev. Thos. Wilson's last Sunday before leaving for his summer vacation. He and his family will spend the month of August at Hamilton Beach.

Mrs. A. Schimming of Chicago, attended the funeral of her brother, the late John Giesler, which took place last week. Mrs. Schimming will spend two weeks here visiting relatives.

Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. Valle who have been visiting at Mr. N. Robertson's left this week for a summer resort at Lake Rosseau where they will spend a month before returning to their home in Montreal.

Homes Wanted
For two boys age 11 and 13 years, two girls each 13 years, also a two-year-old boy for adoption. Apply to Rev. D. McLennan, Walkerton.

Transferred to London.
Mr. Clarence Oberle who has been on the staff of the Merchants Bank here for several years, has been transferred to the branch of that bank at London.

Sold Dodge Car
Mr. Chris. Kolpin the local agent for the Dodge Motor Co'y sold another car last week, the purchaser being Mr. George Wickham of Walters Falls.

A Prisoner in Germany.
Frank Holley of Toronto, a former Walkerton boy who went to France with the First Contingent, is according to the casualty list, a prisoner in Germany.

Shut Down for Stock-taking.
The local branch of the Canada Furniture Manufacturers (the Rattan) ceased operations last week to permit the annual stock-taking. The factory will be closed for two week at least.

Left for England
Mr. A. J. Thick who has resided in Walkerton for several years left yesterday for England where he has secured a lucrative position. Mrs. Thick and family will leave for England to join Mr. Thick in the fall.

Failed in Eye Test.
Mr. John Bickel who applied for a place in the military Aviation Corps had his eyes tested C. A. Fox last week and on his report being sent to Toronto, John was notified that his sight-seeing abilities did not come up to the required standard.

Death of Mrs Addie
Mrs. Jno. Addie, a well known resident of Brant died at her home near Glintz's corner on Tuesday of last week, after a lengthy illness. The deceased was 61 years of age. The funeral took place to the Formosa cemetery on Saturday morning.

To our Customers.
As our financial year closes with the 30th of June. For this reason we ask you specially to let us have settlement of your account as early as possible. Thanking you in anticipation, and requesting your further favors we remain, THE TELESCOPE PRINTING Co

Patriotic Dance
Owing to the success of the last Patriotic dance the ladies have been asked to get up another which will be held in the Town Hall this coming Friday, July 23rd, at 8 o'clock sharp. Ladies are requested to bring cake or sandwiches. Gentlemen $1.00 admission.

Soldier Breaks Arm
Private Frank Zettel who is with the 34th battalion at London had the misfortune to have his arm broken one day last week. Zettel who is the groom of Col. Douglas' charger was in the stable exercising the animal when it became fractious and he was thrown to the ground with the above result.

Contributions for Soldiers Comforts.
Mrs. E. J. Skelton treasurer of the local branch of the I.O.D.E. thankfully acknowledges these donations—$10.50, proceeds of the Reithdorf lecture at Cargill; $29.50 from the Brant Ladies Hospital Aid; $33.00 from the Walkerton branch of the Women's Institute and $53.10 from the patriotic dance. These monies will be used in purchasing soldiers comforts.

Patriotic Picnic
Grand Patriotic picnic to be held on the exhibition grounds, Aug. 2nd. Baseball, races, speeches. Band in attendance.

Soldier's Aid Bazaar.
The Ladies of the Soldier's Aid are arranging to hold a bazaar about October 1st. and the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity are requested to prepare donations for the baby booth, apron and towel booth, tea booth, fancy work booth, and the fishpond. There will also be candy and home-made baking booths contributions for which will also be asked for.

Complained about Hens
A lady of the west ward complained to the police this week that her neighbours hens despite her remonstrances were allowed to run at large and continued to do irreparable damage to her garden. Chief Ferguson investigated and ordered the neighbor in question to keep her fowl in the pen and if this is not done proceedings will probably be instituted against her.

Some Excellent Fish.
Some excellent specimens of the finny tribe are being landed from the Saugeen in the vicinity of the Truax dam. Fred Brislan has recently hooked a large number of black bass, the largest of which tipped the scales at 2lb 10oz. and the next 2½lbs, while on Monday Vic Eidt caught a rainbow trout which measured 15 inches and weighed 1½ pounds.

Local Youth Enlists.
Another local young man has enlisted for overseas service in the person of Walter Bryce who has been a member of the Tobermory Wireless guard for some months. Pte. Bryce is expected to visit at his home here this week, prior to leaving for London. His place on the wireless guard will be taken by his brother Charlie, who failed to pass the medical examination for overseas service.

Not Yet in France
A report which was circulated and published some time ago stating that the second Canadian Contingent had gone to France, was apparently untrue as the local boys who went with that contingent are still on English soil. A letter was received from Private Norm Hock on Tuesday stating that they expected to leave for the front early in August, but what part of the battle line they would be sent to, he was unable to say. All the local boys are in good health.

No Drowning Accident.
The excitement which was aroused by finding of a man's clothes on the bank of the Saugeen at the boat houses on Tuesday of last week has subsided and the mystery remains unsolved. There was, apparently however, no cause for excitement for the authorities are now satisfied that there was no drowning accident, and they are now convinced that the clothes were discarded by some tramp for a newer outfit.

Won the District.
The Walkerton junior lacrosse team played the final O.A.L.A. game of the schedule for this district in Hanover on Tuesday evening and after one hour's play, which at times was somewhat rough, emerged with a victory to their credit, the score being 7-6. The half time score was 5-4 in favor of Hanover. By winning this game the local boys have carried off the district honors and now enter the semi-finals. The team which they will probably be drawn against is Fergus.

BORN

POLMATEER—In Walkerton, on Saturday, July 17th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Polmateer of Mount Forest, (nee Miss Julietta Oberle,) a son.

GIESLER—In Walkerton on Monday, July 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Giesler, a son.

MARRIED

KRITZWISER—AUDET—In St. Patrick's Church, Lethbridge, Alta., on July 19th, Mr. John A. Kritzwiser, formerly of Walkerton, to Miss Louise Audet, of Coaticook, Que.

WATSON—ALEXANDER—At the manse Walkerton, on Wednesday, July 21, Mr. Fred Watson of Elderslie to Miss Ida M. Alexander of Brant.

PLISSON—WELCH—At the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Levi Welch on Wednesday, July 21st, Miss Jessie Welch to Mr. L. Plisson, formerly of Toronto, now of this town, by Rev. Thos. Wilson.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. A. Hohn desires to express his sincere thanks to his friends and neighbors for the many kindnesses shown him during his recent bereavement, caused by the sudden death of his wife who passed away on Tuesday July 6th.

Operated On
Mrs. Everett Truax was taken to the hospital on Thursday last where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. Her condition for a time was serious, but she is now on the road to recovery

Died in New Westminster
On receiving word last week that his brother Robert was very low at his home in New Westminster, B.C. Mr. D. Robertson left on Wednesday for the western city, in hopes of seeing his brother before he died, but on reaching Kenora, he received a telegram stating that he had passed away. Mr. Robertson proceeded on his journey and attended the funeral which took place in New Westminster. The wife of the late Mr. Robertson who was 35 years of age predeceased him by only a few days.

Theatre Changes Hands.
The Red Star Theatre has once more changed hands, the new proprietor being Mr. L. Plisson of Toronto. Mr. Plisson, who took possession of the theatre today, intends moving it to the vacant stand in the Kilmer block, east of the city bakery. In the near future, as the building at present occupied by the theatre has been leased to Mr. Chas. Petteplace, who purposes opening a boot and shoe store there. Mr. Dave Karges, the former proprietor of the Red Star, is returning to the baking business, having purchased a business in Haileybury and will move to that town in the near future.

As Others See Us
"In Walkerton citizens are being "pulled" for looking cross-ways. The magistrates and constables should make a strong tug-of-war team, as they are "pulling" six days in the week and are finding considerable easy money.

The above from the Ripley Express is the opinion of citizens of the neighboring towns and villages as to the work of the Walkerton police court authorities. We admit that in some cases the authorities are somewhat over-zealous in making prosecutions, but what citizens of Walkerton want is a clean town free from rowdyism of every nature and the one and only way to secure this is to enforce the law to the letter, which the police are doing to the best of their ability. The only objection made locally is that in some cases fines and at times heavy ones are imposed, when a suspended sentence would meet with more public approval.

Gasoline Took Fire
A London motorist came within an ace of starting a serious fire at Vogan's hardware late Saturday night. While being served with gasoline he foolishly struck a match, a spark from which ignited the liquid and in a twinkling the front part of his car was enveloped in flames and the fire was rapidly going along the rubber hose to the tank. With rare presence of mind, Sam Vogan who was selling the gasoline, grasped the burning hose and with a jerk pulled them apart at a coupling two feet from the pump of the tank just before the flames reached the coupling and threw them in to the street and thus prevented the building taken fire. Why the flames did not reach the tank of the car is a mystery, but as it was the fire was extinguished and no damage, beyond a scorched tire was done to the machine. We dislike to surmise what would have been the result of the motorists' foolhardy act had the tank on his machine exploded or had the flames reached Vogan's oil house, which would have happened but for Sam's presence of mind and timely act. The Londoner considered himself fortunate on coming through the experience with the small cost of new line of hose which were badly burned in several places before the fire in them was extinguished.

No Game at Teeswater.
The Walkerton baseball team went to Teeswater on Friday last accompanied by a large crowd of rooters to play the final game in the schedule of this district of the Northern League. The team as well as the fans, however, were doomed to disappointment for no game was played, the reason for this being a squabble with regards to the umpire. It appears that when here for the last game the two teams agreed upon a certain umpire to officiate at final game, but when Friday's game was about to commenced, the Teeswater club placed a former Teeswaterite behind the plate. As the locals were afraid of getting a raw deal from a stranger they refused to consent to this. The home team however, insisted on having the umpire of their choice while the Walkertonians were as determined they should not. Thinking to affect a compromise the locals offered to play half the game under the Teeswater man if the umpire at first chosen was allowed to officiate for the balance of the game. The home team, however, would not agree to this and after a great deal of squabbling the Walkerton team left the field the spectators being refunded their money. The circumstances of the controversy have been sent to the officials of the N.B.L., but as yet, no word as to their decision in regard to the matter has been received.

Wake up, your King and country need you! This poster was placed on a cemetery fence in England and might be termed a stiff proposition.

Had Tumor Removed.
Mrs. M. Porteous underwent an operation at her home on Tuesday morning for the removal of a tumor which had grown beneath her shoulder blade. The operation which was performed by Dr. H. H. Sinclair, is reported to have been successful and the patient is now on the mend.

Convent Pupils all Successful
In last week's paper, we mentioned the fact that all the candidates of the Walkerton Public School had been successful in passing the Entrance Examination. This can also be said of the Walkerton convent and great credit is also due the Sisters of Notre Dame for the excellent showing of the Entrance candidates from the Convent.

Monster Farmer's Picnic
A picnic under the auspices of the "United Farmers of Ontario" will be given in Mr. C. J. Leifso's grove, near Malcolm on Tuesday July 27th. E.C. Drury of Crown Hill, and J. J. Morrison, sec of the Association are expected to be present. A good program of sports is being arranged. Baseball and foot-ball matches between local teams. Rain or shine. Hay or no hay. Drop everything and come and spend a pleasant afternoon. Alex Rae, vice Pres. H. W. Monk, Pres.

Moffat—Jones
At the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, Dungannon, Ont. was solemnized the marriage of their daughter, Mary Olive (May) to Wm J. Moffat of Edmonton Alta., on Wednesday, July 14th at 10.30 a.m. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. McKelvy in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. The bride, unattended, was attired in a gown of white charmeuse and wore a bridal veil caught up by a wreath of orange blossoms. After luncheon the bride and groom left for a short trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls before departing for the west. The bride's travelling suit was navy blue serge with hat of white milan. The groom's gift to the bride was a necklace of whole pearls. The presents were numerous and costly, showing the esteem in which they are held. The best wishes of the friends are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt in their future career.

No More Free Advertising.
The one business man in any town who is continually solicited to make contributions to patriotic, Red Cross, church and hospital work, is the newspaperman. Although we have always had a special low rate for advertising patriotic or Red Cross entertainments, etc., those who are endeavoring to raise money for these great causes are not satisfied with this and have asked that all ads be inserted free of charge as our contribution to the work. In many cases this we consented to do, and as an example, this week there are no less than three locals, advertising money-making schemes which we are inserting gratis. On consideration, however, owing to the advanced cost of paper, printer's ink, and also the high cost of living we must call a halt to this practice and in future all locals advertising money-making schemes will be charged for at the former rate. The merchant is not asked to give his goods away gratis, therefore why should the printer? We might add that we are glad at any time to insert reports of meetings etc., or make a note of the work that is being done by any of the societies. Any contributions which we see fit to make will in future be in cash

Arrived in England
The Telescope on Saturday received a letter from Private Robert Turner who left London, Ont recently for England, and is now at Shorncliffe, Camp. Pte. Turner's letter in part says:

We arrived safely in England at Plymouth with the 34th battalion reinforcement company from London landing at 1 o'clock on Monday, June 28th. The liner Armenian was torpedoed by a German submarine about the same time as we reached port, so we had a close shave, although we were escorted by two British destroyers. England is quite a different country from Canada but we like it so far.

The 34th reinforcement company is now attached to the 11th reserve battallion. This battallion is used as a reserve base for the Princess Pats, so when we go to the front, we will go to reinforce the Pats.

The accomodations here are very good. We are housed in small barracks 25 men and a N.C.O. to each one. These barracks are called huts here and they are well lighted and very comfortable. The Walkerton boys belonging to the 18th Bat. are still here, also Jim Leach who belongs to the 10th Battery. Last night coming into camp, I met Lieut. McNally and was very glad to see him. He is well and expects to go back to the front soon. I have also met Art Taggart another Walkerton boy. He is a Lance Corporal in the 19th Battalion A. M. C.

A GIFT OF A SOUL

Each day Davidoff, pursuing the same course, gave Juliette an account of the results of the investigations he told her he was making. And each day he saw this benumbed and frozen heart slowly reawakening to life. It was a delightful spectacle to the doctor to see it timidly putting forth new buds. Juliette hoped, but with fear and trembling, and at times she would stop short suddenly on the road whither her imagination would lead her. What if, after indulging in these dreams, she should have to fall back again into her former state of despair? What if the reports they had heard should prove untrue, and Pierre had not been rescued?

Her heart was tortured by these conflicting hopes and fears. It seemed to her impossible that death should have snatched away in an instant this young man so full of life and vigor. She recalled to mind what her brother had said to her at Beaulieu: "His body has not been recovered." She had not at the time accepted these words as a ground for hope. But now was it not evident that if the sea had not cast his body back upon the shore it was because he had been saved from its treacherous waves, and that he still lived? The hope was now so deeply rooted in her heart that to tear it thence nothing less than positive proof would have sufficed. For her who loved him, it would be necessary to see Pierre dead in order to believe that he no longer lived.

This very morning Davidoff had ventured to say to Juliette:

"I dined yesterday with some people who met our friend in Italy and spoke to him. We may expect to see him make his appearance one of these days."

She looked fixedly at the doctor for a few moments, and then said:

"Why do you not tell me everything? Are you afraid of the effect my joy would have upon me? You are wrong. I am certain now that he lives. I saw him last night in my dreams. He was in a church, a poor village church, and he was painting a sacred picture. His face was sad—sad, and from time to time a tear rolled down his cheek. I had a conviction that he was thinking of me. I wished to cry out, 'Pierre, enough of sorrow, enough of separation. Come back; we are waiting for you, and it would make us so happy to welcome you.' But a sort of mist arose between us, and I could only see him faintly, in vague outline, and I could hear distinctly the noise of the waves, like the surf beating against the rocks at Beaulieu. Then this mist disappeared, like a veil which is torn away, and I saw him once more clearly. He came toward me, a smile upon his lips. He made a gesture as if to say, 'Have patience; I am coming,' and then I awoke, trembling and exhausted. But I have faith. He is near us—in Paris, perhaps?"

"Can you describe to me the church of which you speak?" asked Davidoff, greatly surprised.

"Yes," returned Juliette. "It stood facing a square of a village. The gateway to it was of red standstone, surmounted by a sloping roof of brick. The walls were whitewashed and everything in it was of the humblest description—a few wooden benches, a plain chair, and a very simple altar."

"And the picture Pierre was painting" asked the doctor, "did you see it? Can you remember what it was like?"

"Yes, there was an open grave in it—from which a dead man was rising. I saw in this an omen."

Davidoff shook his head in silence, greatly impressed by this extraordinary revelation. It was evidently he who, by the power of thought, had made Mlle. de Vignes see the church at Torrevecchio, and the picture of the Resurrection; but the noise of the waves striking the ear of the young girl, at the very hour in which Pierre was on the sea, how explain this?

He remained silent, and despite all Juliette could do gave her no further information. But his attitude, his words, all had announced a coming event. The doctor left the young girl in a state of agitation which he thought favorable to his plans, and took his departure. In the evening when he stopped before Mme. de Vignes's door, accompanied by the man whose presence was so ardently desired, his heart beat violently. He pressed his friend's arm with force, and pointed to the last window of the entresol he said:

"Remain here and keep your eyes fixed on that window. When you see me appear at it, come in, but not before. I am going to prepare the way for you. I am more uneasy than I can tell you."

He entered the house, leaving the painter on the sidewalk below. Laurier, left thus alone, was seized by an emotion similar to that which he had experienced standing on the rocky point at Torrevecchio, the sea rolling at his feet, when, after receiving Davidoff's letter, he had questioned his own heart to know if he were worthy of Juliette. A solemn emotion took possession of him while he thus waited the moment to present himself to the young girl. He was grave and thoughtful with the sense that he was making an act of reparation. He had none of the impatience, the joyful peace of a convert who is about to abjure his errors, obtain pardon for his sins, and live henceforward in peace with God and man.

He stood leaning against the wall, his eyes fixed on the window, thinking of the scene that was taking place in the darkened apartment within. There was no sign of life, everything was silent. A great calm absorbed every other within him—his love for Juliette. He recalled to mind the timid and innocent love of the young girl, he remembered the sorrows he had made her suffer, and face to face with himself in the silence of the night, he swore to make her forget them.

At this moment the window was faintly illuminated, and Dr. Davidoff gave the signal for his friend to enter.

Laurier hurried forward and with beating heart mounted the steps. The door was open, he crossed the hall, entered the drawing-room, and standing by his mother's side in front of the chimney-piece he saw Juliette. He paused motionless, his limbs trembling, gazing at her with an unsteady glance.

She seemed to him taller than before, perhaps because she had grown thinner and had lost her color. Her white hands showed delicate and transparent against her black robe. Her eyes, filled with tears, shone with a soft brightness. She smiled, and examined Pierre as Pierre was examining her. She thought he had grown handsomer, with his sunburned face framed by the brown beard he had allowed to grow. She read on his brow traces of what he had suffered, and this compensated her for something of her own suffering. Her smile ended in tears, and putting her handkerchief to her eyes she sank into an arm-chair and burst into tears.

Pierre uttered a cry, and rushing toward her threw himself at her feet entreating her forgiveness. Mme. de Vignes in much alarm hastened to her side, but Davidoff reassured her with a glance. Then the mother and the physician, seeing that the two young people had forgotten everything but themselves, left them to enjoy in freedom the first moments of their happiness.

When they returned they found Pierre and the young girl seated beside each other, her hand clasped in his. Juliette was telling him of her past sorrows. She smiled at the recollection of them now, but Pierre could not hear of them without emotion.

"My friends," said Davidoff to the lovers, "we have kept our promise to you, and you are now happy. This is very well, but even of the best things it is possible to have too much. Mlle. de Vignes is not yet strong enough to allow of her enjoying anything, even happiness, in excess. She has had enough now for one occasion. Besides, you will have plenty of time to see each other in the future."

But Juliette pleaded with her mother for a quarter of an hour's grace, and Mme. de Vignes had not the courage to cloud, by a refusal, the lovely face which was now radiant with joy for the first time in so many months. She felt that the victory was already gained, and that youth and love had triumphed over death. The feeling of bitterness which she had cherished against Laurier as the cause of so much unhappiness vanished when she saw the transformation his presence had effected in Juliette.

They sat, then, oblivious of time, listening to the account Pierre gave of his life in the little Corsican hamlet. Juliette already loved Agostino, Marietta, the old mother and the good cure. And the promise made by Pierre to his friends at Torrevecchio to return to see them was mentally renewed by her in the fullness of her heart. It struck midnight before they separated.

"You will not see us to-morrow," said Davidoff to his patient with a smile.

And as her face suddenly clouded—

"We must not think of you alone, dear child," he said, gently. "We have still to perform another cure, more difficult than yours. We start for Trouville to-morrow morning to see your brother."

In an instant the momentary selfishness, which had caused her to forget everything but her own happiness, disappeared. She remembered the painful position in which she and her mother were placed, and all the clearness of her judgment at once returned to her. She pressed Davidoff's hand, and said to Pierre:

"You are right; go, both of you and do for my brother what you have done for me! If you succeed you cannot indeed make me more grateful, but you can make me more happy."

Then, taking her lover by the hand, she led him to her mother. Mme. de Vignes opened her arms to the prodigal son, and as Pierre received her kiss, he felt that now indeed he was absolved.

CHAPTER VII.

There was to be a grand breakfast at the house of Clemence on this day, which was the first day of the races. A number of her friends had arrived from Paris the evening before, and the actress, who had met them at the Casino, had then invited them. Among them were Prince Patrizzi, Duverney, a painter of the nude of the modern school, and a wit who still preserved the gay good-humor of his youthful days; Baron Tresorier, a stockbroker and one of the best swordsmen of Paris; Berneville a sportsman who rode like a professional jockey, and who had broken his collarbone seven times riding steeplechases; the Duke de Faucigny, the youngest member of the Chamber of Deputies, an uncompromising legitimist who had strenuously advocated the claims of Don Carlos; Burat, the theatrical lawyer, the possessor of the most biting tongue of any member of the profession, a regular attendant at first nights and an ardent collector of paintings; and Selim Nuno, who had come to see his mare run for the Agricultural sweepstakes, and who concealed his anxiety as to the result under an affected gayety. The women were Andree de Taillebourg, Mariette de Fontenoy, Laure d'Evreux, and Sophie Viroflay, all beautiful women, dressed to perfection. The party was arranged for the entire day. After breakfasting at Clemence's they were to be driven on Nuno's coach to the race-course. On their return, after making some changes in their toilettes, they were to meet at half-past seven at the Roches-Noires, where Tresorier had invited them to dine. Afterwards they were all to go to the Casino for a dance. Jacques took a turn through the gardens with Patrizzi, while Clemence chatted with Nuno, who had seated himself beside her.

"Do you know that Jacques offers ten to one against Mandragora?" she said. "He has won so much at play during the last few days that he thinks everything is going to succeed with him."

Nuno reddened with anger, and rising to his feet with an effort,—

"I'll take his bet, and for more than he would be willing to stake," he said, "I am sure of my mare."

"But are you sure of your jockey?" asked Berneville. "You know that Chadwat pulled La Bouverie's horse the other day at Caen."

"I am not uneasy: Peterson cannot get as much from any one else for losing as he can get from me for winning."

"But, my dear Nuno," said Andree de Taillebourg, "what you have promised to Petersen will not give legs to Mandragora."

"The mare is a first-rate animal," retorted the banker.

"Bah, she is not worth a straw."

"I'll lay even odds on her against the field," cried Nuno furiously.

"Nuno, you will make yourself ill," said Sophie Viroflay. "There is nothing so dangerous as to fly into a passion before eating."

At this moment the doors leading into the dining-room were thrown open, and the maitre d'hotel announced breakfast. Clemence took the arm of Faucigny; Jacques, who had reentered with Patrizzi, offered his to Sophie Viroflay, and the guests proceeded to the dining-room.

This was a magnificent apartment hung with Chinese silk, with furniture of carved wood, which opened into the conservatory on the one side and into the garden on the other. Three large bay-windows of stained glass, representing strange flowers and fantastic birds, looked on a terrace, in the centre of which was an imposing flight of steps leading to a lawn bordered with flowers. Through these windows, open to the breeze, the sunlight streamed in. The turf of the lawn was of an emerald green, and the sanded walks shone dazzling white in the sunshine. The blue sky faded in the distance into a violet hue. The heat and silence tended to produce a feeling of well-being, and the guests of Clemence, yielding unconsciously to the influence of the day, gave themselves up to unrestrained gayety.

In the midst of the general merriment Jacques alone remained grave, as if some secret remorse preyed upon his mind. Delivered for the time being from his pecuniary anxieties, his thoughts reverted to those whom he had so cruelly wronged in order to procure this last supply of money. In the midst of this gay company he was possessed by the most lugubrious ideas. He looked at the brilliant table laden with flowers, silver and crystal; he observed those who were seated around it, and he saw that they were careless and happy: He alone felt the pangs of remorse for an ill-spent life. None of the others were troubled either in mind or heart. He heard their bursts of laughter and their jests; and thus it was with them every day; the same unconcerned gayety, the same round of pleasure.

For him, too, every day was the same, embittered by anguish which he could not subdue. His eyes were fastened on Clemence and Faucigny, who were talking together in a low voice opposite him. He could not hear their words, but he divined what they were saying. The duke in his soft and insinuating voice was paying court to the actress, and she was listening to him with a smile. Jacques' brow contracted with a look of pain. "It is because I am growing morose that she is getting tired of me," he said to himself. He emptied one after another the glasses that stood beside his plate, and this mingling of the different wines brought a flush to his cheeks.

Suddenly he heard Patrizzi calling to him across the table.

"Tell me, Jacques," he said, "does not this breakfast remind you of our dinner at Monte Carlo? Some of the men and most of the women here today were present on that occasion. We were not as gay as we are now. And the stories that were told! Do you remember?"

"And that reminds me, how is it that the Russian doctor who is travelling with Woreseff is not here?" said Andree de Taillebourg.

"He has been in Paris for the last five days," said Patrizzi.

At these words Jacques fancied he saw the pale and sorrowful image of Juliette rise before him. She was seated in the drawing-room where he had spent so many evenings while he was still an obedient son and affectionate brother. Madame de Vignes was bending anxiously over her daughter, and Davidoff, standing beside them, was looking at them with pitying eyes. It seemed to the young man that his mother had uttered his name, and that the doctor had answered her by shaking his head sadly. Was it not he who ought to be at the side of these two women? Why should it be left to this stranger to console his mother and his sister? A voice murmured in his ear: "It is because you have refused to fulfil your duty; because you have sacrificed your mother to your passion for gambling and your sister to your love for a coquette; because you are a coward and an ingrate."

He burst into a sudden fit of laughter, inexorable and terrible to those who heard him, which drew upon him the attention of all the guests. His face was pale, his lips were tightly drawn, and his eyes were gleaming.

"Yes, yes," he cried, without heeding their astonishment. "The dinner at Monte Carlo was not so gay as this breakfast. I was dying then, for one thing, and to-day I am well—oh, very well, thanks to Davidoff, who has propounded an admirable theory respecting the transmigration of souls. You have not forgotten it Patrizzi? Nor you, Tresorier? ..He told us a story about a young Russian girl—a curious story, indeed! And what an amusing story-teller Davidoff is! No one among us took his story seriously, not even you, Patrizzi, although you are a Neapolitan, and consequently superstitious. For you believe in the evil eye, do you not, Prince?"

"Do not jest about these things," responded Patrizzi, who became suddenly grave, and made with the two fingers of his left hand a quick gesture behind his back.

"Ah, ha!" cried Jacques, sarcastically; "did you see the gesture of the Prince? He wants to charm away ill-luck. He believes in the jettatura; yet he did not believe in the theories of Davidoff. No one believed in them, no one except Pierre Laurier. But every one knows the poor fellow was mad!"

(To be continued.)

Must Keep the Curtains Up.

"In London it is strictly against the law for the driver of any public conveyance to allow the curtains of his vehicle to be pulled down," said a man who has visited the English metropolis. "By day or night the windows of cabs, hansoms, carriages, or what not, whether drawn by horses or propelled by electric power, must be so open to public inspection as to allow a plain view of those occupying the interior. A closed rig wouldn't get a block before a London bobby would nab its driver and hale him to a magistrate's office, where he would get no mercy. The law is based on the theory that closed vehicles lend themselves easily to the commission of robbery or murder and that they may also assist a criminal to make his escape."

AN ICE CREAM BRICK
Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess. It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy
Look for the Sign.
TORONTO.
We want an Agent in every town.

Teakwood.

The fact that teakwood is coarse-grained, greasy to the touch and possesses an offensive odor kept it in disrepute with English shipbuilders until 1897, when British shipbuilding and railway interests began to recognize the value of Indian teak. During the next seven years all the shipbuilding countries in the world joined in an ever-increasing demand for this timber until its prices were forced up to a figure much beyond their normal rates. It has practically become the staple of the local wood industry for the greater part of the entire Indian continent. Teak is being freely planted by the Indian forestry service in the important civil stations all over India, even as far north as Saharanpur, Debra Dun and Lahore.—Argonaut.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Prudence and Shaving.

The classic case of a king who knew better than to let anybody else shave him is that of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, who appears to have been unable to shave himself, for he is said to have resorted to the uncomfortable device of singeing off his beard with hot walnut shells. We may suspect that Napoleon I. was another case of the kind. Rogers asked Talleyrand whether Napoleon shaved himself. "Yes," replied Talleyrand; "one born to be a king has some one to shave him, but those who acquire kingdoms shave themselves." That way of putting it pleasantly emphasizes the practical superiority of the parvenu to the helpless spoiled child of heredity, but prudence probably entered into the matter also, if Talleyrand's statement was correct.—London Standard.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

A TRANSITION TIME

(Rochester Post-Express)

It is a time of soul hunger, of passionate yearning for something that shall be satisfying, and there never was less agreement as to what life is, means, is worth and leads to. Like him who gained the whole world and lost his own soul, humanity has yet to learn—and is now to learn, as we may hope—that only when life is lived according to the great law shall everything else be added to it, and that thus only is it to be enriched beyond our imaginings with contentment and joy.

From an age which had come to set things above the soul, self-seeking above service, we are in stormy transition to an age of clearer conceptions and higher ideals. And this is by far the most momentous passing from epoch to epoch of which we have knowledge.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Reaching a Conclusion.

Hotel Manager — I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Bilkins. Are you sure he can pay the charges? Clerk—Yes, he's rich enough. Manager—How do you know? Clerk—He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty.—Exchange.

Genuine Wit.

Benjamin Moore, the second bishop of New York, was a man noted in his day for his ready wit—a quality that his wife apparently shared with him. A dinner was given by some one of Gouverneur Morris' friends when he was about to depart for Europe. Bishop Moore and his wife were of the party. In the course of the conversation Mr. Morris observed that since he was going abroad he had made his will and, turning to Bishop Moore, said to him:

"My reverend friend, I have bequeathed to you my complete stock of impudence."

Bishop Moore replied. "Sir, you are not only very kind, but you are very generous. You have left me by far the largest portion of your estate."

Mrs. Moore immediately added, "My dear, you have come into possession of your inheritance remarkably soon."—Youth's Companion.

Lachute, Que., Sept. 25, 1908.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Gentlemen,—Ever since coming home from the Boer war I have been bothered with running fever sores on my legs. I tried many salves and liniments; also doctored continuously for the blood, but got no permanent relief, till last winter, when my mother got me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, the effect of which was almost magical. Two bottles completely cured me, and I have since worked every working day since.

Yours gratefully, JOHN WALSH.

THE PEOPLE TO BLAME.

(Rochester Post Express.)

In the last analysis it is the people who must blame themselves for misgovernment. The worst possible grafting and incompetent administration is possible under the best charter that can be written, if bad and inefficient men are elected, just as an excellent administration is secured by honest, intelligent and experienced officials even when trammeled by a defective system. In municipal government men are of more importance than measures.

THE FARM VACATION.

(Detroit Free Press)

Seriously, the farm vacation is an enjoyable one, of course. But the lazy, idling vacation is not a good thing for the average man or woman. Change of employment such as comes to the city worker who leaves four walls to work in the open field beside the farmer is invaluable to the individual, even if it does result [illegible] in sore and stiffened muscles. So coax your farmer friend for permission to help him in the hay and grain fields. He'll give it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE PLAY INSTINCT.

(St. Catharines Standard.)

No normal man ever gets wholly away from the instinct. Play is absolutely necessary in the growth of a healthy child, and it is no less important in the life of grown-ups. You may call it relaxation, variation from the details of work, or something else, but the principle is unchanged. Men who are wholly given up to one thing grow narrow, carbid, and unhealthy. It is not medicine or doctor's advice they need to make them feel better, but the exercise of a little common sense that will cause them to get some satisfaction in their work, join some sport and play the game. It does not matter very much whether it is golf, bowling, tennis, riding or just croquet, so long as they play it.

Nothing of the Kind.

"I understand your husband lost his suit on a technicality, Mrs. Nurich."

"Pardon me, sir; I'll have you understand that my husband pays cash for his clothes."—Buffalo Express.

2 IN 1
$20.00
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME TOWN

COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER
The most efficient and economical Stove made.
Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.
Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.
Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.
Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.
If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, Send direct to
HAMILTON STOVE & HEATER CO., LIMITED
Successors to HAMILTON, ONT.
THE GURNEY TILDEN CO., Canada's Oldest Stove Makers

POWER OF RAINDROPS.

Immense Electrical Energy Wasted in Heavy Shower.

There is a certain amount of power in a falling raindrop, as may be demonstrated by any one who will so dispose a small water wheel that the drop may strike it at a proper angle. Such a drop is, indeed an infinitesimal waterfall. Its energy is easily to be measured.

Multiply this bit of energy by the number which designates all the drops of a shower, and you have more power, the power of a very considerable waterfall. If, again, the shower be supposed to last for a period of hours, he who takes the trouble to estimate the energy exerted by its falling drops combined may acquire at least a faint idea of the energy in nature that is quite unavailable as yet for the use of man.

A severe rain storm suggested these thoughts to an English man of science, who forthwith proceeded to calculate the amount of power that was wasted in the downpour, at least so far as human purpose was concerned. The problem was one of no great difficulty, inasmuch as all the elements were known.

The full force of the rain endured for ten hours. It affected a territory of approximately ten square miles. The entire rainfall amounted to exactly 4.17 inches, according to the accurate measurement of the weather department men. The average height of the rain clouds was 5,000 feet.

With these facts known it was a simple matter of arithmetic to find that in the ten hours of the storm something like 10,000,000,000 gallons of water had fallen over a distance of 5,000 feet.

That was a majestic cataract, for the time being at least, comparing very favorably in volume and height with any that exists upon earth. Its energy, as the scientist figured, it was equivalent to no less than 15,000,000 horse-power hours.

That power, converted into electricity, would light a considerable city for a period of 425 days.

Ten square miles is but an infinitesimal portion of the earth's surface, hardly a pin point on the map. A single rain storm, no matter how great the precipitation, is but the merest fraction of the vast annual fall of water from the skies. What, then, must be the energy in the whole vast volume of water that pours down from above in the course of an entire year?

And what as the scientist himself asks, would be the effect upon the industries of the world could all this power be economically harnessed to the use of mankind?

No Girl Need Have
A Blotched Face

Whether it be in capturing the heart of man, or making her way through the world by the toil of her hands, a charming and pretty face gives any girl a big advantage. Poor complexion and rough, sallow skin are caused by blood disorders. The cure is simple. Just see Dr. Hamilton's Pills—a reliable family remedy that has for years been the foremost blood remedy in America. That soft glow will return to the cheeks, the eyes will brighten, appetite will improve, strength and endurance will come because sound health has been established. Get a 25c box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day. Sold everywhere.

Putting the K in Kant.

Kant, the Scoto-German, began his name with an alien "k" on the same principle that caused Mudroch, the Scottish coal gas discoverer, to bring his to an end with a "k." If you turn to Murdoch's biographers you find them explaining that Murdoch with a "k" is the English form of Murdoch with an "h." But the great gas man himself explained that he made the change in spelling "to oblige the English, among whom he lived." He found that they had a difficulty in giving "the full guttural pronunciation" to the last syllable, and so he made things easy.—London Chronicle.

SUNBURN.
BLISTERS
SORE FEET.
Everybody now admits Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.
Druggists and Stores everywhere
Zam-Buk

CAVALRY HORSES.

The Loads They Have to Carry in the Armies of Europe.

The British cavalry is armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, the magazine of which holds ten rounds; the sword, which is carried by all ranks except signallers, and the revolver, carried by warrant officers, staff sergeants, sergeants, trumpeters and drivers. Each trooper carries 100 rounds of ammunition in a bandolier over the left shoulder. Lancer regiments carry the lance. Each cavalryman, like the infantryman, carries an emergency and the "iron" ration and a ration for his horse. Then there is the kit. Altogether the British troop horses carry about twenty stone (280 pounds).

The regular Russian cavalry are armed with sword, rifle and bayonet, and each man carries 60 rounds of ammunition. There are the two days' corn and hay ration, a cloak and an intrenching tool. The cavalryman's kit, two days' rations, spare horse shoes, horse blanket, canvas bucket and a mess tin go to form the complete equipment and weigh altogether about 110 pounds. The Cossack pony carries about seventeen stone. The average weight carried by the Indian troop horse when ready for war is about nineteen stone. The Austrian troopers carry a weight of between twenty-one and twenty-two stone, and the average in the French and German armies is about the same.—Man-

Used to Growling.

Mrs. Myles—What has become of that nurse you used to have for your pet dog?

Mrs. Styles—Oh, she's married.

Mrs. Myles—She ought to get along all right. She's used to growling.—Yonkers Statesman.

We know men as we know houses—by their outsides.

ISSUE NO. 29, 1915

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY wanted, highest prices paid for first quality produce. The Ryan Produce Co., 155 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Hobart Pasha.

The Turkish navy of the past owed almost its existence to an English sailor, Hobart Pasha, a bold buccaneer of the Elizabethan period, who by some strange perverseness of fate was born into the Victorian age. He retired from the English navy in 1863, and during the American war he became a blockade runner with hair-breadth escapes innumerable. After the war he entered the Turkish service, suppressed the Cretan rebellion by intercepting the supplies from Greece and then re-organized the Turkish fleet so well that the Sultan appointed him marshal of the empire. Hobart Pasha also enjoyed the unique distinction of being twice struck off the British navy list for breach of the foreign enlistment act and twice reinstated there. And he died in 1886 with the rank of a British vice-admiral.—London Globe.

TIRED NERVES
Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.
50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

With the Child.

They are such dear, familiar feet that go
Along the path with ours—feet fast or slow,
And trying to keep pace; if they mistake
Or tread upon some flower that we would take
Upon our breast, or bruise some reed,
Or crush poor hope until it bleed,
We must be mute,
Not turning quickly to impute
Grave fault; for they and we
Have such a little way to go—can be
Together such a little while along the way—
We will be patient while we may.

So many little faults we find.
We see them, for not blind
Is love. We see them; but if you and I
Perhaps remember them, some by and by,
They will not be
Faults then—grave faults—to you and me,
But just odd ways—mistakes or even less—
Remembrances to bless.
Days change so many things—yes hours;
We see so differently in sun and showers.
Mistaken words to-night
May be so cherished by to-morrow's light.
We must be patient; for we know
There's such a little way to go.
—George Klingle in Christian Advocate.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS
Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.
D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Making a Distinction.

"What is the difference, asked the teacher, "between caution and cowardice."

Johnny, who observed things carefully for so youthful a person, answered:

"Caution is when you're afraid, and cowardice is when the other fellow's afraid."—Ladies' Home Journal.

HONEST MANUFACTURERS.

(Ottawa Citizen)

The Canadian manufacturer is, on the whole, an honest producer of goods. To prove this it is only necessary to review the quality of Canadian made goods and to analyze the government report of products made in the Dominion. There are some dishonest contractors, some dishonest and disreputable manufacturers and some tricky individuals in all lines of commercial life, but it is likewise true that most people know of these firms and dealers and know them for what they are. That in itself is condemnation and proves once more that honesty alone pays.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Paper Bullets.

Bullets of paper or tallow have been found to be productive of far greater damage than metal ones when used for short distance firing. During some experiments in this direction it was proved that, whereas a metal bullet penetrated a deal plank an inch in thickness and left a neat hole, a pasteboard bullet had a far greater destructive effect upon the target. A paper bullet passing through six pieces of tin placed at a distance of a foot apart buckled them up completely, whereas a metal bullet merely left a small round hole.

What's in a name? The civil engineer doesn't always shine in polite society.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for Every Sport and Recreation
Sold by all good shoe dealers
Worn by every member of the family

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

LOTHA TRIUMPHANT.

The South African campaign, conducted by General Botha, may have only been a side show to the great war on the continent of Europe, but it has been carried on in a masterly manner and brought to a successful conclusion. German South Africa is now a thing of the past, all the German forces having succumbed to Botha, and their slice of Africa is now under the control of Britain and forms a part of the British Empire. The Japs drove the Germans out of China, the New Zealanders captured some German islands in the Pacific, and now Botha has taken from them their African holdings. Thus Germany has been bereft of the colonies she once held. Instead of securing a place in the sun, she has lost what she did have, and is now a "shut in" among the nations of the world.

Gen. Botha, shortly after the war began, had a rebellion on his hands, which he soon suppressed. But no sooner did he get through with this than he was called upon to repel an invasion of Germans from German South Africa. In this he has been successful, despite almost insuperable difficulties. The country he has thus brought within the British sphere has an area of 322,450 square miles. But Botha does not propose to rest with these achievements. His Government has already offered the old country a force for service in France, and the offer has been accepted. Botha is one of the great men of this war.

◆

A GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

The other day one of our Tory contemporaries made an attack on Lord Haldane, and through him on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reciting the old story that Sir Wilfrid once made some complimentary remarks about the Kaiser. It was only the other day that Lloyd-George stated that up to within a short time of the war the British people looked upon the Kaiser as a friend of theirs. Lord Haldane was not kicked out of the British Cabinet because of his friendship for the Germans. He stepped down and out to make room for new comers into the Coalition Government. Some idea of what his lordship has done for Britain in this crisis will be seen by the remarks of Winston Churchill, made at Dundee recently. He said:

"No more sincere patriot has served the Crown. There never has been an occasion in the Cabinets of the last seven years in which I have sat that, as the need arose, Lord Haldane has not from his great knowledge of the German governmental system warned us to be on our guard against the dangerous side of their nature.

"There never has been a time when he has not supported every provision for the defence of this country, military or naval. He it was who entered into those intricate arrangements with France which enabled our army to be so swiftly brought to the scene of action, just in the nick of time. He it was who prepared that Expeditionary Army in the face of much opposition and in days when every penny was hard to get. He it was who organized the Territorial Force which has so splendidly vindicated itself and its founder, and upon whose gallantry, discipline, and numbers the weight and even the success of our military operations hitherto have notably if not mainly depended.

"Till a few months ago all the land forces which we employed in this war, which we put in the field, were the products of Lord Haldane's organization, and in the fateful and convulsive days before Great Britain drew the sword of honor, when the chill of doubt struck into many hearts whether we should act as we were bound—in those days no man stood closer to Sir Edward Grey and no man saw more clearly where our duty led."

This is a tribute which few men deserve. It is one that does credit both to Churchill and Haldane.

◆

EDITORIAL NOTES

Why shouldn't Sir George Foster use his eloquent tongue to make an appeal to the young men?

◆

What would Kruger think if he should wake up to see the Boers fighting in Flanders against the Germans?

◆

We wouldn't be surprised to hear that a Japanese army was to co-operate with the Russians in the near future.

◆

Mr. Garland, M. P. for Carleton County, has definitely resigned. Mr. G. can now ruminate on what might have been.

◆

The war has reached Canada. Captains of vessels are warned to look out for German submarines in the St. Lawrence.

◆

Now that British submarines are blowing up German warships in the Baltic we may be permitted to laugh once in a while.

◆

South Africa has put down a rebellion, annexed German possessions and is now preparing to help defeat the Germans. This is a lesson for Canada.

◆

Pressure is being brought upon the British Government to declare cotton contraband. Out of a desire to please the United States Government, Premier Asquith has hesitated to put it on that list. But it is said that in doing this the Government is playing into the hands of the Germans and thus allowing them to get what is a necessity to them for carrying on the war.

Von Jagew, the German Foreign Minister, complains bitterly because Britain has cut the cable between Germany and America. But the Germans have destroyed wireless stations wherever they could find them, and would have cut the cable at Falkland Islands only the British squadron sent the German ships to the bottom before they had a chance to cut it.

◆

It is said that the German submarines are being driven farther and farther away from the British coast. This is not only because Germany has her largest submarines at work, but because they have been driven to a far greater extent than is realized from the channels where shipping throngs thickest by the activity of British destroyers, patrol boats, armed merchant vessels and by other means.

◆

T. A. Brownlee, an Ottawa retail druggist, made a profit of $5,685 from the sale of a hundred and fifty hospital boxes for the medical units of the overseas service. He made the sale without tender as a middleman, and did not even inspect the boxes, merely ordered them from the manufacturer. He made 49 per cent. profit, which the Government could have saved by buying direct. Brownlee bought the boxes for $11,250, and sold them to the Government for $17,205, and he did not even handle them. No wonder that this war is costly.

◆

In an address delivered before the National Liberal Club in London the other day, Lord Haldane, in discussing Britain's unpreparedness for war, asked if Germany was herself prepared? He said:

"Did anybody suppose she realized that Italy would fight against her? That the United States' judgment would be overwhelmingly adverse to her proceedings? That her commerce and cruisers would be swept from the sea by the British navy? That the Mohammedan countries except Turkey would not rise, but would be splendidly loyal? That the Dutch, led by Botha, would be directed against Germany in southwest Africa, and that Japan would turn her out of eastern Asia?

◆

"Dollar Day" in Vancouver was quite a success. The merchants by giving a dollar day bargain sale lured the money out of the banks, and helped its circulation. Now the Christian Science Monitor says:

It took a considerable time for the community to awaken to the fact that the depression from which it was suffering was homemade, not at all due to conditions in Europe or in any other part of the world, and that the remedy lay in a revival of public confidence; but the awakening, it seems, has come at last, and Vancouver is going about its business with a hopeful and even a happy expression of countenance that seems to affect the entire Province and the entire Dominion.

◆

According to a United States Commerce report, one great drawback to the United States or Canada assuming their proper share in the trade of Russia, and taking advantage of the immense business opportunities that will be open in this country, at least after the close of the war, is the general ignorance, among Canadians and Americans, of the Russian language. Until the war started, German was to a great extent the commercial language of Russia; the representatives in Russia of German firms usually took pains to make themselves proficient in speaking and writing Russian. Now, however, the German language is prohibited in Russia, so that Russian hereafter must of necessity be used in all but the few instances where Russian business men have a knowledge of English. Moral—Learn to speak the Russian language.

◆

Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, brother of the Queen of Belgium, who is commanding the Sixth German Army Corps in Belgium, recently issued the following proclamation to his troops: "Soldiers of the Sixth German Army Corps,—We are fortunate to have opposed to us the English troops—the troops of that people whose envy has been at work for years to surround us with enemies to strangle us. We owe to them the present bloody war. Therefore take reprisals for the cunning of the enemy and for the sacrifices we have made when we now meet them. Show them that it is not so easy to wipe out the Germans of history now that we are face to face with an enemy who is the greatest obstacle of peace." This man, who is assisting to ravish his own sister's country, may meet the English sooner than he thinks. We imagine that he will yet meet a felon's fate, if the story be true that he has been crucifying Canadian soldiers.

SUFFERED FROM
Catarrh Of The Stomach
FOR 8 YEARS.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills
Cured Her.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you. I have been a great sufferer, for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach and tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely cured me."

Be sure and get Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills when you ask for them as there are a number of imitations on the market.

The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

For a long time after finishing the above, Madam Conway sat rapt in thought. Could it be possible that during all her life she had labored under a mistake? Were birth and family rank really of no consequence? Was George just as worthy of respect as if he had descended directly from the Scottish race of Douglas, instead of belonging to that vulgar woman? "It may be so in America," she sighed, "but it is not true of England," and sincerely hoping that Theo's remark concerning Mr. Carrollton might prove true, she laid aside the letter, and for the remainder of the day busied herself with preparations for the return of Arthur Carrollton, who had written that he should be with them on the first of December.

The day came, and, unusually excited, Maggie flitted from room to room, seeing that everything was in order, wondering how he would meet her, and if he had forgiven her for having been so cross at their last interview in the woods. The effect of every suitable dress in her wardrobe was tried, and she decided at last upon a crimson and black merino, which harmonized well with her dark eyes and hair. The dress was singularly becoming, and, feeling quite satisfied with the face and form reflected by her mirror, she descended to the parlor, where any doubts she might have had concerning her personal appearance was put to flight by Anna Jeffrey, who, with a feeling of envy, asked "if she had the scarlet fever!" referring to her bright color, and saying, "she did not think too red a face becoming to anyone, particularly to Margaret, to whom it gave a blowsy look, such as she had more than once heard Mr. Carrollton say he did not like to see!"

Margaret knew well that the dark-browed girl would give almost anything for the roses blooming on her cheeks; so she made no reply, but simply wished Anna would return to England, as for the last two months she had talked of doing. It was not quite dark and Mr. Carrollton, if he came that night, would be with them soon. The car whistle had sounded some time before, and Maggie's quick ear caught at last the noise of the bells in the distance. Nearer and nearer they came; the sleigh was at the door, and, forgetting everything but her own happiness, Maggie ran out to meet their guest, nor turned her glowing face away when he stooped down to kiss her. He had forgiven her ill-nature, she was sure of that, and very joyfully she led the way to the parlor, where, as the full light of the lamp fell upon him, she started involuntarily, he seemed so changed.

"Are you sick?" she asked, and her voice expressed the deep anxiety she felt.

Forcing back a slight cough, and smiling down upon her, he answered cheerfully: "Oh, no, not sick. Canada air does not agree with me; that's all. I took a severe cold soon after my arrival in Montreal"; and the cough he had attempted to stifle now burst forth, sounding to Maggie, who thought only of consumption, like an echo from the grave.

"Oh, I am so sorry," she answered, sadly, and her eyes filled with tears, which she did not try to conceal, for, looking through the window across the snow-clad field on which the winter moon was shining, she saw instinctively another grave beside that of her mother.

Madam Conway had not yet appeared, and as Anna Jeffrey just then left the room, Mr. Carrollton was for some moments alone with Maggie. Winding his arm around her waist, and giving her a most expressive look, he said: "Maggie, are those tears for me?"

Instantly the bright blushes stole over Maggie's face and neck, for she remembered the time when once before he had asked her a similar question. Not now, as then, did she turn from him away, but she answered frankly: "Yes, they are. You look so pale and thin, I'm sure you must be ill."

Whether Mr. Carrollton liked blowsy complexions or not, he certainly admired Maggie's at that moment, and, drawing her closer to his side, he said, half playfully, half earnestly: "To see you thus anxious for me, Maggie, more than atones for your waywardness when last we parted. You are forgiven, but you are unnecessarily alarmed. I shall be better soon. Hillsdale air will do me good. Will you nurse me, Maggie, just as my sister Helen would do, were she here?"

The right chord was touched, and all the soft, womanly qualities of Maggie Miller's nature were called forth by Arthur Carrollton's failing health. For several weeks after his arrival at Hillsdale he was a confirmed invalid, lying all day upon the sofa in the parlor, while Maggie read to him from books which he selected partly for the purpose of amusing himself, and more for the sake of benefiting her and improving her taste for literature. At other times he would tell her of his home beyond the sea, and Maggie, listening to him while he described its airy halls, its noble parks, its shaded walks and musical fountains, would sometimes wish aloud that she might one day see that spot which seemed to her so much like paradise. He wished so, too, and oftentimes when, with half-closed eyes, his mind was wandering amid the scenes of his youth he saw at his side a queenly figure with features like those of Maggie Miller, who each day was stealing more and more into his heart, where love for other than his nearest friends had never before found entrance. She had many faults, he knew, but these he possessed both the will and the power to correct, and as day after day she sat reading at his side, he watched her bright, animated face, thinking what a splendid woman she would make, and wondering if an American rose like her would bear transplanting to English soil.

Very complacently Madam Conway looked on, reading aright the admiration which Arthur Carrollton evinced for Margaret, who in turn was far from being uninterested in him. Anna Jeffrey, too, watched them jealously, pondering in her own mind some means by which she could, if possible, annoy Margaret. Had she known how far matters had gone with Henry Warner, she would unhesitatingly have told it to Arthur Carrollton; but so quietly had the affair been managed that she knew comparatively but little. This little, however, she determined to tell him, together with any embellishments she might see fit to use. Accordingly, one afternoon, when he had been there two months or more, Maggie had gone with her grandmother to ride, she went down to the parlor under pretense of getting a book to read. He was much better now, but, feeling somewhat fatigued from a walk he had taken in the yard, he was reclining upon a sofa. Leaning over the rocking chair which stood near by, Anna inquired for his health, and then asked how long since he had heard from home.

He liked to talk of England, and as there was nothing to him particularly disagreeable in Anna Jeffrey, he bade her be seated. Very willingly she complied with his request, and after talking awhile of England, announced her intention of returning home the last of March. "My aunt prefers remaining with Madam Conway, but I don't like America," said she, "and I often wonder why I am here."

"I supposed you came to be with your aunt, who, I am told, has been to you a second mother," answered Mr. Carrollton, and Anna replied: "You are right. She could not be easy until she got me here, where I know I am not wanted; at least one would be glad to have me leave."

Mr. Carrollton looked inquiringly at her, and Anna continued: "I fully supposed I was to be a companion for Margaret; but instead of that she treats me with the utmost coolness, making me feel keenly my position as a dependent."

"That does not seem at all like Maggie," said Mr. Carrollton, and with a meaning smile far more expressive than words, Anna answered: "She may not always be alike, but, hush! don't I hear bells?" and she ran to the window, saying as she resumed her seat: "I thought they had come, but I was mistaken. I dare say, Maggie has coaxed her grandmother to drive by the postoffice, thinking there might be a letter from Henry Warner."

Her manner affected Mr. Carrollton perceptibly, but he made no reply; and Anna asked "if he knew Mr. Warner?"

"I saw him in Worcester, I believe," he said, and Anna continued: "Do you think him a suitable husband for a girl like Maggie?"

There was a deep flush on Arthur Carrollton's cheek, and his lips were whiter than their wont as he answered: "I know nothing of him, neither did I suppose Miss Miller ever thought of him for a husband."

"I know she did at one time," said his tormentor, turning the leaves of her book, with well-feigned indifference. "It was not any secret, or I should not speak of it; of course Madam Conway was greatly opposed to it, too, and forbade her writing to him; but how the matter is now, I do not positively know, though I am quite sure they are engaged."

"Isn't it very close here? Will you please to open the hall door?" said Mr. Carrollton, suddenly panting for breath; and, satisfied with her work, Anna did as desired, and then left him alone.

"Maggie engaged!" he exclaimed, "engaged when I was hoping to win her for myself!" and a sharp pang shot through his heart as he thought of giving to another the beautiful girl who had grown so into his love. "But I am glad I learned it in time," he continued, hurriedly walking the floor, "knew it ere I had done Henry Warner a wrong by telling her of my love, and asking her to go with me to my English home, which will be desolate without her. This is why she repulsed me in the woods. She knew I ought not to speak of love to her. Why did I see it before, or why has not Madam Conway told me the truth? She at least has deceived me," and with a feeling of keen disappointment he continued to pace the floor, one moment resolving to leave Hillsdale at once, and again thinking how impossible it was to tear himself away.

Arthur Carrollton was a perfectly honorable man, and once assured of Maggie's engagement, he would neither by word or deed do aught to which the most fastidious lover could object, and Henry Warner's rights were as safe with him as with the truest of friends. But was Maggie really engaged? Might there not be some mistake? He hoped so at least, and, alternating between hope and fear, he waited impatiently the return of Maggie, who, with each thought of losing her, seemed ten-fold dearer to him than she had ever been before; and when at last she came bounding in, he could scarcely refrain from folding her in his arms and asking of her to think again ere she gave another than himself the right of calling her his bride. But she is not mine, he thought, and so he merely took her cold hands within his own, rubbing them until they were warm. Then seating himself by her side upon the sofa, he spoke of her ride, asking casually if she called at the postoffice.

"No, we did not drive that way," she answered, readily, adding that the postoffice had few attractions for her now, as no one wrote to her save Theo.

She evidently spoke the truth, and with a feeling of relief Mr. Carrollton thought that possibly Miss Jeffrey might have been mistaken; but he would know at all hazards, even though he ran the risk of being thought extremely rude. Accordingly, that evening, after Mrs. Jeffrey and Anna had retired to their room, and while Madam Conway was giving some household directions in the kitchen, he asked her to come and sit by him as he lay upon the sofa, himself placing her chair where the lamplight would fall fully upon her face and reveal its every expression. Closing up the piano, she complied with his request, and then awaited in silence for what he was to say.

"Maggie," he began, "you may think me bold, but there is something I very much wish to know, and which you, if you choose, can tell me. From what I have heard, I am led to think you are engaged. Will you tell me if this is true?"

The bright color faded out from Maggie's cheek, while her eyes grew darker than before, and still she did not speak. Not that she was angry with him for asking her that question; but because the answer, which, if made at all, must be yes, was hard to utter. And yet why should she hesitate to tell him the truth at once?

Alas for thee, Maggie Miller! The fancied love you feel for Harry Warner is fading fast away. Arthur Carrollton is a dangerous rival, and even now you cannot meet the glance of his expressive eyes without a blush! Your better judgment acknowledged his superiority to Henry long ago, and now in your heart there is room for none save him.

"Maggie," he said, again stretching out his hand to take the unresisting one which lay upon her lap, "you need not make me other answer save that so plainly written on your face. You are engaged, and may Heaven's blessing attend both you and yours."

At this moment Madam Conway appeared, and, fearing her inability to control her feelings longer, Maggie precipitately left the room. Going to her chamber, she burst into a passionate fit of weeping, one moment blaming Mr. Carrollton for having learned her secret, and the next chiding herself for wishing to withhold from him a knowledge of her engagement.

"It is not that I love Henry less, I am sure," she thought, and, laying her head upon her pillow, she recalled everything which had passed between herself and her affianced husband, trying to bring back the olden happiness with which he had listened to his words of love. But it would not come; there was a barrier in the way, Arthur Carrollton as he looked when he said so sadly: "You need not tell me, Maggie."

"Oh, I wish he had not asked me that question," she sighed, "it has put such dreadful thoughts into my head. And yet I love Henry as well as ever; I know I do, I am sure of it, or, if I do not, I will," and repeating to herself again and again the words, "I will, I will," she fell asleep.

Will, however, is not always subservient to one's wishes, and during the first few days succeding the incident of that night Maggie often found herself wishing that Arthur Carrollton had never come to Hillsdale, he made her so wretched, so unhappy. Insensibly, too, she became a very little unamiable, speaking pettishly to her grandmother, disrespectfully to Mrs. Jeffrey, haughtily to Anna, and rarely to Mr. Carrollton, who, after the lapse of two or three weeks began to talk of returning home in the same vessel with Anna Jeffrey, at which time his health would be fully restored. Then, indeed, did Maggie awake to the reality that while her hand was plighted to one, she loved another—not as in days gone by she had loved Henry Warner, but with a deeper, more absorbing love. With this knowledge, too, there came the thought that Arthur Carrollton had once loved her, and but for the engagement now so much regretted, he would ere this have told her so. But it was too late! too late! He would never feel toward her again as he once had felt, and bitter tears she shed as she contemplated the fast coming future, when Arthur Carrollton would be gone, or, shuddering, thought of the time when Henry Warner would return to claim her promise.

"I cannot, cannot marry him," she cried, "until I've torn that other image from my heart," and then for days she strove to recall the olden love in vain; for, planted on the sandy soil of childhood, as it were, it had been outgrown, and would never again spring into life. "I will write to him exactly how it is", she said at last; "will tell him the affection I felt for him could not have been what a wife should feel for her husband. I was young, had seen nothing of the world, knew nothing of gentlemen's society, and when he came, with his handsome face and winning ways, my interest was awakened. Sympathy, too, for his misfortune increased that interest, which grandma's opposition tended in no wise to diminish. But it has died out, that fancied love, and I cannot bring it back. Still, if he insists I will keep my word, and, when he comes next autumn I will not tell him No."

Maggie was very calm when this decision was reached, and opening her writing-desk she wrote just as she said she would, begging of him to forgive her if she had done him wrong, and beseeching Rose to comfort him as only a sister like her could do. "And remember," she wrote at the close, "remember that sooner than see you very unhappy, I will marry you, will try to be a faithful wife; though, Henry, I would rather not—oh, so much rather not."

The letter was finished, and then Maggie took it to her grandmother, who read it eagerly, for in it she saw a fulfilment of her wishes. Very closely had she watched both Mr Carrollton and Maggie, readily divining the truth, that something was wrong between them. But from past experience she deemed it wiser not to interfere directly. Mr. Carrollton's avowed intention of returning to England however startled her, and she was revolving some method of procedure when Margaret brought her the letter.

"I am happier than I can well express," she said, when she had finished reading it. "Of course you have my permission to send it. But what has changed you, Maggie? Has another taken the place of Henry Warner?"

"Don't ask me, grandma," cried Mag, covering her face with her hands, "don't ask me, for indeed I can only tell you that I am very unhappy."

A little skillful questioning on Madam Conway's part sufficed to explain the whole—how constant association with Arthur Carrollton had won for him a place in Maggie's heart, which Henry Warner had never filled; how the knowledge that she loved him as she could love no other one had faintly revealed itself to her on the night when he asked her if she were engaged, and had burst upon her with overwhelming power when she heard that he was going home.

"He will never think of me again, I know," she said; "but, with my present feelings I cannot marry Henry, unless he insists upon it."

"A man seldom wishes to marry a woman who says she does not love him, and Henry Warner will not prove an exception," answered Madam Conway, and, comforted with this assurance, Mag folded up her letter, which was soon on its way to Cuba.

The next evening, as Madam Conway sat alone with Mr. Carrollton, she spoke of his return to England, expressing her sorrow, and asking why he did not remain with them longer.

(To be Continued.)

Aunt—Your bride, my dear boy, is wealthy and all that, but I don't think she'll make much of a beauty show at the altar. Nephew—You don't, eh? Just wait till you see her with the bridesmaids she has selected.—Boston Transcript.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IV.

July 25, 1915.—Solomon Dedicates the Temple.—I Kings 8:53. Print 8:22-30.

Commentary.—I. Bringing in the ark (vs. 1-11.) The length of time occupied in building the temple was seven years. It was finished in the eighth month and was dedicated in the seventh month of the following year. The intervening eleven months may have been occupied in preparing the furnishings of the temple. At the time of the dedication there were assembled the leaders of all the tribes of Israel at Jerusalem, for this was to be one of the greatest events in the history of of the nation. Priest carried the ark of the covenant from Zion, where David had placed it during the early part of his reign, to Moriah. They went eastward down into the Tyropoeon valley and up on the other side to Moriah and the ark was deposited in the most holy place of the temple. In the ark were the tables of the covenant. The ark of the covenant was the symbol of the divine presence, and God manifested His presence in the temple after the sacred ark was placed therein. The cloud of glory filled the house of the Lord so that the priests were not able to minister. It was a most satisfactory evidence that the Lord was pleased with the efforts his people had put forth in his service and for his honor, that the divine glory filled the temple. They thus knew that their work was acceptable to God.

II. Blessing the people (vs. 12-21.) A platform had been erected for the occasion, and Solomon stood upon it to address the congregation, and kneeled upon it to pray. He first addressed the Lord, declaring that he had built for him a permanent place of abode. He then turned toward the people and blessed them, while they stood to hear his words. He gave the history of the building of the house. The thought of this enterprise was in the heart of David, but, because of his being much engaged in war, he was not allowed to build the temple. The Lord gave David the promise, however, that a son of his would accomplish the work. God commended David for his desire and interest in the matter. Solomon testified that the Lord had placed him upon the throne as his father's successor, and that he had built the house of the Lord. The king made particular reference to the ark of the covenant. The most holy place of the temple was set apart as a resting-place for the ark. This contained the covenant which God made with his people. This covenant was embodied in the tables of the Ten Commandments.

III. Solomon's prayer (vs. 22-53). 22. Solomon stood before the altar—From the account in 2 Chron. 6: 12, 13, we learn that he stood upon a platform and then kneeled down to pray. Spread forth his hands. This was a common custom in prayer, as now frequently those who are engaged in common prayer raise their hands toward heaven. 23. He said—The prayer of Solomon is recorded, and is the longest which is preserved to us in the scriptures. No God like thee—Solomon used adoration as well as supplication in his prayer. He showed his confidence in the God of Israel; and if the congregation joined heartily with him in his prayer, they were far from being inclined toward idolatry. He ascribed to him faithfulness and mercy. With all their heart—The condition upon which men then, as now, received the divine favor was to walk before him in sincerity, devotion and faith, or with all the heart. 24. Hast fulfilled it—The king gave God the glory for what had been done. He had fulfilled the promise which he has made to David. 25. Shall not fail thee a man. As the Lord had fulfilled the promise to David regarding the temple, so the king besought the Lord that the promise concerning a succession of kings to occupy the throne would be fulfilled. This promise was conditional upon David's descendants being obedient to the Lord. So that thy children—"If only thy children."—R. V. 26. And now—Solomon was in earnest to have his prayer answered, and he repeated his petition.

27. Will God indeed dwell on the earth—This question shows that Solomon had an exalted conception of God. Could it be that the Almighty would occupy a dwelling place among men? Heaven of heavens—The wide extent of creation, the vast expanse of the heavens. Cannot contain thee—This is an expression of faith in God's omnipresence. He had created the "heaven of heavens," and he was greater than his works. 28. Have thou respect—The Hebrew is, "Thou wilt have respect." Cam. Bib. 29. My name shall be there—This is equivalent to saying that God's presence would be in the temple, for his name indicates himself with all his attributes. Toward this place—For the king was not in the temple, but looking toward it, as would be the case with all future worshippers except the priests, who were allowed to enter into the building. Hence it came to pass than in foreign lands the Israelite turned his face in the direction of Jerusalem.—Cam. Bib. 30. In heaven thy dwelling place—While the temple, just being dedicated, was to be God's visible abode to his people, that is, his presence was to be manifested there, yet he was to be thought of as having his abode in heaven. When thou hearest, forgive—Solomon set forth in his prayer one of the most important works of Jehovah when he spoke of his forgiving sin. God alone can do this, and man's condition would be deplorable indeed if he could receive no mercy from God. "With the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plenteous redemption" (Psa. 130: 7).

31-53. In the remainder of his prayer Solomon besought the Lord for mercy for his people when they should be in distress. Their troubles would come as a result of their failure to obey and honor him. This prayer called for forgiveness for the people on condition that they confessed their sins, turned from them and asked the Lord for pardon, praying with their faces toward Jerusalem. The prayer covered times of drought, famine, pestilence and war. Not only might the prayer of the Israelite be heard, but even the stranger who turned toward God's people and prayed with his face toward the temple, would receive mercy. After the prayer was ended, Solomon pronounced a benediction upon the people. He referred to the fact that the Lord had separated Israel to be a people for himself and had taken a constant and careful interest in them. They were his inheritance. He had delivered them from Egyptian bondage and made them a nation. They were his delight.

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Questions.—In what year of Solomon's reign was the building of the temple begun? How long was it in being built? Describe the preparation of the materials. Where was the temple built? Give the size of the temple. Describe the parts of the temple. From what place was the ark of the covenant taken? What did Solomon say to the people before he prayed, For what did he pray?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The temple dedicated.
I. Divine acceptance symbolized.
II. Pardon for all men contemplated

I. Divine acceptance symbolized. The primary design of the temple at Jerusalem was to afford a habitation for the ark of the covenant and for him whose covenant it contained. It was the meeting place for God and man, the place of intercession and atonement. The supreme moment in the history of the sacred building came when the cloud which symbolized the assured presence of Jehovah, filled the house. It testified to God's acceptance of the temple and its services. It proclaimed his readiness to hear prayer. It inspired and confirmed faith. It restored significance to old symbols. It introduced a supernatural element. It afforded to the minds of all a visible image and the glorious appearance of God's having descended into this temple to make it his dwelling-place. It betokened the divine approval upon Israel in their purpose to exalt his name before all nations and to observe to do all things according to his law. The appearance of the cloud was the most important event of the day. The abiding presence of Jehovah in Israel was the most significant proof of their well-being. The consecration of the temple was the grandest religious ceremony of the old covenant. In it, Solomon, as the king chosen of God, represented the entire theocracy. He was one in heart and interest with those over whom he ruled. He did not take to himself the whole credit for originating the design of the temple. He ascribed to David, his father, the ideal which had become the accomplished work of his son. God's covenant with David brought to Solomon much of his glory and honor. David had been the military hero and champion of his nation. Solomon was to be the organizer and administrator. Never did Solomon appear so much "in all his glory," as on the day of the dedication of the temple. He was fully alive to the solemn and momentous meaning of what was taking place on that day.

II. Pardon for all men contemplated. Solomon's chief desire was that all people might know the Lord. Israel's mission was to make known to mankind the God who had revealed himself in wondrous power to them. The whole Mosaic economy was built on the grand truth of the absolute world-wide supremacy of Jehovah. Solomon's conception of the personality and power of God was sublime. Throughout his prayer, he identified the house of God with all human interests. He spread before God the needs of all people, and asked from him deliverance in every time of need. He enumerated specific cases in which the merciful interposition of God would be required. He recognized distinctly the fact that all things which had ever occurred to try the faith, the patience, the virtue of mankind would occur again and again. He entered into various supposed conditions of need and suffering among his people as a true intercessor in their behalf. Sincere piety, blended with deepest humility. His royalty assumed the aspect of fatherhood. The praying king was one of the most remarkable features in the scene of the dedication of the temple. He was the central figure. Both priest and prophet gave place to him. His supplication took a wider range than the needs of Israel alone. Kindly human sympathy was a marked characteristic of Solomon's prayer. It overflowed national prejudice. Simple, touching and beautiful were the words of that first prayer offered in the temple. Forgiveness was the first thing asked for. Solomon regarded it as most needed, most important. The Hebrew King might not sacrifice or burn incense, but he might lead the prayers both of priests and people on that grandest day in the history of Israel. He prayed as the representative and leader of others. All through that prayer, which stands so prominent in scripture and remarkable in circumstances, reference was made to sin and to the consequent necessity for pardon, since sin is ever the cause of disquietude. It is the moral disease that lurks within the human soul. The relation of the temple to the individual religious life of the people was clearly brought to view. Before the mercy seat, all suppliants stood on one common level, subject to the same dangers and necessities. On that basis Solomon's intercession was acceptable to God. T. R. A.

◆

O'Connell's Bull.

O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, being pestered by a stranger for his autograph, returned the following answer:

Sir,—Yours requesting my autograph is received. I have been so bothered with similar impertinences that I'll be blessed if I send it. Your obedient servant, Daniel O'Connell.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

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Almost from the very day the great European war began in August last the outstanding feature in Canadian journalism covering the conflict has been "The War Summary" daily on pages 1 and 2 of THE GLOBE. In the concisest possible form the writer has given his readers a pen picture of the developments in all parts of the world. While the details of the movements along the extended frontiers have not been overlooked, the readers of THE GLOBE have been enabled to follow intelligently and with confidence the general outlines of the stupendous conflict. "The War Summary" of THE GLOBE is reproduced daily by several papers throughout the Dominion.

The Editorial Page

THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. The causes leading up to the war, the elements entering into its conduct, and the results likely to flow from the cessation of hostilities have been dealt with in that bold and clear-cut form characteristic of THE GLOBE's editorial page.

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The above features, in addition to a cable and letter service from the front unexcelled in Canada, have placed THE GLOBE far in the lead of Canadian papers and partly explain the phenomenal increase of 33 1-3 per cent in THE GLOBE's circulation during recent months.

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The sporting pages, the financial and commercial pages, the woman's pages, etc., etc., with the additional pages in Wednesday's issue devoted to "Farm and Country Life," are maintained at a high standard of excellence, a standard that has justified THE GLOBE in its title of Canada's National Newspaper, and has given it by many thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

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EDITORIAL

Canadian casualties now total 10,256, including 1,767 killed, 6,591 wounded and 1,895 missing.

120,000 coal miners in Wales have gone on strike as a protest against the mine owners making big profits on war orders.

Berlin's food is 69 per cent dearer than a year ago. Vienna pays from 105 to 162 per cent more; the increase in Britain is 35 per cent.

Mrs. J. C Nichol proprietress of the Middaugh House, Durham, was fined $300 and costs on Saturday for selling liquor without a license.

Premier Borden who is in England, inspected the troops of the Second Canadian Contingent on Saturday, and also visited Shorncliffe Hospital.

Emperor Franz Josef of Austria, is seriously ill according to the newspaper Idea Nazionale, which declared it received its information from most reliable forces.

Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality sank the Lusitania, according to the findings of the British Court of Inquiry. No blame attaches to Captain Turner. The Court says there was a deliberate attempt to destroy life.

THAW IS FREE!

Harry K. Thaw, the murderer of Stanford White, who has been fighting in the courts for the past nine years was last week declared sane by a jury and is at liberty. Had Thaw been a poor man, he would have gone to the electric chair two weeks after he committed the crime, but being a man with a big fortune he was able to save himself from such a fate.

GERMANY'S REAL OBJECTIVE

In his pursuit of the phantasm of world domination the Kaiser's principal objective was not westward but eastward. It was a necessary step towards the achievement of his purpose that the Triple Entente powers should be crushed and the German war party all along recognized that the main enemy was England. But they never believed that Germany would have to fight at one time the three powers which composed the Entente. They saw, in imagination that Britain was a decadent power from whose nerveless hand the sceptre of Empire was dropping, and they were determined to seize it. The crushing of France and Russia they deemed to be easy, and that once accomplished they would have the resources of Europe at their command, with which to challenge and overcome British supremacy on sea. This German hatred of "England"—always "England"—is no new thing, although it has been raised to white heat by the course of the war. That hate is old as the moment when the toast of "The Day" was first heard in the mess-rooms of the German army.

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

The date for the Provincial elections in the province of Manitoba has been set for Thursday August, 6th, and the question is being asked "How will the province go?" Grafting has been prevalent in the Manitoba House for years, but the unscrupulous electors, having seemingly closed their eyes and plugged their ears, persisted in voting Tory and returning a Conservative Legislature to power by a large majority. In this instance, however, the circumstances are somewhat altered. The Conservative Government eventually collapsed and resigned in a body. The investigation commission has since revealed grafting to such an extent that the electors who sent the late government to Winnipeg should blush with shame for having done so, and the honest man can surely not vote Conservative at the approaching election in Manitoba without feeling a cringe of conscience. These graft exposures should be the means of turning the tide and ousting from power the corrupt Conservative government which has so long been in power and returning a clean Liberal legislature on August 6th to make the laws of the land.

The Conservative party realizing the situation have added many new planks to their platform, and in an endeavor to hold the vote of the people, are "out for Total Prohibition; women suffrage, abolition of the patronage system; total elimination of spoils in civil service, etc, etc, etc." They are the old, old promises, however, and the Conservative candidates and orators will become somewhat fatigued, before they can convince the electors that they will fulfill their promises, of twentieth century reform if returned to power.

21,770,000 Men Fighting.

In justification of the superlative adjectives that are applied to the present war, William Michaelis has compiled figures in Over Land and Sea, showing just how big the war is. He estimates that 21,770,000 men stand opposed to each other—12,820,000 on the side of the allies and 8,950,000 for Germany, Austria, and Turkey. On the naval side, his estimates are as follows:

	Allies.	Germany et al
Line ships	113	52
Big cruisers	87	17
Small cruisers	128	56
Torpedo boats	701	358
Submarines	179	x10
Miscellaneous	231	139

(x Number new boats unknown.)

The area of the countries ranged against Germany, exclusive of Italy, he finds to be 67,0[illegible] square kilometres, with an aggregate population of 800,[illegible] Germany and her allies, on the other hand, have a territory of [illegible] square kilometres, and a population of [illegible] persons. The daily cost of the war to the ten nations now taking part he places at 109,000,000 marks ($12,250,000), and he estimates that up to the first of April the total cost of the war was 10,000,000 marks ([illegible]). Italy again excepted, he placed the annual cost of such a war at $46,000,000,000.

Calling a Spade a Spade.

Come on, you forces of evil in Philadelphia that have made the church a door mat to wipe your dirty feet upon! Come on, you triple extract of infamy! Come on, you assassins of character! Come on, you defamers of God and enemies of His church! Come on, you bull-necked, beetle-browed, hog-jowled, peanut brained, weazel-eyed, four-flushers, false-alarms and excess baggage! In the name of almighty God, I challenge and defy you. I'm here nine weeks. Come on, and I'll deliver the goods, express prepaid! Oh get right with God! If you do, the devil will bank his fires, hell will be for rent and its boss in the hospital by the Fourth of July. Churches today are mere social organizations. We want more of God and less of dress, show and money. Card-playing, drink-guzzlin', gin-fizzlin' and tangoin' cast out no devils, my friends. Some preachers are pretty good fellows, but they can't hit the ball. I've got a gospel gun that shoots straight. It's loaded with rough on rats, ipeca, rock salt, dynamite and barbed wire. I could get off a line of talk that would make a Greek professor's jaws squeak, but I doped out long ago that the people don't want that line of conversation.—Billy Sunday quoted in The Christian Standard.

Let the Family Starve

With enough money buried in the cellar to buy square meals for many and many a year, the wife and child of Fred Hedge of Garrie were found to be starving to death. They had been living on the charity of their nearby neighbors and when found were in a state of collapse from lack of food. The constable found buried in the cellar a large amount of perfectly good currency, which the husband had hoarded up and buried.

Kicked by Horse.

Greta Hunter, a daughter of Mrs. George Hunter, Russell st. is the victim of an unfortunate accident. Miss Hunter with some companions were crossing a field in the rear of her home in which a mare and her foal were grazing. Her proximity to the foal apparently aroused the mother's anger and she launched out with her hind legs striking the girl in the face, inflicting wounds of a painful although not necessarily severe nature.—Kincardine Review.

No Chance There

At a social affair some time since the subject of marriage came up for discussion. "Speaking of marriage," remarked one of the women guests, "I could never quite understand one of the Biblical references to it." "To which one do you particularly refer, Mrs. Jones?" asked another of the guests. "About marrying in Heaven" answered Mrs. Jones, thoughtfully. "Why do you suppose there is no marrying nor giving in marriage in Heaven?" "That's an easy one," promptly chipped in a sarcastic matron "I don't suppose there is a man in the place."

Had Booze in Trunk.

A despatch from Durham on Saturday says:— At a trial held here Saturday morning before Justices of the [illegible] Holden of town, and Melvin [illegible] of Holstein, Mrs. J. C. Nichol, proprietress of the Middaugh House, was fined $300 and costs for illegally having liquor on the premises. Crown Attorney Dyre of Owen Sound, appeared for the prosecution, and Barrister Klein of Walkerton for the defendant. Three weeks ago Constable Arrowsmith seized a trunk, of which he had become suspicious, after its delivery at the Middaugh House from the C.P.R. station. It was very heavy and after having it conveyed to his residence, not being able to secure a key that would unlock it, he broke it open. Two kegs well packed in were revealed, one of gin and the other good Scotch, each containing eight or ten gallons. Following this discovery the case was entered.

15,000 at Owen Sound; One Drunk.

The Owen Sound Times is to hand this week with a heading across the entire front page, "Yesterday's Twelfth of July the Biggest in Owen Sound," and the story of the doings of big day concludes with the following paragraph which speaks well for local option. Considering the size of the crowd it was most sisterly. The absence of intoxicated men upon the street was remarkable. The police took only one and had only one call during the day. So far the Times reporter has spoken to only one citizen who saw more than a single drunk and that one averred that he saw two. This is something worthy of note. Imagine in the old days when the bars were open a crowd of 15,000 with hardly a case of intoxication. If any vindication of the dry town is needed it was afforded in most unstinted measure at yesterday's celebration. no more roistering night gangs! No unplesentness for ladies on the street! By nine o'clock the streets were quite normal, just town people about as usual.

Aug. 28 **Canadian National EXHIBITION** Sept. 13
TORONTO

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

"PATRIOTIC YEAR"

Model Military Camp
Destruction of Battleships
Battles of the Air

MAMMOTH
Military Display
MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation
Millions in Livestock
Government Exhibits

THRILLING
Naval Spectacle
REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures
Creatore's Famous Band
Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

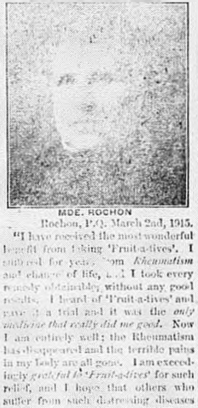
Field Grain Competition
Greater Poultry Show
Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One
New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES
FROM ALL POINTS

THE JOY OF BEING ALIVE AND WELL

Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-tives"
The Famous Fruit Medicine



MDE. ROCHON

Rochon, P.Q. March 2nd, 1915.

"I have received the most wonderful benefit from taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. I suffered for years from *Rheumatism* and change of life, and I took every remedy obtainable, without any good results. I heard of 'Fruit-a-tives' and gave it a trial and it was the *only medicine that really did me good*. Now I am entirely well; the Rheumatism has disappeared and the terrible pains in my body are all gone. I am exceedingly *grateful to 'Fruit-a-tives'* for such relief, and I hope that others who suffer from such distressing diseases will try 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well".

MADAME ISAIE ROCHON.

The marvellous work that 'Fruit-a-tives' is doing in overcoming disease and [illegible] is winning the admiration of [illegible] thousands. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

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R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont. 93

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
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Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
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Cracked Wheat, Farnia
Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a life-time to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D.D.S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Curran. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of post office. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J. S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's H. [illegible], Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month [illegible] 2 to 5 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband
Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hammer's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan: also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company. — Phone 140, ring 2 & 1.

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Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue. Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

New Term Opens Sept. 21st.
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Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

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F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

S TOVE S

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

Wingham's tax rate has been placed at 30 mills, two mills lower than last year.

Miss Carla Heffernan is visiting her brother and other friends in Walkerton and Culross.—Wingham Advance.

Mr. Harvey Hulloran of Walkerton, spent Sunday and Monday with his parents on Minnie St.—Wingham Advance.

Inspector John McCool of Walkerton occupied the pulpit of the Methodist church on Sunday week in the absence of the pastor, who has been away on vacation for a couple of weeks —Advocate.

Mrs. Chas. Oppertshauser was at Walkerton on Saturday to see her brother Mr. Louis Helwig of Neustadt who recently underwent an operation at the hospital there. He is doing as well as can be expected—Hanover Post.

Five Sailings Weekly

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Steamship express making direct connection leaves Toronto, 12.45 p.m.

No Longer Legal Tender

Delinquent subscribers are hereby notified that jack rabbits will no longer be accepted in payment of back subscription at this office. We've already received so many of the critters that our children's ears are beginning to grow long and pointed as a result of eating too many of them. Until further notice, however coyote, bobcat, skunk and mountain lion pelts, Mexican frijoles, and baled bear grass will be accepted for subscriptions at their market value. Venison in season same as cash. Govern yourself accordingly. —Western Ex.

During the month of June the Russians claim to have taken over [illegible] prisoners.

It is claimed that only six of the 72 Bruce boys who were trained at Valcartier are now on the firing line.

Alberta voted on Wednesday on the Liquor Act, which is a curious misnomer, since, if the Liquor Act is approved, the sale of liquor will cease.

The German guns coming from England to the Canadian National Exhibition will be guarded all the way across and every moment of the time they are on exhibition.

Early Saturday morning one woman was killed, another seriously injured and two men slightly injured when a big Packard car went over an embankment in the suburbs of London. It is claimed the accident was due to king booze, the party having had an all-night revel.

The Logic of It

A liquor man in west Virginia offered to pay off the State debt of $17,000,000 in ten years if he were given the sole right to sell liquor in the State. That offer set the West Virginians thinking that by cutting of the traffic that they might themselves clear off the debt and stay sober in the bargain.

Lad Nearly Drowned.

A young lad of about ten years old, son of Geo Robinson of Southampton, was nearly drowned last Saturday, near the short dock. He was on a raft and fell in. Thos Stewart saw him fall in and called to his son Rondolp, who was on the short dock and the young lad swam to him but was also pulled under, T Steward had by this time swam out, and between father and son they got him to shore and succeeded in bringing him around alright, although he had gone down for the third time. —Southampton Beacon

Harriston is voting on a Hydro bylaw on Monday of next week.

Five of the twenty-seven Wingham men who left with the first contingent have been killed in France.

Mr. and Mrs John Ryan of Walkerton have been visiting the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins, Paisley.—Advocate.

Three-year old John Jacob Astor can't be maintained on $20,000 a year. We have never figured it out, but if that is what it costs to raise babies, we can quite understand now why we are so hard up.—Port Elgin Times.

A Montana woman is about to marry her ninth husband, having eight. Number nine, the newspaper says, comes well recommended by a matrimonial Bureau. On the other hand what security has the husband? Dead men tell no tales.

The Ideal Vacation Route

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kwartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent.

Autos Collide

On the evening of Dominion Day two cars met in the centre of the road at Rae's bridge, with the inevitable result in such cases—injury to property and danger to life. Mr. Brown Cargill was the only person hurt, his back being strained so that he was laid up for several days. He was driving his own car at the time. The other was a Paisley machine which stood the racking better, but both were subjects for treatment in the repair shop.—Advocate.

A Gallon of Gasoline.

A single gallon of gasoline will do wonders almost anywhere, but nowhere has it been applied to better purpose than on the farm. Here are some of its stunts. It will milk 300 cows, bale four tons of hay, mix thirty-five yards of cement, move a ton truck fourteen miles, plow three-fifths of an acre of land and make enough electricity to keep eight lights going in the farmhouse for thirty days. Goodby to boyhood memories of turning the grindstone.—Wall Street Journal.

Insane Man Attempts to Escape

Mr Herbert Strong of Lion's Head who has been acting strangely for some time has been pronounced insane and on Monday was taken to Walkerton jail prior to being sent to the asylum. When Strong, along with two constables who had charge of him arrived at Tara on the early train, he made a break for liberty, jumped the train and ran down the street. He was soon captured, however, and taken to his destination by automobile. Strong was a former resident of Tara and has a wife and children residing in Lion's Head.—Tara Leader.

Division Court.

Judge Gregg, the newly-appointed junior judge of Bruce, held his first court in Chesley on Tuesday. The new appointee looks more like a clergyman than a legal man. He is 68 years old and if he does not get through his work as speedily as Judge Klein he will become faster with practice. Only two cases of importance came before him. Hugh Watt of Chesley was sued for wages by Jno. Beckler of Scone. Judgement was given for Beckler for $12 more than Watt had offered to settle for and had paid into the court. The decision of Magistrate Montgomery in the Paulin case was reversed His Honor held that it had not been established that Paulin was driving at an immoderate speed nor that he was the driver. The town of Chesley will have to pay the costs of both the magistrate's and Division Court. C. J. Mickle for the town and O. E. Klein for Paulin.—Chesley Enterprise.

Full of Trouble

The itinerant system of the Methodist church has borne away from this district two pastors who must have a peculiar bond of sympathy. It will be remembered that a little over a year ago, while the provincial general elections were pending, the London Conference passed a strong resolution on the Rowell temperance policy. One of the two ministers to whom we refer, deeming it incumbent upon him to carry out the instructions of the Conference by pointing out the duty of the voters on his circuit, preached strongly along this line and in consequence incurred the ill-will of some members of his flock whose political prejudices were touched on the raw. The Methodist minister of the neighboring circuit, sizing up the situation decided it would be better not to give his people any advice from the pulpit as to how they should vote and because he did not do so he fell from grace in the eyes of some members of his congregation. We don't know that we can draw any moral from this double incident, except once more to recognize the fact that this world is full of trouble.—Goderich Signal.

Experts have discovered who it is who put the rush in Russia and the germ in Germany. We all know about the sand in Sandie.

Mrs. De Witt Martyn, Walkerton, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Newcombe Buffalo N.Y. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Siddall this week.—Lucknow Sentinel.

At the baseball game played Friday in Harriston between Palmerston and Mount Forest, third baseman Bateman of Mount Forest fell while running, and received a compound fracture of his left arm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Best, Ottawa, who have been on a motor trip to Western Ontario were on Sunday the guests of Mrs. Best's sister, Mrs James Giles They were accompanied by another sister Mrs. McKay and her son and daughter, Mr. and Miss Teviotdale. The party also called on the editor of the Confederate to renew and acquaintance made with Mr. an Mrs [illegible] thirty years ago in Walkerton.—Mount Forest Confederate.

Young Pastor Appreciated

Rev. J W. Stewart who has been filling one of the Toronto Methodist church pulpits for the past two years, has been appointed pastor of the Drew congregation and began work in his new field this month. Before leaving New Toronto he was presented with a beautiful clock, accompanied by an address from the Ladies' Aid. Mr. Stewart is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W.T. Stewart of Greenock.

All She Needed

A Scotchman who resided at the foot of a hill had the cow, but was rather short of grass for her. The honest man, not knowing what to do with the cow, tethered her on the top of the hill, where she got little or nothing to eat but heather. A neighbor on seeing this remarked to the crofter: "Och, yer cow has naething tae eat on the top o' the hill." "She has nae muckle to eat, but she has a gran' view," was the reply.

Shooting Accident

Mr. Angus Mclanis of 10th con Bruce had his arm punctured by a small bullet on Friday evening of last week while in Paisley He had been doing some carpenter work for Mr. John Stoddart and met with the mishap while coming out of the latter's house from supper. The bullet was discharged from a 22 cal rifle in the hands of Mr. P. D. Kennedy who was sniping at sparrows from the back window of his harness shop. Mr. Kennedy is very much distressed as a result of the accident.—Advocate

Wingham Man Killed.

Mrs. William Aitcheson, of Wingham, received word on Monday of the death of her son, Laughlin, who died of wounds received while fighting in France. A comrade had been wounded and Aitcheson went to his assistance, when a shrapnel shell burst over him. A fragment struck him in the back injuring the spine so that the lower power of his body was paralyzed. He was taken to an hospital where he underwent several operations, but these were without avail. Young Aitcheson is very highly spoken of about Wingham, where he grew to manhood. He will be greatly missed by many friends and his widowed mother.

Give Your Old Razor.

In many homes in town and country there is one or more old razors lying about unused and absolutely worthless to the owner. Cutlers Hall, Sheffield, England, has undertaken to collect these old razors, fit them up and send them to the soldiers in the camps or at the front. They are doing this collecting and fitting up free of charge and the razors will not cost either the War Department or the soldier anything. This collection campaign is extended to Canada and Thos. B. Lee, 30 Front St., East, Toronto, is the medium through which razors collected in Ontario will be forwarded. Locally S. W. Vogan & Son or Bremner's Fair will be pleased etc receive old razors which the owners may wish to donate. Don't think the old blade is no good because you have failed to make it work. A little fitting up by an expert may transform it into a very serviceable article.

Soldier and Tobacco

Surely there can be no truth in the report that the Methodist Conference has passed a resolution to prohibit the sending of tobacco to the soldiers at the front. There must be a mistake somewhere. If not, I say, shame on Methodism, and I am sure that all liberal minded men and women will say the same. When a murderer is condemned to die, I am told the orders are given that he is to have everything he wishes for his last breakfast. Are our brave boys at the front then of less account than a common criminal that they are be denied the privilege of a pipeful of tobacco before out fight and die for their country? God knows the poor boys have it hard enough without having any of their few comforts and privileges denied them by the very people they are giving their lives to protect. I am not and never have been a smoker, but if a pipeful of tobacco or even a cigarette is any help or comfort to one of the boys in the trenches, in the name of mercy let him have it. As to the non-smokers, why should tobacco in the trenches be more of a temptation than it is when they see it on all sides of them in their home towns? I have been a member of the Methodist church for years but I cannot understand how anyone can uphold and approve such a resolution.—A Methodist.—From the Tara Leader.

Signal the grocer for

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS

Made in Canada

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's most successful practical training school. Teachers are competent, [illegible] thorough and graduates succeed. We received more applications this month than we had [illegible] graduate during the [illegible]. The three applications [illegible] most recently were for Lady stenographer at $580 Bookkeeper at [illegible] and Commercial teacher at [illegible] per annum. Business men want our graduates. Get our free catalogue at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy restful [illegible] in

"King Hat"

King Hats are [illegible] and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO [illegible]
THE POPULAR [illegible]

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, on hand, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty [illegible] acre farm, 1 one hundred and [illegible] acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, [illegible] to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a [illegible] acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra [illegible], a very great bargain [illegible]. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS [illegible]

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER ONTARIO

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Great Lakes Service
Five Sailings Weekly

Steamers leave Port McNicoll, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

The steamer "Manitoba" sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point at 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS

Leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Summer Tours To Pacific Coast
Including
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Also to
Atlantic Coast Resorts, Lake Massanoga (Bon Echo), Point au Baril, Muskoka Lakes, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, etc.
Summer Tourist Fares now in effect.

Fast Time, Convenient Train Service, Modern Equipment
Between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.

Canadian Pacific all the way to Winnipeg and Vancouver No Change of Cars or Depots

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Canadian Pacific Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Superiority of Tone
In Columbia Double-Disc Records
is due the PATENTED and EXCLUSIVE COLUMBIA PROCESS of MANUFACTURE

Columbia Records are BUILT-UP. Instead of economising and using one mixture for the whole record. Columbia Records are made in THREE LAYERS, using the cheaper material in the centre only where it doesn't count in the reproduction. The best and most expensive material the world can provide is used on the outer surfaces on which the sound wave or music is engraved.

THAT'S WHY COLUMBIA RECORDS SOUND BETTER AND WEAR LONGER

—the same difference in value as there is between an ordinary pine and an expensive built-up oak door.

All Columbia records are double, a different selection on each side.

And yet these records cost you less money than any others.

You are not getting the utmost value for your money or the best out of your machine—no matter of what make—unless you use Columbia records.

Of Course, Columbia Records are Made in Canada

If you have never tried Columbia Records, ask to hear the following selections. We will gladly play them and any others for you.

Superb Cello Solo by Pablo Casals
A 5679 Traumerei [Schumann] Salut D'Amour (Elgar) 1.50

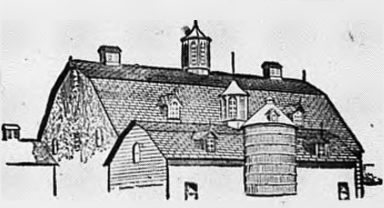
Two well known Ballads by the famous Taylor, Hackel, Berge Trio.
A 1735 Because, D'Hardelot, Mother Machree (Olcott & Ball) 1.00

Two Novelty (Marimba) Recordings
A 1728 Italian Echoes, Two Step. Senorita, Two Step. 85c.

Two Patriotic Songs
P 39 Three Cheers for Little Belgium Come on, You Boys of London Town 85c.

There are over a thousand double-disc records at 85c.

C. A. Fox,
Walkerton Ont.



FARMERS!
Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"

Brantford Asphalt Slates
For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at almost cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized Iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. Vogan

Ask for Business

Only one's most intimate friends go to one's home uninvited, and the extent of one's calling list is determined by the number of one's calls.

In business the same facts hold Every merchant in Walkerton knows scores of families here and in the country round about whose custom he does not possess.

Mutual acquaintance is the first step towards getting these families as customers, and acquaintances can most surely be developed by invitations or calls made through the medium of advertisements in the Weekly TELESCOPE.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Show your desire for business by asking for it. A merchant who does not ask for business is supposed not to want business very keenly.

Shop Where You Are Invited

Old Country News

TO STUDY FOOD PRICES.

A Board of Trade Departmental Committee has been appointed to consider what steps should be taken by legislation or otherwise to maintain and if possible increase the production of food in England and Wales on the assumption that the war may be prolonged beyond the harvest of 1916.

Lord Milner is chairman of the committee.

The committee has been asked, should it find that additional powers are necessary, to report in time for legislation to be submitted to Parliament during the present session.

The following table of the average prices paid by the working classes for food on March 1 and June 1 is furnished by the President of the Board of Trade. It is compiled from the figures in 80 of the principal towns of the United Kingdom:

	March s. d.	June s. d.
Bread, 4-lb.	0 7¾	0 8½
	Per lb.	
Butter, fresh	1 4½	1 5
Butter, salt	1 3¾	1 4¼
Jam	5¾	5¾
Cheese	0 10¾	0 11½
Bacon	1 0	1 1
Beef, British		
Ribs	0 11	1 1¾
Thin flank	0 7¾	0 9½
Beef, chilled or frozen		
Ribs	0 8¾	0 10½
Thin flank	0 6½	0 7¾
Mutton, British		
Leg	0 11½	1 1¾
Breast	0 7¾	0 9
Mutton, frozen		
Leg	0 8¾	0 9¾
Breast	0 5½	0 6½
Oatmeal, Scotch	0 2¾	0 2¾
Tea	1 9¾	1 10¾
Sugar, granulated	0 3½	0 3½

A HUSKY REGIMENT.

The 19th Middlesex, the second of the two navvy battalions raised by Colonel John Ward, M. P., occupies a racecourse near London. Some of the men are quartered comfortably at the racecourse stables and loose boxes that have been turned into barracks; the remainder are in no less comfortable tents of a new pattern; the officers luxuriate in a grand stand all to themselves.

It is a hefty regiment, this of the navvies. The "mascot" of the regiment is a private, who, to all appearance, weighs sixteen stone, all of it brawn and muscle. The officially admitted average weight of officers and men is twelve stone. Colonel Ward himself is Britain's Samson M. P.; his adjutant is a man such as Caesar loved, and some of his officers might crush a Hun salient by a mass movement of their own. But it is, of course, only coincidence that the legend "Weighing Room" still remains on a door in the officers' quarters.

The men of this regiment of Anaks are nearly all navvies and miners. Scots, Geordie, and Yorkshire mix with purest Cockney in the camp tongue. There is tremendous keenness among the men. Most of them are in their thirties, many of them nomads of toil who have never knuckled down to long routine in their lives. Men of this age and stamp do not take readily to the monotony of drill. "But," said an officer, "you can hear a pin drop when you explain to them the bearing of drill on the work they will have to do at the front."

Agriculturists in almost every part of the country are perturbed at the drought. Its ill effects on all kinds of vegetation are being intensified by great sun heat and drying winds.

Only Kent, Sussex, and the southwestern counties have had any useful rainfall since the generally heavy downpour of May 17 and 18.

Over the country generally ponds are drying up and springs diminishing. The roads are inches deep in dust, and the soiled appearance of vegetation anywhere near a road robbed "leafy June" of one of its chief charms.

TRACTION ENGINE RACE.

An amusing story is told at Dover of three sailors who, after visiting a district outside the Dover liquor restriction area, commandeered a traction engine, which had been left unattended, to ride back to Dover.

One, a stoker, got up steam and raced the engine at full speed through two villages. The engine swayed dangerously and was eventually stopped by a constable, who ran by the side until he was able to get aboard.

THE KING AND A D. C. M. HERO.

The King secured three days' leave of absence from the trenches for Lance-Corporal Charles Bennett, 3rd Hussars, an old boy of the London County School at Mayford, Woking, who recently gained the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The present head boy wrote to the King and asked if Bennett might be allowed to come from Flanders and receive the school's congratulations and gift at the annual inspection and prize-giving on Saturday.

THE KING AND HERO FAMILY.

Learning of the death at the front of three of the four soldier sons of Mr. George Shallis, 10, Ranelagh-road, Harlesden, London, the King sent a letter of sympathy to the father, who himself is serving with the National Reserve.

In the letter the King said that he regarded "with especial satisfaction the spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty which prompted so many in one family to give their lives for their sovereign and country."

PICTURE ROBBERY.

Thieves broke into the Marlborough Galleries, Duke street, London, and cut from their frames a number of pictures valued at £3,500.

The police description of the stolen paintings is as follows:

Portrait of a lady, by Lawrence, 30 in. by 25 in.

Small exterior, by Watteau, 14½ in. by 11½ in.

Cottage door, by Gainsborough, 29 in. by 90 in.

Portrait of a lady, dog in lap, by Hoppner, 40 in. by 34 in.

MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

A cartridge belt from a German machine gun was picked up by one of our men in the Ypres area while he was working in the dark. The lead of several cartridges in the belt had been reversed, so that the broad base struck the objective. The injuries thus caused are frightful.

A stream of water in the same area which runs from the German trenches into ours was found to be poisoned. A warning notice has been erected by it.

"GLASS HOUSE" FIRE

High Cross House, which stood several hundred feet above Lake Windermere, was gutted by fire. It was locally known as the "Glass House," and the outbreak is attributed to the heat of the sun's rays.

NOTES.

Bradford College boys have volunteered to make shells for the Government, and to devote part of their holidays to the work, which will begin almost directly.

When Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dutton, of Wyngurth, Stanley drive, Roundhay, Leeds, entered their house on Saturday afternoon, last week, after an absence of six hours, they found their son, Edmund Lionel, aged 21, lying in one of the rooms with a bullet wound apparently inflicted with a revolver.

Police-Inspector Button, Chesterfield, has 21 relatives in the army—20 serving in France and one training in England.

Sergeant R. Heaton, a Ripley lad, who has been twice wounded, has secured a commission in his regiment, the King's Liverpool, 7th Battalion.

The great dearth of working class housing accommodation at Chesterfield is illustrated by a notice posted outside a well-known estate agent's offices, which runs, "No cottage property to let."

A fatal accident occurred at Glapwell Colliery, a pony driver named George William Shelton, 16, of 23 Glumangate, Chesterfield, being buried by a fall of roof, and killed almost instantaneously. Another man, Henry Bradshaw, was injured.

Last week 121 recruits were accepted in Nottingham. No fewer than 21 men joined the R. E. from the Nottingham Post Office last week.

A workman who was fined at Jarrow for drunkenness was stated to have worked 39½ hours last week.

A soldier named David Wilson was sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude at Glasgow on Tuesday. He struck his wife with a brush, and she died within a few minutes.

For absenting himself from Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co.'s Sheffield works without notice, William Bradshaw, a puller-out at a crucible steel furnace, was ordered to pay £2 10s damages. A whole set of men had to stop work because of the defendant's absence. His excuse was that the job was too heavy for a man of 50.

Four Codnor Park men were at Ripley, on Monday, charged with absenting themselves from the Codnor Park Iron and Steel Works without notice, and nominal damages of £2 were claimed. A fine of £2 and costs was imposed in the cases of John Southall and Robert Carlile, and George Oldham and Albert Baker were fined £1 and costs each.

Temporary 2nd Lieut. Herbert Asquith (Royal Marines) has just been gazetted as a temporary lieutenant.

The Duke of Grafton, who is the oldest equerry to Royalty in Britain, celebrated his 94th birthday.

The London Gazette announces that the King has appointed the Earl of Granard as a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Lord Rosebery, hon. colonel of the 7th Royal Scots, Leith, has sent £50 as a donation to the Leith Memorial Fund in connection with the troop train disaster.

Dr. J. Esmond (Nationalist), with 1,633 votes, was returned for North Tipperary, Mr. Hector's figures being 1,357 and Mr. Gill's 1,192.

Mr. J. D. Hope, M. P. for Haddingtonshire, has been laid up, suffering from appendicitis. His condition, however, is much improved, and he expects shortly to resume his Parliamentary duties.

Private Michael Goffrey another victim of Gretna railway disaster, died a week ago Tuesday night at Carlisle.

Three Chester magistrates are working during their spare hours producing munitions of war.

Whilst joking with a customer, Mr. R. J. Stanton, a North London publican, was seized with apoplexy and died with the world on his lips.

Coinciding with the centenary of Waterloo, the St. Helena Signal Book, an interesting relic of Napoleon's exile, was sold at Sotheby's for £41.

Damage estimated at £6,000 or £7,000 was caused by a fire which broke out at Messrs. Payne's pianoforte factory in Fortess road, Kentish Town.

Every man wounded in the war who has applied to join the Corps of Commissionaires has been found employment, says Major F. E. Walter in his annual report.

The Manchester and District Master Bakers' Association has decided to increase the weight of bread without further cost to the purchaser by 2 oz. per loaf all round.

Mr. Acland states in Parliamentary papers that the Board of Agriculture see no reason at present to anticipate a shortage of wheat during the coming autumn.

The military authorities have promulgated an order that soldiers in Carmarthen are not to be supplied with intoxicants by licensees except between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m., and between 6.30 and 9 in the evening.

A house-to-house penny collection throughout Shropshire, organized by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., resulted in nearly £2,000 being raised for the St. John Ambulance Association and the British Red Cross Society.

Mr. Horatio George Wright, skipper of the steam trawler Eileen Emma, of Lowestoft, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the steamship Falaba, of Liverpool, sunk in St. George's Channel on March 28, has been awarded a piece of plate by the Board of Trade.

Sixteen hundred Welsh miners are reported to be on strike at Tonyrefail on the non-unionist question.

Northumberland coal owners and miners met at Newcastle with regard to the proposed suspension of the Eight-Hour Act, and after a brief discussion adjourned pending the holding of the national conferences.

The Rev. H. W. King, of the Church of Our Father, Rotherham, has resigned, having accepted a pastorate at Lincoln.

The Rev. W. Stewart, of St. Mary's, Chester, has been the recipient of a silver salver and cheque from parishioners and friends on his departure to take up the living of Barton-Hartshorn and Chetwode, near Buckingham. Mrs. Stewart received a gold watch bracelet.

The Rev. William Hareus, M.A., who for many years was minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Sheffield, has been appointed to take charge of Durham Presbyterian Church during the absence of the pastor, Rev. A. R. Paton, on military service.

Captain John Graham, the famous golfer who was serving in the Liverpool Scottish, is reported to have been killed at the front.

News reached Liverpool of the death of Mr. John Holt, head of the firm of John Holt & Co., West African merchants, Liverpool, at the age of 75.

The death has taken place at Thurlstone, near Penistone, of Mr. Mark Beever, formerly of Top of Town Farm. Deceased, who was in his 72nd year, was a well-known farmer in the district.

"Donegal has the unpleasant pre-eminence of being the county in Ireland which up to the present from all sections have returned the fewest number of recruits," said Judge Cooke to a grand jury at Lifford crown sessions, County Donegal. "Of 21,000 men of recruitable age in the county, less than 300 have joined the colors since the beginning of the war."

Starting life as a pit boy at Tipton, Staffs, and working later as a puddler in Messrs. Cammell's works, Parkgate, Sheffield, Mr. James Duffiel, Tallintire Hall, Cockermouth, Cumberland, 82, who died recently, left £151,734. He was successively manager of the Dronfield Iron Works and of the Workington Iron Works. He was the inventor of compound armor.

Ten soldiers and six other passengers were injured while travelling in a motor-omnibus which, when south of Gateshead, Durham, was struck by a motor-car, ran over a wall, and fell on its side in a field.

The trawler St. Denis, which recently arrived at Hull from Iceland, has realized £2,175 from its catch of fish. Away for sixteen days, the St. Denis therefore took £135 18s. 9d. worth of fish each day.

Two degrees of frost were registered early on Monday morning, June 21, and four on Sunday in Lincolnshire. The damage was most severe in the Spalding, Boston and Holbeach districts. Whole fields of potatoes have been blackened. Growers interviewed on Monday could not remember such heavy destruction at so late a period of any previous season. They state that the long spell of drought has rendered crops especially susceptible to frost.

A motor-car at Lincoln displaced the elaborate stage coach, with bewigged driver and footmen, hitherto used by the judges in driving to the assize courts. Gone also were the trumpeters with their beflagged instruments. The new order of things is approved by the Privy Council during the continuance of the war.

From a Metropolitan police constable to a captain in the famous "Diehards" (Middlesex Regiment, 4th-8th) is eight months is the record of Mr. Arthur Gray, of Teddington. When war broke out he was a constable in the "T" division at Teddington. He joined the Royal Fusiliers, and in view of his South African experience in the Rifle Brigade soon became an efficient sergeant. Further promotion in the non-commissioned ranks followed, and now he has been made lieutenant and temporary captain.

On leaving Norwich for London on Sunday night week, Coy.-Sergt.-Major Daniels, V. C., was presented with a purse of gold and given an enthusiastic, hearty send-off. Daniels and his wife in a brougham were pulled by soldiers along the principal streets to Thorpe station, the populace cheering the hero lustily.

Three hundred Nottingham children whose schools have been requisitioned for the wounded are to be taught during the summer in a camp school at the Arboretum public park. Six marquees, with wooden floors, will house the scholars. Nature study will be a feature of the curriculum, and when the weather is suitable the children will be taught in the open air.

The Queen visited the wounded soldiers at the Palace Hotel Hospital, Southend, on Wednesday last week. She was received at the hospital by the Mayor of Southend and Dr. Hall White on behalf fo the committee of management. There were 190 patients in the hospital.

Rev. W. Brooke Hirst, Wesleyan minister at Windsor, is engaged four days a week in the manufacture of munitions, and intends to continue the work until the end of the war.

WINDS THAT WHISTLE.

The Sounds Come Only When the Air Waves Meet Resistance.

Did you ever notice that although you may feel the force of the wind when you are out in it, you do not hear it whistle unless you are close to a building? This is because the sound is produced according to the same principles as apply to the production of the tones of a pipe organ or any instrument on which the tones are produced by blowing.

In order to make the whistling sounds we hear from the wind it is necessary for it to blow against something. That is why we hear it when we are in the house or some other building.

The whistling is caused by the wind blowing past the sharp edge of some obstacle in its path or finding its way through small openings offering some sharp edged resistance.

If you blow through a long tube or pipe you will produce no sound, but if there is an opening with a sharp edge near the end where you blow the blowing will cause a distinct sound. It is on this principle that all small whistles, organ pipes and wind instruments of an orchestra are made.

Another way in which the wind produces sounds is by blowing against objects which vibrate. A curious instance of this is the humming volume of sound produced by the wind blowing through a group of telegraph wires, and which may be noted, even when there is not a great force of wind, by placing the ear against a telegraph pole.—Boston Herald.

The Golden Fleece.

The noted Order of the Golden Fleece is a military one instituted by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, in 1429, on the occasion of his marriage with the Portuguese Princess Isabella. The order now belongs to both Spain and Austria.

FELT HAT IN LIGHT SHADE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Though felt hats for some time past have been scarce, they are undoubtedly popular at the present time. Not only sport types, but also the more dressy effects are shown. Trimmed sailors, as illustrated, wide flopping brims with flower or ribbon trimmings, are very smart. These summer felts come in all light attractive shades, and are very new and practical.

WET AND DRY

Progress of Prohibition in the United States.

Figures on the wet and dry situation through the United States, as of January 1, 1915, have been collected by the temperance society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has its headquarters in Topeka, Kan. The society says that this material "was obtained after persistent correspondence with all sources of information in the various states." In the case of some few states this correspondence has not been wholly satisfactory, the society admits, but it asserts that the greatest care has been taken to make its statements absolutely reliable.

Alabama—Eight wet counties and 59 dry. There were no elections during the past year.

Arizona—Voted for prohibition November 3, 1914. Law went into effect January 1, 1915. Majority about 3,500.

Arkansas—Automatically becomes dry each January 1st under the Going law, which requires consent of a majority of all white adult men and women before a license can be granted in any unit. On December 31st, 1914, 45 counties had wet spots and 49 were dry.

California—One hundred forty-seven supervisorial districts are dry and 123 wet. Eighteen counties are entirely dry, outside of incorporated towns, and only 10 are entirely wet. There are 38 dry incorporated cities and towns. Only 2 cities were lost during the past year, and one supervisoral district, while 3 supervisoral districts have been won. California rejected Statewide prohibition by a majority of 165,115 on November 3, 1914.

Colorado—Voted dry, November 3, 1914. Majority, 11,572. Law to go into effect January 1, 1916.

Connecticut—Ninety dry towns, 78 wet. Four elections were won during 1914, and one lost.

Delaware—Two counties dry, one wet. Court decisions have outlawed many drinking clubs.

District of Columbia—The Jones-Works law has reduced the number of saloons to 300 and strict administration of the law will eventually reduce the number to 25.

Florida—Thirty-eight dry counties, 10 wet.

Georgia—Under State-wide prohibition. Law permits the sale of "near-beer."

Idaho—Twenty-one dry counties, 12 wet. Twenty-one cities of 1,000 or more population are dry, and only 12 are wet.

Illinois—Fifty-three totally dry counties, and 59 wet. About 1,100 saloons were voted out in 1914.

Indiana—Sixty-two wet counties, 30 dry. Thirteen elections were won during 1914, and 6 lost. The wets gained 2 saloons and lost 45.

Iowa—Twelve wet counties, 79 dry; 8 other counties with only one town having saloons.

Kansas—State-wide prohibition excellently enforced. Candidate running on a resubmission platform and polling full strength of wets in the election November 3, 1914, got only nine per cent. of the vote.

Kentucky—One hundred six counties dry, only 11 wet. Seven of the latter have saloons in but two places. No territory has been lost in Kentucky in more than three years. Of 15 wet counties voting in 1914, nine voted dry.

Louisiana—Thirty wet parishes, 31 dry. An election won in 1914, none lost.

Maine—State-wide prohibition; no legislative change in 1914.

Maryland—Ten dry counties, 5 wet. It is believed that state-wide prohibition would carry in Maryland.

Massachusetts—One city carried for no-license. There will be a number of elections in January, February and March.

Michigan—Thirty-four dry counties, 39 wet. Nine out of twelve elections in 1914 were won by the drys; one still in the courts.

Minnesota—Two hundred and sixty-two dry towns out of about 1,200. Forty-four have voted dry during the past year, and only 8 dry towns voted wet. The enforcement by the United States Indian service, Mr. H. A. Larson, special officer, of the Indian treaty made with the Chippewa nation in 1855, closed more than 200 saloons. Six counties are entirely dry.

Mississippi—Under state prohibition. Legislature and courts have materially strengthened the dry policy during the year.

Missouri—Seventy-three dry counties, 18 partially dry, 19 wet. Sixteen elections were won in 1914, 3 lost. The supreme court ruled that all clubs dispensing liquor are saloons and must hold dram shop licenses. This ruling resulted in closing about 2,000 clubs.

Montana—The Indian territory, including the important towns of Polson, Ronan and Dayton, is dry. Corvallis is also dry by action of the people.

Nebraska—Thirty dry counties, 62 wet. Twenty-six elections were won in 1914 and 12 lost.

Nevada—Indian reservation only dry territory.

New Hampshire—Three dry counties, 7 wet. Five towns were won and 5 lost.

New Jersey—No dry counties. One election carried by drys.

New Mexico—One dry county, 25 wet, but most of the territory of the state is dry by precincts and districts. Twenty-one elections have been won during 1914 by the drys and 9 lost.

New York—Two dry counties, 120 dry townships, 200 partly dry townships.

North Carolina—Under state prohibition. Has strong search and seizure law.

North Dakota—Under state prohibition. Enforcement is good and steadily becoming better. Resubmission candidate in Republican primaries got only about 29 per cent. of the vote.

Ohio—Prohibition was defeated at the election of Nov. 3, 1914, and a wet measure enacted.

Oklahoma—Under state prohibition. An amendment to the constitution making drunkenness or the excessive use of intoxicating liquor while in office sufficient cause for impeachment carried in each of the 77 counties.

Oregon—Went for state-wide prohibition on Nov. 3, 1914, by about 36,000 majority. Law will go into effect Jan. 1, 1916. At present Oregon has 5 dry counties and 29 wet.

Pennsylvania—Seven counties are dry by court order.

Rhode Island—Seven dry and 31 wet towns. During the past year one dry town has been added and one lost.

South Carolina—Thirty dry counties, 11 wet. Only one election held, and that won by the drys.

South Dakota—Twenty counties dry, 9 have only one saloon town, and 17 have more than one saloon town. Of the 2,235 incorporated towns where the sale of liquor might be legalized, only 127 places do legalize it. In the no-license elections last spring 35 wet towns voted dry, and 6 dry towns voted wet.

Tennessee—Under state-wide prohibition.

Texas—One hundred and seventy-nine entirely dry counties, 15 partially dry, 22 entirely wet. Seven-eighths of the territory and four-fifths of the population are under prohibition. Three wet counties voted dry in 1914 and 2 dry counties voted wet. Sixteen dry counties voted to remain dry.

Utah—Largely dry.

Vermont—Seventeen wet towns, 229 dry. There are no saloons in 8 out of 14 counties.

Virginia—Voted for prohibition in fall of 1914. Law will go into effect in 1916. Eighty-four counties out of 100 are already dry.

Washington—State voted dry Nov. 3, 1914. Law will take effect Jan. 1, 1916.

West Virginia—Under state-wide prohibition.

Wisconsin—One county entirely dry. Other dry territory covers 25 per cent. of population. Thirty-three incorporated cities and villages and seven townships changed from wet to dry last spring. Only one incorporated village that was dry went wet.

Wyoming—Indian reservation entirely dry, and 25 per cent. of the population lives in saloonless territory.—New York Evening Post.

ROSE COLORED SAILOR.

The sailor, when prettily trimmed, enters the ranks of the garden party hat, and since this shape is invariably favored it has proved very popular. A rather severe shape in a fascinating rose-colored milan is trimmed with a shirred frill of cream net-top lace with dainty embroidered edge, a gracefully draped band and bow of cream moire ribbon, and a modest spray of field flowers in delicate tones.

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO BAD COULD NOT SIT UP.

Attacks of cholera morbus are caused mostly by indiscretion in diet, the use of unripe fruit and new vegetables, and usually occur during the hot summer months.

On the first sign of this very weakening trouble Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken.

Mrs. George Lee, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband said I looked as if I had been sick a month; he got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured me. We are never without it in the house for I don't think it can be beat."

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "Dr. Fowler's," as imitators have gone so far as to imitate our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, etc.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Black and White Bathing Suit

In many of the season's latest bathing suits the natural waistline is evident. The circular skirt, too, holds a popular place. Pictured is a black taffeta bathing suit, with circular skirt, showing a narrow pleat fastening. The simple bodice in surplice drape is neatly finished with a hemstitched border. A large white collar, snug hemstitched girdle and satin buttons are interesting features.

Was Troubled With Smothering Spells.

Would Wake Up With Breath All Gone.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right.

Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would be sound asleep but would waken up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He also gave me a box which I tried, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back and I took the rest of them and they entirely cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Hard On Crime In Olden Days

To secure as far as possible that no one under the age of 21 years should be found inside a prison through a combination of probation, supervision and Borstal treatment.

This is one of the salient features of the new crimes bill which Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, is piloting through Parliament at the present time. This "most Christian crimes bill," as it has been termed, strikingly illustrates the progress we have made in modern times in regard to the consideration and treatment of criminals. It seems almost incredible, indeed, that in the memory of our grandfathers, boys of from twelve to sixteen years of age were whipped, flogged and herded together on hulks, the floating prisons in the Thames.

On these hulks young and old—"criminals, lunatics, feeble-minded and outcasts of all kinds, were cooped up for periods generally varying between one and seven years," says George Ives, in his striking book, "History of Penal Methods."

"About 1824 (according to Mr. Ives) they appear to have placed the boys on a special ship, the hulk Euryalus, and there the youngest 'villain' was nine years old; some of the boys, the inspector reported, 'are so young that they can hardly put on their clothes.'

"Horrible, indeed, was the punishments meted out to young criminals at the beginning of the last century.

"The gallows load was heavy; an instance appeared in a Times paragraph, Jan. 18, 1801, which tells how a certain Andrew Branning, a luckless urchin, aged only thirteen, had broken into a house and carried off a spoon. Others were with him, but they ran away, and only he was captured and brought to trial. His story ended in two words, which were short and customary, 'Guilty—death.'"

There was, however, even in the days when the petty thief was transported for fourteen years for stealing a loaf, and both men and women were flogged in public at the tail of a cart and pilloried and branded for minor offences, a certain humor in the poetic punishments meted out to dishonest tradesmen.

"For instance, a baker who sold loaves which were short of weight, was shown with the bread tied round his neck. A fishmonger, who had been selling bad fish, was paraded with a collar of stinking smelts slung over his shoulder. A grocer who had been selling much adulterated spices was placed in the pillory and had the powders burned beneath his nose."

Reference might also be made to the trial by ordeal in the old days. There was the consecrated barley cake which was supposed to choke a perjurer if he tried to swallow it. A test tried with hot water, in which a stone had to be picked out of boiling liquid without the arm being scalded. Another test consisted of inserting the hand into a glove or hot iron without being burned by it.

The horrors of the transportation system were almost as bad as the terrible punishments of medieval times, and Mr. Ives relates how at each and all of the penal settlements in Australia and New Zealand the prisoners committed desperate assaults, often upon each other by prearrangement, "from absolute weariness of their lives," in order to get away from those dreadful places, if only as witnesses, or even as persons accused of murder.

"At Macquarie Harbor, on one occasion, three prisoners tossed; one was to be slain, another was to strike the fatal blow, the third was to be a witness of the planned deed; so they would get a respite—a grim 'holiday.' At Port Arthur one man murdered his own particular friend and companion, that both might get free from it."

Convicts in those days were not even allowed to sleep properly, and after working on the road and in quarries for ten or twelve hours a day in chains, which weighed from six to seven and sometimes nine pounds, they were herded together in parties of twenty in four strong boxes or chambers built of thick timber.

"So small was the cubic area of these places that the inmates could not all stand or sit together at the same time unless with their legs at right angles to their bodies; often the width of floor on which each could lie was only eighteen inches per prisoner."

Even in this country as late as the 70s, the life of our prisons was so bad that to gain admission to the infirmary, which was well named "the jail paradise," convicts resorted to all manner of desperate devices.

"Irritating colored matter, such as bits of wool or stitches from a garment, were often introduced beneath the skin to set up artificial sores. Powdered glass was sometimes swallowed so as to bring on blood spitting, and not only would convicts horribly maim and mutilate themselves in all manner of ghastly ways, but it is stated that men would often inflict grave injuries on fellow prisoners upon the latter's urgent supplication.

When, too, we remember that the greatest number of lashes it is now possible to inflict upon a prisoner is 36, it is amazing to read that in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign local magistrates were sentencing prisoners to no fewer than 300 lashes. One lad of eighteen received this appalling sentence, but after 75 lashes had been laid on the sufferer apparently collapsed. He died some years afterward while serving a sentence to a penitentiary.

Witches and lunatics were also subjected to terrible treatment. The imputation of sorcery was enough for a death warrant, and it is estimated that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries 30,000 alleged witches were hounded to death in this country.

There was no proper or humane treatment for lunatics, even royalty being flogged and ill-treated while insane. And one of the most amazing incidents in the history of this country is the manner in which King George III was treated when he became insane.

"His body was immediately inclosed in a machine which left it no liberty of motion. He was sometimes chained to a staple. He was frequently beaten and starved, and at least kept in subjection by menacing and violent language * * * All his troubles were intensified by ill-treatment. They left him to be knocked about by a German servant, and the first doctor kept him even from his own children * * * Such was the orthodox treatment in those days applied against the highest in the land."—Tit-Bits.

A many-sided man ought to be perfectly square.

FARM GARDEN

AN ILL-USED FARMER'S FRIEND.

The skunk is of more value to the farmer than he is apt to be given credit. It stands among the most important animals that choose for their diet insects harmful to the farmer. It is the best-known enemy of army worms, including the common army worm, the wheat-head army worm, and the fall army worm, all of which are destructive to small grains, corn and grasses and cause heavy losses every year to farmers according to the United States Department of Agriculture's biologist.

The skunk, which is represented throughout the country by a number of varieties, genera and species, is an animal of great economic importance. Its food consists very largely of insects, mainly of those species which are very destructive to garden and forage crops. Field observation and laboratory examinations demonstrate that they destroy immense numbers of white grubs, grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms, hornets, wasps and other noxious forms. The alarming increase of the white grub in some localities is largely due to the extermination of this valuable animal.

It is a matter of common observation where white grubs are particularly abundant in cornfields to note little round holes burrowed in the ground about hills of corn. These are made by skunks in their search during the night for these grubs. During an outbreak of grasshoppers in Kansas it was determined that in many cases a large proportion of the food of skunks consisted of these grasshoppers.

Strawberry growers generally regard this animal with favor, even though in its eager search for the grubs it may uproot the plant or eat a few berries. The skunks also eats many mature "May beetles" and "June bugs," which hatch from the white grubs.

Skunks also destroy the hop grub, grasshoppers, cutworms, crickets, sphinx moths, sweet potato beetles, Colorado potato beetles, field mice and rats. The animal is especially useful in destroying the rats and mice that commonly infest farm buildings. If a skunk takes up his residence near premises where these rats are abundant, it will remain there if not disturbed until practically all the rodents are destroyed.

Two kinds of tobacco worms, which also attack tomato and potato plants, are eaten by the skunk in large numbers. These worms change their diet from tobacco to tomatoes with such adaptability that they have spread over wide areas. The skunk's eagerness for the worm is such that he will dig them out from the ground in great numbers in the late summer and destroy them.

Some of the most destructive insects in agriculture are such as do their work below ground and out of reach of any method that the farmer can apply, and it is against many of these that the skunk is an inveterate enemy. Notwithstanding all of this, there is probably not an animal that is ruthlessly slaughtered as is this one, whereas it is entitled to equal protection with, if not more than, some of our birds which enjoy this privilege.

Without doubt an individual skunk occasionally learns to prey upon poultry, and may become a source of great annoyance and loss. If the evidences of its work are unmistakable the animal should be destroyed either by trapping or poisoning. As a matter of fact, minks and weasles, which have not nearly the bad name possessed by their cousin the skunk, are far more bloodthirsty and are expert climbers to roosts, while a common skunk will kill only birds found on the ground. The farmer who loses fowls often mistakes the identity of the animal killing them, and when in doubt often attributes the injury to a skunk.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

To take the pulse of a horse stand on the left side, run the finger along the lower jaw until you come to a point where the artery crosses the jaw on its lower edge. The pulsations may be easily felt here. To get the pulse of a cow stand at the left side; reach over the neck and feel along the right jaw until the artery is found. The normal pulse beat for the horse is 36 to 40 per minute. It may go as high as 100 in cases of disease. In the cow pulsations should count 45 to 50 per minute. A soft pulse, one that is easily compressed by the finger, indicates bronchitis. A hard pulse, one not easily depressed by the finger, indicates inflammation. A hard pulse is often quick, bounding and forceful. An irregular pulse, one that beats fast for a time, then slowly, indicates weakened heart condition. A slow pulse is on that comes up gradually to the finger touch, and indicates some brain trouble.

Good, fresh air in the calf stable is of great importance to the young calf to give it a strong, vigorous constitution and a strong vitality. The calf will be the dairy cow within two years, so if good productive dairy cows are expected the calf needs to be kept strong and thrifty from the start.

Apply intelligent labor to your dairy and watch the income increase.

Thousands of dollars' worth of farm implements rust and rot out every year because no care is given to putting them away properly or protecting them from exposure to the weather. No such show of negligence is found in any other line of business as that of farming.

Oil meal is one of the very best concentrated foods for domestic live stock. It is valuable not only as a highly palatable, nutritious food, but it gives tone to the digestive system and thus aids in the digestion of other feeds. Oil meal has a beneficial effect upon the whole physical economy; it combines food tonic and laxative properties. Ten per cent. of oil meal added to other forms of grain food will improve the general condition of the animal and give to the hair a desirable lustre. It is good for young animals as well as older ones. For dairy cows, which are not fed either alfalfa or vetch hay, or kale, oil meal is almost indispensable for best results. It is also the best substitute for succulent food for the dairy cow. For cows kept in or near towns and cities, where succulent feed is not available, it is invaluable for maintaining a healthful vigor. Oil meal may constitute 10 or 20 per cent. of the grain ration of dairy herds.

The old decaying apple trees in the orchard are veritable breeding places for all sorts of fruit pests. Keep them well chopped out, using them for firewood this winter and replacing them with new, healthy trees.

An especially important point to remember in growing grazing crops for hogs in an orchard is to watch the crop and note when the green matter on the ground is becoming exhausted, and then to take the hogs out of the orchard and avoid the danger of their injuring the trees when the forage crop is gone.

Protein is a feed element which should never be slighted. Protein is present in most feeds, but in quantities too small for proper balance. For successful preparation of live stock for any stock function do not overlook the protein content of feeds. It promotes vigor, builds frame and increases the digestibility of other food. Alfalfa hay contains a considerable proportion of protein, according to our leading article this week. Among other protein feeds may be mentioned oil meal, tankage and the like.

The soils of no two farms are alike—neither are the soils of two fields on the same farm exactly alike. The total plant food in one field differs from that of the adjoining field; the amount of decaying organic matter (humus) differs in different fields; the degree of coarseness or fineness of the soil particles varies greatly; the moisture conditions of no two fields are identical; neither are other physical conditions nor texture of soil exactly alike in two different fields—and so on with an almost infinite number of conditions, each having more or less influence upon the fertility or productivity of the soil, each having its influence upon plant growth.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

Hard Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance.

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added the strain is increased. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and then St. Vitus' dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves, and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus' dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of ten years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hensford, N. B., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head, and began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and later his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus' dance. He was under the doctor's treatment for some three months, but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him that medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration of our son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus' dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Yep, They're Wearing Them; They're Cute, Too

You'll not see them on every street corner, but nevertheless the girls are wearing pantalettes this summer. The pantalettes are two deep flounces of lace attached to the hose to cover the nine inches of ankle bared by Dame Fashion's short skirts.

You never can tell. Many a fellow has a skate on who doesn't cut much ice.

Few products in household use to-day have bridged the gap from the primitive things of sixty years ago as has Redpath Sugar

Canada's first refined sugar, "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" of 1854, was REDPATH; so was the first Canadian granulated sugar, in 1880, and the first Sugar Cartons in 1912.

The leader in every advance, Redpath Sugar stands to-day first in the estimation of tens of thousands of Canadian families. 131

Ask for "REDPATH" in Individual Packages.
2 and 5 lb. Cartons. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.
CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

CARE OF GROWING CHICKS.

Extreme care is necessary in caring for chicks during the growing season in order to secure strong, productive stock. The chicks should be kept in a healthy condition, always growing and free from vermin.

It must be recognized that proper feeding is only one of the factors concerned in the successful rearing of chicks. Proper hatching and proper brooding are also of great importance if strong, healthy flocks are to be raised.

Sour and mouldy foods are responsible for numerous losses every year, and too great care cannot be taken to see that all the foods to which the chicks have access are free from any trace of mould or fermentation.

Grains that have heated, though they may not show any trace of mould, are often injurious and should not be fed. Soft foods which have been mixed with water or milk sour quickly, especially if exposed to the sun, and should not be used if there is the slightest trace of fermentation.

It is a great deal more economical in the long run to throw away tainted food than to take the chance of injuring whole flocks of young chicks by its use. All troughs or other utensils used in feeding chicks should be cleaned and scalded frequently and kept scrupulously free from any trace of mould or fermentation. Great care should be taken in the use of foods which, while neither mouldy nor sour, are soiled by being trampled by the chicks or mixed with soil or droppings. The danger of infection is such that it is never safe to use foods that are in that condition. Remember that only the cleanest foods should be placed before young chicks.

There is practically no danger of over-feeding chicks after they are three or four weeks old and are running at large. They should then be induced to eat the largest possible quantity of food in order to secure rapid growth and development.

A large proportion of the diseases which affect young chicks is due to improper feeding or to injurious foods. Frozen vegetables, tainted meat or any foodstuffs which are not in perfect condition are liable to cause sour crop, inflammation of the crop or stomach, and intestinal and liver disorders, including some forms of so-called 'white diarrhoea."

When chicks are out of condition, slight modifications in rations or methods may result in correcting the tendency to disease. It is much better to protect the health of the chicks by careful feeding than to resort to drugs after diseased conditions have developed.

During early stages of the chick's life, when intestinal troubles are most common, the use of boiled milk and boiled rice will be of great assistance in correcting any tendency toward diarrhoea or inflammation. Boiled milk should be given to drink, and boiled rice should be supplied twice a day in place of the regular feed. Rice should be boiled in a double boiler until it is thoroughly cooked and as dry as possible. When cold, any surplus moisture should be taken up by mixing it with fine bran, secured by sifting ordinary bran through a flour sieve and discarding the coarser grade. Bran itself has a decidedly tonic effect, and the combination of bran and boiled rice will often check what might otherwise become a serious epidemic of diarrhoea. Charcoal also will be found of great value in preventing this trouble.

Where boiled rice and milk are not sufficient to correct the tendency to diarrhoea a mild stimulant, such as ground mustard, cayenne pepper or ginger, may be added, only enough being mixed with the soft food to be noticeable to the taste. This may be given as long as conditions require its use but no longer. Serious liver disorders may result from too long continued use of pepper or ginger.

Chicks suffering from diarrhoea usually have symptoms which are not difficult to recognize. The chicks seem to be weak and to possess little vitality. Within a few days there is a thin, whitish discharge, which soon becomes sticky and clogs the vent or there may be only a streak of whitish substance adhering to the down.

The lack of vitality becomes more apparent as the disease progresses. The infected chicks become listless and huddle together. They seem to be chilly and spend much time beneath the hover or the mother hen. The appetite is lost, the wings droop and the feathers are ruffled.

As a rule the chicks which resist the disease are never able to make up the loss due to this early disease, although they may become fully developed.

Every effort should be made to eliminate from the flock all birds that have at any time been infested with disease.—Dr. Thomas J. Clemens, in N. Y. Sun.

NOTES.

The average beginner overcrowds. This causes undersized specimens and slow maturity. Small flocks do well, where large flocks fail, due largely to the lack of care taken in the larger flock.

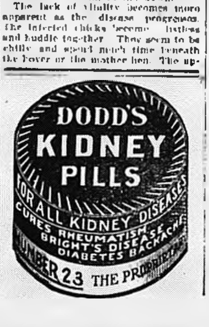
Most poultry keepers, and especially beginners, do twice, and sometimes three times, the amount of work necessary, due to a lack of system and proper equipment. With a good system and equipment much of the drudgery of poultry keeping is avoided.

This is the time of the year for the beginner to purchase the breeding stock for future operations. It is at this time the breeder of high-grade stock, now that hatching season is over, is willing to dispose of part of his stock at a fair price to make room for the fast growing young fowls. Purchase now and get the cream of the flock.

Poultry failures can always be traced to lack of knowledge in poultry methods. The fault has in almost all cases been laid at the door of the hen, when it should have been placed to those who attempted to manage her. Properly managed, the poultry business at all times can be made to pay a fair profit.

That poultry shows will become more popular each year goes without saying. There is, and always will be, a large percentage of people who raise poultry who admire the beautiful as well as the utility end, and, happily, the two can be combined.

Beginners in the majority of cases, when purchasing stock and eggs, or day-old chicks, obtain their money's worth. The great source of any trouble lies in the fact that the average beginner seeks the bargain counter. Purchasing cheap stock, eggs or chicks, will always prove a disappointment, for expectations are greater than should be expected.



ROUMANIA

Balkan Power's Dilemma in the World War.

Like Bulgaria Roumania is only indirectly affected by Italy's entrance into the European war, though indirect effects sometimes have far-reaching consequences. Roumania's position is much like that of the traditional ass between the two bales of hay. To the west of her lies Austro-Hungarian Transylvania, to the east Russian Bessarabia, both of these provinces inhabited predominantly, though by no means exclusively, by Roumanians. Of course Roumania would like them both, but since this is impossible she has been to see which appeared the safer prey.

Last winter, when the Russians seemed about to overrun Hungary, Roumania visibly stirred for a spring at Transylvania. Later on, the Teutonic victories at her very gates gave her pause. To-day she is closely watching the effect of Italy's onslaught upon Austria-Hungary. She is also interested in possible happenings at the Dardanelles.

Roumania, like Bulgaria, would greatly dislike to see Russia at Constantinople. She would then lie squarely in Russia's overland path, and should Austria-Hungary give way to a Slavized Central Europe, Roumania, even with Transylvania, would be but an isolated islet in the Slav ocean. Of course there are strong internal cross-currents which may modify her decision. But, looking at the matter from the standpoint of purely foreign policy, we may expect something like this: If Constantinople falls and the Teutonic allies fail in their stroke against Russia, Roumania will almost certainly strike for Transylvania. If Constantinople stands and Russia crumples up in Galicia and Poland, Roumania will as certainly strike for Bessarabia. In any other event Roumania will probably continue her present neutrality, although, as I have said, there are internal factors which may tip the scales one way or the other.

Such are the main political possibilities involved in Italy's entrance into the European war. They are, as we have seen, both far-reaching and complex. What the actual results will be, only time and the fortune of the Italian arms can disclose.—From "Italy and Her Rivals," by Dr. Ivan Yovitchevitch, in the American Review of Reviews for July.

Black as Mourning.

Anne, Queen of Charles III. of France, was the originator of black as a token of mourning, wearing it upon the death of her husband in 1498. Contrary to that, the accepted mourning of Europe was white.

Black, however, gained great popularity and was quickly adopted. So marked was any deviation from the unwritten law that Mary Queen of Scots was termed the White Queen because she held by the ancient custom when mourning for Lord Darnley.

FRUIT OUTLOOK

Summary of Reports as to Prospects in Ontario.

Below is given a summary of the reports sent in from the chief fruit-growing districts to the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

East of Toronto, including the counties of Ontario, Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward, apples generally promise a fair to good crop, probably 60 to 70 per cent. of that of last year. Duchess and other summer apples are reported a nearly full crop. Fall apples, medium. Spies only fair, Greenings fair to good, Baldwins and Russets good. Ben Davis very good. Pears and sour cherries very good.

Halton and Wentworth Counties—All varieties of apples generally reported a fair to light crop only, with Spies and Kings better than other varieties. Early and late pears are variously reported a failure to a good crop, averaging probably fair, with Keiffers good. Plums and cherries a full crop.

Niagara District—Elberta peaches are a fair to good crop with other varieties very good. Early and late pears generally light, with the exception of Keiffers, which promise a good crop. Plums probably will be a medium crop only, reports varying greatly from very light to good. Cherries generally do not promise as big a crop as last year. Frost also is reported to have caused considerable damage to cherries and plums, many growers reporting a heavy drop of fruit. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries, all give promise of a good crop, though considerable winter killing of raspberry canes is reported. Grapes, especially back from the lake and in low place, suffered very considerably from the frost of May 27th. Probably the total crop will be affected 25 per cent. or more.

Fruit generally through the Niagara district is reported looking well, but not growing much at the time the reports were sent in, owing to the continued cold weather, many growers looking for a heavy crop of fruit.

Welland County—All apples average a light crop. Pears and plums good. Cherries good but not as heavy as 1914. Elberta peaches fair to good, other varieties heavy. Considerable damage to grapes from frost.

Norfolk—All varieties of apples give promise of a light to fair crop only. Pears are a fair crop.

Middlesex reports heavy damage from frost of all varieties of fruit, most correspondents stating that the fruit crop is practically ruined, with the possible exception of Spies, which were hardly in bloom at the time of the frost. Fruit prospects were fair up until the time of frost.

Lambton County also suffered severely in many parts from the frost, especially orchards on low-lying lands. Generally speaking, the Lambton apple crop will be light, though Kings and Russets are fair to good. Peaches on low land are also severely frosted. Plums are a medium crop. Pears light.

Huron, Grey, Bruce and Simcoe report a fair to light crop of apples, the frost doing very severe damage in many sections, some reports stating that the crop was practically ruined.

A very considerable increase in the acreage of strawberries planted out this year is reported from Halton, Wentworth, Lincoln and Norfolk Counties.

Canning factories generally seem to be offering prices if anything a little below those of last year. Prices reported for strawberries range from $1.50 to $1.60 per 24-qt. crate; for raspberries $1.60 to $1.65.

GREAT SHIPS OF OLD.

Noah's Ark About the Size of Modern Ocean Liner.

It is generally agreed that Noah's ark measured about 450 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth, and 45 feet in depth. It is interesting to note that the proportions of these dimensions are practically the same as those of the great modern ocean liners.

The Greeks and the Romans constructed several large vessels measuring upwards of 500 feet. These were built for the emperors or rulers, and were little more than enormous scows, without any means of propulsion.

A vessel 420 feet in length, was built by Ptolemy, which was propelled by 600 rowers, arranged in five banks, using oars 57 feet in length.

The fame of the Thalamegus still lives. This boat, which measured 300 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, and 60 feet in depth, was said to have been the most beautiful craft in antiquity, and was used exclusively by the Emperor.

A king of Syracuse is also credited with having built a very palatial boat whose cabins were hung with costly silks and decorated with rare statues. After the decline of the Roman Empire no great ships were constructed for more than 1,000 years.

Life Doesn't Wait for You.

It is one of the provoking, but interesting things about life that it will never stop a moment for admiration. No sooner do you pause to enjoy it, or philosophize over it, or poetize about it, than it is up and away, and the next time you glance around it is vanishing over the hill—with the wind in its garments and the sun in its hair. If you do not go on with life it will go on without you.—American Magazine.

CROP OUTLOOK OF DOMINION

Grain in the West Looks Good On the Whole.

Ontario Reports Are Also Quite Favorable.

A special press bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office gives the following report on the condition of field crops throughout Canada on July 1, as summarized from telegrams despatched from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and Illustrated Farms in accordance with arrangements made between the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island—The planting season was very late, but beneficial rains fell frequently from the 9th to the 25th, assuring an excellent hay crop and a full crop of all early sown cereals. Hoed crops and late grains have germinated well and are growing splendidly; fruit prospects are good, as no frost occurred.

Nova Scotia—Kentville—Grain crops are growing well; grass and clover are excellent; potatoes and corn on dry land are making a fine start, but on wet land are doing poorly. The condition of the grain crops is excellent; hoed crops and later cereals have germinated evenly and are coming along well. Antigonish—Hay and pastures are excellent; early sown grain is good, the late sown grain is germinating fairly evenly.

New Brunswick—From Fredericton it is reported that June has been excessively wet throughout central and southern New Brunswick, preventing the planting of crops on wet lands. In northern New Brunswick conditions are nearly normal and crops on well-drained lands are progressing rapidly. The hay crop outlook indicates a yield above average. A report from Harland states the condition of grain crops and grass is light; hoed crops, especially potatoes, are coming along fine. At Onaganco hay is excellent, grain crops are fair; hoed crops have germinated evenly.

Quebec—At Shawville grain crops are looking well, hay is very short, corn was retarded by heavy frosts. The report from Cap Rouge states hay will be poor, the condition of grain crops and silage corn is excellent, root crops have not germinated evenly. At Lennoxville the weather has been favorable for grain and hay. At Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere grain crops started well, but the hay crop is about one-third less than the average.

Ontario—A report from Essex County states fall wheat is headed and shows a heavy crop on a large area, the heading of barley is uneven; oats are good, peas excellent and corn a little backward, turnips are germinating evenly, the hay crop is very light. Ontario County—The condition of grain crops is excellent and hoed crops are looking well. Fruits, early tomatoes and peaches give promise of an excellent crop. The hay crop is good and is mostly harvested. From Ottawa covering the districts of Eastern Ontario the grain crops are reported as looking well, but the hay crop is light and uneven. Hoed crops have germinated evenly, excepting corn, which is backward and uneven, and badly in need of rain.

Manitoba—From Brandon it is reported that crop growth has been retarded by dry weather early in June, and by cold later. Good rains fell during the last half of the month, and there is ample moisture for the present needs. Warm weather had occasional showers would insure a good crop. Hay is light and corn backwards.

Saskatchewan—At Indian Head, Lloydminster, Kindersley and Gull Lake grain crops are reported as looking well or excellent. Late sown wheat, oats and barley showed less damage at Indian Head from frosts of the 7th and 15th than early sown wheat. Hoed crops promise well. At Kindersley oats and flax are well advanced, and at Gull Lake 50 per cent. is in shot blade. Scott Station reports an abundant supply of moisture, with wheat in the shot blade, and a few fields headed out. Other grain crops are coming along equally well, hoed crops are retarded by cool weather and some districts report injury from frost of the 15th. In southwestern Saskatchewan and from Swift Current north to Prelate all crops look excellent. From Prelate west to Empress crops are patchy, due to cutworms, wireworms, and in a few instances to the sowing of poor seed. All hoed crops look well, though late. The report from Rosthern is less favorable. From this station it is reported that frost on the 15th killed corn, tomatoes and squash, retarded potatoes and injured small fruits; that there is no hay crop through lack of rain; and that all grain crops, except those on very well prepared land, are suffering from drought. Unless heavy rains come soon the grain crops will be almost a total failure.

Alberta—Edmonton, Lacombe, Carmangay, Pincher Creek, Macleod, Lethbridge and Foremost, reports grain and hay crops show vigorous growth and root crops are well advanced. Crops in southwestern Alberta are suffering slightly from excessive rains and cold weather. In south and southeastern Alberta all crops are fine, though patchy in a few cases.

British Columbia—The report from Agassiz states that June has been an excellent month for crop growth. Hoot and fodder crops are above the average; haying is well under way, and the clover crop is harvested. In Invermere copious rains have fallen, creating extremely favorable conditions, clover and alfalfa are exceptionally heavy; wheat is good; oats are only fair, hoed crops promise well.

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NO ALUM MAGIC READ THE LABEL
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CALL FAILED

Why the Moslem Jihad Did Not Rally Against the Allies.

The men in the government saddle at Constantinople last November issued a call to Moslems everywhere to rally in revolt against their alien rulers. The call was lost in the air. It met with response nowhere. The frantic effort failed utterly. It is important for us, if it be possible, to find the real meaning of this outcome of a plan from which so much was hoped.

We have been accustomed for many years to see on the part of the Moslems of Turkey, of Egypt, and of India an acceptance of aid from Christian nations in material things accompanied by a firm attitude of fidelity to their ancestral faith, and with a revulsion from our religion.

Very few even of the most intelligent among them have been able in the past to understand Christian teaching or to appreciate the constituent elements of truly Christian character.

The events now taking place in Europe have intensified Moslem revulsion from European Christianity and deepened their conviction of the supreme excellence of their own religion.

Why, then, have Moslems who are subjects of Christian governments turned a deaf ear to the call of the Calif and remained loyal to the governments under which they live?

We may interpret their loyalty to their rulers of Moslems under the dominion of England, France, and Russia as meaning that they know that listening to Turkey's appeal would imperil their material interests. Yes, but is this a sufficient explanation? It is very far from sufficient.

Men of the East have from time immemorial been accustomed to a governmental administration and to judicial procedure that made more of personal claims and money inducements than of the demands of right and justice, where, therefore, the rich had every advantage over the poor.

The rich men and men of rank in India and Egypt have of late years often been dazed at finding that neither rank nor wealth could move a judge a hair's-breath from what the law and equity demanded. This has not made them love their western rulers, but it has made them respect and trust them. Their experience under just government has now for two generations profoundly penetrated their thought and life.—From "Moslems and the War," by Rev. George F. Herrick, D. D., in the American Review of Reviews for July.

AIDS IN BATTLE.

Most Unique Ships Accompany Fleet, But Do Not Fight.

One of the largest ships in the British navy does not fight, but it always accompanies the fleet in actual warfare. This ship is the Ark Royal and the most unique in the world. She is the last word in special units, and is at the present time located off the Dardanelles. She is a floating aeroplane factory, and carries spare propellors, wings, floats and every conceivable part of a hydroplane or seaplane. Great Britain is the first navy in the world to possess such a ship. These flying machines accompanying the fleet can be repaired and practically rebuilt right on the ground, by means of this mother ship.

Another famous ship, and which does not fight, attached to the navy, is H. M. S. Cyclops. She is nothing more or less than a huge dockyard foundry, employing three hundred skilled mechanics, in addition to the crew necessary to sail the ship. She does not carry a gun, because every inch of room is required for machinery. Every battleship has a small work shop, but it cannot do big repairs or casting, but the Cyclops can. She carries a complete foundry, where as large a casting as a battleship's propellor can be made. In the ship are huge cupolas or domes for smelting and casting, stretched away above the deck like huge mushrooms.

Over the bow of this ship hangs a huge anchor, made of wood. This is a template for casting a complete anchor, should one of the warships lose one. In addition to her huge repairing plant, the Cyclops carries a vast distilling apparatus to supply fresh water to all the ships in the fleet. She is fitted up with ice-making machines and refrigeration rooms, in which fresh meat is stored for the crews of those small craft, like submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers and small cruisers, which cannot be so fitted. The Cyclops is 500 feet long, and at the time she was built was the first of her type and size in the world.

There is also another ship of the same class, called the Assistance, but she is not so large. There is still another called the Vulcan, of 7,000 tons displacement, which has ability to cruise 10,000 miles without re-coaling. This latter ship has two huge cranes, worked by hydraulic, which are large enough to lift a small vessel clean out of the water on to the deck within half a minute. These cranes are fastened to the keel of the repair ship, to prevent her tipping over when lifting a large vessel. These facts possibly throw light for the general reader upon many matters connected with the royal navy, which must have suggested thought at times.

The Retort Courteous.

Justice Day was a "hanging judge" and when on circuit expedited business in a summary manner. On one occasion the trial of a prisoner concluded at dusk, and the judge ordered candles to be lighted so that he might try another case that night.

O'Connor, a noted Irish barrister, defended, and in protest against night work exclaimed, addressing the court: "What, my lord, try a man by night! What will men say? That justice is not done by Day?"

He obtained his end, and at the next sitting the accused was acquitted.—London Mirror.

Muggins—I regard my alimony as a gambling debt. Buggins—How do you figure that out? Muggins—Well, marriage is a lottery.

Money Saving Chances in Dress Goods

We are selling now reserve stocks of Dress Goods, bought and stocked before the advance in price.

Black Dress Material. Pure wool and fine qualities of British and French makes. 40 to 46 inches wide. Newest weaves at 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

New Colored Satin Cloths—in the new shades of Beet Root, Old Rose and Nigger Brown. 50 inches wide. Per yard $1.25.

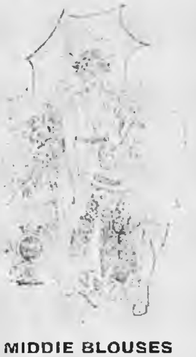
Other lines of new Dress Goods in new shades at 50c, 75c and $1.00.

BUY HOLEPROOF HOSIERY

For men's wear, for ladies and children and have no darning for six months at least. Holeproof socks and stockings not only give satisfaction to wearers because of their unusual comfort and appearance but bring relief from constant darning.

With every box of six pair we give you a signed guarantee that if any of the six pairs show holes in six months they will be exchanged with new ones free of charge.

Per pair 25c, 35c, 50c & 75c.



NEW LADIES NECKWEAR.

Quaker and Puritan Collars and Collar and Cuffs sets. A very attractive showing of new neckwear, consisting of the modish Puritan & Quaker collars in embroidered voile and organdy and lace vestees with collar attached and many other pretty new styles and real values at **25c, 50c, & 75c.**

WHITE WASH FABRICS.

Very popular lines and consequently very scarce.

The new Seed Pearl Voiles, small checked honeycomb, small checked and stripe organdy and white poplins with fancy woven st[illegible]. All are beautiful wash materials, dainty and servicable. 38 inched wide. Per yd 45c and 50c.

Bathing Suits—Boys sizes. Navy with red trimming at **40c.**

Bathing Trunks, each **15c.**

Wash Ties—New stripes **25c and 50c.**

Soft Collars Comfort for hot weather. New designs in new patterns **at 2 for 25c.**

NEW MIDDIE BLOUSES

Two entirely new and very attractive styles in Middie Blouses. The Camp Fire and the Military Tunic.

They are made of extra heavy quality drill well made and nicely finished.

The Camp Fire—is pleated, has pockets and laces at front and sides. It comes in all white, white with blue and white with red trimming. **Price $1.50.**

The Military Tunic—is very smart in appearance. Buttons down front and can be worn either open or buttoned up. **Price $1.75** white and colors.

STEPHAN BROS.

BRANT COUNCIL

July 13th, 1915

The Brant Municipal Council met at the Township Hall on Tuesday the 13th day of July. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and declared correct.

Rowand—Findlay—That Mr. Jas. Warren be appointed engineer to make award, under The Ditches and Watercourses Act, re requisition presented to the council, signed by J. T. Lamb and others, and that the Clerk prepare a by-law confirming this appointment.—Carried.

Monto—Findlay That By-law No. 72, A.D. 1915, a by-law appointing an engineer under The Ditches and Watercourses Act, be now read the usual number of number of times and finally passed, signed and sealed.—Carried.

Willoughby—Monto—That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council.—Carried.

Wm. C. Liefso,	gravel	account	9 70
Fred Frook,	"	"	10 00
Thos. Coates,	"	"	7 30
John Bilger,	"	"	8 00
Duncan Smith,	"	"	7 70
Jas. A. Rae,	"	"	10 00
Mrs. Hanmore,	"	"	28 20
Wm. Rody,	"	"	10 50
Josiah Deirstein,	"	"	12 80
Ben Whitehead,	"	"	21 10
John Schlorff,	"	"	29 10
Peter Grein,	"	"	16 00
Wm. Alexander,	"	"	11 50
W. J. Fortune,	"	"	4 50
Sydney Parker,	"	"	4 20
Hugh McNeill,	"	"	12 00
Frank Rennie,	"	"	11 50
J. J. Zettler,	"	"	9 20
Geo. Symonds,	"	"	9 10
John Jagelewski,	"	"	17 80
Angus Murray,	"	"	5 20
Henry Logie,	"	"	10 70
J. T. Lamb,	"	"	5 70
Thos. Scales,	"	"	15 10
John Johnston,	"	"	8 10
Henry Tanner,	"	"	7 00
Archie McCurdy,	"	"	7 20
Chas. Parker,	"	"	22 00
Alex. McKeeman,	"	"	11 50
John Hutton,	"	"	14 10
David Mauer,	"	"	4 50
Frank Lang,	"	"	11 10
John H. Ernest,	"	"	8 20
Fred Teadorf,	"	"	12 50
J. F. Ahrens,	"	"	7 10
Ferdinand Graff,	"	"	32 00
J. K. Elliott,	grant		28 00
Dave W. Jacklin,	grant		28 00
Fred Engel,	"		25 75
Henry Helberg,	"		22 00
John Lambertus,	"		71 00
Henry Zettler,	"		30 00
Wm. Smart,	"		20 25
W. A. Bell,	"		37 50
Conrad Zuber,	"		9 10
W. H. McNeill,	"		50 00
Wm. Morgan,	"		31 50
John Leach,	"		34 95
Jacob Seip,	"		32 70
Fred Frook,	"		33 00
John Clancy,	"		50 00
John Schlorff,	"		40 00
W. J. McNally,	"		35 00
H. Ferguson, grant and gravel account			92 00
J. V. Reilly, grant and gravel account			40 00
Dan McNaughton, teams for grader			33 40
Thos. Christie, gravelling opp. lot 10, con. 9			10 00
Wm. Leskie, tile			32 35
Patrick McGarrity, shovelling gravel			4 50
J. H. Derstine, lumber account			19 37
W. F. Lamont, tile for ditch on road side			11 57
Chris Pegle, grading			83 97
Wm. Kistine, rep. bridge lot 30, con. 2, S. D. R.			1 00
Harry Thrandyle, grading			154 15
Robt. Richardson, 10 ft. gate at gravel pit			4 50
Wm. Bluhm, new culvert, lot 29, con. 7			5 50
Isaac Traynor, ass. re engineering for 1909, 1910, 1911 in ar'rs			199 50
R. S. Nesbitt, council meeting			2 70
D. Willoughby,	"	"	3 90
W. A. Rowand,	"	"	2 85
Mono Monte,	"	"	2 80
J. W. Findlay,	"	"	2 80

Willoughby—Rowand—That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 9th day of August, for the purpose of levying the Township rates and general business. Carried.

M. A. McCALLUM, Clerk.

FORMOSA

Ed. Rowand and McKerracher were here last week Tuesday.

Mr J A Johnston of Mildmay came here on business by Auto last week Thursday.

Mr Andrew Oberle was here last week Thursday.

Mr Johannes Zinger visited his sister Mrs Lou Lambertus last week in Teeswater.

The Electric Light Co. is busy putting up poles for light.

Rev. Father Bonnger from Berlin is here these few days assisting in church.

Mr Alex. Fedy of Mildmay spent Sunday with his parents here.

Died last week, in Brant, Mrs. Louis Addis. The remains were buried here last Saturday.

Mr Seraph Meyer moved into the house he bought from Jos. Weiler last Monday.

The farmers have a big job to get in their hay on account of the rain.

PINKERTON

Mr and Mrs Howard Birrell of Toronto are visiting the formers parents Mr and Mrs Thomas Birrell.

Miss Coghlan of Berlin is visiting at the Manse.

Mr. Amsey Clegg and son Elmer are at Inverhuron preparing their cottage for a few weeks residence at the lake.

Mr and Mrs Gordon Richie of Inniskillen spent Sunday at Mr John Wilson.

The baseball game on Thursday evening resulted in a victory for the 14th con. boys though it is hard to say how the game would have gone if the rain had not cut it short.

The members of the young people's Guild held a very enjoyable social at the Manse on Thursday evening.

Mrs Elliot and daughter Grace of Vancouver B.C. are visiting at Mr Jas. Murray.

Mr Nelson Fleit and daughter are visiting Mr Wm. Fleits on the 14th con.

The old wooden bridge over the sawmill race is being replaced by a substantial cement structure, the work being in charge of Contractor Wallace of Chepstow. About ten o'clock on Friday night this was the scene of a rather exciting mixup when the hay wagon coming from Eden Grove was driven past the lanterns and over protections into the excavation. The horses were the only sufferers getting badly cut in several places.

NARVA

Mr and Mrs Geo. Moffat and Miss Viola, also Mr and Mrs Jno. Keyes spent Saturday at Mr Thos. Helds.

Mr Willie Keyes and sister Miss Lena went to Ripley on Saturday.

A few from this vicinity attended the social at the Manse given by the Young People's Guild. All report an excellent time.

Apparently Narva is a very attractive place. Mr Lorne Seaborn of Cargill, was in the burg on Saturday evening.

Mr and Mrs W H Moffat and family and Mr and Mrs Geo. Moffat motored to Dungannon on Wednesday July 14 there to attend the wedding of Mr. W. J. Moffat of Edmonton and Miss Mary Olive only daughter of Mr and Mrs H Jones.

Mr and Mrs W H Moffat spent Sunday evening at Mr Jas. Thompson's of Brant.

Three of our Narva Sports have constructed a Dreadnaught to fathom the depths of Mud Lake. Hurrah for a sail!

The Women's Institute meeting held at Mr Geo. Fletcher's Wednesday afternoon was quite a success.

At time of writing Mr Geo Moffat is under the doctor's care with a sore foot.

A number of the young ladies and gentlemen from here took in the social at Mr T H Purdy given by the Methodist League on Friday evening.

Miss Agnes A Moffat is spending a few days at Mr J Thompson's near Glamis.

It is unofficially stated that the height limit for overseas service is to be lowered by an inch. This would have just fallen a fraction of an inch short of the measurement.

There are an even hundred different classes of chickens provided for in the Canadian National Exhibition prize list this year; 3 classes for turkeys, 5 for geese and 8 for ducks. This in addition to the collections and utility breeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm Sutton and four children of Albany, N. Y. who for a number of years have been popular summer residents of Southampton for a number of summers, are this year spending the summer at Bailey's Point on Lake Cayuga. They hope to spend next season at Southampton.

Southampton Beacon.

Greatest Crop Yet.

Competent authorities in the Western provinces report that crops never looked better in the West. In those sections where the crops were a complete failure last year, big yields are promised. Harvesting will commence from August 10th to 20th. If the crops can be safely harvested and threshed it will be a banner year for the West.

Rebate for Ford Owners.

Big business men compelled to sign a couple of hundred checks for incidental expences every month occasionally realize what is meant by writer's cramp. The Ford Motor Co. is making preparations to attend to a little office detail of this kind in connection with the [illegible] to be distributed among Ford owners in August. The company is about to write 300,000 checks for $50 each, to be mailed to owners throughout the world. A staff of 50 stenographers is to be employed in this task, requiring 6 weeks for completion.

Should not Criticize.

Prof. Reithdorf's address, here, on Saturday, July 3rd, was entirely different in regards to the Kaiser of Germany, than a year ago. A year again his address he described the Kaiser as being a level headed man, this year he has pronounced him crazy.

The above is from the Ayton Advance and sounds very much as though the editor is criticizing the work of Prof. Reitzdorf who is denouncing German Militarism. Under the present conditions, it behooves the editor of the Advance, whose name is Oscar Widmeyer to refrain from criticism of anyone who is advocating the cause of England, else he might be taken for a pro German.

Walkerton 15 Paris 2

The baseball match which was played here on Saturday afternoon between the Walkerton and Paris teams was a somewhat listless exhibition of the great game. Although the locals were represented by a greatly weakened team, they had little difficulty in landing a victory, scoring in almost every innings, runners crossing the plate fifteen times during the game while Paris scored but two. The teams lined up—

Walkerton		Paris
Anderson	p	Gibbs
McCartney	c	McKay
LaFrance	1 b	Stewart
Henderson	2 b	Butler
Wallace	3 b	Moloney
Runstadtler	s s	Storey
Mullin	l f	McLaughlin
Wesley	c f	Russell
Russell	r f	Gibbs

Umpire—A. Fehrenbach.

BOWLING NOTES.

The two rinks that attended the Port Elgin bowling tournament last week, came home empty-handed, but report a good time.

Brock McAuley's rink of Southampton, of which Les Bauther is a member, captured second prize in the Association competition at Port Elgin. Each member of the rink secured a handsome cut-glass vase.

Four rinks of Hanover bowlers played here on Friday evening last. One rink emerged victorious, while the remaining three rinks were defeated by big scores.

Two rinks of Walkerton bowlers are attending the Wiarton tournament this week. They are comprised of the following players—T. Pletsch, H. G. Hunter, T. McConnell, and Sam Vogan and A. P. Sieveright (sk.), A. E. McNab, R. J. Hepburn and Dr. Reed.

Mr. H. M. Fox intends taking a rink to the Berlin tournament which will be held on August 2nd and 3rd.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to	17.00
Oats	"	bush.	55	"	57
Wheat	"	"	1.05	to	1.10
Barley	"	"	60	to	70
Potatoes	"	bag	25	"	30
Butter	"	lb.	21	"	22
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"	20
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"	14
Turkeys	"		15	"	16

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses · Walkerton

Business and
Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y.M.C.A. Building
London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July.
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The Leading
REPAIR SHOP
and
AUTO GARAGE
Bicyles and Supplies.
Wm. White,
Jackson St. Walkerton

THE
Merchants Bank
OF CANADA
PAID UP CAPITAL $7,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS $7,245,134
E. F. HEBDEN
GENERAL MANAGER
220 Branches

The SAVINGS ACCOUNTS of those desiring a strong SAVINGS BANK, are cordially invited. Interest added last day of April and October instead of May and November, as formerly.

WALKERTON BRANCH
K. M. TAYLO
Manager

Eye Test.

[illegible] The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox. Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 150

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy
an EDISON you
get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller Walkerton

Sheer Summer Dress Goods just Arrived

Fancy crepes, plain and floral designs at 15c yd A magnificent range of silk fibny violles, lawns and lace cloths, plain colors and fancy, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c yd.

Shantungs and silk mulls at 40c, 50, and 75c yd

Beautiful silky wool crepes for summer dresses or evening wear. All the new shades at a special price while we have them, 60c yd.

Special straw hat prices for July, they must all go now, $2.50 for $1.75, $2.00 for $1.50, $1.75 for $1.25, $1.50 for $1.10, $1.25 for $1.00, $1.00 for 75c, 85c for 65c, 60 for 49c, 50c for 39c, 35c for 25c. Come now while we have your size.

Special prices on misses and ladies' summer dresses, white and colored.

Ladies' and misses whitewear and underwear at special prices, also waists and middies for girls.

Every day now we show something new on our bargain tables, so it well pay you to become a regular visitor and reap the benefit of our summer sale.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO SENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

Not Dismayed by Bomb Explosion
Peabody's Overall Factory
Still on the Job, Despite
German Dynamite Outrage

PEABODYS'
SHOWN HERE
THEY WILL NOT [illegible] THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR

[illegible] TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE. [illegible] ALL THEIR STRENGTH [illegible] TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS. BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS-THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.

WE ARE THE AGENTS OF
PEABODYS'
GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

New stock just arrived, of Peabody's Overalls, Coats; Gloves, Shirts and Trousers. "Wear like a Pig's Nose." See pictures of the explosion in our window

We are the Agents.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 30

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, JULY 29th. 1915—8 PAGES

Preserving Time Needs

Now that the preserving season has started, you will find we keep many little odds and ends you may require.

Jar Rings, 5c and 10cc. dozen
Paraffine Wax, 15c pound, 2 lbs for 25c.
Bottle Wax, 10c. per tin.
Corks—all sizes.
Spices—fresh and pure.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Special Clearing SalE
Of 1915 Wall Paper

5,000 Rolls of Wall Paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days at greatly reduced prices.

This is one of the best opportunities to save money in wall paper ever offered to the public. These goods go with a rush, so take advantage of this Sale and secure your supply of wall paper.

These goods are the very latest designs and colorings.

There are papers for every room in the house—Dining Rooms, Halls, Dens, Parlors, Sitting Rooms, Kitchens, and and Bath Rooms. Also Oatmeal and Ingrain papers and Burlaps. All papers trimmed.

Come early and get some of the best bargains. Every roll of paper to be cleared out in the next 30 days.

GEO. T. STEAD
Two Doors East of Post Office

Good for the Feet
REXALL
Foot Powder and Foot Bath Tablets
25c. each at

SIEVERIGHT'S
The Rexall Store

If Your Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure $15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE
Quality Tailor and Men's Wear Store
Walkerton, - Ont.

Monday next is Civic Holiday.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

Get your trousers at McBurney's Sale.

Boys shirts regular 50c. for 35c.—T. Pye.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Sacrifice Sale of Straw Hats at McBurney's.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife &Co.

Mr. Walter Collins returned to Chicago yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Appel returned from Berlin on Friday last.

Mr. Jas Cameron jr., of Toronto, is visiting his father here.

Show your patriotism and decorate your car for the parade. Cash prize.

Mr. Hank Irwin motored to Detriot on business on Monday.

You can save money by buying your shirts Saturday from Pye.

Mr. Stuart Welch of Winnipeg is visiting at his home here.

Dr. W. B. Halliday was a visitor in Mount Forest on Saturday.

Mrs. C. A. Fox left last week on a trip to Toronto and Montreal.

Messrs. Irwin Bros. shipped a car of horses to Windsor on Monday.

Miss Fery of Durham, was a visitor at Mr. Sam Truax's this week.

Mrs P. Todd left Tuesday morning on a visit to her friends in Toronto.

Mr. E. G. Scales of the Savoy Cafe is spending this week in Southampton.

Mr. Wm McLellan of Toronto, was a vis'tor here on Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. (Dr.) Reed and daughter Edith are spending two weeks at Southampton.

Mrs. Farmer and babe of Owen Sound are visiting at Mr. Wm. Taylor's.

Miss Vaddie Colwell of Durham was a visitor at Mr. S. A. Rife's this week.

Master Martin Scott of Hamilton, is a visitor at the home of Mr. W. M. Shaw.

Mrs. A. G. McLennan left Thursday last on a holiday trip to Manitoulin Island.

On Saturday, July 31st, T. Pye will sell W. G. & R. shirts at 20 p.c. discount.

Miss Cecelia Ellinghausen left on Wednesday for Buffalo, accompanied by her sister, Rose, who will spend two weeks in that city.

There are over $152,000,000 worth of shells in process of manufacture in Canada.

Have your baskets ready for the picnic and they will be called for before 12 o'clock.

Most of the fall wheat in this section has been cut. The farmers all report a heavy crop.

Miss M. McGregor returned last week from Toronto where she spend the past two week.

Mrs. Penticost who has been visiting at the home of Mrs. Wisser returns to Toronto this week.

Mrs. Ramsey who has been visiting her son M. J., returned to her home in Toronto this week.

The Hydro-electric by-law voted on at Harriston on Monday was carried by a majority of 220.

Miss L. Goetz left on Thursday last to spend a month at Chiguawludah, on Manitoulin Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie were in Clifford on Wednesday attending the funeral of Mrs. White.

Lieut. Savage of Chesley, who is with the 34th at London, was in town on business on Monday.

Miss Pearl Wettlaufer returned on Monday from Berlin where she has spent the past two weeks.

Misses Nellie and May Bryce are spending two weeks visiting their brother Walt at Tobermory.

Mr S. Smith and Miss Aileen Baker of Stratford, were visitors at the former's home here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Hudson and son of Beamsville are visiting the former's father, Mr. M. Hudson.

Pte. Ray Hyslop of London was here on Wednesday attending the funeral of Mr. Jos. Bergmann.

Miss Inez Hahn returned to her home in Hespeler on Tuesday after spending the past month here.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O'Hara and family motored from Wiarton on Tuesday and renewed acquaintanceshere.

Mr. Jno. McCool, who is taking a summer course at Queen's University, spent Sunday with his family here.

Mrs. N. Eidt and Vic. accompanied by Miss Florence Bolden left on Tuesday to spend a month at Tobermory.

Miss Stella Jasper of Hanover, is spending two week's holidays at her home in Carrick and with friends here.

Mrs. R. E. Truax and Miss Lizzie left on Tuesday on a trip to Montreal, Ottawa Halifax and other eastern cities.

Since the commencement of the war 140,000 men have enlisted in Canada. Of this number 53,000 are Ontario recruits.

Mr. Richard Axworthy of the G.T.R' staff at East Toronto, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Frank Axworthy.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Desmond of Eden Grove and Mrs. D. Treacy of Alliston, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Peter Scanlan.

Mrs. P. Bremner spent Sunday in Wiarton. She was accompanied on the return journey by Miss Sadie who has spent the past three weeks in that town.

In a baseball match played at Hauck's corners in Brant, on Friday last, the "Tile-makers" defeated the "Cradlehoppers" by twelve runs to eleven.

The body of Captain Munro who was drowned while fishing at Southampton last week was found on Tuesday. Dynamite was used to bring the remains to the surface.

Mr. Allan Todd of Saskatoon is visiting his mother Mrs. P. Todd. Mr. Todd states that prospects are bright for a bumper crop in almost all sections of Western Canada.

Mr. J. B. Huether and Lee. accompanied by Messrs McAuley and Short of Southampton, comprise a rink of bowlers who are attending the Orangeville tournament this week.

Mrs. E. Truax who was operated on last week for appendicitis has since been in a very precarious condition. We are pleased to report, however, that she is now slightly improved.

Sergeant Wm Winters and Pte. Reg McCarter were visitors here this week the latter remaining until Wednesday to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, the late Jos Bergmann.

Among the Walkertonians who spent the week-end in Southampton were:—Miss Cora Rife, Mrs. D. Sinclair and Miss Madge, Miss Lucy Wettlaufer, Miss Rotha Schwindt, Miss Annie Rennie, Miss Faltservier, P. J. Moloney, Harris Rife, Ralph Glave, Father M. Schumacher, E. G. Scales and G. Stead.

Miss Rogerson left on Thursday last for Berlin, having been called to the bedside of her brother-in-law, Mr. Jno. Rittinger, formerly of Walkerton, who is seriously ill at his home in that city.

Miss Parsons who has spent the past few weeks at Mr. P. Bremner's returned to her home in Sarnia on Tuesday. She was accompanied by Miss Sadie Bremner who will spend two weeks there.

Three rinks of Walkerton bowler went to Cargill on Tuesday evening. McNab's rink defeated Zimmerman by 6 shots; McBurney was up 2 shots against Keeling, while Klein was defeated by Kyle, by 12 shots.

A heavy wind and rain storm did a great deal of damage at the military camps in London on Monday. Almost all the tents were blown over and the majority of the soldiers had their belongings soaked by the rain.

Over 1200 picknickers, residents of Chicago were drowned in the Chicago river on Saturday morning when the passenger steamer Eastland turned turtle at her dock. Of the 2400 aboard the vessel about half perished.

Women's Institute.
The Women's Institute will meet on Aug. 5th, at the home of Mrs. John Richardson.

Defeated in Neustadt.
A juvenile baseball team journeyed to Neustadt on Tuesday and were defeated by the juniors of that burg by a score of 13-4.

Caretaker Wanted.
Applications for the position of caretaker of the Methodist church, Walkerton, will be received up to July 31st. —M. G. Dippel, Secy.

Found.
On Thursday last, rear Ford lamp with motor number 23206. Owner can have same by paying for this ad. and applying to Walter Findlay, Brant.

Dodge Car Sold
Messrs Kolpin and Cathrae who have the agency for the Dodge Car, have disposed of another machine, Mr. Julius Widmeyer of Ayton, being the purchaser.

Civic Holiday, Monday.
In accordance with a resolution of the town council, Mayor Lippert has proclaimed, Monday next, August 2nd, to be Walkerton's civic holiday. All places of business will consequently be closed for the day.

Knox Church.
Rev. Thos Wilson and family left for Hamilton Beach today, (Thursday) Rev. Wesley Baker will occupy the pulpit of Knox church next Sunday, and Rev. John Currie of London, presbytery will have charge during the other Sundays in August.

Business Change in Formosa
Messrs Schwartz & Fedy who have conducted a general store in the village of Formosa for the past number of years have disposed of their business to two residents of the village, Jacob Deutinger and Oswald Beingessner. The junior member of the new firm who took possession last week, was formerly on the staff of Bruder Bros, butchers here.

A Long Motor Trip.
Dr. and Mrs. N. McDermid and family left for their home in Charleston, West Virginia, Monday accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford who will also visit their son Dr. Albert at Huntington, West Virginia, and on their return journey will visit their daughter, Mrs. B. Courtney at Amherstburg, Ont., and also call at New Hamburg and Berlin. They expect to return about Aug. 21st.

Bravery Recognized.
Mr. Art McCartney did a spectacular stunt on Monday last when he stopped the runaway Dominion Express horse. In recognition of his bravery a number of Mac's friends met at the poolroom in the afternoon and presented him with a leather medal and a huge nosegay of poppies and marigolds with a border of burdock leaves. The boys took the ludicrous view of the episode, but nevertheless Mac deserves credit for the manner in which he stopped the galloping horse.

Death of Mrs. Kent
The grim reaper removed another of Brant township's well known and highly respected citizens on Saturday last, July 24th, when Mrs. Frank Kent passed to the great beyond. The late Mrs. Kent who was 73 years of age had been a resident of Brant for many years, residing on the Durham-Road about two miles west of town. She had been in poor health for several years, suffering from heart trouble and goitre, the latter proving fatal to her. The deceased is survived by her husband and one son, Walter, who have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement. The funeral which was largely attended took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Among those who attended the funeral were relatives and friends from Detroit, Port Elgin, Wiarton and Goderich.

Bowlers Notice of Meeting
A meeting of the members of the members of the Bowling Club will be held at the Armoury on Friday night of this week to make arrangements for Tournament.—C. S. Stephan. Sec'y

Order Not Withdrawn.
A rumor was in circulation last week to the effect that the government shell-box order which had been received by the Knechtel Furniture Company, had been withdrawn. This we are pleased to state is untrue, and originated from the fact that the Company received notice not to proceed with the order under the specifications at first given as a small change was to be made in the boxes. The Company are not at present working on the order and are awaiting the government's instructions. The 25000 boxes when completed will fill ten box cars.

Souvenirs from the Front
Private J. G. Griffin has sent several souvenirs to his home here from the trenches in France. Among them are a rifle belt taken from a German sniper who was killed, and a tobacco can, the property of one of his officers who was also killed by the explosion of a Jack Johnson. These are now on exhibition in Mr. C. A. Fox's window and an account of how he secured them will be found in a letter which appears in this issue of the Telescope. In this letter Pte Griffin asks that tobacco be sent to him. A good smoke is appreciated by almost any of the boys at the front, and the local patriots would do well to start an exclusive fund for the purchase of tobacco for the soldiers and keep the local boys, including Mr. Griffin supplied with the weed.

Girls Go Camping.
The following young ladies with Mrs. E. J. Skelton as chapeon, are spending two weeks camping down the river:—Misses Helena Whitehead, Verna Skelton, Florence Vogt, Rotha Schwindt, Clarice Vogan, Norma Rowland, Donalda McKechnie Ruth Rogers Edith Lewis. The girls are enjoying themselves, with the rod and line, and Ruth Rogers who is quite an artist, created the greatest sensation to date by landing a big shad. Judging by Ruth's big eyes when she hooked the fish, the finny monster(?) was at least three feet long and the farmer's in the vicinity being aroused by her gleeful shouts hurried to the scene by scores to see the fish. Ruth now has such a swelled head that she wouldn't be seen fishing in the Saugeen and will not be content until she gets to the ocean when she will show her friends how to land a whale.

Bermuda Regiment to France
A despatch from Ottawa says:—

"The 38th battalion has received orders to relieve the Royal Canadian Regiment of the permanent force, which has been doing garrison duty at Hamilton, Bermuda, since the war broke out. The R.C. R. will proceed to the front immediately, it being in a high state of efficiency. The 38th will complete its training on the island and will later be relieved by another regiment of the Canadian Expeditionary force. The officers and men of the Royal Canadian Regiment have been urging that they be sent to the front."

There are five Walkerton boys in the regiment which has been doing garrison duty and being trained at Bermuda, viz: Walter Pitt, Harry Curtiss, "Daddy" Sutton, Jerry Jerome, and H. M. McConnell, and these young soldiers according to the above despatch will be in the firing line in the very near future.

Death of Joe Bergmann.
A very regrettable death was that which occurred in Walkerton on Monday, when Mr. Jos. Bergmann passed away after an illness extending over a period of ten month at the early age of thirty one years. The deceased has been a resident of Walkerton for the greater part of his life and for a considerable time was an employee at the R. Truax & Son factory but of late years has been on the staff of the Rattan. He was taken ill some ten months ago with diabetes and although everything possible was done for him it was of no avail and his conditions gradually became worse, death relieving him on Monday afternoon. The late Mr. Bergmann is survived by his wife who was formerly Miss McCarter, daughter of Mr. Alex McCarter of Walkerton. She has the sympathy of a host of friends in her sorrow. Mrs. Jos. Lindsay, and Mrs. Thos Hyslop of Walkerton are sisters of the deceased. The funeral was held to the Walkerton cemetery on Wednesday afternoon, the service being conducted by Rev. Thos. Wilson.

BORN

McCurdy—In Walkerton on Tuesday, July 27th, to Mr. and Mrs Jos. McCurdy, of Brant, (nee Miss M. McIntee), a daughter.

Patrick—In Walkerton on Wednesday 28th, at the Bruce County Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Patrick, a daughter.

Back in Trenches.
Mr. W. J. McNally received a letter on Monday from Capt. Arthur McNally. The Captain who has now completely recovered from the wound he received stated that he would return to his battalion in the trenches on July 12th.

Lower School Examinations
The results of the Lower School Examinations for admission to Normal Schools and Faculties of Educations were published in the daily papers on Friday last, the following students of the Walkerton High School being successful:—James H. Alexander, Edna Bilger, Stella Bush, Leslie McConnell, Alma Pinkney, Gertrude Rogers, Amelia Schwehr, Hazel Trantor, Marie Weiler, and Winnie Wilson. Of the fifteen from the local school who tried only five failed.

Murray—Rowand.
An event of more than usual interest was solemnized at the home of Mr. Wm. Rowand in Brant, at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, when his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Lillie, was united in marriage to Robert Donald Murray, son of Mr. Angus Murray of Brant, one of the township's prosperous farmers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor of Knox church, in the presence of about one hundred guests, the bride being given away by her father. The bride was attended by Miss Pauline Thompson, while Mr. Walter Chisholm acted as groomsman. After the nuptial knot had been tied the wedding party sat down to a delightful wedding dinner. The toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. Thos. Wilson and responded to by the groom. Mr. W. A. Rowand proposed the toast to "the king" and Mr. Thos. Chisholm the toast to "our country." Mr. and Mrs. Murray left on the afternoon G. T. R train on a wedding trip to Brampton and Toronto and on their return will take up their residence on the groom's farm in Brant. The bride was the recipient of many costly and useful presents which show the esteem in which the newly married couple are held by a host of friends, whose best wishes for every happiness go with them in their new sphere of life.

PETITION ABANDONED

The protest filed by the Conservatives against Mr. R. E. Truax who was elected in October 1913 Liberal member of Parliament for South Bruce, was abandoned on Saturday at Osgoode Hall, and the $1,000 formally required as deposit in such cases was returned. The Liberal cross-petition against Wellington D. Cargill, the Conservative candidate who was defeated by Mr Truax was likewise withdrawn. Mr Truax accordingly will continue to occupy the seat for South Bruce in the House of Commons during the life of the present Parliament.

The above paragraph was clipped from the Toronto News of Saturday. The people of South Bruce and in fact over the whole Dominion will recall all the mean things which were printed in the Conservative papers and particularly the Bruce Herald and Times and the Toronto News when the protest was entered on December 5th. 1913 and all the reckless and unwarranted charges that were made. From the time the protest was entered until it was abandoned yesterday not one jot or tittle of evidence has been produced in support of the charges.

The News featured the announcement of the protest with a big black heading, "Election Corruption Rivalling the Days of Minnie M." Has the Tory party exposed it or even attempted to prove it? Such corruption was not practised by the Liberals in that famous bye-election and well the Tories of South Bruce know it. But how unfair was such language to R. E Truax and the Liberal party and how utterly untrue? In its issue of December 5th, 1913, the News went so far as to insult the respectable German people of South Bruce by stating in part, "there was beer galore throughout the riding which contains a large German vote, AND GERMANS LIKE BEER. The example of the News was followed by the Bruce Herald&Times and our contemporary even went farther than the Toronto paper in making personal charges against Mr. Truax and attempting to do our estimable member, personal injury and according to that papers views of the situation the Liberal party in South Bruce were guilty of infringment of every clause of the election act. These papers asserted that the Conservatives had in their possession over one hundred and fifty charges behind their efforts to have the election declared void.

The threatened protest which was to have been "pushed to the limit" and about which much has been written has faded into thin air, with the instigators of the protest offering no reason for dropping it. The only assumption left for the general public is that their charges lacked foundation and the Liberals were guilty of no wrong doing in the great South Bruce bye-election of October 1913.

To Teach in Durham.
Miss Mae Cryderman daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cryderman has accepted a position on the staff of the Durham High School. She takes the place of Miss Oldfield, who resigned.

Auction Sale.
August 7th at 1 o'clock, just top of brewery hill, Household effects, horse, buggy and harness, tools, hay, mangels, oats, etc. Proprietor, A. J. Thick. W. H. Brocklebank, auctioneer.

Services to be Resumed.
The Walkerton Evangelical church has been closed for the past three weeks and painters and decorators have been engaged in improving the appearance of both the interior and the exterior of the edifice. The repairs and painting have now been completed and the services in the church will be resumed on Sunday next. The pastor Rev. Mr. Pietsch, will occupy the pulpit.

Mildmay in Finals
The Mildmay football team won the second round of the semi-finals W.F.A. games, defeating the New Dundee team by one goal on the round. The first game in New Dundee resulted in a win for Mildmay by 1-0 and on Friday the return game played in Mildmay resulted in a tie 2-2. Armond Whitehead scored both Mildmay's goals in the home game. By defeating New Dundee, the Stars have thus qualified to meet the Listowel aggregation in the finals. The dates of the games have not yet been arranged.

Preacher has Busy Day.
Yesterday was a decidedly busy day for Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor of Knox church, he having officiated at no fewer than four different services. In the morning he christened the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rowand and later officiated at the Murray-Rowand wedding and in the afternoon conducted the funeral service for the late Joseph Bergmann and in the evening presided at the weekly prayer service. Mr. Wilson states that this is the first time in his ministry that he has officiated at four different services in one day.

Pte Weidner Discharged
Pte. Wm. Weidner who joined the local company of the third contingent and was a member of the special detail company who left for England some weeks ago a s reinforcements for the Princess Pats, has been discharged from the service owing to sore feet. Pte. Weidner has always been troubled with his pedals and the long and tedious marches have put them in such a condition as to incapacitate him. He is still in England and has written to a friend here stating that he will try and join a transport company and failing in this, he will probably be obliged to return home.

Dollar for Jumping Fence.
At the lacrosse match on Wednesday afternoon a young man was seen to gracefully scale the top of the high fence about the ball ground rather than pay his two-bits at the gate. P C Bone saw him and promptly took the name and also put him out of the grounds. On Wednesday morning he faced Police Magistrate Creasor and it cost him a dollar without costs for his escapade. Thus he would have been seventy-five cents to the good by paying at the gate, rather than jumping the fence. The police have instructions now to take the names of all who are caught turning this favorite trick of scaling the fence and saving their money—presumably to add to their bank account.

The above from the Owen Sound Times relates to a grievance with which every sporting organization in all the smaller country towns has to contend. In Walkerton a great many boys and also young men take this means of securing admission to games, rather than dig down and fork out the usually small admission fee of 15c. The lack of finances is largely the cause of such a small amount of sport in Walkerton and if the local police were to follow the example of the Owen Sound officers and arrest some of these fence jumpers, it would undoubtedly result in the swelling of the gate receipts at all future games.

LETTER FROM FRANCE.

The following letter was written in the trenches in France by Pte. G. J. Griffin the British reservist who left Walkerton at the begining of the war and who has been in the trenches constantly since the British landed on French soil almost a year ago. The friend who received the letter kindly submitted it for publication.

July 3rd, 1915.

Dear......

Was pleased to receive your interesting letter yesterday..............

You don't know how I wish I could see and be with my family whose lives are being spent without me. Isn't it enough to break one's heart when you come to think of it all? What the result will be no one knows, and no one can imagine what it is like to be here. My brothers who were out here, I am

Continued on page 8.)

A GIFT OF A SOUL

The silence of death succeeded these strange words. All the guests felt an icy chill creep over them. One would have thought that the ghost of the man whom they had once known and loved was about to appear before them. The men looked at each other, vexed by this sudden outburst, which cast a gloom over the feast which had begun so joyously. The women began to laugh, without comprehending what was taking place. Clemence, however, furious, bit her livid lips, and striking the table sharply with her knife, her glass fell with a crash to the floor.

"A broken glass!" cried Laure d'Evreux. "That is an unlucky omen."

"All this is truly absurd, Jacques," cried Clemence in a voice that trembled with anger. "Our friends have not come here to listen to such nonsense."

"He has drunk too much, our good Jacques," cried Sophie Virollay. "It is only half-past twelve, which is a little too early."

"No, I am not intoxicated," said the young man, whose face assumed a terrible expression. "I said that Laurier was mad. Does any one here doubt it? Among you all, who saw him during the last few months of his life, and who witnessed the anguish he endured, is there one who denies the truth of what I say? Ah! you are silent. Clemence herself does not speak. It is because she knows well that Laurier was mad, and why he was mad."

The countenance of the actress at this speech became yellow with rage, as if gall had replaced the blood in her veins. Her beautiful bosom swelled with rage, and in a hissing voice she cried:

"You make us regret him. It is a pity he is not in your place, and you in his!"

"Patience. I shall soon be there," said Jacques with a terrible smile, "for I, in my turn, am leading the same life of torture which drove him to suicide. I can judge of his sufferings by what I myself endure, and I can understand how he resolved to bear them no longer. We were speaking just now of Dr. Davidoff, and we recalled the fantastic stories he related to us on a certain night. Patrizzi, do you remember how Laurier, after listening in silence to Davodiff, cried suddenly: 'Jacques, if I should ever grow tired of life I will bequeath my soul to you?' I see you have not forgotten. Well, before that very night was over he was dead, and I, who had barely a breath of life, recovered my health. A few days later, Prince, meeting me at a masked ball at Nice, you said to me jestingly: 'It seems that you have now an entirely new soul, that of your friend Laurier.' You little knew how true was what you said. This soul was in me. I felt it, strong and ardent, with all its passions that had been the ruin of the unfortunate Pierre—an inordinate love of pleasure, a desire to be madly loved, an unconquerable passion for play—that consumed me in their fires. A woman crossed my path; she attracted me irresistibly, fatally. It was impossible for it to be otherwise, for I had within me the soul of Pierre, filled by the ardent love he had cherished for this woman. Oh, I had a gleam of reason; I foresaw for an instant my fate, and I tried to resist her power, but the spell of the enchantress was upon me and my efforts were vain. All my being impelled me toward her. I obeyed her as a dog obeys his master—she had only to raise her finger and I returned to her after swearing I would never see her again. Thus I have followed step by step the same path that led Pierre Laurier to his ruin. Like him I gambled, because I had need of money—a great deal of money. Like him I forgot everything but the woman I at once hated and adored. He had sacrificed to her his genius and his fame. I betrayed for her those dearest to me. I plundered my mother and neglected my sister. He was base and I have been baser. And now do you think I am in my right mind and that I can reason clearly?"

He rose to his feet; his lips foamed slightly, his hands trembled, and he gave a forced laugh. He raised his glass filled with champagne and said:

"I drink to all of you, friends and rivals in the affections of the woman I love. And I drink to the memory of the absent one—Pierre Laurier."

He raised his glass to his lips, but he did not drink. His glance, directed toward the terrace, had become fixed as if in terror. He uttered a hoarse cry and took a step backward. He had caught sight of the man whose name he had just uttered—Pierre Laurier, mounting the steps with Davidoff. While he was advancing toward them Jacques devoured him with his eyes, breathless, stupefied, a cold sweat upon his forehead.

When the two men paused at the threshold of the room, he made a wild gesture as if to shut them out from his terrified vision, then put his hand to his throat as if suffocating, and cried in a hollow voice:

"Pierre, what do you come to seek here? You know well that we cannot both exist upon the earth together! If you live I must die!"

"Jacques!" cried Laurier, advancing toward him with outstretched hands.

De Vignes tried to push him back, but suddenly turned pale, and uttering a hoarse cry sank into the arms of his friend.

"He is dead," said Berneville in a trembling voice. "Let some one call for help—"

"Do not stir," said Davidoff; "he is not dead, and we need no help."

He poured some water into a glass, and with it moistened the temples of the unfortunate man, who gave a deep sigh.

Of all those who had gathered around him hastily, Clemence was the first to recover her self-possession.

"What do you want to do?" she asked Davidoff.

"To take M. de Vignes away," returned the Russian.

Pierre took a step toward Clemence, and placing himself in front of her,

"Do you mean to oppose our doing so?" he asked, coldly.

The actress raised her eyes to his face. She saw that he was calm; his eyes were sad, his lips wore a disdainful smile. He was again the Pierre Laurier of the early days of their acquaintance, with his haughty and thoughtful brow, his manly air, and there was a melancholy sweetness in his voice that stirred the heart of Clemence to its very depths. She wished to treat him with insolence, but a sudden humility softened her heart. She glanced at Pierre with a timid smile, and approaching closer to him, said

"Is it prudent to take him away now? Come with me; I will show you to a room where he can be cared for, and where he will not be disturbed."

"It is useless," responded Pierre. "Neither he nor we will remain here a moment longer."

"Why?" asked Clemence. "Are we then enemies?"

Laurier pointed to Jacques, gasping for breath in the arms of Davidoff, and without anger, but with unalterable firmness, answered:

"I have forgiven you the injury you have done me. I will never forgive you the injury you have done him. Adieu."

Davidoff and Pierre carried Jacques, still unconscious, across the garden, to the carriage which had brought them.

Hardly were they out of sight than the restraint which had weighed upon the guests disappeared.

"Ah, my children!" cried Burat, "what a termination for a feast!"

"They did well to take him away," said Mariette de Fontenoy; "it was becoming unendurable; I have a horror of scenes at table."

"You have the consolation of knowing, however, Clemence," said Duveinay, "that the men who kill themselves for your sake always come back to life again."

Clemence remained silent for a moment, her head sunk thoughtfully on her breast. Then looking around at her guests with a sardonic glance,—

"You may say what you choose of Pierre Laurier," she said, abruptly, "but among you all there is not one who is his equal! — And now it is near two o'clock. Let us go to the race-course to see Selim's horse come in a bad last."

* * * *

Pierre and Juliette had been married for three months. The young wife had recovered the bloom of health. Laurier, overwhelmed with orders, worked all day, and he and Juliette spent the evenings with Mme. de Vignes and Jacques. Slowly but surely Jacques was sinking to the tomb. Cured of his dangerous madness he had become amiable and gentle. It seemed as if he was resolved upon making those around him forget the anguish he had caused them to suffer, and not once, since he had been brought to his mother's house, had he been heard to utter a complaint. It seemed as if he accepted suffering and death as an expiation for his faults.

Emaciated and hollow-eyed, his hair almost white, there remained not a trace of the beauty that had turned so many heads. He looked like an old man. He now scarcely ever rose from his easy-chair. A plaid thrown over his knees, his thin hands stretched out before him, he would sit for hours by the window, sunk in a revery, or gazing idly at the passers-by as they hastened along the street. He refused even to drive with his mother to the Bois to take the air. He would answer with a smile:

"I must have a little vanity, and not show myself looking so weak and miserable to those who remember me young and vigorous. Go you, my dear mother, and when you come back you will tell me about what you have seen; thus I shall enjoy the pleasure of the drive without its fatigue."

Only when his sister came would his melancholy countenance light up with pleasure. He could not bear Juliette out of his sight, and would excuse himself for so selfishly depriving her husband of her society, by saying:

"Let him bear with me. I have only a little while more left in which to enjoy it, and he has a life-time."

One day he said to her:

"Do you remember, Juliette, the terrace at Beaulieu, and the conversation we had there together?"

The young girl shuddered with horror at this recollection. She wished to interrupt her brother, to prevent him from recalling those sad days. But he insisted with an obstinacy unusual with him.

"The remorse I endure is so bitter," he said, "that at all costs I want to be delivered from it. At night, during my sleepless hours, it tortures me. It envenoms every moment of my life. I have been very guilty toward you who are so sweet and innocent. Ah, so long as you do not forgive me I cannot be at rest!"

"But what have you done, my poor brother, that you should thus accuse yourself?" said Juliette. "Our sorrow was the same, and we mingled our tears together."

"No, the sorrow was not the same," said Jacques in a low voice, "for my sorrow was assumed. I believed that I lived with the life of Pierre, and I did not regret his death. Oh, what I tell you is terrible, but the truth must be said. I had the certainty that you would die of your grief, yet I felt regret at the conviction only because your death would seem like a reproach to my joy. Yes, I was such a monster that I accepted the thought that Pierre was dead and that you also were going to die. But what were all those deaths to me compared to the certainty of my living? I dared to allow this thought to enter my mind. Man is indeed a cowardly and miserable brute."

His cheeks were burning. He resumed in a gasping voice:

"Between your life and mine, I was satisfied that yours should be the sacrifice. And instead of mourning my lost friend I was rejoiced to live in his stead. I was, as you see, my dear sister, for a time mad. In order to cure me Davidoff tried a dangerous experiment. He wished to prove the power of the moral nature over the physical, of the spirit over the body. He desired to learn if faith could produce material results. The experiment, most unfortunately, was tried on a very weak nature, an impressionable imagination. It produced only too powerful a result. Like the miracle workers of old who played upon the credulity of the ignorant, he said to me: 'You are cured; you have received within you another life; live then.' And I was so eager to believe what he told me that I ended by believing it. But at the price of what mental hallucinations, what deterioration of character! I had been amiable and good; I became cruel and selfish. And in order to forget, in order to silence the protestations of my conscience, I threw myself into a life of pleasure, I gave myself up to vice. The transformation that had taken place made me so different from what I had been that I seemed to live with a double life. There was in me the physical being whose acts were inspired by a species of madness, and an intellectual being who protested with groans against all these excesses. For nearly a year I have lived like a criminal, hating my crime and condemning myself for it. Such is the life I have been leading. And it was to prolong this hell that I was willing that Laurier should die, and thought it right that you should follow him. But a just God interposed. Pierre and you are alive, and it is I who am about to die."

"Jacques!" interrupted the young wife, bending over her brother's hand and letting her tears fall upon it.

The dying man recovered his breath with difficulty and said with solemnity:

"Tell me that you forgive me, and that when I am no longer among you, you will sometimes think of me with pity and affection."

"Ah, yes! I forgive you," returned Juliette, "since you insist on my saying those unnecessary words, and there is no merit in my doing so, for I love you."

Jacques smiled gently.

"Decidedly," he said, "women are better than we are."

"But Jacques, you will live," cried Juliette.

"To what purpose?"

Then his expression changed, and with a pathetic attempt at gayety, he said:

"Besides, that would not be possible; for now it is you who possess the soul of Pierre."

Six weeks later, as the autumn was drawing to its close, and the last leaves were falling from the trees, they all set out for the south. They saw again with mingled pleasure and sadness the Villa of Beauville, the pine wood, thuyas and the fir-trees, and the little bay encircled by its red rocks, where the waves died murmuringly away on the beach. Jacques seemed for a time to revive under the influence of the southern sun; then he grew weaker and more sombre than before, and one evening, surrounded by those who loved him, he gently exhaled his latest breath.

He sleeps upon a hillside sheltered by orange-trees, lulled by the fragrant breezes, and on his tomb may be read these words:

JACQUES DE VIGNES.
God has taken to Himself his poor suffering soul.

The End.

KING'S WINE CELLAR.

Magnificently Stocked, Though Royal Family is Temperate.

The cable reports that King George has climbed on the "water wagon" as an example to his subjects during the war. As a matter of fact, very little spirits have been drunk at Georges palace, and the punch, that famous tipple of a hundred years ago, when deep drinking was the rule, is practically unknown. Nevertheless, the King has a big wine cellar, the head of which bears the title of the "Gentleman of the Cellars."

It is his duty to attend or to be represented at all the principal sales and to acquire suitable "lots" and quantities. The fact that the King is really the buyer is, of course, kept secret to prevent prices from being run up. The King has his own wine sent to private houses when he accepts invitations to dinner, except in places where he is an old or frequent visitor, and knows what his special tastes are understood and will be catered to.

The bulk of the King's wines and spirits is stored in huge cellars beneath St. James' Palace. A certain supply, however, is kept at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace, and in each case the stock is of comparatively small dimensions, and on the occasion of State banquets or the entertainment of royal guests the necessary supplies are drawn from the St. James' stores. At one time the stock of wine, accumulated during various reigns, was of enormous dimensions. No proper record was available, and one of the first acts of the King in coming to the throne was to order a thorough overhauling of the piles of barrels and casks and bottles. The result was that many thousands of dusty and cobwebbed bottles were brought to light. These contained wines of extraordinary age, but of a class seldom drunk in these times—Canary, Madeira, heavy ports and brown sherries, and many strange liquors of unknown origin, the gifts of foreign rulers. The chief wine stocked in recent years for the King's use has been champagne, which is practically the only wine used at State banquets; although wines figure on the royal menu they are rarely served. The King himself has always been a light drinker, seldom indulging in more than two glasses during a dinner.

The staff of cellarman and bottlers at St. James' Palace is a large one, and is under the control of a chief clerk and a chief cellarman, whose duty it is to check the receipt and delivery of every bottle and to see that the correct wines are supplied according to special circumstances.

Wages of the cellar staff are paid out of the King's private purse. High court officials are given certain allowances of wine and the chief servants an allowance of spirits.

Then the Rain Stopped.

Australia is the land of contrasts. A drought once lasted for seven years. But what is there in moisture to compare with the persistency of Australian rain when it does see fit to fall? For eleven weeks without stopping did the rain continue to moisten the dry places of Sydney some years ago, washing out most cruelly the brief, bright season of winter, when the Australia looks for living instead of existence and peace instead of pressure. And what rain it shot from the clouds like arrows, and the whole world was a battlefield during that July. As the arrows darted into the earth, the earth rose and dashed into the air, and rain and mud met and grappled with each other, day after day, night after night, week after week. And the battle was neither to the rain nor to the mud. A strange and horrid situation arrived. Sydney ran clean out of galoshes. For two weeks not a galosh was to be had in the rain drenched city for love or money. Then a ship came loaded arrived from somewhere or other. And then the rain stopped! — London Mail

WHEN IN DOUBT
Serve Ice Cream

CITY DAIRY Service makes this possible. We have developed a method of shipping Ice Cream put up in attractive boxes—Enough in a box to serve five or six persons. We ship thousands of these boxes to discriminating shop keepers everywhere.

You get it in the original package just as it is put up in our sanitary Dairy.

City Dairy
Look for the Sign.
TORONTO.
We want an Agent in every town.

UNDOLLARED DIGNITIES.

(New York World)

To those dollar devotees of our country whose sole criterion of success is opulence, whose sole standards of happiness are luxuries, whose sole measure of distinction is splurge, we submit for consideration as earnest as they are congenitally capable of giving, the $15,000 estate left to his wife at his death by Rear Admiral T. Mahan.

It is doubtful if any book in this generation has exerted a profounder world-wide influence on international thought and policy than "Influence of Sea Power Upon History."

Here was a man enjoying the honor of having risen to the top of his profession, enjoying the creative delights of brilliant literary work, enjoying the exercise of tremendous power through the influence of this work, a man second, intellectually, influentially without a superior in the United States, living in the most complete contentment in a [illegible] cottage at Quogue! Power without the aid of money, position without the aid of money, pleasure without the need of money! Could any career be more ideal?

And yet we suppose that the first instinct of thousands of our worshipers of the showy life will be to sigh at the irony of fate which made it possible for a man of such distinction to be so fundamentally incompetent as to die leaving an estate of only $15,000!

Wonderful for the Blood!

Cures Sallow Skin, Headache, Languor and Tiredness.

You don't need to be told how you feel—blue, sort of sickish, poor appetite, vague pains, tired in the morning. This condition is common at this season.

Fortunately there is prompt relief in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which immediately relieve the system of all poisons and disease-producing matter.

Thousands have been so utterly depressed, so worn out as to be despondent, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills always cured them. "I can speak feelingly on the power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes C. T. Fearman, of Kingston. "Last spring my blood was thin and weak; I was terribly run down, had awful headaches and a gnawing, empty feeling about my stomach. I couldn't sleep or work until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills—they did me a world of good." At all dealers in 25c. boxes.

Paid the Fine.

A policeman in a country village where "cases" were rare one day came across the landlord in an incapable state. The chance was too good to be missed, so the landlord was summoned and fined to the amount of 14s 6d. The fine was paid, but the policeman's feelings can be better imagined than described when, on reaching home, he found his rent had been raised sixpence per week, and so it continued for twenty-nine weeks, when the landlord coolly informed him that he had paid the fine and could have his house at the former rent.—London Answers.

Poverty is no respecter of persons. When it comes in at the door it never stops to wipe its feet.

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases. To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Helpful.

A passenger recently entered the Southern Pacific depot, Santa Barbara, Cal., to take the 2.15 train. The clock in the waiting room was several minutes faster than the one in the office, and the passenger asked the porter which clock was correct. After scanning the clocks carefully, the porter, with much satisfaction to himself, replied: "It makes no difference which is right; the train goes at 2.15 anyhow."—Christian Register.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.
226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

About Children's Teeth.

If a child's second set of teeth remain abnormally short and doll-like it is wise to consult a doctor, as it may be because he is not developing properly owing to a lack of bone forming constituents in his food. One should change the diet in such a case and give something containing plenty of lime such as haricots, lentils and milk; also they should have plenty of hard, well-baked bread crusts.

Little heaps of crusts are often left on a child's plate. A child should never be allowed to leave them, for too much soft food is often the cause of the early decay of second teeth, as well as of their undeveloped and irregular formation.

Man's teeth were given to him for grinding and chewing, and if they are never used for hard food they soon decay.

Ridged or ribbed teeth are a sure sign of a system overcharged with uric acid. Rheumatism is latent; these ridges are warning signals.

Do you know what these are? They are teeth that appear as though they had a "picot" edging or little sawlike edge on them, and they nearly always mean that the owner is below par. The serrated edge is really the commencement of a decay that will in time cause serious damage to the child's health.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Old Divorce Cure.

In old Holland when a couple applied for a divorce they were locked up in a one room, trying out cabin with one dish and one spoon. If after a month they had not come to an agreement they got the writ, which was seldom asked for after this treatment.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Mother's Secret of Success.

The well known proverb "Example is better than precept" is only another form of expressing the predominating power of sympathy, for example can have little influence except in so far as a sympathetic feeling in the observer leads him to imitate it. So that "Example is better than precept" means only that sympathy has more influence in the human heart than reasoning.

This principle, so powerful at every period of life is at its maximum in childhood. The child's thoughts and feelings are spontaneously drawn into harmony with the thoughts and feelings of those around him whom he loves and this leads naturally to imitation, or reproduction, of their actions.

The great secret of success for a mother in the formation of the character of her children is to make them respect and love her and then simply let them see what she wishes them to be. About all that is to make them respect and love her is to control them by a firm government where control is required and to indulge them almost without limit where indulgence will do no harm. This is true, but we often forget the latter half and wonder at our failures.

ISSUE NO. 30, 1915

MEN FOR THE FRONT

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the great war, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly-trained officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young men in Canada.

The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise company after company, and to send them overseas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all university men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The First University Company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which has ever sailed from Canada.

The Second University Company was composed of men of splendid type, and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The Third Universities Company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity, and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for sergeant-major, company quartermaster-sergeant, platoon sergeants and section leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the company. Indeed, Canada needs chiefly a training school for non-commissioned officers

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well-qualified men from the university or from the district which furnishes recruits.

The west has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the universities companies, and the men who have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the west in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the second company men, doubtless Canadians, come to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal.

All information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspaper- and publicity agents, by their voluntary aid, freely given, have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men to join the company they are looking for, and the company to find the men required.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the everyday ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal. I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. Storke, St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Height of Waves.

Among the most trustworthy scientific measurements of ocean waves are those of Lieutenant Paris, of the French navy. The highest waves measured by him were in the Indian Ocean between the Cape of Good Hope and the island of St. Paul. Thirty waves measured during a northwest gale there averaged twenty-nine and one-half feet in height, and six of them, following one another with beautiful regularity, were thirty-seven and one-half feet in height. Some still higher waves were seen, but not measured. In a moderate breeze the length of a wave was found to be about twenty-five times its height, but in a gale only eighteen times.—London Globe.

ROBBING THE PUBLIC.

(Detroit Free Press)

As years go by and timber becomes increasingly valuable owing to demand and scarcity, the carelessness which results in fires takes on more sinister significance. Whoever carelessly causes a fire which burns valuable timber is an actual robber of the general public and deserves the severest of punishment.

Muggins—Your wife seems to be very persistent. Buggins—Persistent! Why, the woman has been looking under the bed for a burglar for 25 years.

WEAR FLEET FOOT SHOES for every Sport and Recreation

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family.

WHEN YOU OPEN YOUR PRESERVES NEXT WINTER they will be full flavored and delicious—just as they were the day you put them up, if you seal your glasses and jars with

Parowax
Pure Refined Paraffine

It is the only sure way to preserve the full goodness of your fruits. And it is the easy way also. Simply pour melted Parowax on the cooled preserves. To make sure that fruit jars are air-tight, dip the tops in melted Parowax.

Put up in handy one-pound cartons containing 4 cakes. At grocery and department stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

Why Teeth Chatter.

Although the muscles which affect the action of the jaws are especially under the control of the brain, the chattering of the teeth is really a spasm caused by chill or fear, and all spasms act independent of the will. The muscles which operate the jaw act in a series of involuntary little contractions which pull the jaw up and permit it to fall of its own weight. This action is quick, and the chattering occurs from frequent repetition. The cold has a similar effect upon the jaw muscles to that which some poisons have in causing spasmodic action in other parts of the body.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Wharf of Dreams.

Strange wares are handled on the wharves of sleep.
Shadows of shadows pass, and many a light
Flashes a signal fire across the night;
Barges depart whose voiceless steersmen keep.
While from lost ships, heaving with ghostly crews,
Come cries of incommunicable news,
And cargoes pile the wharves, a moon-white heap.

Budgets of dream-dust, merchandise of song,
Wreckage of hope, and packs of ancient wrong,
Nepenthes gathered from a secret stand,
Fardels of heartache, burdens of old sins,
Luggage sent down from dim ancestral inns,
And bales of fantasy from No-Man's Land.
And bales of fantasy from No-Man's Land.

Unknown.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NO DIFFERENCE.

(Detroit Free Press)

A Colorado woman says that the feminine vote will not hang together, in which it doesn't differ very much from the masculine vote.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"STATE SALARY."

(London Advertiser)

A large percentage of advertisements for help appearing in the newspapers contain the words "state salary expected." The natural inference is that the lower-priced man is likely to secure the appointment, at least it is an invitation to every applicant to place a low value on his services, and if he is successful, to value his situation according to his remuneration.

Is it not time this country abandoned the idea that the cheapest labor is the best? In every line of industry to-day the demand is for efficiency. Employers claim they can get help, but not of the right kind. Are they themselves not to blame for encouraging the "state salary" applicants, and thus putting a premium on inefficiency?

Every employer who values his business wants its affairs conducted according to a high standard. If he has a proper business system he knows exactly what it is worth to him to have every task in his establishment performed accurately. Would it not increase the value and popularity of his product, whatever it may be, to pay the maximum price for labor, and demand the maximum in efficiency? If such a rule were general it undoubtedly would raise the standard of Canadian workmanship.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1915.

EAT LESS MEAT.

The British Board of Trade is conducting a campaign designed to make John Bull eat less roast beef and more vegetables. It does not ask him to eat less food. But rather change his staple article of diet. It would make John largely a vegetarian for the duration of the war. Meat substitutes, it is said, fall into four classes. These are: (1) the pulses (peas, beans and lentils; (2) eggs and egg products (omelettes, custards, and the like); (3) milk and milk-products, cheese (most digestible when cooked with liquid), dried milk, and many dishes compounded of these: (4) nuts and nut-products—also to be wrought into numberless dishes. Class (4) is only touch used by very strict vegetarians; a nut diet is said to be very hard for beginners to digest. Beginners will find salvation easiest with classes (1) and (2): though many experienced vegetarians use them little, because they resemble meat so closely as to share with it certain undesirable features which people who have abandoned meat altogether often desire to avoid.

We are told that the longer vegetarianism is practised, the simpler as a rule become the demands of the palate, which tends to be blunted by the strong flavors of a meat dietary, and when freed from them appreciates much more adequately the flavor of simple things. This campaign is a sort of hand maiden to Premier Asquith's propaganda on behalf of thrift

A PLACE IN THE SUN.

The Kaiser wanted "a place in the sun." He wanted colonies. He wanted Germany over all. Hence his big navy, his shining armor and the rattling of his sword in its sheath. He went to war with this purpose in view. He has still such a purpose in his mind, and he looks longingly across the Atlantic to Canada. But so far his plans have miscarried. His place in the sun has been circumscribed. He is being gradually shut in. He was not long at war before he began to lose the possessions he already possessed. Germany had colonies in Africa, Asia and the Pacific. But she soon began to lose them one by one. Early in the war Great Britain seized German Samoa, the Solomon Islands and German New Guinea. Last fall Tsing Tau, in China, yielded to the British-Japanese attack. Now German Southwest Africa goes by the board. Togo, another African German territory, was taken last August. Kamerun, a large German colony north of the Congo, was conquered by the British and French in September. German East Africa has not as yet been overcome, although several times attacked, and this will probably be the next British objective. It is the largest of the German African colonies which latter have a total population of over 13,413,000 mostly natives.

Of course, we are told that the fate of the German colonies will be decided on the continent of Europe, that these colonial wars were only so much waste of lives and property. But the Germans evidently did not think that when they attacked British South Africa. How can anything happen in Europe that will alter the fate of Tsing Tau captured by the Japanese? In any event should peace terms be a matter of compromise, these captured colonies would be quite a lever in the hands of the allies in any adjustments that might be made. But with the allies victorious, as they will be we are afraid that Germany will receive back few of her colonial possessions.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

For the second time the courts have ruled that Regulation 17 of the Ontario Department of Education, defining the use of the French language in Ontario schools, was legal and that the Legislature was within its rights in making those provisions. Sir William Meredith, before whom the appeal was tried, says in his judgment that "I am unable to find anything which supports the contention of the learned counsel for the appellant that the right to use the French language in the separate schools of the Province was guaranteed by treaty or otherwise to the French-speaking nor am I able to appreciate the contention that that is a natural right pertaining to them which the Legislature is powerless to impair or destroy." This is definite enough and supports the judgment of Mr. Justice Lennox in the first trial. Mr. Meredith holds that the French language has no more rights in Ontario than that given it by the British North America Act. It may be necessary yet to carry the case to the foot of the throne.

There are two points in connection with this matter that need consideration. It may be taken for granted that the French population in this Province desire the children to have a good English education. Does Regulation 17, in providing that education, have an injurious effect on the French language in those schools? If it has, then there is room for complaint. If it does not interfere injuriously with the acquiring of a knowledge of French it should not be objected to because it helps to give the children a good English education. Then do the rights given the French language in Quebec extend to Ontario? Mr. Meredith says they do not, and we think that he is right. If it has the same rights in Ontario as in Quebec, then it has the same rights all over Canada. It would have the same rights as has the English language in, say, British Columbia, or any other Province, no matter how sparse the French population. To grant the French such rights while the German and other foreign-speaking people were denied similar rights would not be just nor fair. The agitation will likely continue until a final judgment is given by the highest court in the realm.

WAS SO WEAK WOULD HAVE TO STAY IN BED.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. J. Day, 234 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart that I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am a cured woman to-day, and as strong as any one could be, and am doing my own housework, even my own washing.

"I doctored for over two years, but got no help until I used your pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Manitoba Tories promise to turn over a new leaf.

The Manitoba Tory attacks with poisoned gas were repulsed by the Liberals.

The N. Y. World says if Kitchener does not get the men he wants when he calls them he will go after them. We believe that.

Premier Norris, of Manitoba, will appeal to the country on August 6th. We have no doubt of his securing the confidence and support of the electors.

It is reported that the U. S. army officers acting as observers with the German forces have been withdrawn. Relations were becoming too strained. God strafe the States.

Even Britain's coalition Government is being heckled in Parliament every day. But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier should ask a question in the Dominion Parliament, he is denounced as a seditious and pestilential fellow.

It is said that twenty-four German steamers interned in Norwegian harbors have mysteriously disappeared. The Kaiser may want to use them to carry his invading troops to Britain's shores.

Germany is said to get munitions of war from the United States via South America. The pro-Germans should reflect if the export of war munitions were stopped by the American Government Germany would be hit as well as the allies.

The great plant of the United Steel Corporation, or of its subsidiary, the Illinois Steel Company, at Gary, Ind., partially shut down for the last two years, this week began work with a force of 12,000 men, an increase of 6,000 over the average number on the payroll recently. Austria and Germany want the plant again closed up.

A number of Manitoba politicians connected with the scandal are said to be volunteering for the front. Of Dr. Montague, the Ottawa Free Press says:

> Why should Hon. Dr. Montague, former Minister in the Roblin Cabinet, be allowed to go to the front as has been intimated in despatches from Winnipeg.
>
> If Dr. Montague is really desirous of serving his country he can best do so by remaining right in Winnipeg and helping as a material witness to oust the graft that seems to have such a strangle hold there.
>
> Dr. Montague is nearly 57 years of age, and by no means as active as he once was. Who gave him a commission? Who got him preference over a lot of younger and more eager doctors in this country?
>
> The trick of Dr. Montague's going to the front—and it is nothing more or less than a trick—is another clumsy attempt to put on the lid in Manitoba—so clumsy that any person can see through it.

CONSTIPATION CAN BE CURED.

There Is Nothing To Equal Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills For This Purpose.

Mrs. A. Cumming, Manchester, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for over five years, and feel it my duty to let you known that your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have cured me. I only used three vials, and I can faithfully say that they have saved me from a large doctor bill."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and thus keep them regular. Irregular bowels are the main cause of constipation.

The price of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills is 25c per vial or 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

"I will deal frankly with you, madam," said he, "and say that if I followed my own inclination I should stay, for Hillsdale holds for me an attraction which no other spot possesses. I refer to your granddaughter, who, in the little time I have known her, has grown very dear to me; so dear that I dare not stay longer where she is, lest I should love her too well and rebel against yielding her to another."

For a moment Madam Conway hesitated; but, thinking the case demanded her speaking, she said: "Possibly, Mr. Carrollton, I can make an explanation which will show some points in a different light from that in which you now see them. Margaret is engaged to Henry Warner, I will admit, but the engagement has become irksome, and yesterday she wrote, asking a release, which he will grant, of course."

Instantly the expression of Mr. Carrollton's face changed, and very intently he listened, while Madam Conway frankly told him the story of Margaret's engagement up to the present time, withholding from him nothing, not even Mag's confession of the interest she felt in him, an interest which had weakened her girlish attachment for Henry Warner.

"You have made me very happy," Mr. Carrollton said to Madam Conway, as, at a late hour he bade her good-night, "happier than I can well express; for, without Margaret, life to me would be dreary indeed."

The next morning, at the breakfast table, Anna Jeffrey, who was in high spirits with the prospect of having Mr. Carrollton for a fellow-traveler, spoke of their intended voyage, saying she could hardly wait for the time to come, and asking if he were not equally impatient to leave so horrid a country as America.

"On the contrary," he replied, "I should be sorry to leave America just yet. I have, therefore, decided to remain a little longer," and his eyes sought the face of Maggie, who, in her joyful surprise, dropped the knife with which she was helping herself to butter, while Anna Jeffrey, quite as much astonished, upset her coffee, exclaiming: "Not going home! What has changed your mind?"

Mr. Carrollton made no direct reply, and she continued her breakfast in no amiable mood; while Maggie, too overjoyed to eat, managed, ere long, to find an excuse for leaving the table. Mr. Carrollton wished to do everything honorably; and so he decided to say nothing to Mag of the cause of this sudden change in his plan until Henry Warner's answer was received, as she would then feel freer to act as she felt. His resolution, however, was more easily made than kept, and during the succeeding weeks, by actions, if not by words, he more than once told Maggie Miller how much she was beloved; and Maggie, trembling with fear lest the cup of happiness just within her grasp should be rudely dashed aside, waited impatiently for the letter which was to set her free. But weeks went by, and Maggie's heart grew sick with hope deferred, for there came to her no message from the distant Cuban shore where, in another chapter, we will for a moment go.

CHAPTER XVII.

Brightly shone the moonlight on the sunny isle of Cuba, dancing lightly on the wave, resting softly on the orange groves, and stealing gently through the casement into the room where a young girl lay, whiter far than the flowers strewn upon her pillow. From the commencement of the voyage Rose had drooped, growing weaker every day, until at last all who looked upon her felt that the home, of which she talked so much, would never again be gladdened by her presence. Very tenderly Henry Warner nursed her, bearing her often in his arms upon the vessel's deck, where she could breathe the fresh morning air as it came rippling o'er the sea. But neither ocean breeze nor yet the fragrant breath of Florida's aromatic bowers, where for a time they stopped, had power to rouse her; and when at last Havana was reached, she laid her weary head upon her pillow, whispering to no one of the love which was wearing her life away. With untold anguish at their hearts, both her aunt and Henry watched her, the latter shrinking ever from the thoughts of losing one who seemed a part of his very life.

"I cannot give you up, my Rose. I cannot live without you," he said, when once she talked to him of death. "You are all the world to me," and laying his head upon her pillow he wept, as men will sometimes weep over their first great sorrow.

"Don't, Henry," she said, laying her tiny hand upon his hair; "Maggie will comfort you when I am gone. She will talk to you of me, standing at my grave, for, Henry, you must not leave me here alone. You must carry me home and bury me in dear old Leominster, where my childhood was passed, and where I learned to love you so much, oh, so much!"

There was a mournful pathos in the tone with which the last words were uttered, but Henry Warner did not understand it, and, covering the little, blue-veined hand with kisses, he promised that her grave should be made at the foot of the garden in their far-off home, where the sunset fell softly, and the moonbeams gently shone. That evening Henry sat alone by Rose, who had fallen into a disturbed slumber. For a time he took no notice of the disconnected words she uttered in her dreams, but when, at last, he heard the sound of his own name, he drew near, and, bending low, listened with mingled emotions of joy, sorrow and surprise to a secret which, waking, she would never have told to him, above all others. She loved him—the fair girl he called his sister—but not as a sister loves, and now, as he stood by her, with the knowledge thrilling every nerve, he remembered many bygone scenes, where, but for his blindness, he would have seen how every pulsation of her heart trobbed alone for him, whose hand was plighted to another, and that other no unworthy rival. Beautiful, very beautiful, was the shadowy form which at that moment, seemed standing at his side, and his heart went out toward her as the one above all others to be his bride.

"Had I known it sooner," he thought, "known it before I met the peerless Mag, I might have taken Rose to my bosom and loved her, it may be, with a deeper love than I feel for Maggie Miller, for Rose is everything to me. She has made and keeps me what I am, and how can I let her die, when I have the power to save her?"

There was a movement upon the pillow. Rose was waking, and as her soft blue eyes unclosed and looked up in his face he wound his arms around her kissing her lips, as never before he had kissed her. She was not his sister now—the veil was torn away—a new feeling had been awakened, and as days and weeks went by there gradually crept in between him and Maggie Miller a new love—even a love for the fair-haired Rose, to whom he was kinder, if possible, than he had been before, though he seldom kissed her lips or caressed her in any way.

"It would be wrong," he said, "a wrong to himself—a wrong to her—and a wrong to Maggie Miller, to whom this troth was plighted," and he did not wish it otherwise, he thought; though insensibly there came over him a wish that Maggie herself might weary of the engagement, and seek to break it. "Not that he loved her the less," he reasoned, "but that he pitied Rose the more."

In this manner time passed on, until at last there came to him Maggie's letter, which had been a long time on the sea.

"I expected it," he thought, as he finished reading it, and though conscious for a moment of a feeling of disappointment, the letter brought him far more pleasure than pain.

Of Arthur Carrollton, no mention had been made, but he readily guessed the truth; and, thinking "it is well," he laid the letter aside and went back to Rose, deciding to say nothing to her then. He would wait until his own feelings were more perfectly defined. So a week went by, and again, as he had often done before, he sat with her alone in the stilly night, watched her as she slept, and thinking how beautiful she was, with her golden hair shading her childish face, her long eyelashes resting on her cheek, and her little hands folded meekly upon her bosom.

"She is too beautiful to die," he murmured, pressing a kiss upon her lips.

This act awoke her, and, turning toward him, she said: "Was I dreaming, Henry, or did you kiss me as you used to do?"

"Not dreaming, Rose," he answered; then, rather hurriedly, he added: "I have a letter from Maggie Miller, and ere I answer it I would read it to you. Can you hear it now?"

"Yes, yes," she whispered, faintly, "read it to me, Henry;" and, turning her face away, she listened while he read that Maggie Miller, grown weary of her troth, asked a release from her engagement.

He finished reading, and then waited in silence to hear what Rose would say. But for a time she did not speak. All hope for herself had long since died away, and now she experienced only sorrow for her Henry's disappointment.

"My poor brother," she said, at last, turning her face toward him and taking his hand in hers, "I am sorry for you to lose us both, Maggie and me. What will you do?"

"Rose," he said, bending low, that his brown locks mingled with the yellow tresses of her hair, "Rose, I do not regret Maggie Miller's decision, neither do I blame her for it. She is a noble, true-hearted girl, and so long as I live I shall esteem her highly; but I, too, have changed—have learned to love another. Will you sanction this new love, Rose? Will you say that it is right?"

The white lids closed nearly over the eyes of blue, but they could not keep back the tears which rolled down her face, as she answered, somewhat sadly: "Who is it, Henry?"

There was another moment of silence, and then he whispered in her ear: "People call her Rose. I once called her sister, but my heart now claims her for something nearer. My Rose," he continued, "shall it be? Will you live for my sake? Will you be my wife?"

The shock was too sudden—too great, and neither on that night, nor yet the succeeding day had Rose the power to answer. But as the dew of heaven is to the parched and dying flower, so were these words of love to her, imparting at once new life and strength, making her, as it were, another creature. The question asked that night so unexpectedly was answered at last; and then, with almost perfect happiness at her heart, she, too, added a few lines to the letter which Henry sent to Maggie Miller, over whose pathway, hitherto so bright, a fearful shadow was falling.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It was a rainy April day—a day which precluded all outdoor exercise, and Hagar Warren, from the window of her lonely cabin, watched in vain for the coming of Maggie Miller. It was now more than a week since she had been there, for both Arthur Carrollton and herself had accompanied the disappointed Anna Jeffrey to New York, going with her on board the vessel which was to take her from a country she so affected to dislike.

"I dare say you'll be Maggie somebody else ere I meet you again," she said to Maggie, at parting, and Mr. Carrollton, on her journey home, found it hard to keep from asking her if for the "somebody else" she would substitute his name and so be "Maggie Carrollton."

This, however, he did not do, but his attentions were so marked, and his manner toward her so affectionate, that ere Hillsdale was reached there was in Maggie's mind no longer a doubt as to the nature of his feelings toward her. Arrived at home, he kept her constantly at his side, while Hagar, who was suffering from a slight attack of rheumatism and could not go up to the stone house, waited and watched, thinking herself almost willing to be teased for the secret, if she could once more hear the sound of Maggie's voice. The secret, however, had been forgotten. In the exciting scenes through which Maggie had passed since first she learned of its existence; and it was now a long, long time since she had mentioned it to Hagar, who each day grew more and more determined never to reveal it.

"My life is almost ended," she thought, "and the secret shall go with me to my grave. Margaret will be happier without it, and it shall not be revealed."

Thus she reasoned on that rainy afternoon, when she sat waiting for Maggie, who, she heard, had returned the day before. Slowly the hours dragged on, and the night shadows fell at last upon the forest trees, creeping into the corners of Hagar's room, resting upon the hearthstone, falling upon the window pane, creeping up the wall and affecting Hagar with a nameless fear of some impending evil. This fear not even the flickering flame of the lamp, which she lighted at last, and placed upon the mantel, was able to dispel, for the shadows grew darker, folding themselves around her heart, until she covered her eyes with her hands, lest some goblin should spring into life before her.

The sound of the gate latch was heard, and footsteps were approaching the door, not the bounding step of Maggie, but a tramping tread, followed by a heavy knock, and the next moment a tall, large man appeared before her, asking shelter for the night. The pack he carried showed him at once to be a peddler, and upon a nearer view, Hagar recognized in him a stranger, who, years before, had craved her hospitality. He had been civil to her then; she did not fear him now, and she consented to his remaining, thinking his presence there might dispel the mysterious terror hanging around her. But few words passed between them that night, for Martin, as he called himself, was tired, and after partaking of the supper she prepared, he retired to rest. The next morning, however, he was more talkative, kindly enlightening her with regard to his business, his family and his place of residence, which last he said was in Meriden, Connecticut.

It was a long time since Hagar had heard that name, and now, turning quickly toward him, she said: "Meriden? That is where my Hester lived, and where her husband died."

"I want to know," returned the Yankee peddler, "What might have been his name?"

"Hamilton—Nathan Hamilton. Did you know him? He died nineteen years ago this coming summer."

"Exactly!" ejaculated the peddler, setting down his pack and himself taking a chair preparatory to a long talk. "Exactly; I knowed him like a book. Old Squire Hampleton, the biggest man in Meriden, and you don't say his last wife, that tall, handsome gal, was your darter?"

"Yes, she was my daughter," answered Hagar, her whole face glowing with the interest she felt in talking for the first time in her life with one who had known her daughter's husband, Maggie's father. "You knew her? You have seen her?" she continued; and Martin answered: "Seen her a hundred times, I'll bet. Anyhow, I sold her the weddin' gown, and now I think on't, she favored you. She was a likely person, and I allus thought that proud sister of his'n, the widder Warner, might have been in better business than takin' them children away as she did, because he married his hired gal. But it's as well for them, I suppose, particularly for the boy, who is one of the fust young men in Wooster, now. Keeps a big store!"

"Warner, Warner!" interrupted old Hagar, the nameless terror of the night before creeping again into her heart. "Whose name did you say was Warner?"

"The hull on 'em, boy, girl and all, is called Warner now—one Rose and t'other Henry," answered the peddler, perfectly delighted with the interest manifested by his auditor, who, grasping at the bedpost, and moving her hand rapidly before her eyes, as if to clear away a mist which had settled there, continued, "I remember now Hester told me of the children; but one, she said, was a stepchild: that was the boy, wasn't it?" and her wild, black eyes had in them a look of unutterable anxiety, wholly incomprehensible to the peddler, who, instead of answering her question, said: "What ails you, woman? Your face is as white as a piece of paper?"

"Thinking of Hester always affects me so," she answered, and stretching her hands beseechingly toward him, she entreated him to say if Henry were not the step-child.

"No, marm, he wasn't," answered the peddler, who like a great many talkative people, pretended to know more than he really did, and who in this particular instance was certainly mistaken. "I can tell you egsactly how that is. Henry was the son of Mr. Hampleton's first marriage, Henry Hampleton. The second wife, the one your darter lived with, was the widder Warner, and had a little gal, Rose, when she married Mr. Hampleton. This widder Warner's husband's brother married Mr. Hampleton's sister, the woman who took the children and had Henry change his name to Warner. The Hampletons and Warners were mighty big feelin' folks, and the old Squire's match mortified 'em dreadfully."

"Where are they now?" gasped Hagar, hoping there might be some mistake.

"There you've got me!" answered Martin. "I haven't seen 'em this dozen year; but the last I heard, Miss Warner and Rose was livin' in Leominster, and Henry was in a big store in Wooster. But what the plague is the matter?" he continued, alarmed at the expression of Hagar's face, as well as at the strangeness of her manner.

Wringing her hands as if she would wrench her fingers from their sockets, she clutched at her long white hair, and rocking to and fro, moaned, "Woe is me, and woe the day when I was born."

From every one save her granddaughter Margaret had kept the knowledge of her changed feelings toward Henry Warner; and looking upon a marriage between the two as an event surely expected, old Hagar was overwhelmed with grief and fear. Falling "Had you cut my throat from ear to at last upon her knees, she cried, ear, old man, you could not have hurt me more. Oh, that I had died years and years ago! But I must live now, live!" she screamed, springing to her feet; "live to prevent the wrong my own wickedness has caused."

Perfectly astonished at what he saw and heard, the peddler attempted to question her, but failing to obtain any satisfactory answers, he finally left, mentally pronouncing her "as crazy as a loon." This opinion was confirmed by the people on whom he next called, for, chancing to speak of Hagar, he was told that nothing which she did or said was considered strange, as she had been called insane for years. This satisfied Martin, who made no further mention of her, and thus the scandal which his story might otherwise have produced was prevented.

(To be Continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson V. August 1, 1915.

The Queen of Sheba visits Solomon.—1. Kings 10: 1-10, 13.

Commentary.—I. The Fame of Solomon (vs. 1, 2). 1. The Queen of Sheba—It is quite certain that Sheba was a country in the southern part of Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea. Its wealth and variety of resources are shown by the particulars mentioned in this narrative. Its distance from Jerusalem was one thousand five hundred miles or more. Some commentators have located Sheba in Ethiopia in Africa, but not on sufficient grounds. Research has shown that this country was ruled by a succession of queens. fame of Solomon—Even in that age of slow communication between widely-removed places, reports spread far and wide. Solomon's ships sailed on the Red Sea, and from this fact the knowledge of his greatness may have reached Sheba. Caravans were making long journeys for commercial purposes and furnished a means for conveying information. concerning the name of the Lord—In relation to the name of the Lord, Solomon's fame was great, but it was great because of what God did for him and his people, and because of what he was enabled to do for God. to prove him—To test him. The queen of Sheba was not merely curious; she desired to learn some of the deep wisdom possessed by Solomon. hard questions—Such as riddles. This was a common custom among the arabs of ancient and modern times, to test the sagacity and wisdom of distinguished persons.—Whedon. 2. came to Jerusalem—Her desire to see and hear for herself was great. If it had not been, she would not have gone that great distance. The journey each was must have required two or three months. great train—A large number of beasts of burden and attendants. camels—The camel was then and still is, the great beast of burden of the Orient. It is used for carrying purposes. The rocking motion of the camel as it walks is not pleasant to one accustomed to that means of transportation. spices—Arabia is noted for its spices. The queen brought the products of her own country. all that was in her heart—She made known to him her purpose in coming, and asked him the questions that were upon her mind. She must have had questions of great importance to ask and matters of deep interest to discuss or she would not have been likely to undertake the long journey.

II. The Queen's wonder (vs. 3-5). 3. All her questions—None of the queen's questions were too difficult for Solomon to answer. The Lord had promised him wisdom and that promise was fulfilled. Not any thing hid from the king.—He knew the correct answers to all her questions. 4. And the house that he had built—In addition to Solomon's wisdom there were material things that made a deep impression upon the queen's mind. The house which is here mentioned is probably the king's palace, for the narrative passes on immediately to matters pertaining to Solomon's domestic affairs. 5. Meat of his table—The amount and variety of food used by his household were great. It required about three hundred and forty bushels of fine flour and seven hundred bushels of meal every day to supply the household. Thirty oxen, a hundred sheep, besides other animals, were used each day (1 Kings 4. 22, 23). Sitting of his servants—Here "servants" signifies the officers and distinguished persons who were privileged to sit at the King's table, and were arranged according to rank and in large numbers at the royal banquets.—Cam. Bib. Attendance of his ministers—This has reference to the arrangement by which each servant had his place about the king's house and stood ready to perform the service required of him. Their apparel—The servants were well clad in uniform. Cupbearers—Servants who had charge of the king's plate and who poured out wine for him. His ascent unto the house of the Lord—The temple stood on Mount Zion across the Tyropoeon valley. This valley was anciently a deep ravine, perhaps eighty to one hundred feet in depth. Med in excavations have uncovered the ruins of an ancient viaduct leading across the ravine. It is quite probable that this is the ascent here mentioned. The valley is now mostly filled up, so that there is a comparatively slight depression. No more spirit in her—The wisdom and riches of Solomon so far surpassed her expectations that she was astonished beyond measure. Those words indicate that she fainted, but we suppose that she was greatly amazed.

III. Her acknowledgement (vs. 6-9). 6. It was a true report—This statement implies that she had had doubts about Solomon's reported wisdom and wealth, but freely acknowledges that the report was true. Of thy acts—This has reference to the king's material greatness, mentioned in verses 4 and 5 rather than to his wisdom which is particularly stated. She herself had great wealth and a rich kingdom, as is evident from the present she brought to Solomon, but she saw that his condition was more prosperous than hers. 7. I believed not.—The reports went far beyond what she had ever seen and it was difficult for her to believe them. Mine eyes had seen—Then she could not help believing. The half was not told me—In the reports there had been an attempt to express the facts, but the language had not been strong enough or the queen's comprehension had not been large enough, hence the reality far exceeded her idea of Solomon's wisdom and prosperity. The unconverted man can not comprehend the blessedness of being saved. After conversion more than one has said that salvation was far better than he had imagined, although he had been told about it over and over again.

8. Happy—Those who were in the king's presence as relatives, officers, or even as servants, were considered favored. The queen of Sheba looked upon it as a great privilege and honor to be in Solomon's household. 9. Blessed be the Lord thy God—This shows that the queen understood that Solomon recognized all his wisdom and wealth as the gift of God. He was faithful to his God, and it is possible, as Jewish writers claim, that she was converted to the true God through Solomon's influence.—Peloubet. Her words show that she acknowledged God as the giver of wisdom and prosperity to Solomon. Because the Lord loved Israel for ever. The queen believed that God's love for Israel was strong, therefore he placed such a capable man as Solomon upon the throne. She spoke as a woman of intelligence and thoughtfulness, and manifested a reverent disposition.

IV. Gifts exchanged (vs. 10, 13). 10. An hundred and twenty talents of gold—The value of a talent of gold is about thirty thousand dollars, hence the present of gold was upward of three and a half million dollars. Her presents were in keeping with her position. Such a bestowment of gifts was in accordance with Oriental custom. No more such abundance of spices—This indicates to some extent the productiveness of the queen's country in spices. 13. All her desire—Solomon not only gave his illustrious guest all the insight and information she wanted; but, according to the Oriental fashion, gave her ample remuneration for the presents she had brought.—J., F. and B.

Questions.—What great works had Solomon done during his reign? Who came to see his greatness? How could his fame reach remote places? What did the queen of Sheba bring to Solomon? How was she impressed with his wisdom and wealth? What respect had she for the true God? How did she regard the Israelitish nation? What did Solomon give her? Why was this interchange of gifts? What New Testament references are there to this event?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Solomon's queenly visitor.

I. A model seeker after truth.

II. Recognized God as supreme.

I. A model seeker after truth. The Queen of Sheba went to Jerusalem with one dominant, overpowering intention. She was a thoughtful woman, perplexed in the problems of her day, needing the counsel of one wiser than herself. She was true to the needs of her own heart, sincere and genuine. She would not allow the affairs of an empire to drown the cry of her heart. She set every other consideration aside to give attention to her inner life. She was willing to expend labor and money, to endure fatigue, to exercise long patience in order to satisfy the questions uppermost in her mind, questions relating to deep and important problems in religious life. Though a queen, great and rich, cultured and influential, she was obviously troubled at heart about the solemn mystery of existence, and wished to have all doubts solved, all questions answered, all anxieties allayed by one who seemed to be specially raised up as the embodiment and teacher of wisdom. In her heart was a void which nothing but the knowledge of God could fill. It was of him she would hear and learn, and whom she longed to worship and obey. Her soul was stirred with profoundest questions of life and death and immortality. Her mode of proving Solomon's wisdom was by endeavoring to learn from him. She did not attempt to find fault with or to deprecate any of the endowments of the king. She was more earnest than curious. It was a meeting most picturesque and full of interest, a heathen queen in the presence of Jehovah's anointed king, natural piety seeking revelation's light. The queen of Sheba proved her sincerity by making personal inquiry. Solomon's wisdom lay in the gift of an understanding heart to judge and discern between good and evil. His wisdom was his distinctive characteristic. It was a divine gift which was given in response to his own prayer that he might be made a blessing to others. The queen had an ear to hear. She was prompt to discern and discriminate. She gathered from Solomon a great store of knowledge and of truth.

II. Recognized God as supreme. When the queen of Sheba saw and heard at Jerusalem altogether surpassed her anticipation. She doubtless learned for the first time the fundamental truths of religion. Solomon resolved her perplexity and with perfect skill discovered her longings and unrest and gave satisfactory answers to all her questions. Her labor, fatigue and patience were fully rewarded. The great end of Israel's existence as a nation was to bear witness to the name and character of Jehovah. By the wisdom and energy, combined with the piety of Solomon, this was being accomplished. The works of the Lord were known even in remote lands, so much as to engage the attention of this earnest queen. She went back to her country mentally and spiritually enriched beyond her highest expectations. The reality transcended all reports. The things which she saw did much to enlarge her mind and gave her higher thoughts of God. It is evident that she rejoiced in the fact that she had come to see a man on whom the spirit of God rested. The prosperity and blessedness of others were a matter of thanksgiving to her. She possessed an open mind with generous apprehensions of faith. She acknowledged and praised Jehovah as the author of Solomon's advancement. She regarded it as God's special favor to Solomon that he was set on the throne of Israel to rule his people. She regarded it as a token of God's great love to Israel that so wise and pious a prince was set over them. Her grateful homage was expressed not only in praise but in generous gifts from her native land to the king of Israel. Solomon's broad outlook stood out in striking contrast to the narrowness of some of his contemporaries and successors. The time of this event marked the climax of Israel's strength and prosperity. It is the only event in the reign of Solomon to which reference is made in the New Testament. Jesus made it an important channel of divine instruction. He used it as a reproof to indifference concerning his Messiahship. Upon his authority the narrative is used as an illustration of spiritual truth, as a call to diligent search after divine truth.

T. R. A.

Sulphuric Acid and Civilization.

Liebig said that we might gauge the civilization of a country by the quantity of sulphuric acid it consumed. The total output of this acid is now about 5,000,000 tons, according to the fourth edition of Professor G. Lunge's treatise on its manufacture. At least 1,000,000 tons a year have been made in Germany, and that country has been importing about 100,000 tons besides.

Sulphuric acid is made principally from iron pyrites, but also from zinc blende. It is essential in the manufacture of high explosives, but there is scarcely a process of manufacture into which it does not enter. It is said that there is no branch of chemical technology that has been more thoroughly developed than that of the manufacture of sulphuric acid, but so keen is the competition that improvement [illegible]

The man who is carried away by enthusiasm should have a return ticket.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

The whole Empire will join in a demonstration on Aug. 4th, the anniversary of the entry of Great Britain into the war.

Eight thousand refugees from the Balkan war of 1912 are still in Macedonia, on the verge of death from starvation. Hundreds have already died. They have no money or food.

FIGHTING FOR OURSELVES.

We are often told by public writers and public speakers that it is the duty of Canada to help Great Britain in this war. That is right. But it should not be forgotten that we are not merely fighting for Britain or for the Empire. We are fighting for ourselves, for our country, for our homes and for our women and children. Make no mistake about that. The war may seem far away from us, but its results will come as close to us, be it victory or defeat, as they will come to any of our Allies. "If Britain goes down, we go down with her. The Kaiser wants Canada, and if he defeats and overruns Britain, he will attempt to do the same to Canada.—Hamilton Times.

TEMPERANCE IN THE WEST.

Among the hosts of people outside of Alberta who are delighted with the "dry" victory in that province, one of the most pleased naturally enough, is Mr. N. W. Rowell, who, at present is in British Columbia on a vacation. It must be an added source of satisfaction to him that he did his "bit" to secure the victory in the "foothill" province, Not only was the example of his fight in Ontario admittedly to help to the Alberta workers, but Mr. Rowell also addressed two large meetings during the campaign, one in Edmonton, the other in Calgary, on "The War and the Liquor Traffic" Mr. Rowell, in these addresses, did not discuss the actual details of the bill to be submitted, for he did not want to interfere in other provinces local affairs, but he did point out the patriotic duty of getting rid of any force or any interest interfering with personal and national strength, especially at such a critical time as during the war and the difficult period of readjustment and reconstruction which inevently will follow.

Mr. Rowell must also feel satisfaction in the Saskatchewan situation Hon. Walter Scott has publicly acknowledged that his government and the people of his province had been influenced in their temperance course by the inspiration of Mr. Rowell's courageous fight. The Ontario leader, while thoroughly agreeing with the Saskatchewan plan as far as it has abolished all drinking places, has definitely reserved judgement on the question of its government-owned liquor stores until time will have shown its results.

In Manitoba to-day, both parties are pledged to prohibition. In British Columbia there is a more vigorous organization against the liquor traffic than ever before, and advance may be expected in this province, Alberta and Saskatchewan, at any rate, are definite examples of anti-liquor traffic hopes turned into actual accomplishment. Ontario's progress, when viewed in the light of what these two provinces have done, looks unfortunately small. Here, under the Commission, it is a question of retaining or cutting off individual licenses in specific localities in Alberta and Saskatchewan the axe has been laid to the very roots of the traffic, and the abolition has been done in a wholesale way. Mr. Rowell, as the exponent of the abolition of all drinking places in Ontario, may well expect that the people of his own province will be influenced considerably by the example and iniative of their comrades in the West.

Accident on Bowling Green.

Mamie Reavie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Reavie, had a very narrow escape from being instantly killed on Friday evening. In company with a number of her companions Mamie was watching the bowlers, and when her companions left the green Mamie ran to catch up to them. In the darkness she struck a wire that was attached to a pole to support the lamps on the bowling green. She struck the wire with great force and was apparently struck on the chin and thrown backwards to the ground. When picked up she was unconscious, and remained in that condition until four o'clock the following morning. Dr. Smith who happened to be on the bowling green when the accident took place, gave immediate aid. Towards morning Mamie showed signs of improvement, but it was many hours before she was pronounced to be out of danger. She has now almost fully recovered. but it was a narrow escape from sudden death.—Ripley Express

Prof. Reithdorf Assaulted.

Prof. F. V. Reithdorf of Woodstock College, who addressed a meeting in Walkerton recently, was the victim of an assault by a German sympathizer at the G. T. R. station at London, one night recently. Prof. Reithdorf is a naturalized British subject and a former resident of Germany and has been active during the last few months in addressing meetings throughout Ontario denouncing Prussian Militarism. The Professor was at the London G. T. R. station at midnight on Thursday night waiting for the north bound train and was chatting with some men. The man who attacked him came up on a bicycle and jumping off addressed the Professor saying: "You're a damned spy, why don't you save your face?" Professor Reithdorf tried to get him to come to police headquarters where matters would be cleared up, but he refused and just as they were going out of the station the man turned around and landed on the Professors' chest. A police officer was quickly on the scene and promised to do what he could to secure the assailant who ran off following the assault.

War Spectacle at Exhibition

The mammoth war spectacle, "The March of the Allies" and the "Review of the Fleet," will be the big scenic production in front of the Grand Stand at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, and will be one of the most elaborate ever staged and a fitting climax to each day's entertainment in this 'Patriotic Year.' The background is the ancient city of Calais, saved by the Canadians when they so gallantly stopped the German drive at St. Julien at such enormous cost. Its picturesque chateaus and historic environment adapt themselves admirably to reproduction. On either side beneath frowning cliffs are seen military camps with the soldiers of the allied armies in all the hustle, bustle and action of war time. The brilliant uniforms of the Field Marshals, Generals, etc. add splendor to an impressive scene. Suddenly the fleet appears over the horizon under full steam with the Queen Bess leading the first battle line and the Lion in advance of the others. The Iron Duke majestically appears with Admiral Jellico aboard, and, as she passes between the watch dogs of the Empire lined up in battle array, the Admiral is greeted salvoes of broadsides. It will be a faithful portrayal of the scene just before war was declared last summer when the fleet had been mobolized on the orders of Churchill off the British coast. The cannonading continues as the officers go ashore to review the troops, which swing past the grand Stand in the final tableau. It will be a panorama of Empire greatn striking reality as to awake a veritable hysteria of patriotic fervor among the thousands who will nightly crowd the Grand Stand.

Letter From Dr. Fraser

The following is a letter received by Mr. Arthur Collins from Dr. J.J. Fraser, telling of some of his experiences in France.

Friday
July 2-1915

Dear Atlie:

We are now on the Belgian frontier, part of the units is in France part in Belgium. We had quite a long march coming here, but did the march during the night, resting in the day time.

We had a great day's sports yesterday, the best field we've had yet about five acres and as level as a board Had baseball and football and all sorts of racing jumping contests, etc. They were keenly contested for instance in the half-mile race, the second was about ten yards behind, and made a great sprint and won by about a nose.

We had the band of the Fort Garry Horse and they played great music, staying to play for dinner. There were Canadians and Imperials from all around and altogether was a very successful day. Five clowns helped enliven the proceedings.

It was very funny to see some of the English officers trying to play baseball. Between the umpire and the Canadian slang, they were completely spoofed! One of them says, "When I swing my bat and miss the ball, they shout, 'Ave an eye'. "I sl." he says "what does that mean. I always thought I had two bloody good eyes."

One good competition was for the best groomed and harnessed team of horses. It took two vets and a transport officer from the Brigade Hdqs., a long time to decide. One of the boys dressed a horse up as a clown with pyjamas, etc. When it came on and saw the other horses it kicked up it's heels and ran for dear life.

Don't think I shall bring an auto when I go home, won't have the price, but if I can pinch an aeroplane over you may see me light down on the bowling green some day. It would be fine moving to belong to a flying corps. Great job to be stretcher-bearer on a flying squadron wouldn't it. Open up a dressing station on the northeast corner of that cloud at Bd Hdh 2." You will evacuate your wounded to Casualty Clearing Cloud number 6. Aeroplanes are certainly thick around here.

Are now in the famous Plubist section, have a dressing station right on the edge of the wood. Things have been comparatively quiet at this point for some time. The last two places were pretty hot, and the Canadians lost quite a number. I saw where Fritz Robinson was buried it is in Bervoy. They shelled that place pretty heavily when we were at the sand pit close by.

The weather has been quite cool here yet, no hot weather to speak of. Roy is just around the corner from us here. Am hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours Sincerely
Jim.

The "Princess Pats"

The idea of raising a separate unit of Canadian Soldiers for service in Europe was conceived and carried out by Mayor Hamilton Gault of Montreal He financed his project and the Princess Patricia Light Infantry was the first Canadian unit to enter action. Gallantly led by the late Col. Farquhar who was killed while leading his men, the corps had already established the reputation of Canadians as fighting men when the first Canadian army corps entered the trenches. The corps was a credit to Canada and brought peculiar honor to Montreal with which it was associated from the start. It will be a pity therefore, if the identity of the "Princess Pats" should be lost at this stage of the war and the gallant command should not be permitted to share as a unit in the latter successes as it shared in the early trials. That there was a strong feeling of loyalty to the name of the corps amongst the original members was apparent. They gave their lives so generously that a remnant only remains. Canada and Montreal in particular owes it to them to keep the flag of the regiment flying. We have sent no better men to war than the members of the Princess Patricia Light Infantry. They died for the country and for the regiment, also, and the regiment, like the country, should survive the war

Western Fair London Canada

Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.	Two speed events daily.
Excellent Program of Attractions daily.	Fireworks every night.
	New steel grandstand
	Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West
of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President **A. M. Hunt,** Secretary

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Now Known as Woman's Best Medicine

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the famous fruit medicine is particularly well suited *for the use of women*, because of its mild and gentle action and its pleasant taste.

In severe cases of *Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, Sick Headaches, Pain In The Back, Neuralgia, or a General Run-Down Constitution*, "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine needed to correct such troubles and restore the sufferer to complete health.

As a tonic, "Fruit-a-tives" is invaluable to purify and enrich the blood and build up strength and vigor.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses - Walkerton

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects: — Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—

Representative WANTED

for

THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES

TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Corum. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 6 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O. or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hammond's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold; money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone no 140, ring 2 & 1.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Younge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

New Term Opens Sept. 21st.

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Owen Sound, Ont.

Catalogue on request

G. A. Fleming, F.C.A.
Principal.
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Secretary.

Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photohgraphs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY" THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

PERRIN'S
TIPPERARY
BISCUITS
Made in Canada

CENTRAL Business College
STRAT ORD. ONT.

Ontario's most successful practical training school. Teachers are competent, courses are thorough and graduates succeed. We received more applications this month than we had students graduate during the past six months. The three applications received most recently were for Lady Stenographer at $780 Bookkeeper at $1000 and Commercial teacher at $1400 per annum. Business men want our graduates. Get our free catalogue at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy rests th head thatwe'ra

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and sel-conforming, just where the hat touches he head.

ASK THE MAN WHO FAPS CP THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township
Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

The Heroines

Two French women were bidding good-bye to a soldier. One was his sister the other his wife. They were gay and cheery, evidently an assumed role, for after the man stepped on the motor-bus his sister began to weep. "Don't cry," said the other impulsively "He can still see you." There is something fine in the determination that the One Man in the World must have a continuing vision of a brave and smiling face. Tears long continued and bitter might have free course after the parting, but they never marred the good-bye. A good many Canadian girls have shown in these times of grief a steady heroism. Dire necessity has faced them, but has not crushed their spirit. Trivial sentimentalism has been replaced by a gallant faith that whatever may happen, duty must be done. And as for the outcome, 'Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?'—Toronto Daily News.

Aug. 28 Canadian National EXHIBITION TORONTO Sept. 13

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

"PATRIOTIC YEAR"

Model Military Camp
Destruction of Battleships
Battles of the Air

MAMMOTH
Military Display
MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation
Millions in Livestock
Government Exhibits

THRILLING
Naval Spectacle
REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures
Creatore's Famous Band
Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

Field Grain Competition
Greater Poultry Show
Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One
New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES
FROM ALL POINTS

The Town Bell.

The bell in Hanover's post office is ringing the hours. It rings automatically and the sound is pleasant to the ear. The clock is also working now.—Post.

Five Sailings Weekly

Canadian Pacific Palatial Great Lakes Steamships leave Port McNicoll, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault St. Marie, Port Arthur, and Fort William. Steamship express making direct connection leaves Toronto, 12.45 p.m.

A Heavy Fine.

Albert Faulin was hailed before Magistrates Montgomery and Bell on Wednesday of last week on a charge of cruelly beating a horse that he had driven from Seipp's livery to Durham and back. The ridges made by the whip were easily discernible. The defendant admitted his guilt and the magistrate inflicted a fine of $25, and costs amounting to $8.10. — Chesley Enterprise.

Fraser Miller Enlists.

Mr. Fraser Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. H.H. Miller of Hanover, is the latest Hanover boy who has offered his services to the King. He has enlisted with the Toronto University Overseas Company and left Hanover Tuesday morning for Montreal where he will train for a couple of months. He will then go to the Old Country. Fraser is a fine well set up young fellow and should make a capable soldier. All honor to him.—Post.

Will be in Black on Football Map.

Listowel has long been prominent on the football map but will stand out in big black letters in 1915, for by the defeat of pools in the sudden death W. F. A. intermediate game at Brussels last night they hold a record unique in the history of the association. The high school team are holders of the Hough-Cup championship. Prospect are now favourable for the locals to secure three championships this season. The intermediates now enter the finals against the winners of the New Dundee-Mildmay series and the juniors meet Galt here tomorrow night in the first game of the finals. —Listowel Banner.

Will not Return to Front

Mrs. G. H. Musgrove received a letter this week from her husband, Captain Musgrove who is now out of the hospital, and is enjoying a month's leave of absence. It was thought for a time that a bone would have to be removed from his wounded arm but happily it healed without doing that. After the Captain's month's leave of absence is up he expects to go on transport duty either in England or Canada, and will not likely go to the front again. He writes however,—like the brave fellow he is— that his desire is to go back to the firing line. If he is sent to Canada Mrs. Musgrove will join him.—Post

Messrs. Walter Widmeyer and Theo Schaus accompanied by the Misses Ermel and Ernest of Walkerton, and Wm. Seip spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. O. Widmeyer.—Ayton Advance.

Drs. Clapp of Mildmay and Sinclair of Walkerton performed an operation on Edward Renwick last Friday. The patient has been suffering for several months with pleurisy, and his friends are now hopeful of his recovery.—Gazette.

The Ideal Vacation Route

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point Au Baril, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Muskoka Lakes, Kwartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts, etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent.

Another "Ford Sensation"

A report from Detroit declares that there will be another "Ford" sensation in the near future, and that the price will be brought down below $350 This means that soon even a Methodist preacher will be able to buy a Ford, at least a second hand one. Mr. Ford is also said to be contemplating invading the tractor industry, as he can make a tractor for $200 or $225. And yet he can afford to pay his men $5 and $6 a day!

Prepared Gun Platform at Montreal

A despatch from Montreal on Friday last says: Coincident with the appearance with what is believed to have been an aeroplane over Chateauguay on Tuesday, when a German officer who resided there was said to have been carried away., came the discovery that a German had installed a concrete tennis court, in his garden there. A gun placed upon this court, which has several feet of concrete under it, would command the Soulanges canal and an important railway bridge.

The Business Man on his Western Trip

Cannot afford to leave out the cities that handle the corp, Fort William and Port Arthur. Take the Canadian Pacific route to Winnipeg, the way business travels. Daily service, observation and dining cars, electric lighted equipment. Double track more than half the distance. Comfort, scenery and one management all the way. Dietetic blended meals, the scientific combination of food for travellers Particulars from Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents.

Nearly a Drowning Accident.

Little Jessie Rigg, aged 8 years, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rigg, had a narrow escape from being drowned in the mill race on Tuesday afternoon: Jessie along with some other little girls was bathing in the race and it is presumed that the current carried her beyond her depth. She had gone down the second time when Mr. Wm. McKelvy happened along and at once jumped in and rescued the drowning child. She was taken to their home and suffered from vomiting but soon recovered. This should be a warning to parents to keep their children away from the river.—Tara Leader.

Alberta Goes Dry.

The temperance vote in the Province of Alberta on Wednesday last resulted in a victory for the temperance forces the total majority for the act being 20,000. The result exceeds even the most sanguine estimate of the "drys" who did not count on more than 15,000 in their latest figures just prior to polling day. It is a surprise to the "wets" who expected to make a much better showing Edmonton, with a total of 12,000 has a majority of 3 200 in favor of the act and Calgary with an equal total votes, gives a "dry" majority of 3,000. The other cities of the province —Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Wetaskiwin and Lethbridge, all go "dry" with the exception of the last named, where there is 275 wet majority. It is in the rural districts, that the big vote for prohibition has been polled, Of 53 provincial constituencies only seven up to midnight gave indications of going "wet". They are Rocky Mountain and Pincher Creek in the south and Girouard, Stony Plain, Athabaska, St. Albert and Victoria in the North. On the other hand, Lacombe, Red Deer, Camrose and others have piled up dry majorities of over 3 to 1. The fight was the hardest campaign of the vote. C. A. Windle of Chicago has been touring the province for some weeks assisted by other speakers. For the "drys," Rev. F. W. Patterson of the First Baptist Church Edmonton, took the lead in the campaigning all over the province, and some of those who assisted him were Ben S. Spence, Toronto; Mrs Nellie McClung, late of Winnipeg and now of Edmonton, and Clinton S. Howard of Rochester.

Almost a Clean Sweep.

The Entrance results show that 17 out of 18 pupils from Chesley Public School were successful and the case of the one who failed by a few marks on the total but passed in every subject is being considered by the education department. We congratulate principal Sanderson on the result. As a successful teacher he has few equals and no superiors. — Chesley Enterprise.

Unsuspected Value

The ladies of the Kincardine Red Cross Society recently made a collection of old magazines, newspapers, etc and had the lot shipped to a dealer in Toronto. They made $66 by the enterprise Here is a source of funds that is little dreamed of. In every town and village there are several hundred weight if not tons of old papers and magazines, which are of no use to the owners. They have been piled away from year to year. They are recognized as a nuisance, but remembering the pleasure they have given, folks do not like to destroy them. Here is an opportunity to turn them to very real use.

A Sad Drowning Accident.

Last Thursday afternoon word was spread around town that Capt. John Munroe, one of Southampton's most esteemed residents had been drowned in Lake Huron, somewhere in the vicinity of the Gas Buoy, and immediately the tugs, sail boats and life boats began to drag the lake for the body, but were unsuccessful in their mission and two men from Toronto were sent for, both members of the Toronto Life Saving Crew, and who are supposed to be experts in dragging for bodies, they spent all day Saturday and Sunday grappling, but the body was not brought to the surface. Capt. Munroe who was an old sailor and who retired from active service, was out in a small sailboat trolling for fish but when last seen by a passing tug he was rowing for the shore, in less than half an hour another tug brought in an empty boat which was found near the Gas Buoy. It is thought that while rowing to shore he stood up to fix the sail, lost his balance and fell in the water and as the wind was off land his boat floated away from him faster than he could swim. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family.—Southampton Beacon.

Don't be Disloyal.

Incredible as it may appear we understand an attempt will be made to repeal local option at the next municipal election in Chesley. It is simply incomprehensible that such a move should be made at such a time and the leaders in this idiotic agitation should be commited to a lunatic asylum. The absurdity of such a movement when the British nation is at war would put every person who signs the petition in the disloyal list and we would have great pleasure in publishing the dishonor roll. Russia and France have put the ban on old booze in the interests of national efficiency; Great Britain has greatly restricted the traffic; some 13 States in the United States are under prohibition; Saskatchewan is a barless province with prospects of Manitoba and Alberta falling in line; whole counties in Ontario are going dry, and with all these object lessons before them there are a few who would take a retrograde step in sobriety and efficiency in this fair town. Never. We have had a clean town for six years and it will be kept clean. The open bar has gone in Chesley never to come back. If local option were repealed in Chesley it would not be of much advantage to the antis for the Canada Temperance Act will likley be voted on before long in Bruce and Grey simultaneously and it would carry in both counties as it has in Huron and Perth. It looks as though this is the best way at present of getting rid of the booze joints in proximity to our town. The ratepayers are warned against signing a petition this fall to repeal local option. If such a movement is begun we believe the patriotic and public-spirited citizens of Chesley will come out so strongly in opposition to it that the promoters will not be able to secure the necessary 25 per cent.—Enterprise.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O.

We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. Toledo O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

BUTTER
WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100 35c | 500 $1.50
250 75c | 1000 2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Ask for Business

ONLY one's most intimate friends go to one's home uninvited, and the extent of one's calling list is determined by the number of one's calls.

In business the same facts hold. Every merchant in Walkerton knows scores of families here and in the country round about whose custom he does not possess.

Mutual acquaintance is the first step towards getting these families as customers, and acquaintances can most surely be developed by invitations or calls made through the medium of advertisements in the Weekly TELESCOPE.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Show your desire for business by asking for it. A merchant who does not ask for business is supposed not to want business very keenly.

Shop Where You Are Invited

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Great Lakes Service
Five Sailings Weekly
Steamers leave Port McNicoll, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William.

The steamer "Manitoba" sailing from Port McNicoll on Wednesdays, will call at Owen Sound, leaving that point at 10.30 p.m.

STEAMSHIP EXPRESS
leaves Toronto 12.45 p.m. daily, except Friday, making direct connection with steamers at Port McNicoll on sailing days.

Summer Tours To Pacific Coast
Including
CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS
Also to
Atlantic Coast Resorts, Lake Massanoga (Bon Echo), Point-au-Baril, Muskoka Lakes, French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River, Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, etc.
Summer Tourist Fares now in effect.

Fast Time, Convenient Train Service, Modern Equipment
Between Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago.

Canadian Pacific all the way to Winnipeg and Vancouver No Change of Cars or Depots

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Canadian Pacific Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Made in Canada Made in Canada

Attention! Talking Machine Owners

Columbia Records
JUST OUT

Here's a fine new list of records for you—just out—fit any machine, two selections on each record—85c. up.

Come and hear them—there's no obligation to purchase. We will be delighted to play them over to you. Be sure you hear these.

A 23 Arrival of British Troops in France, Part 1, Descriptive
Arrival of British Troops in France, Part 2, Descriptive .85

p 39 Three Cheers for Little Belgium
Come on, You Boys of London Town. .85

Two well known Ballads by the famous Taylor, Hackel, Berge Trio.

A 1735 Because (D'Hardelot)
Mother Machree, Olcott & Ball 1.00

Two Novelty (Marimba) Recordings.

A 1728 Italian Echoes, Two Step
Senorita, Two Step .85

C. A. FOX,
Dealer, - - Walkerton.

FARMERS!
Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"

Brantford Asphalt Slates
For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. Vogan

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $15 to $25 per week right through the winter No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILLE - ONTARIO

Alma Ladies' College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Read the TELESCOPE

Old Country News

MORE V. C. HEROES.

The King has granted the V. C. to the officers and men mentioned below. The list includes three Canadians, and the fourth Indian soldier to receive the honor since the war began. The total number of V. C's. given up to date is 78.

Lieut. John George Smyth, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, Royal Navy.

Jemadar Mir Dast, I. O. M., 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

No. 7709, Lance-Corp. William Angus, 8th (Lanark) Batt., Highland L. I. (T. F.)

No. 3902, C. St.-Major Frederick Barter, Special Reserve, att. 1st Batt. R. Welsh Fusiliers.

No. 1780, Lance-Corp. David Finlay, 2nd Batt. Black Watch.

No. 1272, Pte. John Lynn, 2nd Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers.

No. 2852, Corp. John Ripley, 1st Bat. Black Watch.

No. 7912, Act.-Corp. Charles Sharpe, 2nd Batt. Lincolns.

No. 10,882, Corp. James Upton, 1st Batt. Sherwood Foresters.

No. 7862, Pte. Edward Warner, 1st Batt. Bedfords.

Lieut.-Col. C. H. Montagu Doughty-Wylie, Headquarters Staff, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Capt. G. N. Walford, Brigade Major, R. A., Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.

Capt. F. A. Caron Scrimger, Canadian A. M. S., Medical Officer, 14th Batt. Montreal Rgt.

Lieut. G. R. P. Roupell, 1st Batt. E. Surrey Rgt.

No. 1539, Color-Sergt. F. H. Hall, 8th Canadian Batt.

No. 9539, Lance-Sergt. D. W. Belcher, 18th (City of London) Batt. London Regiment (London Rifle Brigade).

No. 24,066, Lance-Corp. F. Fisher, 13th Canadian Batt.

No. 2652, Pte. W. Mariner, 2nd Batt. King's Royal Rifle Corps.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S BUSY OFFICE.

David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, has proved himself a man of "push and go" in his new office. The bustle that pervades the new department would do credit to an American business man. During the first week of its existence it opened 190 local bureaus for recruiting munitions workers, set up a large central staff; wrote and placed eighty full page newspaper advertisements; issued 2,000,000 posters and leaflets; and organized other plans for pushing munitions work in every section of the country.

The home of the department, in Whitehall Gardens, has been built up around it while at work. Carpenters were still setting up walls and petitions around the officials at the end of the first week, and a number of typewriters and stenographers were temporarily accommodated in a bathroom. Lloyd-George and the members of his personal staff worked sixteen hours a day. Within three days the returns from their nation-wide campaign for munitions laborers was found to be in excess of all expectations.

The munitions courts, which will deal with offences under the new Munitions Act, are to be made up of a chairman, appointed by Lloyd-George, with an equal representation of employers and workmen.

PROFESSIONS HARD HIT.

The learned and artistic professions have been hard hit by the war. During the past six months over 2,000 applications have been filed with Professional Classes' War Relief Council, coming from artists, architects, surveyors, stockbrokers, engineers, musicians, lawyers, schoolmasters, authors, journalists, actors and craftsmen. Many requests related to education, and the Council provided schools for 77 boys and 57 girls. Medical aid, loans, assisted board and employment were among the other appeals. A permanent exhibition for the benefit of the fund has been opened in London. Here the professional artists in china, pottery, jewelry, basket, leather and art needle work expose their work for sale. Portrait painting is a special feature of the exhibition.

GERMAN RAID RESULTS

The Parliamentary Committee, which was appointed after the first German naval raid on the British coast, to investigate and compensate raid sufferers, has thus far distributed $450,000 in indemnities to those who suffered property damage in coast and air raids. Up to June 25th there had been altogether fourteen attacks on Great Britain by hostile aircraft, with total casualties as follows:

Killed: 56, of whom 24 were men, 21 women and 11 children. All the men killed were civilians.

Wounded, so far as ascertained, 138, of whom 86 were men, 35 women and 17 children.

FOUND MAMMOTH'S SKELETON.

The skeleton of a mammoth, one of the largest ever found, is being disinterred near Chatham, in the south of England, by a staff of scientists from the British Museum.

The creature was about thirteen feet high, and the tusks measure nine feet each. Isolated bones of the species have been discovered in England before, but never a complete skeleton.

Great care is exercised in excavating the bones, and as each is uncovered it is cased in plaster of paris and removed to a warehouse. Some of the bones are so heavy that it required four men to lift them on a truck.

LONDON MARRIAGES INCREASE.

A London registrar reports that the number of marriage licenses now being issued is nearly four times the normal. This is borne out in part by statistics which show that during the past three months there have been 1,000 more weddings in London than were held during the same three months last year. The bridegrooms include men home on leave from the trenches, men from the training camps and men about to enlist. The officials make matters easy for them, in deserving cases, by reducing the usual fee.

PREPARING TO USE GAS.

An indication that England is preparing to take up the war by gases and chemicals in earnest is seen in a call issued for men with training in chemistry to enlist for service abroad, presumably in France. They are to be enrolled in the Engineer Corps. Height and chest measurement are waived, and the eyesight test may be taken with glasses. Recruits are promoted to be corporals on enlistment, and will be further promoted to be sergeants on the field.

REFORM BOYS MADE GOOD.

Twenty thousand boys from reformatories and industrial reform schools have served with the British naval and military forces since the beginning of the war. Three of them have won the Victoria Cross, and 56 others have been rewarded with lesser decorations. The "roll of honor" shows that 7,100 of the boys have been killed or wounded.

NOTES.

Twelve men were killed outright and seven injured in a shocking accident on Wednesday week at the Bentinck colliery, Kirkby-in-Ashfield, belonging to the new Hucknall Colliery Co.

A pension of £1,200 a year has been awarded to Mr. J. A. Pease, ex-Minister of Education, under the Political Pensions Act of 1869.

Dr. Straton, Bishop of Newcastle, in a letter to his diocese, announces his resignation of the See.

The Sheffield Wesleyan Mission has been compelled to suspend the work of its labor yard. The directors say, "Work is so good in Sheffield that we cannot find the men who need the help of the yard." They also find it impossible to buy timber for cutting up.

The interment took place at Wentworth of Mr. Alexander W. Drury, aged 53, who held the position of comptroller of the household at Earl Fitzwilliam's, Wentworth Woodhouse.

Women conductors were engaged on the Mexbro and Swinton tramways on Monday week for the first time.

The Doncaster Corporation Tramways Committee have appointed four women conductors to serve on the racecourse, and Hexthorpe and Avenue road services.

It has been decided to wind up the recently formed Doncaster and District Rifle Club and hand the rifles and equipment over to the Volunteer Training Corps.

The death has occurred at Doncaster, at his residence, Thorne road, of Mr. Alfred Taylor, for many years organist at Christ Church. He was 58 years of age.

Following the example of the mineowners of the two counties, the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Miners' Association decided to present the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade with a motor ambulance convoy, valued at £30,000.

The great annual holiday in the Clyde district known as the fair is cas as usual, but most of the thousands of shipbuilding and engineering workmen, who are engaged on urgent naval orders, restarted on Tuesday following instead of having the usual fortnight.

The 121st death as a result of the Hartlepools bombardment in December last occurred at the Workhouse, Ann Margaret Sharp, 15, succumbing to injuries inflicted by a fragment of a shell.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, is suffering from a severe attack of sciatica.

Sir Swire Smith, Liberal, was returned unopposed for the Keighley Division.

Two new collieries have been opened in North Wales, one at Plasyrhenowy and the other near Mold.

Women are helping to gather the hay crop in the Isle of Wight and soldiers are also being employed.

While travelling in a train from Tullamore to Dublin Mrs. Delia Molloy, aged 26, of Tullamore, died suddenly.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne recruiting campaign for June has resulted in an average of 100 men daily being obtained.

Lord Brassey's famous yacht the Sunbeam is being got ready with all speed for active service as a hospital ship.

The Grimsby steam trawler Rapla, of which nothing has been seen since she left port on February 8th, has been given up as lost.

At the end of May only 595,100 people were receiving poor relief in England and Wales—a drop of 13.0 per 1,000 compared with 1875.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McCue, of Ridley Villas, Newcastle, who have just celebrated their golden wedding, have had twenty children, several of whom died in infancy.

Leeds Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution recommending that firms engaged on war munitions should be given better facilities for obtaining Government war buttons for their workpeople.

Mr. John Potter, coal merchant, of Alderly Edge, Cheshire's oldest chorister, has received a congratulatory letter from the members of the Marsden Wesleyan Choir on attaining his sixty-fifth anniversary as chorister.

The combined calendar for the Newcastle and Northumberland Assizes on Tuesday only contained nine names, two being on charges of wilful murder.

Edgar Woodthorpe, 28, an engineer, who was tried at the Old Bailey for the wilful murder of Dora Beatrice Carr, to whom he had been engaged to be married, was found guilty but insane at the time, and Mr. Justice Lush ordered him to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

At Shropshire Assizes Frederick Blakemore, miner, Snailbeach, was charged with the murder of his daughter. He had had trouble with the woman over her illegitimate child, and shot her, he contended, accidentally. The jury found a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The Rev. Evan Edwards, for three years assistant minister of Oswestry English Congregational Church, has accepted an appointment to the Shirebrook Congregational Church, Chesterfield.

The Rev. William Arthur Baker, vicar of Bourn, Cambridgeshire, has been appointed rector of Hemsworth in succession to the late Rev. J. Mowat, who held the living for over forty years.

Mr. Leonard Atkinson Ryalls, of Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield, passed away on Wednesday at the age of 74 years.

Lieutenant Eric Fairbairn, the famous Cambridge oarsman, who rowed in the Olympic boat, has been killed at the front.

The death has taken place at Southport of Mr. Charles Nicholson, head of the Cerinthian Steamship Company, Liverpool, at the age of 60.

The death has occurred of Mr. Chas. Robert Hides, managing director and secretary of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith Ltd., saw and machine knife makers, Sheffield, at his residence, 316 Crookesmoor road.

Mr. Edgar L. Probert, son of Principal Lewis Probert, of Bangor, has been appointed chief accountant to the Minister of Munitions.

Twelve Nonconformist ministers at Bolton, Lancashire, have arranged to work at one of the lathes at a local war factory.

Mr. George Henry de la Cour, 76, High street, Chatham, jeweller, who died in December, has left £11,512 to bequeath his business premises, all his stock in trade, and business interests to Henry George Allen "in consideration of his more than twenty years' faithful service."

A fire broke out on Saturday week in the Glasgow fruit bazaar next to a building where hundreds of children were attending a demonstration. The officials kept silent about the affair, the organist played a march tune, and the children marched out of the building singing.

A Hull coroner's jury returned a verdict that Mr. Alfred Donison, a manufacturer of Hull, died from heart failure accelerated by shock through being wrongfully arrested by two gunners of the R. G. A.

The rectory of Lamport, Northants, is the headquarters of a scheme of shell making. A hundred amateur lathe workers in different parts of the country are turning shell parts from patterns and drawings supplied by the rector, the Rev. W. M. W. Pitchford, who receives their finished work and sends it in large batches to a munition works.

Mrs. Curtis or Margate, who has just celebrated her hundredth and second birthday, was present at an old folks' tea held at Sandwich, Kent.

"The trouble with this man is that he is making too much money. The other night he lit his pipe with a £1 note rather than give it to his wife and family." This statement was made at Newcastle-on-Tyne by a police superintendent with reference to a riveter named Samuel Gorman, who was fined 10s, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for drunkenness on licensed premises.

Thunderstorms of great violence broke over Norfolk on Monday week. The storms covered nearly the whole county and were accompanied by heavy rains. Two deaths from lightning are reported. Second Lieut. Robt. Barry, Essex Regiment, who lived at Carnarvon road, Romford road, Stratford, was killed in the morning near the railway station at Mundesley. Shortly after 1 p. m. the dead body of Robert Pardill, a gardener, was found lying beneath an oak tree on the Claxton estate, near Loddon.

The village of Southery, Norfolk, is suffering from a plague of flies. Millions of them are to be found everywhere—in the street, the garden, and the house. So numerous are they that in the distance they are frequently mistaken for clouds of dust or smoke. They are small and resemble gnats. The cause of their appearance is said to be the scarcity of swallows and the floods which are still several feet deep in some parts of the district.

The top-hat and frock coat which for years had been worn by the inspectors in the sanitary department of Liverpool have been discarded by a third of the staff in favor of a peaked cap and short uniform jacket.

The Notts miners propose, in conjunction with the Derbyshire miners, to provide a complete motor convoy for war service at a cost of £20,000 and £1,000 a month working expenses. The coal owners in the two counties contemplate supplying similar equipment.

A collection of over 2,000 three penny bits was one of the gifts of Mrs. A. Fownes Somerville, of Dinder, Somerset, to her only daughter, Marjorie, who was married to the Rev. G. L. Porcher, rector of Dinder and a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

During his renovation of Wick House, Richmond Hill, Surrey, the supposed residence for several years of Sir Joshua Reynolds, an interesting discovery has been made. The owner of the house, writes a correspondent, noticed in the hall a certain coloring showing through the faded paper. Carefully removing the paper, she found a figure in his design in blue, brown and red. She is of the opinion that the design from its tone, style, and delicacy, may have been painted by Sir Joshua himself.

A DAINTY LINGERIE FROCK

There are numerous allover lace and embroidery patterns shown in the lingerie dresses for midsummer wear. Cream net-top lace very wide, with scalloped border, is used in this dainty gown. A tunic draped over a deep rose satin girdle falls in pannier effect on either hip, exposing the entire width of the girdle at the sides. The bodice in bolero effect, with long sleeves and embroidered collar is a very saucy affair.

LESS BLIND IN OUR COUNTRY

Canada Lightly Afflicted, Compared With Other Lands.

Over Two Million Sightless in the World.

The affliction of blindness is less common in America than in most other countries, reports the U. S. Census Bureau in a bulletin just issued on the blind population of the United States. Furthermore, it has apparently decreased among the youngest classes in the last half century. It appears from the census taken that Indians suffer much more than other races from the affliction, and that blindness is much more prevalent among negroes than among whites, and among men than women. The blind population of the United States in 1910 numbered 57,272, or 62.3 to each 100,000 of population. Trades taught in schools or workshops have prepared 1,500 blind persons for total or partial self-support.

It is estimated that the total number of blind persons in the world is 2,350,000. The total number enumerated at the most recent censuses of the blind in all countries in which such censuses have been taken is 1,194,346. These countries represent nearly all of Australia, nearly all of Europe and North America, and portions of South America, Africa, and Asia, together with certain of the insular possessions of European and American countries. Countries in which the ratios of the blind to total population are lower than that of the United States (62.3 per 100,000) are: Canada, 44.9 in 1911; Belgium, 42.5 in 1910; Germany, 60.9 in 1900; Denmark, 52.7 in 1911; Netherlands, 45.2 in 1909; New South Wales 54.1 in 1911; Western Australia, 50.5 in 1911, and New Zealand, 47.8 in 1911. These figures, in so far as they relate to countries now engaged in the conflict in Europe, are undoubtedly far behind the present-day average, so far, in fact, as to place the present ratio in the realm of conjecture rather than in the field of scientific calculation.

Although blindness may occur at any time of life, it is peculiarly a defect incident to old age. In fact, approximately one-half—49.1 per cent.—of the blind population reported in 1910 were sixty years of age and over, whereas only about one-fifteenth—6.5 per cent.—of the total population reported in 1910 were sixty years of age and over, whereas only about one-fifteenth—6.5 per cent.—of the total population were sixty years of age and over. To make the comparison in another way: The median age of the total population in 1910 was 24.2 years—that is, one-half the population was under that age and the other half had passed it—while the median age of the blind population was 53.6 years, or nearly two and one-half times as great. Among children under five years only 5 in every 100,000 were blind; but among persons eighty-five years of age and over, 2,273 in 100,000 were blind. Comparisons with earlier censuses indicate that there has been a decrease in the prevalence of blindness among the younger classes of the population.

Of the 31,473 blind males ten years of age and over in 1910, only 7,576, or 24.1 per cent., were reported as being gainfully employed, while of the 22,000 blind females ten years of age and over, only 1,315, or 5.6 per cent., were reported as gainfully employed. The corresponding percentages with reference to the total population were 81.2 for males and 23.4 for females. It does not follow, however, that more than 9,000 blind persons were actually self-supporting, since in most cases their earnings were far from sufficient to constitute a livelihood, and often amounted to a mere pittance of less than $100 a year. In this connection it should, of course, be borne in mind that a very considerable proportion of the blind population have already passed the age when retirement from active employment usually occurs, so that the number of blind persons not reporting an occupation does not by any means indicate the number of individuals lost to the working force of the United States by reason of blindness.

Particular interest attaches to the figures for those trades which have been found especially available as a means of employment for the blind, and the reporting of which presumably indicates the receipt of special vocational training after the loss of vision. The most important of these trades are broom-making, piano-tuning, chair-caning, basket-makers, mattress-making, carpet-and-rug-making, weaving, and hammock and net-making.

EARTHQUAKES.

Public Frequently Does Not Ever Hear of the Greatest Ones.

Now, there are two curious points well worth noting about earthquakes which are not generally known.

In the first place, the more overwhelming the consequences of an earthquake may be in a human and material sense, the less interesting is it usually to the seismological expert; in the second place, the range of the shock is in inverse ratio to the amount of destruction which it causes on the earth's surface.

For the scientist who has specialized in the investigation of seismic disturbances will tell you that the really big earthquakes occur most frequently, not in populous countries like Italy and Japan, but in desolate regions far from the familiar centres of civilization or down in the depths of the ocean.

The fact that so many thousands of lives have been lost in an earthquake has less significance for the expert who is concerned with the scientific rather than the human consequences of the convulsion—that the effects which may have been made on the rock formations of the earth are inhabit.

Then the shocks which were visibly less the most violent have been the least rendered by actual waves of earth movement. Take the recent disaster. Although the Avezzano disaster was telling the story on that delicately sensitive instrument known as the seismograph in England long before the news of the latest earthquake had reached the country by cable, the writing on the tablets of the seismograph was less pronounced and definite in character than are many records made by shocks of which you and the rest of the newspaper-reading public have never even heard, since they cause no damage either to life or property.

But the earthquake shock which was felt in 1896 in London, and in many parts of England and Wales, though nowhere so severely as in Herefordshire and Worcestershire—where crockeryware was broken and people were thrown out of their beds—had the extraordinary travelling power of extending over an area of 100,000 square miles.

There are, you must know, such things as earth waves as well as other waves. But while the other waves have, by the genius of a Marconi, been harnessed into the service of mankind, no scientist has yet discovered any uses for earth waves, or even any means of utilizing them.

The shock of a seismic disturbance travels in waves at the rate of two miles a second in the actual vicinity of the disturbance, and this rate rapidly diminishes as the distance travelled by the earth waves increases.

The deeper the originating movement happens to be the farther the shock travels; but the deeper the movement, on the other hand, the less extensive, and usually the less serious from the point of view of loss of life, is the visible effect on the earth's surface.

Thus we have the apparent contradiction of the Herefordshire earthquake of 1896—so called because it is believed to have originated in that border county, if not in the bowels of the Black Mountains of Wales—was, from a scientific point of view, a bigger affair than the Avezzano or even Messina.

The largest recorded displacement of land surface was that consequent upon the Indian earthquake in 1897, when an area as big as the whole of Yorkshire was turned, so to speak, completely upside down.

Yet who can give a name to that earthquake to-day, though every schoolboy has heard of buried Pompeii, or the Lisbon and San Francisco earthquakes?—London Answers.

A LIGHT SUMMER SUIT.

Khakikool for summer wear is light and practical. The suit illustrated is featured in this material, and while it is severe, it is appropriate for this type of outfit. The plain circular skirt is topped by a rather severe long-sleeved jacket. Embroidered batiste collar softens the effect at the throat and an oriental girdle lends an interesting color note. Button boots and a black and white hat and parasol are details that complete the outfit.

To Change Umbrella Handles.

Sometimes a person would like to change an expensive umbrella handle to another umbrella and fasten it on solid. This can be done by cleaning out the hole left in the handle from the old rod and filling the whole with powdered sulphur. Place the handle in a solid upright position and after heating the umbrella's rod red hot push the rod down into the hole containing the sulphur. The hot rod fuses the sulphur, and when cool it will hold the rod solid. This method may be applied to fastening rods into stone, iron or wood.—Popular Mechanics.

Man never realizes the total depravity of mankind in general until some one steals from him the umbrella he stole from some other man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Was Constantly Troubled With Boils.

HAD NINE ON HIS ARMS AT ONCE.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.

Boils are caused by bad blood, and until the blood is made pure you cannot expect to get rid of them.

Ointments and salves will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying medicine such as that grand old remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes: "Last summer I was constantly troubled with boils. I had nine on my arms at once. I thought it was caused from bad blood so I got two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before the first bottle was done I began to feel a great deal better, and before the second one was finished I did not have a boil, nor have I had one since. I cannot recommend B.B.B. too highly."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

CLOTHING FOR THE SEASON.

In certain districts of China where the sun is powerful by day and the cold severe at night the coolie laborers who work in the field begin their toil in the early morning clad in some twenty layers of clothing. As the sun rises in the sky they cast off one of these garments from time to time, until eventually they are dressed, or nearly so, exactly in nature's fashion, as when they first came into the world. Then as the sun declines in the horizon the process is reversed.

This is a wise and wholesome custom; and we, who are compelled by civilization to wear often many more clothes than we want, and pretty well always some that we should be physically better and more comfortable without—would do well to take note of it. We are not allowed to dispense entirely with covering; but at the same time we can study how judiciously to vary it with the changing seasons, and never to carry about more than is wholesome and easy at the moment. When the temperature varies considerably within a few hours, for example, it is always best to rely upon an overcoat or over-garment of some sort, that can be readily cast off at will, rather than to be clad in complicated vests, shirts, or other underwear which cannot be so adjusted to passing needs.

So much in our lives depends upon burdensome and irrational custom that it is the duty of every man or woman seeking health to study such matters largely for themselves, and not to be implicitly led by the example or the dogmas of others, who may be of very different temperament and constitution. No two of us are built exactly alike. Everybody differs in very numerous physical (to say nothing of mental) respects from every other, and also from himself or herself at a different period of life. So hard and fast rules applicable all round can never be laid down by the wisest doctor alive. Each must study his or her own health conditions independently.

Lord Dunraven tells a story of fishing in Nova Scotia, or some such country, where the ice was very thick (had to be broken for the sport), and the temperature ran far below zero. He and his friends wore thick furs; their Indian guide had only a single blanket. When this was remarked on he said, "I am all face." The story tends to indicate the influence of habit and custom in producing sensitiveness to cold, and vice versa.

As the warm weather is approaching it may be well to remark that numerous persons then make themselves ill by continuing to wear the heavy wrappings necessary in winter, and by having too many blankets at night. Nothing is gained, but much the reverse, by a rank fear of chills and draughts, which leads Germans and other strange people to shut out every breath of fresh air from bedrooms and railway carriages and sometimes to overburden themselves with clothing to a most unwholesome extent. In such matters a middle course is usually the safest and most prudent; and we do well to remember the anecdote above of the Chinese coolie.

ECZEMA.

Genuine eczema is one of the commonest of skin diseases; and, in most cases, is due to bad habits with neglect of healthy cleanliness. You stop up the pores of the skin—either by accumulated dirt or by continually wearing woolly under-garments saturated with perspiration; and nature only punishes you for the sin against her just laws.

In a patch of true eczema you find little orifices, the mouths of the sudoriparous duct glands, which "weep," i.e., exude a tiny drop of fluid. The latter congeals and forms a crust or scab. There is always itching and discomfort, even when the patches are not acutely inflamed, as they may be.

Towards cure glycerine in some form or other is the sheet anchor. As a rule, zinc ointment well mixed with glycerine, should be smeared on night and morning. If there is inflammation, it is sometimes better to put the glycerine in a bottle of lead lotion—an ounce of the former to a pint of the latter (you must get the lotion made up by a chemist), and dab on plenty with a sponge.

No soap should be used, and no water should directly touch the patch of eczema. But withal every precaution should be taken to maintain the entire skin in a cleanly and wholesome state, cotton or linen, not woollen undergarments should always be worn next the skin.

Sometimes there is a gouty disposition, and then that must be counteracted by a diet of little or no meat, plenty of fruit and vegetables, no salted meats or fish, no alcohol.

Dandriff, or dandruff, is a word of rather uncertain significance. Sometimes it denotes merely a scurfy condition of the scalp, a rather exaggerated secretion by the sebaceous glands which are connected with the hair-follicles. The best plan is to wash the scalp once or twice a week with the yolk of an egg—used as soap, and well kneaded throughout the possibly luxuriant tresses—then washed out again with warm water.

Sometimes the word is applied to a branny desquamation of the skin in other parts of the body—which the doctors technically term "Pityriasis." Here soap must always be religiously avoided; and the lead lotion with glycerine, above recommended for some forms of eczema, dabbed on with a sponge three or four times a day—being allowed to dry on.

EYRSIPELAS

Is a form of septic inflammation which may attack any wound, cut or prick in an unhealthy atmosphere—as once upon a time were the crowded wards of the old unreformed hospitals—or exposed to foul water or dirt. The first sine qua non of prevention is cleanliness all round.

A really severe attack of erysipelas needs the instant service of a skilled doctor, with internal and external measures of treatment. A mild one should be met with the local application of tincture of iodine by a camel's hair brush once a day. The painting should extend for a third of an inch beyond the edge of the actually inflamed skin. That must be kept as cool as possible, and no hot application suffered.

Sometimes one finds attacks of swelling in the face, under the eyes, styled erysipelas. Some people are subject to them. Unless there be organic disease, you find the cause to be a decayed tooth or tooth-stump—the stumps of the upper canine teeth are most liable to offend in this way—and that should be extracted.

LICHEN

Is a form of skin disease, characterized by an eruption of tiny red pimples. In the hot weather people find these between their fingers. That is the "prickly heat," which is such a burden in the tropics—technically "lichen tropicus."

Place two teaspoonfuls of of liquor plumbi subacetatis which you procure at the chemist's in a pint of rose water, and use frequently as a lotion with a sponge.

HAD CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Doctor Said He was In a Very Dangerous Condition.

Mothers cannot watch their children too closely for signs of cholera infantum, as this disease carries off thousands of infants during the hot summer months.

Mrs. Geo. W. Garland, Prosser Brook, N.B., writes: "Last summer my boy Joe, then a year old, was taken sick with cholera infantum. He was so bad the waste matter from the bowels looked as if it had come from a broken boil. I sent word to the doctor who was at a neighbor's, about a mile distant, and he said my boy was in a very dangerous condition. He sent me some tablets which made the child vomit, and when he learned that they caused vomiting he sent me more tablets to stop it. In the meantime I had been giving Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry which I continued using, and when the bottle was all used my baby was cured. I though it only fair to let you know about it."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is known from one end of Canada to the other as a positive cure for all bowel complaints.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for as there are many rank imitations on the market.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

PAINLESS WOUNDS.

Almost a Pleasure to be Shot in Modern Warfare.

The soldier of to-day may be literally riddled with bullet wounds and yet he may be a sound man, fighting his country's battles again, within a few weeks.

Strange as it may seem, the modern small calibre bullet, which leaves the rifle with a velocity of a mile in two seconds, with a pressure behind it of 40,000 pounds per square inch, and has a range of three miles or more, is far less deadly than the old-time bullet which could be laughed at if it came from a distance over a quarter of a mile.

Indeed, a man may be wounded again and again and yet may fight for hours, scarcely conscious that he has been hit. Thus a doctor who accompanied the French forces in Abyssinia says:

"Several of the suite of Menelik told me that when a bullet had gone right through them, their men lost none of their dash. If the bullet did not kill at once—and nine times out of ten it did not—they did not even know they were wounded."

"Painless death or almost certain painless recovery from the wounds," says another doctor, who was in the present war, "is the alternative fate of the soldier stricken down by the modern small calibre bullet. "If he is not killed outright, his wounds almost invariably heal. Of nearly 1,400 wounded men who passed under my hands, only three died of their wounds."

And no less remarkable than its humanity are the antics played by the modern bullet, as has been illustrated hundreds of times in the present war. Thus we read of one bullet which, after striking the ground, entered a soldier's left cheek. Passing downward and inward it caused a compound fracture of the hard palate. It then entered the mouth, was stopped by the lower teeth of the opposite side, and was taken out of the mouth by the man himself.

In another case the bullet entered the forehead of a man, when stooping, passed through his brain and came out at the back of his neck. Re-entering a few inches further down, it emerged finally at his right shoulder-blade. And yet, in spite of these terrible wounds, the man was fighting again within six weeks!

An equally singular case was that of a French sergeant, who, while firing at the enemy in a recumbent position, was struck by a bullet which passed through his right cheek, plowed its way through his shoulder and the lower part of his body, re-entered at the calf and finally came to rest in the heel of his foot, from which it was recovered.

In other words, his body was perforated four times by the same bullet, with so little damage that five weeks later the man won the medaille d'honneur.

Another army surgeon tells us of one man who was shot through from side to side, with both lungs traversed, but without any symptom, even of bleeding.

"There was," he says, "just a small red spot where the bullet went in, and a small red spot where it came out. If his leg had not been cracked by another shot he would not have been in the hospital."

There are, also, many cases on record in which men shot through the heart have survived to fight again. In such cases, we are told:

"We must suppose that the bullet struck the heart just as it was drawn hard together in its closest contraction."—Pearson's Weekly.

"Ye Old Sugar Loafe of 1854"

60 years ago Grandfather got an *individual* sugarpackage—"Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's *only* Sugar Refinery.

The Redpath Carton of Today

Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "*individual*"—

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar
in Sealed Cartons and Cloth Bags
2-lb. and 5-lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.
"Canada's Favorite Sugar for three Generations"
CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 128

FARM AND GARDEN

MUSKMELON CULTURE.

The Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture says, contrary to the usual belief, the muskmelon does not cross with cucumber, squashes, etc., and the quality of fruit is not injured when they are planted with or near those crops. The term cantaloupe is frequently but incorrectly applied to the whole group of muskmelons. It is properly applied to only one group, which is characterized by a hard, scaly and often deeply furrowed rind, having a warty appearance like a Hubbard squash. The cantaloupe is little grown in this country, but it is prized in Europe.

The continual thought, care and labor bestowed upon the growing of a crop will not avail us much unless the same thorough methods are maintained throughout the harvesting and marketing of it. Regarding no one crop is this more true than it is with muskmelons. First, because the muskmelon must remain on the vine until it is fully developed or else we sacrifice that characteristic lusciousness so essential in maintaining the demand, and, secondly, because as soon as picked all haste possible must be made in placing it before the consumer or it will soon be over-ripe. Joseph Harton says in muskmelon picking an experienced eye is almost an essential and consequently good hands must be used. For shipping purposes, either local or long distance, the melon should be picked as soon as the stem can be peeled out by using a moderate amount of force. By peeling out, it does not mean broken out, but a natural peeling out, which leaves a juicy excretion around the hole where the stem came from. Not until the stem will do this has a muskmelon obtained its full amount of flavor, in other words, is not at its best. As soon as picked they should be hurried into a refrigerator car, or, if shipping in a local way and not using ice, sent to their destination as soon as possible. A field should be picked at least once every day, and in hot weather twice during the 24 hours. This frequent picking not only saves actual loss of over-ripe fruit, but, what is a more important consideration, it secures a better condition of the melons shipped, a more uniform article. An article that the dealer can depend upon as being the same from day to day, and insures him against loss in handling.

In packing, of course every locality has its individual form of package, and that is immaterial, but the important point is in the care of sorting, to discard every melon that is imperfect in any way or out of condition at all. This will of necessity make considerable waste. Of course, if the market will warrant it, some of this inferior fruit can be shipped as seconds, but maintain the standard of the prime package at any cost, and gain that hold on the trade that will secure the top price. This invariably pays in the long run. The above methods apply in a greater or less degree to all truck crops. The importance of thorough, frequent picking is often underestimated.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

It has been asserted by some dairymen that the feeding of crushed oats to cows will improve the flavor of the milk. To ascertain the correctness of this theory a series of experiments was made by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, at the experimental dairy farm at Beltsville, Md. Six cows were used in experiment; three were fed a grain ration of cornmeal, bran and cottonseed meal; the other two were fed a grain mixture of five parts crushed oats and one part cottonseed meal. A number of samples of milk from the cows fed these rations were submitted to various persons in the dairy division, and they were asked to indicate their preference. In all fifty opinions were passed on various samples. Of these, 16 showed a preference for the milk from cows fed on crushed oats, 25 preferred that from the bran and corn ration, while nine expressed no choice. The results show that in these rations, not only was there no marked difference in favor of the crushed oats as a feed to improve flavor, but, if anything, the ration containing bran and corn was more successful in producing a fine-flavored milk than was the oats.

It sometimes happens that farmers are in possession of extra good cows, but not realizing the amount of feed required by cows giving a large yield, they are soon allowed to shrink in milk because the food given does not provide sufficient nutriment. While cows in good condition can, for a time, give more milk than the feed provides, by drawing upon the fat stored in the body, yet if the grain is not gradually increased as the cows lose in body weight, there will soon follow an abnormal shrinkage in milk flow and also a decrease in the quality of milk yielded.

A remedy which is recommended by the Iowa Station as a preventative of worms and which is to be kept before the hogs at all times, is made of three parts each of glauber's salts, salsoda, copperas, common salt, and one part of flowers of sulphur. This mixture must be kept covered from rain and can be made up in large quantities at home, as it is easily prepared and is cheap in cost of materials.

Lime stimulates the decay of organic matter and hastens plant growth. It is an indirect fertilizer, a soil stimulant and an antidote for soil acidity. It is necessary to the successful growth of clover, alfalfa, beans, peas and other leguminous crops on acid soils.

Sheep have many good points to recommend them as farm animals of over the soil surface. and the wool is very rich and evenly distributed profit. They are prolific, the manure and flesh will always command a good price in the market, not to mention other favorable qualities.

One pound of hay and one pound of grain for every hundred pounds of the horse's weight under normal conditions is a good feed. For extra heavy work or long hours increase the grain portion. Too much hay especially clover, will overload the stomach and crowd lung action; hence the old saying, "Clover hay brings on the heaves."

It is a good idea to teach the foal to eat out of the same box as her dam, and it is astonishing how little tuition even with very young colts is necessary when the food is placed within easy reach.

A veterinarian gives this advice to the shoeing of young horses: Don't allow young horses to wear a set of shoes more than a month. Have them removed, the hoofs levelled and the shoes reset if they are worth it.

It has been definitely proved that mouldy corn will produce blind staggers in horses, and if feeding of mouldy corn does not result in bringing on this disease it will tend to injure the physical condition of the animal.

The silo increases the live stock capacity of every farm, and it means better methods of feeding, which means greater profit to the silo owner.

Look after the old neglected fruit trees. Remove all dead branches and water-sprouts, and then cut the top so as to let in plenty of air and sunshine. Scrape off the old dead bark on the trunk and apply a strong solution of soap suds and lye.

Garden crops should be rotated just as well as field crops, especially cabbage and Irish potatoes. Soil on which these crops are grown one year after another is pretty sure to become infested with diseases that cut down both yield and quality.

You might as well expect to grow good corn without cultivating as to grow good fruit without spraying. A good barrel spraying outfit can be had for about $15. Get one and use it if you would have more fruit and better fruit—size, color and quality.

There are two ways of testing seed corn. One way is to test a few grains from each seed ear in damp sawdust, soil, or cloth, before planting. The other way is to put the seed in the ground without any knowledge of its germinating quality. Either way you find out whether or not the seed is good, but the field method of testing is often mighty expensive, because if the seed isn't good the fact is discovered too late to profit by it.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.

Offensively Officious.

"You always go home exceedingly early, old man."

"Yes, the neighbors are the cause of that."

"How so?"

"If I stay downtown a minute late they come right over and condone with my wife."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE POULTRY WORLD

HOME PRESERVING OF EGGS.

(By W. A. Brown, B. S. A.)

Eggs are a perishable food product, and while their production is distributed throughout the year with much greater uniformity than many other food products, yet it is a fact that new-laid eggs are usually scarce and high in price between the months of October and February, and plentiful and comparatively low in price in the spring and early summer months.

The cost of preserving eggs by artificial refrigeration is considerable, and while it is not believed that any liquid preservatives will give better results than those obtained in well-built and carefully managed cold storages, yet it is conceded that there are times when those consumers, who will go to the trouble and take the necessary precautions, will find it to their advantage to preserve a reasonable quantity for home use.

As the result of much technical investigation and years of practical test it has been found that the best results can be obtained from the use of water-glass and limewater. While the limewater method is undoubtedly less expensive and just as efficacious, yet popular opinion seems to be constantly growing in favor of water-glass.

Water glass is a solution of silicate of soda, and may be obtained from practically all druggists. A 10 per cent. solution is generally used, that is one part of water-glass is mixed with nine parts of water.

The water should first be boiled in order to destroy all vegetable and animal substance contained therein. The two substances are then thoroughly mixed, and the solution allowed to stand until it becomes quite cold before using.

Previous to the advent of artificial refrigeration, lime-water was used commercially to a large extent. Some large dealers still use it to supplement cold storage, and many people use it as a home preservative. Although authorities differ somewhat as to the relative amounts of lime and water to be used, the proportions of two pounds of lime to five gallons of water are generally recommended. It is important, however, that the water take into solution as much lime as it is capable of holding. A quantity of fine salt in proportions of about one pint to the above is also frequently added. The mixture should be kept well stirred for a few hours, and then allowed to settle. The supernatant liquid is then drawn off, and poured over the eggs. In order that the solution may be kept saturated and of uniform strength throughout it is customary to add a little lime from time to time, or better, to keep a cloth covered with lime just touching the surface.

Any receptacle that is impervious to, and does not corrode in, water is suitable for holding the eggs. Glazed earthenware crocks, galvanized tubs or buckets, or wooden tubs or kegs are most frequently used. In the case of wooden receptacles it is desirable to let them stand filled with water for several days, and then to scald them and cleanse them thoroughly before using. For home consumption it is best to have a number of small containers holding not more than five or six dozen each. Covers should be placed over all containers, and these, when filled, should be stored in a cool, dry place in the cellar.

Best results are obtained from eggs which are put down in April and May. At this time eggs are not only abundant and cheaper in price than later, but they are also fuller, stronger bodied and of all-round better quality than those available during the hot weather. An important and safe precaution is to candle all eggs. This is not a difficult or complicated process, for fortunately an egg is semi-transparent when held before a light in a darkened room and permits, if carefully rotated, of even minor defects being seen.

NOTES.

The early hatched fowls will be the winners at the fall fairs and also fill the egg basket in early winter. The July hatched chick has its place, but not as a winter egg producer or winner at the early shows.

Strange what a cry goes up when milk or eggs, two important items in the food line, go up in price. It is but natural that the consumer wishes to obtain everything in the food line as cheap as possible, but what of the producer, the one who makes life possible. He, too, must live, but cannot when prices are forced so low as to allow no profit. There is not much give and take when the consumer and and producer get together.

Cold storage products should be labeled as such, especially poultry and eggs, and not palmed off on the public as fresh. There will always be cold storage poultry and egg, and it is fit for any one to eat if properly kept, but it is not fresh killed poultry or eggs, and it is not just as good and should go to the consumer under the proper name.

Dog days will soon be here, and this means that the poultry must have extra attention that the hot days and nights. Well-ventilated poultry buildings are essentials toward healthy poultry. Plenty of fresh air and roomy quarters will do much toward making the flock more profitable.

This is a safe and sane poultry year. No great boom on, but a steady improvement shown in both stock and equipment. Not so many madcap schemes are in the public eye as in former years when the $6.41 net profit per hen peer year commercially speaking, was floated, misleading many beginners in the belief that all could earn $6.41 on each and every hen. It can't be done commercially—and is more than should really be expected. But then the poultry fancier finds many ways to count profits.

Why Soldiers Need Teeth.

That recruit who on being rejected on account of his teeth said he did not know he had to bite the enemy had evidently not realized the possibilities of an army biscuit. Its ingredients are meal, salt and water, kneaded by machinery into a thick paste and baked—hard; but, though it requires "some" teeth to tackle it, yet it has good points. It is highly nutritious; a pound of bread is equal to but three-quarters of biscuit. It does not easily turn bad or get stale, and it can be packed into the knapsack, mixing on equal terms with the heterogeneous collection of articles that it always contains, and it emerges triumphantly as a biscuit and not a heap of crumbs.—London Mail.

Worked to death—The undertaker's assistant.

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

THE FLY DANGER

Canadian Department of Agriculture's Circular On the Pest.

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhoea, etc.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies and in their intestines they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of the above and other diseases and of decay.

Every fly carries germs. A single fly may carry as many as 500 million germs upon and inside its body.

The best method is to prevent their breeding. House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and in excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the further the better, from a house or dwelling.

Manure piles may be treated with borax, using six-tenths of a pound to every eight bushels or ten cubic feet of manure. Scatter the dry borax principally around the sides and edges of the pile and wash in with water.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with borax, as above, or with chloride of lime.

Flies in Houses.—Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places, as hotels, etc., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very grave danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious diseases.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

To Kill Flies in Houses.—Mix two tablespoonfuls (one ounce) of 40 per cent. formalin (a solution which may be obtained from any drug store at about 40 cents per pound bottle), with one pint (sixteen ounces) of equal parts of milk and water. This mixture should be exposed in shallow plates, and a piece of bread placed in the middle of each plate will enable the flies to alight and feed. All dead flies should be swept up and burnt. The burning of pyrethrum in a room, preferably at night, is sometimes effective; the flies should be swept up and burnt, as many are only stupefied by this substance.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighborhood or insanitary conditions.

LIGHTNING RODS

Prof. Day, of O. A. C., Sends Out a Warning.

Prof. Wm. H. Day, of the department of physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, has sent out another warning against inferior lightning rods. He says:

One of the same companies that bunco'd the farmers with iron-centred rods last year is reported to be selling the same rod again this year. Watch out for them.

There is no difficulty in spotting these rods. The outside covering is a thin sheet of copper. Inside of the copper is a strip of galvanized steel or iron one-half inch wide and two galvanized steel or iron wires about No. 10. The copper sheath is twisted round the strip and wires, giving the rod a corrugated appearance. The steel or iron will rust out in from five to ten years. For photograph of what happened to a rod of this kind in less than eight years see figure 34, bulletin 220, which may be had by writing the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

An Illinois firm is circularizing the trade and others, advocating the "Mast" lightning rod system. They declare that twisted cables are positively dangerous, claiming that they act like "choke-coils," that tubes only should be used, that insulators must be used, etc. For concentrated essence of error these circulars surpass anything else I have seen.

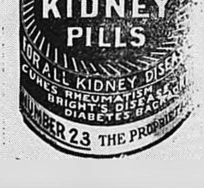
Beware of the man with the iron-centred rod and the man who claims that twisted cables are dangerous. This department will be glad to be informed regarding the operations of either

A Great Gift.

"They say she is splendid in amateur theatricals."

most painful tragedy a source of gen

"She's a wonder. She can make the uine amusement."—Life.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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

CROOKED WORK ON GALLIPOLI

How German Guile is Hampering the Australians.

But it Usually Brings Its Own Penalty.

The London Morning Post on June 25th published a letter from an Australian trooper in the Eastern Mediterranean, showing to what an extent the allied troops in Gallipoli are confronted by German method and system. This letter shows that many features of warfare are now being practised in the Mediterranean which the Germans gave prominence to in the Western Theatre. In reverting to the game used in Gallipoli, the writer of the letter states:

The shades of night naturally lend themselves to the guileful scheme, and it is under this protection that ruses are usually essayed. A sound knowledge of English and, strange to say, a painstaking study of bush slang seems to be part of the mental equipment of the German officers. No little confusion was caused at first owing to these men, whose knowledge of our units and their commanders was astonishing, and no doubt the result of secret service at Cairo, penetrating our lines and assuming the role of colonial officers. It must be understood that this did not signify the guilelessness on our part, or confusion in our ranks. We must not lose sight of the fact that owing to the desperate nature of the conflict, the great mortality among our commanders and the rapid transference of intermingled troops from one point to another, the various units were welded into one fighting whole. Nothing was easier than for a daring man to pass orders along the line, having previously clothed himself in the garments of one of our dead officers, and learned his name from the identity disc worn around the corpse's neck. I will enumerate, for instance, various orders that I passed along, perfectly satisfied at the time of their good faith. "Indian scouts returning on our left; right flank fire rapid to protect them." Immediately turbaned figures appeared, and before we realized the position they got a Maxim into position and poured in a hot fire. They had collected the uniforms of dead Sikhs, (once bit, twice shy). A Sikh was at once posted here and there along the line. Soon the same trick was attempted at another point. A German, in front this time, called: "Don't fire; we are Indians." A Sikh shouted a few words. No reply. Perhaps three of the thirty odd masqueraders got back, and without their machine gun. Another order came along: "French advancing on our left and English on our right, only fire in centre." From mouth to mouth we passed it along. In five minutes heavy counter-attacking parties got right up to our trenches, before the position was realized, and the bayonet had to be resorted to. Steps were taken as soon as possible to prevent these daring Germans fooling us again like this. No order was permitted to be passed along, save in writing. This served as a safeguard against another danger as well. It became evident that keen-eared scouts would creep up in the scrub and listen to orders being passed along, and gain much that was of use to their side. If "Ammunition running short" was called too loudly it was more than an even chance; if an attack was on the way towards our line then, the trench short would bear the brunt of it. Of course when at the earliest possible moment the units were reorganized, much of the danger mentioned above was eliminated. An authenticated story is told of a German, who, one moonlight night, succeeded in worming his way through the scrub unobserved (that was before our engineers had put down the fire entanglements) and sauntered along in front of our lines, exhorting our fellows to "Keep your pecker up." A voice queried from the trench, "Where from, matey?" "Broken Hill," was the reply. "Who runs the big two-up joint?" No answer. Bang! Yes; the lads get shrewder every day, and they were not Simple Simons when they arrived.

In the matter of mines, too, the Prussian tried his hand, but with indifferent success. We had a good sprinkling of old soldiers among us, who "fought shy" of comfortably constructed crossings and newly turned earth. We have been told that both the beach encampment and the larger one further back were mined in various places. The disturbance of the troops' rest at night is another phase of Germany's influence on Turkish ideas of war. All night long an extravagant expenditure of ammunition goes on, serving no other purpose than to keep those manning the trenches alert. The general character of the night attacks is reminiscent of what we read of the doings on other fronts. The enemy advances frequently in close formation, making all manner of weird noises on their bugles and with their lungs. Our men, when they hear the shouting call out "Taala mena" ("Come here" in Egyptian Arabic.) An incident which caused the entrenched line to meet one attack in mirthful spirit was when "Come to the cook house" was blown frantically for the approaching foe, apparently in mistake for the "Retire." Ottoman buglers made nerve-racking slaughter of our calls, and all to no purpose. The old Prussian Guard scheme of advancing in two or more lines in close formation, with machine guns carried in the rear, was nearly, but not quite, successful. On the occasion when the Turks tried their luck with it the front line lay flat just as one of our battalions was preparing to leave the trenches to which the [illegible]. As it happened, our men were ordered back, and our machine guns played havoc with that party before it could do any damage.

In the use of dummy guns or figures, the Turk or German does his best, but rarely deceives the navy or artillery. Without doubt the German military autocracy in Turkey has [illegible] the efficiency of the army the allies have to fight. How long their bludgeoning career will endure, the future will tell.

Angry Professor—You young rascal, were you responsible for that snowball coming in contact with my head? The Small Boy—No, I weren't. Talk to me brudder; he was the power behind the throwin.—Chaparral.

St Lawrence Sugar

HAVE YOUR JELLIES EVER REFUSED TO SET?

Though only best fruit is used, and every precaution taken in cooking and placing in jars, jellies sometimes unaccountably refuse to set.

Many cooks don't know that the SUGAR may be the cause, as if it contains organic matter, fermentation sets in and jelly will not set. Be on the safe side—Buy

ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR

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Buy in Refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weight.

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ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, Limited, MONTREAL.

Medium Grain

Coarse Grain

The Housekeeper

Camphor will remove fresh peach stains from linen.

A solution of ammonia, applied 3 or 4 times to a cold sore, will remove it, if done when first felt.

To sharpen a knife, fold a piece of emery paper in the centre and draw the knife rapidly back and forth several times.

A useful idea in porch furniture is to have a shelf inside the porch rail, about one foot wide and one foot from the porch. The men will find an excellent foot rest; the women a shelf for workbaskets or books, and just what the children want to sit on.

If cold coffee is used in mixing stove blacking, the stove will keep bright much longer.

Two drams of sal-ammoniac in an ounce of German cologne is said to cure freckles. The solution should be added to a pint of soft water before using. Apply three times daily, with a sponge.

To a mother a child is everything, but to a child a parent is only a link in the chain of her existence.—Lord Beaconsfield.

Raw potato is an excellent thing to clean white oilcloth which has been soiled by hot cooking utensils.

To clean a bottle or decanter, fill it with sea salt and shake it till all stains are removed.

If a strong brine of salt and water is thrown over the coals less soot will collect in the flues and chimneys. The fire, too, will burn clear and bright.

An easy way to skin a beet without bleeding it and causing it to lose color is to put it in cold water as soon as it is cooked. Then draw the hand gently down each one and the skin will drop off without trouble.

To nourish a fern, put a couple of raw oysters under the dirt, close to the roots, and the fern will grow like magic.

Use lemon juice and salt to remove iron rust on white goods.

FOOD, FINGERS, FLIES.

Three of the Factors Most Active in Spreading Disease.

There are three principal ways in which disease germs are carried from person to person, and these ways may be easily remembered by three catch words—food, fingers and flies.

The most important foods which carry disease are those which are eaten raw, since thorough cooking destroys disease germs and most cooked foods are only dangerous when they have been infected in the kitchen after cooking. Among raw foods, too, many, like oranges, are safe because they are peeled before eating.

Of all foods the most dangerous are water and milk, because they are often polluted by sewage in the case of water, by human contact in the case of milk), because they are drunk promptly without time for the disease germs to die out and because, usually in the case of water and often in the case of milk, they are not cooked.

The second way in which disease germs are commonly spread is by means of contact between people themselves. Fingers, in the catch phrase, which all who value their health, should try to bear in mind, stands not only for the fingers themselves, but for all sorts of ways in which disease germs may be exchanged.

In measles and whooping cough and scarlet fever and diphtheria and tuberculosis and many other diseases the germs are present in the nose and throat and are spread from person to person by the fingers, which go too often to the mouth and nose, by drinking cups and spoons and other things which too often are used in common and by the fine spray thrown out from the mouth in coughing and sneezing. In typhoid fever and diarrhoea and similar diseases the germs are found in the intestinal discharges and here, too, soiled fingers play an important part in the transmission of the disease.

The third common way in which disease germs are spread is by means of insects. Flies are perhaps the most important insect germ carriers in most states. They often pick up infected material on their legs and bodies and carry it to food, and where there is no good system of sewage disposal they may play a part in the spread of such diseases as typhoid fever. A certain kind of mosquito carries malaria, and this, too, is important in certain districts. In tropical countries a whole host of diseases is carried by insects.—New York American.

COSTS OF A FUNERAL SOAR UP.

The following is quoted from an unusual article by Lewis Edwin Theiss, entitled "The High Cost of Dying Problem" in Pictorial Review for August, 1915.

Even burial costs have kept pace with other costs in these days of soaring prices. From the books of an undertaker who has been many years in business I have copied three funeral bills for the years 1868, 1881 and 1909 respectively, for eighty-four dollars, one hundred and sixteen dollars and two hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents. In the first period of twenty-eight years, the cost rose forty per cent., while the increase from one hundred and sixteen dollars to two hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents shows a jump into the second twenty-eight year period of eighty per cent.

In addition to a necessary increase in funeral prices which, by the way, is consequent upon the greater cost of supplies, the fashion of elaborateness—for fashion governs even our funerals—adds tremendously to the final cost. Very elaborate crapes at the door, mourning costumes, that have previously been hired by dozens of other people who wanted to make a show of "respectability," and other items of a similar nature are rented by undertakers at so much apiece—if the deceased is friendless, the undertaker will gladly supply pall-bearers—at so much per pall-bearer. In fact the undertaker will supply his customer with anything whatsoever needed to make a funeral "respectable."

Demand cheaper funerals and you will get them. Throw off the shackles of a foolish custom. Refuse to burden the living uselessly for the dead. Fashion alone—the fashion of ostentation—leads to most of the unnecessary expenditure in time of death. Help to pave the way for simplicity by practising simplicity yourself. If you do that, you will help to straighten many bent backs and to smooth many care-worn brows.

The Age of Genius.

At the age of 18 David is said to have written his first psalm. Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" and Mendelssohn composed his music for "A Midsummer Nights Dream."

At 19 Bryant wrote "Thanatopsis."

At 21 Disraeli wrote "Vivian Grey."

At 22 Alexander Dumas wrote plays, Voltaire's first tragedy was brought out and Keats wrote "Endymion."

At 24 Horace is said to have written his first odes, Heine published his first songs and Schiller's "The Robbers" had made him famous.

At 24 Shakespeare wrote his first play.

At 26 Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal."

At 28 Racine wrote "Andromache" and Hannah More wrote "The Search After Happiness."

At 29 Addison's first essays appeared; Owen Meredith published "Lucille."

At 30 Confucius began his religious works.

At 31 Pliny finished his "German War."

At 34 Luther wrote his 95 theses; Baxter wrote "Saints Everlasting Rest" and Thomas a Kempis wrote "Imitation of Christ."

At 35 Mohammed began the Koran and Poe wrote "The Raven."

At 36 Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" had appeared.

At 50 Bunyan finished "A Pilgrim's Progress."

At 51 Dante finished his "Divina Commedia."

At 60 Homer is said to have composed the Iliad.

Reminders.

Mrs.—He said I reminded him of a Greek goddess.

Mr.—Huh!

Mrs.—What do I remind you of?

Mr.—Of every darned thing I overlook that you ask me to do.—Cleveland Leader.

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of the Better Grade

There are three outstanding features in the get up of our suits that make for the best "Suit Satisfaction"—they're particularly well made, tailored to fit perfectly and 'All-wool Quality". These suits are of the seasons most popular colorings, greys, blues and dark browns in neat small checks.

These models are cut in styles to suit the young man and the fuller figure for men. The linings is best serge quality. Trousers have belt loops. Special values at **$12.50, $14.50 and $15.00.**

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

In White, Cream, Tan and Blue. Algerian Silk and fine corded repps with soft collar and tie to match. Have soft double cuffs, seams double sewn. Sizes 14 to 16½. Special at **$1.50.**

CHILDREN'S WHITE & COLORED DRESSES—WASHABLE

Pretty plaid ginghams and fancy striped linnenettes in good wash shades of pink, blues, tans, etc. White all-over embroidery and white lawn, embroidery trimmed. All nicely made and well finished: Square and V shaped necks and short sleeves. Sizes to fit the ages of 4 to 12 years. Marked to sell at **50c, 75c, 95c. and $1.15.**

EXQUISITE MID-SUMMER WASH GOODS

These are dainty voiles in white, pink and blue shades, the new seed voile and rice voile, crystallines and white repps with woven floral spot in pink, blue and green combination. All these lines are the newest in wash goods for mid-summer wear. Per yard **35c, 45c. and 50c**

THE CAMPFIRE AND MILITARY MIDDY

Two delightful styles in these popular middy blouses, distinct and new. The one is pleated, has belt at back and lace strings, and comes in all white. The other has high Military collar in all white, or trimmed with blue and red. Collar will button up or fold down. Prices **$1.50 and $1.75.**

ENGLISH TAPESTRY FLOOR RUGS

These rugs are of the best grade English Tapestry, imported direct by us and are splendid buying values. Colors green, reds, fawn, brown and grey in pretty designs. Sizes 2½ x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 3½, 3 x 4, and 3½ x 4. Prices **$7.75, $8.50, $9.50, $10.00 and $11.50.**

TWO EXTRA VALUES IN MEN'S NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS

We call these extra values because we know that they cannot be beaten anywhere. The serge is of extra fine All-wool quality, soft in finish. Not that hard finish that will wear to a shiny gloss. Six months ago we placed a large order for these lines, and in future while we may be able to give you serge suits at these prices, it is very doubtful whether the grade of wool will be as good. They're splendidly tailored and finished. Perfect fitting. Sizes 33 to 46. Very special at **$15.00 & $18.00.**

STEPHAN BROS.

Greenock Council.

Gunn's Hotel, Glamis, July 10, 1915.

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the Reeve in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment.

W. Coumans, covering bridge west of Chepstow as per contract with 500 ft. 4 inch. Tamarack.	$120 00
916 ft Tamarack to A. McKinnon and J Alexander	22 82
Wm. Coumans, grading Divs., 29, 48, 65, 75, 70, 77.	35 00
H. Moony, rep. Wynn's bridge $5.00, widening road $35.00	40 00
A. McKinnon, rep. bridge and 5 pieces cedar	8 18
W. A. Abbott, blowing out stumps and filling holes	1 01
W O'Hagan, gravelling, 4 teams 2 days	20 00
D. Pinkerton, road work paid in taxes in 1912, 13, 14	70 00
D. Pinkerton, grant on side walk as per by-law	30 21
J. G. Moore, road work paid in taxes, 1911	1 70
W. Treson, road work in taxes 1913-14	5 00
Municipal World, assessment roll paper and blank forms	2 61
A. Watson, hauling tile and putting in same	1 00
John Gunn, room for council meeting	1 00
Jas. Guest, removing logs, and filling holes, $2.00, digging ditch on boundary Kincardine to pay half, $4.00	6 00

Campbell—Hay—That the foregoing accts. being found correct be paid and that the Reeve issue check for same.—Carried.

McKinnon—Hay—That this council authorize Neil to have the brush cut on both sides of the road on a portion of the 2nd con. just where he thinks it is required.—Carried.

Collison—Campbell—That the clerk draft a by-law for the purpose of authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow the sum of two thousand dollars to pay current expenses until taxes come in.—Carried.

By-law No. 530 authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow two thousand dollars, was drafted and read a first time.

Campbell—Hay—That by-law No 530 be now read a second and third time and finally passed.—Carried.

By-law No. 530 duly read a second and third time and finally passed.

Hay—Campbell—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Chepstow on Monday Aug. 10th for the transaction of general business and to levy the rates for the year 1915. And that all requisitions for school monies be handed in to the clerk before this date.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY,
Clerk

FORMOSA

J Dendinger and O Bettgessner bought Schwartz and Fedy's store and goods and also Schwartz's brick house. He took possession of the business on Thursday of last week.

Mr Jos Messmer of Hanover last Saturday came through here with his boys and girls.

Mr J J Schumacher of Walkerton autoed here on business last Friday.

Last Sunday Mr and Mrs John Oehling of Hanover visited there relatives here.

Haying is about over and it was a pretty fair crop.

Mr John Tschirhardt is very delicate now.

Last Sunday Mr and Mrs Noah Rudolph and Mr and Mrs E A Lockie of Lara autoed here on a visit to their relatives.

Some have started to cut there fall wheat.

Last Sunday Mr and Mrs Fred Mosack and Mr and Mrs Phil Engwein near Belmore autoed to town.

This week Monday we had a bumper rain. The little boys had a bath on the streets.

Mr and Mrs Will Bundt moved into their new home here this week Monday.

PINKERTON

Haying operations are now in full swing in this vicinity.

The farmers report a considerably better crop than was expected a month ago.

Misses McLean and Nesbitt of Hervie are visiting at the home of Mr David Elphick.

Mr Wm Garland visited in Kincardine township on Sunday.

Mr and Mrs Adam Hehl attended the funeral on Friday of the late John Macdonald of the 4th con. of Elderslie.

The annual picnic to Silver Lake is scheduled for July 30.

Mrs Jas Thompson and daughter Susie of Glamis spent Sunday at Mr Cecil Garland's.

Rev Mr Dewit Consens B A agent for the Upper Canada Bible society will give a lecture, illustrated by lime-light views, on a trip to the war zone, in the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening July 29.

NARVA

Mr and Mrs W J Moffatt are visiting at the home of his parents this week.

Mr Jack Stringer returned to Kingarf last Wednesday.

Quite a number from this burg took in the garden party at Glamis on Monday evening.

Purdy's League entertained the Eden Grove League at Mr J Metcalf's on Tuesday evening. All report a good time.

Mr E Irwin spent a few days at the home of her daughter Mrs P Dales last week. She returned to her home in St Catharines on Wednesday last.

Mr Albert Groves spent Sunday at his home in Glamis.

This is the 360th day that the British Empire has been at war with Germany.

The next fleet of Zeppelins that bombards London will be unseen and unheard by the terror stricken crowds in the street, if the latest Austro-German experiments prove successful.

Letter From France.

(Continued from page 1.)

very sorry to say, are both out of the firing line. One is in the hospital here and the other who is only 21, is in England suffering from gas to such an extent that he has to wear glasses and is kept awake always with a terrible cough. He was in our second battalion, my old battalion in which I served in India. It was on our left on Whitsun, Monday, when we were attacked by gas at 2:30 in the morning. We now have ample means to cope with it by using our gas helmets and respirators.

We have been in our present position for 30 days and are never further than a mile from the trenches. I shall be glad when we are released so that we can see a civilian.

Ypres is now almost to the ground, either shelled or burned, as there is a continuous fire there night and day. I have a few post cards of the streets and Cloth Hall before and after the bombardments of all places that I have been to and stayed.

There is a rosary at home which I received as a gift from a Belgian who gave it to me after another chap and I assisted him from his house when it was being shelled. I have sent many other small things home including a bolt from a German rifle which we took like this:—There was a German sniper in a small house who had been doing a lot of damage while we were at La Basse, so six of us lay in wait over night close by and when daylight came, detected his whereabouts so when he exposed himself to our view we all fired together so there would be no chance of missing him and am glad to say he sniped no more. When we advanced a little later we went to the spot and there he lay and of course we took souvenirs before we buried him. I secured the bolt of his rifle which I sent home. Another article is there which I secured when I had a very narrow escape. A big Jack Johnston shell had just exploded about 50 yards in front of us so I said if they put their range up they would drop in our dugouts and advised that we move to the right. Three of us went, the others remaining and when we had been away fifteen minutes over came a Jack Johnston and exploded right in the dugout, killing all who had remained except one and he is now discharged from the service with his left side shattered. We went back at night to dig for our comrades but found the remains of only two. In a haversack of one was a tin of Capstan Tobacco, which I have sent home in rememberance of him. It had never been opened but was bent almost flat as you can see.

There are many, many tales to tell, both amusing and sad, and I only wish I could get leave to go home a few days, but I'm afraid I won't be granted that. I shall be glad to get the five days in London, however, as it will be a great relief to get away from the continuous banging of guns and be able to walk about knowing that you are safe.

Now about Walkerton, daresay things are very quiet there. I do hope and trust that I will be spared to return again. I suppose the farms and gardens are by now in lovely condition. I have a great many tales to tell but will save them for when I return which I hope will be soon.

Thank you for your kind offers to send me anything I like and would be pleased to receive something to smoke.

Give my regards to all my friends in Walkerton.

Yours truly,
G. J. GRIFFIN.

The British losses in the war thus far including both her military and naval forces total 330,995.

The Dominion immigration officials are deluged with requests for farm labourers, but the supply of experienced men is practically exhausted.

Kitchener's Army.

A despatch to the New York Tribune announced that a new British Army is in France, making the total British forces there about two million men. The despatch hints that there will be something doing about August 1st. Previous to this the number of British soldiers in France, was less than half a million. The portion of the line defended by British soldiers was only 33 miles in length but it was the "bloody section" of the line.

The Finest Crop in History.

Taking the West as a whole from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Rockies, the promise is for the finest crop in the history of the country. Over this vast area, one thousand miles long by one to four hundred wide, grain is in head and presents a strong, healthy growth. This season has once more proved wheat a cool weather plant, as corn is a hot weather plant. The danger of crop failure is over now, and with good ripening harvesting weather the 12,500,000 acres in wheat should yield 250,000,000 to 312,000,000 bushels. At 20 bushels to the acre the yield would be 250,000,000.

Five Horses Burned to Death.

Five fine horses, averaging in worth over $150, were burned to death shortly before two o'clock Wednesday morning when the livery stable of Drs. James and M. H. Moore, across from the Queen's hotel on Wallace street, were destroyed by fire, of unknown origin to the general public. The blaze was promptly discovered but the combustible nature of the building's contents made it impossible to save more than two of the seven beasts in the livery which, though they were too unmanageable to handle. The two saved included a valuable grey horse.—Listowel Banner.

Got Insulted

In England it is quite common instead of saying "Hello" when using the telephone to ask, "Are you there?" An American who heard it for the first time, thinking some one was endeavouring to have some fun at his expense, replied "No," and hung up the receiver.—Exchange.

Left House of Refuge

Edwin Pacey has left the Walkerton House of Refuge and is now staying with his son Albert. He speaks highly of the superintendent and thinks it a fine place for a person who wishes not to be a burden on relatives to the end of their days. The average cost per patient for board last year was $1 60 per week. Mr. Pacey paid $2.00 per week.—Lion's Head News.

Smut on Oats.

Ontario farmers who omitted to inoculate their seed grain against smut are losing heavily this year. The annual loss due to this fungus disease averages 4 per cent. This year, according to the Agricultural Department, a 15 per cent. loss is common, and in some places it is as much as 25 per cent. Oats are the principal crop to suffer, wheat being not nearly so bad. The interesting thing is the fields of grain, the seed of which we treated with formalin, are practically clean and coming along in fine style.

Business and Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y. M. C. A. Building
London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July.
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The Leading
REPAIR SHOP
and
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.--Walkerton

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller Walkerton

Sheer Summer Dress Coods just Arrived

Fancy crepes, plain and floral designs at 15c yd A magnificent range of soft filmy violles, lawns and lace cloths, plain colors and fancy, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c yd.

Shantungs and silk mulls at 40c, 50, and 75c yd

Beautiful silky wool crepes for summer dresses or evening wear. All the new shades at a special price while we have them, 60c yd.

Special straw hat prices for July, they must all go now, $2.50 for $1.75, $2.00 for $1.50, $1.75 for $1.25, $1.50 for $1.10, $1.25 for $1.00, $1.00 for 75c, 85c for 65c, 60 for 49c, 50c for 39c, 35c for 25c. Come now while we have your size.

Special prices on misses and ladies' summer dresses, white and colored.

Ladies' and misses whitewear and underwear at special prices, also waists and middies for girls.

Every day now we show something new on our bargain tables, so it well pay you to become a regular visitor and reap the benefit of our summer sale.

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

Not Dismayed by Bomb Explosion Peabody's Overall Factory

Still on the Job, Despite
German Dynamite Outrage

PEABODYS'

PUT THEM TO THE TEST SHOWN HERE
THEY WILL STAND IT-BECAUSE THEY ARE MADE TO WEAR

NOBODY BUYS OVERALLS TO PLAY TRICKS WITH THEM SUCH AS IS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE ABOVE, IN WHICH FOUR MEN EXERTED ALL THEIR STRENGTH IN THE EFFORT TO RIP A PAIR OF PEABODYS' OVERALLS.

BUT IF THEY WILL STAND THIS-THEY WONT RIP UNDER THE HARDEST KIND OF LEGITIMATE WEAR.

WE ARE THE AGENTS OF
PEABODYS'
GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

New stock just arrived, of Peabody's Overalls, Coats, Gloves, Shirts and Trousers. "Wear like a Pig's Nose." See pictures of the explosion in our window

We are the Agents.

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 31

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1915—8 PAGES

Nyals' Blood PurifieR

"Purifies the Blood"

"Nyals' Blood Purifier" means pure blood. Try it and you will be convinced. Boils, Sores, Pimples, Skin Diseases and Rough Skin indicate impure, thin, blood.

"Nyals' Blood Purifier" purifies and enriches the blood. driving out the posionous materials that produce such dis: agreeable symptons.

Get a bottle at our store; we recommend it because we know what is in it—and every Nyal remedy is good.

Special Agency for
"Nyals' Family Remedies."

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Good for the Feet

REXALL Foot Powder and Foot Bath Tablets

25c. each at

SIEVERIGHT'S
The Rexall Store

If You Figure

closely you will see that clothes built to give satisfaction are the most economical in the end.

Our Suits

are noted for quality, merit and service. A trial order will convince you of the excellent materials, workmanship and wear.

Everything

a man needs at this season of the year in the line of men's furnishings.

Suits to Measure
$15.00 up.

G.T.ROURKE

Quality Tailor and
Men's Wear Store

Walkerton, - Ont.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Miss Minnie McNeill is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. A. Mitchell of Stratford was a Holiday visitor in town.

Mr. Wm. O'Malley of Toronto is visiting at his home here.

Dr. Clapp of Mildmay, was a business visitor here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bell of Wingham, were visitors here on Saturday.

Miss Ruth Kenny left on Saturday on a trip to London and St. Mary's.

Pte. A. Dean of London, spent the week-end with his wife and child here.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Taylor and family spent Sunday in Southampton.

Miss Annie Fletcher of Toronto is spending a week with Miss Frances Brislan.

Dr. Reed was a visitor in Toronto on the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pilsson spent Saturday in Hanover.

Clayton Tevell spent Civic Holiday in Orangeville.

Mrs. Monk of Bridgburg, is a visitor at Mr. Jos. Lindsay's.

Mr. S. A. Rife was a business visitor in Berlin on Monday.

Mr. Cecil Sims of Trenton, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Ernewein spent the holiday in Mildmay.

Mr. Jack Hartman of Clifford, was a visitor here on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. McNamara spent Tuesday in Mount Forest.

Mr. Art Ellis of Petrolia, renewed acquaintances here this week.

Mr. Jack Wilson of Toronto, spent the holiday at Mr. Robt. Wilson's.

Mrs. Albert May and daughter of London, are visitors at Mr. John May's.

Mr. Everett Truax left yesterday for Chatham where he will spend two weeks.

Pte. Geo Himmelspach of the 34th at London renewed acquaintances here last week.

Mr. Linus Harrison of Detroit, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. J. H. Appel.

Mr. Roy Whitehead of Toronto, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Brown visited at the laters' mother in Harriston, over the holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fulton of Toronto, were holiday visitors at Mr. Alex. Hans'.

Miss Mamie Addley of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Addley.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Weber and family of Mildmay, spent Sunday at Mr. B. Ellinghausen's.

Mrs. Wm. Lindsay and babe of Stratford are visiting at the home of Mr. Jos. Lindsay.

Miss Zeta Black of Paisley was a guest at the home of Mr. W. R. McFarlane on Sunday.

Miss Edna Stead of Erie, Pa. is visiting at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Stead.

Mr. and Mrs N. McDonald and children of Toronto are visiting at the home of Mr. S. A. Rife.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. LaFrance and family of London, were holiday visitors at Mrs. P. LaFrance's.

Miss I. R. Coulter of Moose-Jaw is visiting at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Coulter.

Miss Eleanor O'Malley returned from Buffalo last week and will spend a month at her home here.

Mr. Joe. Austedt is able to be around again, after having been confined to the hospital with pneumonia.

Mr. O. Skinner of the Dept. of Agriculture office spent Sunday and Monday at his home in St. Marys.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lambertus and daughter, Miss Millie, left on Monday for a week's visit in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs Geo. Kilmer of Toronto spent Sunday and Monday with the latter's father, Mr. N. Crawford.

Miss Jessie McKinnon of Lucan, is spending a month with her sister, Mrs. W. Ward at the Walker House.

The Neustadt junior baseball team was billed to play here on Saturday afternoon, but owing to a death in the family of one of the boys, the Neustadt team could not come.

Mrs. A. McCannell arrived last week from London to join her husband, who is on the staff of S.A. Rife & Co.

Miss McDonald of Guelph and Miss Marshall of Hespeler, were holiday visitors at Mrs. Norman Walford's.

Mr. Wm Pengelly of Toronto, accompanied by Miss Stephenson, is spending this week at his home here.

Mr. R. H. Jones of Toronto, Canadian Express auditor paid his official visit to the local office on Wednesday.

Masters Jack and Mark Hanna of Niagara Falls are visiting their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ethbrooke Norrish of Ottawa are spending this week with the former's mother, Mrs. W. Norrish.

Misses Vera and Ruby Norrish have returned from Port Colborne, where they spent the past three week's camping.

Miss Barbara Wingefelder of the staff of a Detroit hospital is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs Jno. Wingefelder.

Mr. Ed Foster of Vancouver, B. C. leaves the latter part of the week with the Niagara contingent for Shorncliffe, England.

The Misses Moseeta Rehn and Nora Gateman of Hanover, are visiting in Walkerton, the latter is visiting Miss Elma Faust.

Mrs. A. A. Schlaning returned to her home in Chicago, on Thursday last. after spending two weeks with relatives here.

Mr. Stuart Welch who has been visiting at his home for the past three weeks, left on Tuesday morning for Melville, Sask.

Miss Myrtle Munn who has spent the past two weeks at Mr. Robt Wilson's returned to her home in Toronto on Monday.

Mr. Chas. Rife of Durham, accompanied by Miss Gladys Whitmore, spent the holiday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Rife.

Mr. and Mrs. John Truax and children of Chatham are spending a month with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Truax.

Mr. Andy Zuber returned from Montreal last week, and has accepted a position as apprentice at Gebler's blacksmith shop.

Miss Coletta Jarvis, chief operator at the Bell Telephone Exchange, is spending a two weeks' vacation with friends in Berlin.

Four rinks of Paisley bowlers came to Walkerton on Monday to play friendly games, but were unable to play owing to the rain.

Mr. I.A. Nairn of the Merchants Bank staff, who has spent the past two weeks in Winterburn and Toronto returned here on Monday.

Mr. A. J. Cousins, who has spent the past three weeks here left on Wednesday for St. Catherines, where he takes charge of a large cooper shop.

Mr. and Mrs. John Batte returned to their home in Windsor, on Monday, after spending two weeks with the latter's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Ryan.

The directors of the Northern Exhibition have revised their prizelist and are now making further preparations for the big event on September 15th and 16th.

Mr. Geo. Craig of Paisley, underwent an operation at the Bruce County Hospital on Friday last. His sister, Miss Craig, nurse, of New York, is attending him.

Miss Laura Truax of Haileybury, is spending a few days with her sister, Miss Selama, and at her home in Bentick, prior to leaving for the millinery openings in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Adams and babe of Toronto arrived here on Saturday. Mrs. Adams will spend a month at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Truax.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kellar autoed here from Brelean and spent Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. George Bruder. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Meyer of Brelean.

McAuley's rink of Southampton, of which Messrs. J. D. Huether and Lewis were members, secured second prize in the consolation competition at the Orangeville tournament last week.

Miss Alma May of St. Joseph's College Academy Toronto, and her cousin Miss Jean Dulmage of Harriston, are spending their vacation with their grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. John May.

Cargill Tournament.

The Cargill bowlers have made final arrangements to hold their first tournament on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, August 11th and 12th. They are putting on two competitions, trophy and consolation, for which good prizes are being offered.

Rev. Father Schumacher who has spent the past few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schumacher, accompanied by Misses Dara and Stella returned on Tuesday to his home in Subiettle, Ill.

Mr. H. M. Lay skipped a rink of local bowlers who attended the Berlin tournament this week. He was defeated in the trophy game by Armstrong of Ayr by two shots and in the Association Fisher of Elora won from him by one shot. Owing to the heavy rain the tournament was postponed for a day and the locals defaulted their consolation game.

Flat to Rent.

A five room flat to rent all freshly papered and all conveniences apply to O. Patrick.

Organ for Sale.

Good Thomas Organ, nearly new. Sold cheap for cash. Apply at the Telescope office.

Bought Dodge Car

Mr. Geo. Sirrs of Cargill has invested in a new automobile, having purchased a Dodge Car from the local agents, Kolpin & Cathrae.

Lacrosse Note

In the Junior semi-final series of the O.A.L.A. the Walkerton Lacrosse team has been drawn against the Fergus team. The dates of the games have not yet been set, but the first game will probably be played next week.

Game and Races, Saturday.

The postoned baseball match "married men, vs single men and races, which were on the program of the patriotic picnic on Monday, have been postponed until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A silver collection will be taken at the gate

Attended Funeral

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Everett Truax on Sunday, were:—Mr. Wm. Truax of Thamesville, Mrs. Jno Truax of Chatham, Mrs. and the Misses Rhode, of Preston, Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, Preston, Miss Minnie Fleischmann, Berlin, and Miss Sophia Rockle, Berlin.

Operated On

Mr. D. Mason of Galt, was operated on in a Toronto hospital last week for the removal of a tumor in the abdomen from which he had been suffering for some months. Mr. Mason was in a very precarious condition following the operation, but his friends here will be pleased to know that he is now recovering.

Fracas on Main St.

Late Monday night a fracas occurred on Main street, of a nature which tends to give any town a black eye and a bad name. Among the participants in the fracas which could almost be said to have been a free-for-all fight, were several prominent men and possibly for this reason no police court cases have resulted.

Knox Church

Rev. Wesley Baker, of Richmond, Va., occupied the pulpit of Knox church on Sunday and very favorably impressed the congregation with his eloquent sermons. At the morning service Miss Zeta Black of Paisley and Miss Reed of Toronto rendered solos, while in the evening Mrs. W. Baker rendered a solo in her usual excellent voice.

Charged with Being Insane

Hugh Kearney who has been an inmate of the House of Refuge for the past four years was arrested on Tuesday by Chief Ferguson on a charge of being insane. Kearney is subject to epileptic fits and on Monday while suffering from one, threatened to take the life of one who was near. He was examined on Wednesday by two doctors, but as we go to press, the result of the examination has not been announced.

Charged With Assault.

Mr. Elliott Thomas an employee of the power house at Maple Hill, laid information last week against Harvey Disney who works near Hanover charging him with assault. The trial was set for two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, but Disney settled the case, pleading guilty before Magistrate Richardson on Monday. It appears that there had been bad blood, between the two men for a long time and on learning the circumstances, the magistrate allowed Disney to go, on paying all costs.

Youngster Nearly Drowned

The Saugeen river nearly claimed another victim on Friday evening when Fritz Irwin, who lives with his mother at the Hartley House, was taken with cramps while swimming near the west end bridge. Fritz, who is a good swimmer attempted to swim the river, but had managed to get but half way across when he was siezed with a cramp. He called for help and Earl Olbrecht who was on the bank went to his assistance reaching him as he was about to go down for the third time. Earl managed to grasp the struggling lad and pulled him to terra firma, where, after a few minutes he felt none the worse for his narrow escape.

Learn Railway Operating.

Learn Railway Operating and Transportation Business at Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School, Toronto Station Work Complete. Start by Correspondence and finish at School if you wish. Good positions available when you know your work. Endorsed by all Leading Railway Officials. Particulars free. T. J. Johnston, Principal. W. H. Shaw, President.

Ordered to Replay Game.

The Secretary of the local baseball club received a letter from Mr. Ramsey of Owen Sound, secretary of the Northern League on Saturday dealing with the controversy between the Teeswater and Walkerton teams. The officials have ordered that the game in Teeswater be played to decide the district an umpire from each town to officiate. The date of the game has not yet been arranged but it will probably be played this week if the Teeswater club will accept the terms offered by the locals.

New Dundee Protests.

The New Dundee Football Club has entered a protest with the W.F.A. against Mildmay being awarded the second round of the semi-finals against them in which they were defeated by one goal on the round. The grounds on which the protest has been made is that Mildmay is playing professionals, the two men they refer to being Armond Whitehead and Walter Schnurr of Walkerton. Although the W.F.A. officials do some funny things, the Mildmay club feels quite safe with regard to the protest and expect that it will come to naught.

Standing Crop Damaged

The heavy rain and wind storm on Monday and Tuesday, which was prevalent in all parts of Western Ontario did inestimable damage to the standing field crops. In most places the grain has been flattened to the earth, which will make it decidely difficult to cut and the ripening process will be very slow. Besides this the incessant rains have done a great deal of damage to the wheat crop which in most places is still standing in the stook. What is now needed is a full week of genuine summer weather.

Arranging for Tournament.

A meeting of the members of the Walkerton Bowling Club was held at the armory on Friday evening to make arrangements for the annual tournament which will be held on Labor Day, September 6th and following days. It was decided to enter at least nine local rinks in the competition and to have three events, trophy, association and consolation. The several committees were appointed including one to purchase suitable prizes. Every indication points to a successful tournament and the club officials are counting on a greater attendance than in former years.

The Teeswater View

The following paragraph appeared in last week's Teeswater News and is the view taken by the people of Teeswater of Walkerton, since the baseball controversy arose:—

"We have noticed in the Walkerton papers about the poor sports of Teeswater. That would be a good column for Jack Canuck but when it is looked into seriously by sport loving people it is comedy. Walkerton with a population of 3000, the County town compared to a place like Teeswater of 700 and then going to Cargill to get their real players, we will leave it to unbiased people to judge. 'Nuff said."

Spoiled by Rain

The patriotic picnic on Monday was somewhat spoiled by the heavy downpour of rain which started shortly after the afternoon's events commenced and continued for the remainder of the day. The lacrosse match was played in the rain and resulted in a win for the "Would Be's" by a score of 0-3. As the weather showed no signs of improvement, the baseball match and races were postponed until Saturday next at 3 o'clock. Financially, however, the lady promoters of the picnic did very well, the total receipts amounting to $250.00 of which $18.00 cleared, goes to the Red Cross. Miss Marion Robertson, was awarded first prize for the best decorated car in the parade.

DIED

FOLEY—In Walkerton, at his residence opposite the biscuit factory, on Saturday, July 31st, Mr. Timothy Foley, aged 73 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning to the R. C. church, thence to the North Brant cemetery for interment.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Jos. Bergmann, is desirous of expressing her heartfelt thanks to her friends and neighbors for the many kindnesses shown her during her recent bereavement in the death of her husband. She also extends special thanks to the members of the local C. O. F. lodge for their kindness and assistance.

Died in Toronto.

The Toronto papers of Thursday last, contained the death notice of Miss E. Jean Elliot, who died at the home of her mother at 233 Davenport Road on July 28th. The deceased at one time lived in Walkerton, being the daughter of the late Thos. Elliot, who was at one time book-keeper for R. Truax & Son.

Left for Bermuda

Pte. John McGarrity, who has been training at Kingston, spent a few days of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGarrity in Brant. Private McGarrity, is a member of the 38th battalion which has been training at Kingston. This battalion embarked at Montreal on Tuesday of this week, en route to Bermuda, where it will relieve the Royal Canadian Regiment which has been doing garrison duty since the war commenced. While doing duty in Bermuda, the 38th will receive a further training and will later proceed to the firing line in France. Dan another son of Mr. McGarrity's, who has been in the west has enlisted with the Mounted Rifles and is training in Calgary.

House Broken Into.

During Wednesday night some miscreant, at present unknown to the police gained access to the residence of Mr. Chas Addley in the west ward and after rifling several drawers, ransacked a trunk the property of Mrs. Richard Addley and took therefrom some forty dollars which she saved from the money sent to her by the government, being part of the wages of Mr. Addley who is with the third contingent at London. The burglar was apparently familiar with the household, gaining access to the house through an open lower window, and after securing the key which was hidden and opening the trunk, made a clean getaway with the cash. The police have suspicions as to whom the guilty party is, but whether sufficient evidence can be secured to make an arrest remains to be seen.

Death of Mrs E Truax.

Death at any time and in any home brings sadness and mourning, but on Thursday last a pall of gloom was cast over the whole community when it became known that Mrs. Everett Truax, a bride of but one month, had passed away at the Bruce County Hospital. The deceased whose maiden name was Miss Laura Kearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kearney, was married to Mr. Truax on June 30th. and had lived in her new home on Colborne st., but five days when stricken with an attack of appendicitis. She was subsequently removed to the hospital, where a successful operation was performed, but while convalescing she contracted pneumonia and after hovering on the brink of eternity for several days, the spark of life finally fled on Thursday morning. That the grim reaper should claim a young wife of but twenty summers as his victim is extremely sad, and expressions of regret could be heard on every side. The deceased has lived in Walkerton all her life and was well known, the many beautiful floral tributes which adorned her casket, bearing testimony of the esteem in which she was held. Besides her sorrowing husband and father and heart-broken mother whose cup of sorrow has been filled to overflowing, she is survived by two small sisters and a brother. The funeral which was largely attended took place to the Walkerton cemetery on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock from the home which was to be here for a happy lifetime. Rev. D. A. Walker conducted the services.

COMMUNICATION

Walkerton, Aug. 4th, 1915.

The Editor of the Telescope,

Dear Sir:

I think any one reading the newspapers and the reports of speeches of the Rev. Mr. Gordon, (Ralph Connor) and others can have no doubt that Great Britain and her allies are very much in need of munitions of war.

I have felt for some time that although the ladies in Walkerton and the surrounding country are doing their duty but the men are not doing what they should, at all events in comparison with other places no better off. I have just returned from the Pacific Coast and made it my business to inquire what other places no larger than Walkerton were doing in contributing towards the cost of the war and I have felt ashamed for my own town when I compared the small amount we contributed with what other places of no greater population or wealth are doing. By yesterday's paper I see that the small village of Leamington and surrounding townships are arranging to contribute five machine guns. I have asked the Mayor to call a Public meeting to consider this question, which he no doubt will do and I ask every loyal citizen in Walkerton and the neighborhood to attend so that when victory does come, as we are sure it will, we may be able to feel that we have to a material extent contributed towards it.

Yours truly,
David Robertson.

Passed Entrance to Faculty

The results of the Upper School examination for Entrance into the Faculties of Education at the University of Toronto and Queen's University, Kingston were published in the daily papers of Saturday. Four pupils of the Walkerton High School tried these exams and all four candidates, W. G. Borho, W. W. Tanner, W. R. Hermeston, and Hazel M. Tranter were successful, the latter passing with honors. That all candidates passed should be very gratifying to principal Morgan and his staff and speaks well for the Walkerton High School as an educational institution. Two ex-pupils of the W. H. S., in accordance with the scheme for teachers, were successful:—Marion B. Hogg Part A., with honors, Nelson E. Dahms, Part B.

War in Progress One Year

Yesterday, August 4th, was the first Anniversary of the declaration of war against Germany by Britain and the titanic struggle of the nations has been in progress a full year. When war broke out, even the most pessimistic asserted that such a conflict could not continue for more than a few months at the longest. But what a revelation has come to the peoples of the earth! In one year hundreds of thousands of lives have been sacrificed, great stretches of country have been laid waste, priceless treasures of art and historic cathedrals have been destroyed or damaged beyond replacement, countries have been put almost into a state of bankruptcy or compelled to shoulder a debt which will require a decade to remove and millions of innocent people have been plunged into sorrow or made homeless and destitute. All this has come upon the world, merely because German militarists considered that "the day" had come and they must conquer Europe. If the end was now at hand the outlook for the future would not be so fearful to the world, but as it is, peace seems to be as far away as ever and every indication points to a long-drawn-out war, the worst stage of which, has not yet been reached. How many more lives will have to be sacrificed and how many more homes plunged into sorrow, before the advance of the Huns is stemmed and they are compelled to retreat to their own country, with their spirit of militarism subdued, is a difficult question to answer. The preparedness of Germany for this war has astounded the world, and her preparedness has resulted in at least the partial success of her campaign, but for what territory she has conquered she has paid a terrible price in men and munitions. However, her resources are becoming exhausted and before the second anniversary of the war comes, she will be suing for peace.

Death of John A Rittinger

The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the G.T.R. depot to the Walkerton cemetery of a former well-known citizen of Walkerton in the person of Mr. John A. Rittinger who died at his home in Berlin on Thursday morning, July 29th in his 61st. year. The services at the grave were conducted by Rev. Hosig of Walkerton and Rev. Twietmeyer of Hanover, a former pastor of the deceased. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs C. A. Fox, Judge A. B. Klein, Jno. O'Malley of Walkerton and Messrs Andrew Schumacher, W. Butler and F. Pollakowski of Berlin, formerly of this town. The following obituary appeared in the Berlin News Record of Thursday.

The many friends of Mr. John A. Rittinger, one of the proprietors of the Berliner Journal, which is conducted under the firm name of Rittinger and Motz, will be pained to learn that his death occurred at one o'clock at his residence at 132 North Queen street, after a lingering illness from an injury to his right hip. Mr. Rittinger was born at Berlin, February 14th 1855. He was educated at the public schools of Berlin and later took a course at St. Jerome's College, from which institution he graduated in the early seventies. He learned the printing trade at the office where he later became a partner, having spent some time at his trade in Guelph, Toronto, Buffalo and Chicago.

In 1875 he acquired an interest in the "Ontario Glocke" which was published at Walkerton. He conducted this paper for 19 years, becoming widely known throughout the province as the "Glockeman."

In July, 1901, the "Ontario Glocke" was combined with the Berliner Journal, and Mr. Rittinger joined the firm of Rittinger and Motz of Berlin.

He was married January 22nd, 1877 to Miss Mary Rogerson, who survives him. Their only son, Frederick, died in 1895. He is survived by a brother William of this city, and a sister, Mrs. J. Radke, of Brantford. His aged mother also survives him, living on the old property opposite the Public Library.

Mr. Rittinger was one of the well-known German journalists in Canada. He became widely known as the author of the "Joe Klotzkopf" letters, which enjoyed great popularity.

Deceased was also President of the St. Jerome's Alumni Association, during the year 1890 to 1893.

FOR HER HAPPINESS

The "pity the tired salesgirls -- shop early" cry had aroused Bennett to a sense of his great responsibility. He could think of no greater task than to select a gift for the little woman who had become his wife just six months before. All good husbands no doubt remember distinctly their own feelings at such a time, so will sympathize with him. During the three years he courted Miss Evelyn E. Thompson, he sent her each Christmas the very gift she had been wanting for years--she had told him. And he certainly did not want to blunder now in these early months of their happiness. How terrible to choose something she did not want! He, therefore, began to listen for some modest hint of some "dear" thing she had seen that was perfectly lovely."

It came in the morning just two days after the young husband had been listening. He had finished his prunes, oatmeal, bacon and coffee and was folding his newspaper, preparatory to a dash for a car when an idea struck him.

"These Christmas ads. sure do hammer home the early approach of the holidays," he ventured. "I don't want 'my little girl' to tire herself out shopping, so why don't you try to get it out of the way early before the rush comes on and the wild crowds mob the stores? I notice the Quaker Jewelry shop announces a fine list of gifts this morning. All the latest styles, too. Why don't you drop in and see them?"

"Oh, you dear! How kind you are to think of me in that way," exclaimed the bride. "I shall make every effort to follow your advice and will go downtown this forenoon. But it won't be necessary for me to take in the Quaker Shop's display, as I saw their first announcement a week ago, and the very same day I spent an hour there. Really, Stewart, dear, I never saw such pretty pendants in my life. There were two patterns Mr. Quaker especially wanted me to see, and they are perfectly lovely. In the one a cluster of small pearls surround an opal, while in the other there was a brilliant little diamond in the centre. The one set with the diamond is priced fifty-five dollars, and the other is but twenty-five. There was but one with the diamond setting and two of the other style. Either kind is simply great."

"All right, dear, I'm glad you have been down there, for now you will have more time to spend in the other stores and there are loads of special announcements in the department store advertisements to-day you will want to look up. But it is almost 8.30, so I must be off. Good-bye, dearest, and don't forget to take care of my 'little girl' for me to-day."

A hurried hug and a kiss, and then Bennett dashed to the street, and, by a beautiful flying tackle, managed to connect himself with a car as it was making full speed near the centre of the block. When the car reached the business section the young man called at the Quaker Shop and left a five dollar deposit on a pendant set with a large opal and several small pearls, before he went to the bank. Neither of the two Mrs. Bennett had seen were sold and the one with the diamond setting was there also. He felt that he would have liked to buy it, but, since it was necessary to use extreme care to make his meagre salary as a bank teller meet his necessary expenses, he could not figure out a way that would make it possible for him to save the fifty dollars necessary before Christmas eve. Of course the young wife had spoken of both, so that he might choose the one he could best afford, for she was a sensible girl.

Less than an hour after Bennett had left the cottage on Hazel avenue, Evelyn and Mrs. Joseph Haggerty, another young Hazel avenue bride, were on their way to the shopping district.

"Oh, Elsie, before we go to the busy department stores you must come with me to the Quaker Shop. I want to show you what Stewart is going to give me for Christmas," smiled Mrs. Bennett, when the two women had finished some hot chocolate, and were ready for shop-seeing.

Sure enough. Just as she had expected. One of the three pendants was gone. The one with the diamond setting remained in the tray. Therefore, she told Mrs. Haggerty that her gift was to be like the other one. And Elsie assured her that the opal setting was by far the prettiest of the two.

The busy shopping season passed rapidly, but Bennett was preparing for its end. Each Saturday night he placed a crisp five-dollar note under his collar case in a bureau drawer, and when the last Saturday before Christmas was gone his heart was very light. All was well now, and Evelyn would have the very gift she had wanted so much. Then he turned to a little calendar by the side of his bed where he kept his daily memos, and checked off December 24. It had been a difficult task to save five dollars each week from his small spending fund, so he was exceedingly happy and the next three days were joyous indeed.

When he arose on the fourth day and looked at the calendar, the young man took the four bills from their hiding place, folded them neatly and tucked them in his vest pocket. At luncheon time he would run over to the Quaker shop and get the gift.

Just as he left the house and was waving a farewell to Evelyn, Mr. Haggerty stepped down off his porch and the two men started downtown together. Something told Stewart that his companion was worried. He was sorry for him, for never had he spent such a happy morning, and he always wanted to see others happy at the gay Christmas time. He handed Haggerty a perfecto habana, but it did no good. Yes, surely there was something distressing Joe, for never before had one of those cigars failed to win a broad smile of appreciation. Bennett could stand it no longer.

"Say, Haggerty, old man, for the love of Mike, what has happened to chase away your ever cheerful smile?" he questioned. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Well, yes. I-I-I'm in hard luck, Stewart," the neighbor stammered. "We received word last night that the brother-in-law is very ill at his home in Monroestown, and I'm so badly 'broken' that I can't make ends meet until I get my pay envelope this afternoon, if Elsie starts away to see him this forenoon, as she desires. Since you have offered to assist me, I trust you will not be offended if I request a loan of $20 or $25 until this afternoon. As soon as I receive my salary you can count on me dropping into the bank and returning the money. If you will do this for me, it will greatly relieve my anxiety, and I can then get a gift I had selected several days ago for Elsie before she leaves town. I'll follow to Monroestown on the early morning train so we can be together for Christmas."

It was the first time Haggerty had ever made such a request, so Bennett had no reason to doubt his promise. He reached into his pocket, for a moment hesitated as his fingers touched the bills, and then handed them over and told Joe he was glad to help him out.

Haggerty thanked him several times, and then the two men parted, and Bennett began to whistle as he walked toward the bank. He was happy because he had made Haggerty happy, and because as soon as the doors of the bank were closed he would go to see Mr. Quaker and get the prized pendant.

But, his joy was short lived, for upon his return from luncheon Stewart found a brief note on his desk from Haggerty that drove him into a fit of despair. It read:

"Just a line to tell you that Mrs. Haggerty insists that I go with her to Monroestown. On my way to the train I am writing this note to tell you that, as I couldn't get back to the office for my salary, I'll have to postpone returning that little loan until Dec. 26, when we will return. You sure did me a good turn, old chap, and I wish you as merry a Christmas as you have made mine. Sincerely,

"Haggerty."

For a moment the young teller stared at the note and then at the pad on his desk, where he read the notation:

"Get gift at Quaker's."

"'Merry Christmas' the blazes!" he blurted to himself. "Fine chance I have for a 'Merry Christmas' now. What in the Sam Hill can I do? This humanitarian game is O K in some cases; but never again will I play it so near to Christmas."

During the afternoon scores of depositors with drew gold pieces for gifts and stacks of currency to use on their last shopping expeditions. And while Stewart counted out thousands of dollars and added up long columns of figures, many of his friends, with their arms full of bundles, shouted a "Merry Christmas" to him as they hurried away with their fat rolls. Although he tried to be agreeable and return the season's greeting, it was with great effort that he smiled even faintly, and frequently he failed to hear the words of cheer called to him through the barred window. His thoughts were with that dear little woman who seemed so happy when he left her, when he knew was planning to make his Christmas happy by presenting him with a house coat she had made with her own pretty hands.

"What in the world will she say or think?" he asked himself as the hands of the clock neared the hour of 1 and the last rush of depositors crowded into the bank.

Several time he was tempted to ask some of his friends to help him, but he could not think of borrowing money to pay for Evelyn's gift, and, besides, it was a rule of the bank officials that none of the employees should either borrow money or carry charge accounts with any of the merchants in the town. He had never broken this rule, and, although he and Evelyn had only a small sum left of Bennett's savings after their house had been furnished, they managed to scratch along, and, by care, make their money reach from week to week, always living in anticipation of the days to come when Stewart's honesty, careful work and courteous service would be rewarded with a position that would make saving possible.

After the depositors had gone the bank doors were closed, cash was struck and all the coin and stacks of bills were in the vault, Mr. Clark, the cashier, wished Bennett a jolly Christmas, the clerks filed out in to the holiday crowds, and the young teller threw himself into a chair and buried his head in his hands. On the steps he could hear the janitor whistling an old love song as he swept away the day's accumulation of paper and dirt. The merry music of sleigh bells drifted through the transom. But all the joy sounds filled the young man with great despair.

Finally he arose and walked over to set the time lock and to close the heavy doors. Never had they seemed so heavy before. Never had such a stack of green backs seemed so large before nor did money seem to have such a great value. Stewart would have cut off his right hand for 20 of those crisp one-dollar bills. He had swung one of the big doors into place and was just about to close the other, when a thought struck him.

Yes, sure, this was his last chance. Cold drops of perspiration formed on his forehead. For a moment he leaned against the steel door, his head hanging down, his heart thumping and his hands so tightly clenched that the nails sank deeply into the flesh.

Suddenly he threw back his head, looked toward the outside door, scanned all the corners of the building and then grasped the knob of the partly-closed door and moaned. He hesitated for a moment and then began to laugh. But the sound of his laughter seemed to mock him. So he became silent once more, but quickly stepped into the dark corridor behind the doors.

Thousands of gold and silver dollars were on either side of him. The sickening smell of the paper money was anything but pleasant. Reams of it filled the upper drawers of the vault. With a single grab he could have picked up ten thousand dollars. For a second he hesitated, his hand resting on a drawer holding a good-sized fortune, and looked through the door into the dimly-lighted counting room. From the vault Bennett could see his desk, and, as his eyes wandered around the room, they lingered for a moment on a little motto she had sent him the Christmas before:

"Honesty and Courtesy Always Win Rewards."

His head dropped and his thoughts drifted back to the day he had received that card, and he remembered how happy he had been because Evelyn had always been so confident of his honesty.

"No! No! for a minute will I betray that confidence!" he exclaimed to himself ;and then he left the vault and closed the heavy door with a bang.

He was happy for the moment as he heard the time lock snap and all that temptation was shut out forever. Again he threw his tired body into his chair, and, with his head resting on his hands, stared at the motto. The telephone bell aroused him, and, on lifting the receiver, he was surprised to hear his wife's voice.

"Hello, Stewart, dear! What has been keeping you?" she asked. "It is almost 5 o'clock!"

"Oh, I've been busy, girlie," he replied, "but I'll be up at once. Don't worry, dear." And he drew a deep sigh as he turned from the 'phone.

A second later he was surprised to hear a rap on the door, and peeping outside under the drawn blinds, he saw one of the customers waiting with a bank book filled with bills. It was not unusual on Saturday afternoons, or on afternoons previous to holidays for depositors to leave with the bank a forgotten deposit for the sake of safety, so Bennett went to the door and took the book inside. After throwing the bills into the cash drawer with the deposit slip, he credited the amount in the book, and handed it back. Then he hurried into his coat and started to go out. He must not keep Evelyn waiting longer.

As he passed the cash drawer an idea suddenly came to him. Why not? He could take $20 from the late deposit, and, as he usually received a gift of $25 from President Newcomb by mail on Christmas, he could return it when the bank reopened early the morning after Christmas. He was now in a hurry to get home, so, without thinking long, he put four five-dollar bills into his pocket and left the bank.

Not wanting to keep Evelyn waiting longer, for it was now after 5 o'clock, he went to his home, planning to go to the Quaker shop for the pendant after dinner. It was evident that something had displeased the young wife. She seemed distressed and talked but little while the meal was in progress, and Bennett thought he could see a faint stain of recent tears on her cheeks.

After they had finished eating and he told her that he was going downtown, but would return in an hour, she leaned against the door sill and asked if Mr. Haggerty had told him that he was going away. Upon being told that he had, she sighed and then said: "Dear Bennett:

"Before they left Mrs. Haggerty came in to show me the Christmas gift Joe had bought her. It was one of Quaker's opal-set pendants I told you about." Then she sighed again, and Stewart understood why she seemed sad.

When he had started down the street he began to think of the terrible chances he was taking and what a dishonest thing it was. And to think that Mrs. Haggerty had been mean enough to make Evelyn unhappy by having her husband select the only pendant in the town that was a duplicate of the one he had bought. Well, maybe he could select another pattern himself that Evelyn would like, and she could yet be happy. But somehow he could not persuade himself that he was not doing a great wrong, and, while he would be sure to repay the money and no person would be the wiser, he continued to argue against stealing the bills. If he should be suddenly taken ill and be unable to get to the bank the morning after Christmas, what would Mr. Clark and the other fellows think when they discovered the shortage in the deposit? he asked himself. And suppose he should die and the bank would ask Evelyn to make good the shortage, what sadness it would give her all the rest of her life to think that her honest Stewart had stolen from the bank! Of course, it was not stealing. It was only a loan, and he could and would repay it. But then there remained a chance that he could not do so.

"Never!" "Never!" he exclaimed, as he reached the crowded entrance to the Quaker Shop. And then he crossed the street, and, with his head bending low, he entered the bank. Old George, the colored watchman, gave him a cordial greeting as he opened the door and admitted him. And he probably continues to wonder what ailed Mister Bennett, for he received not a word in reply.

Stewart dropped the bills into the cash drawer the second he stepped behind the counter, and at the same instant was startled by a noise in the directors' room behind the vault.

"Hey, Bennie, is that you in there?" came a voice that was none other than President Newcomb's.

Stewart was struck dumb with fright, and for several seconds was unable to utter a sound. As he walked back toward the room, Not until he had opened the door and stood in the bright glare of the electric lights was he able to speak. Then he saw that Mr. Newcomb was not angry, and had not noticed the shortage in the drawer as he had feared.

"Sit down, boy," urged the old man in a kindly tone, as he pointed to a chair by his side. "You look all tired out and not a bit happy, and this the night before Christmas, too. You've always been a good, honest boy, Stewart (the young man's lips quivered as he heard these words) and you have worked hard. It's a shame to think that you had to come down here to work on Christmas eve. But I'm glad you came to-night, boy, for I have good news for you. I think that you will agree when I tell you that Mr. Clark is giving up his position as cashier at the end of the month, and you shall fill his place and receive his salary of three thousand dollars a year."

Bennett tried to express his thanks, but he got no further than "If you know—" when the aged president laid his hand on the young man's head and said

"Never mind that now, Stewart. You've earned the place and we need you more than ever before. Here's a little gift I was just going to mail you." And he handed Stewart a fifty-dollar note.

Never had the trolley run so slow as it did a half-hour later while the young husband was hurrying to the side of his bride. When he arrived and Evelyn laughed and cried with joy, she leaned on his arm and whispered:

"Any how I don't care a little bit if Elsie Haggerty does have a pendant like mine."

But the next morning when she opened the little plush case Stewart handed her, she gave a happy shout of surprise, and, pasting a sweet little kiss on the young man's lips, exclaimed:

"Ain't you the dear, honest boy?"

In her hand she held a pendant with a diamond setting.

He Was Unanimously Elected.

When the term of the old negro preacher had expired he arose and said:

"Breddren, de time am heah fo' de delection ob yo' pastoh for anudder year. All dose faborin' me fo' yo' pastoh will please say 'Aye.'"

The old preacher had made himself rather unpopular, and there was no response.

"Ha!" he said. "Silence gibs consent. Ah's yo' pastoh fo' anudder yeah."—Exchange.

Pure Ice Cream

IS IDEAL for the growing child, especially in the summer.

But it must be pure and made in a sanitary plant, such as the City Dairy. We ship thousands of Ice Cream Bricks for consumption in the home and thousands of gallons of Bulk Ice Cream for consumption in the shops of discriminating dealers everywhere in Ontario.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

Reversing a Phonograph Record.

A remarkably curious experiment may be performed with any ordinary phonograph. The sound box is reversed so that the needle slopes the other way, enabling the disc to be turned backward by the finger being placed near the centre. The effect produced is extremely astonishing. You hear the human voice singing songs backward; you hear the harmony of Wagner backward, while English sounds like a Chinese language. The most remarkable effect is perhaps to play a record of bells in this reversed manner. The sound swells up and up, but there is never a single stroke or clash of a bell. The stroke in the ear is reversed and is nothing but a sharp "cessation of sound."—Strand Magazine.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are Diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

Evangelist Who Was an Actor.

George Whitefield qualified as a boy for greatness in more than one direction. The future evangelist enjoyed play acting and performed in girl's clothes before the mayor and corporation of Gloucester, while by the time he was fifteen he had become an expert ale drawer in the family public house. These pursuits, when in the pulpit, appear, however, to have been converted into aids to evangelism. The youthful love of the stage, says the London Chronicle, no doubt helped to develop the tremendous histrionic gift which made Lord Chesterfield on hearing Whitefield describe a blind beggar's fall over a precipice spring from his seat and exclaim, "Good heavens, he's gone!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our Moral Codes.

Our moral codes were invented not to prepare men for heaven or for Utopia. They were invented by men who were none too good theselves to protect themselves from people who were not much worse. There are great differences in human beings as to the amount of knowledge and wisdom which they possess, but there is small difference in regard to the amount of goodness or rascality that they manifest.—Mowry Saben in Forum.

You never can tell. The girl who marries one man in a thousand may live to regret that she didn't select one of the other 999.

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

PLUNKED ON EGGS.

A Pretty Good Reason Why the Fowl Wouldn't Lay Any.

Young Adolphus de Milyuns was out driving his own car. He was a scorcher and believed in going straight ahead.

Suddenly a terrific clucking under the wheels told him some accident had happened. He pulled up and glanced back. Two fowls lay dead in his track, while another two were fleeing, screeching, back to home and safety.

"That'll be 14 shillings, please," remarked a burly man in corduroys, who appeared on the scene promptly. "That's three and six apiece for the four."

"Four!" gasped Adolphus. "But I only killed two!"

"That's right," agreed the fowls owner, "but them other two will never lay a blessed egg after this."

"I'm sorry," said the motorist, as he handed over the money. "Due to the fright, I suppose."

The countryman shook his head as he counted the silver into his pocket.

"Partly fright," he agreed, slowly, "but mostly, I reckon, it's because they ain't hens!"—London Answers.

Montreal, May 29th, '02.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited,
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS L. HOGAN,
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

Human Levers.

All man made machinery runs with wheels. Yet there is not a single wheel in the human body. And the human body is the most perfect piece of mechanism in the world. It seems strange that man had developed mechanics along lines but those with which his own body works. Practically every motion we make is performed by the direct operations of levers, and living creatures are the only machines so built. Almost all these human levers are of one kind, that commonly called the third. There are three kinds of levers: (1) that in which the fulcrum is between the power and the weight, or resistance, as in a pair of scissors; (2) that in which the weight or resistance is between the fulcrum and the power, as in an oar; (3) that in which the power is between the fulcrum and the weight, as in a pair of grass clippers. It is true that each of these forms of levers is used in mechanics, but no great machine has ever been built on the purely level principle.—New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Woman.

Who rules the world, whate'er betide
And ever in true worth abides?
A woman.
Who, ever constant, ever true,
And ever fond, through love, to do
A kindly duty—just for you
A woman.
Who, during all of wifehood's reign,
Will ever keep an honor'd name,
Like Lustrous gold, without a stain,
And striving always for your gain?
A woman.
Who bears the brunt of worldly care?
Where duty lies is ever there,
And ev'ry pain her heart to share
Should anguish fall? An angel fair,
In kindly aid, her love deserve.
A woman.
And when life's work is laid aside,
When hulks of time are in the tide
That sweeps to seaward, ruthless wide—
Who weeps? and in her heartsob cried?
And breathes the pray'r that's not denied
At God's white throne where saints abide.
A woman
O, woman! mother, sister, wife!
Thy blessing binds the sweet life;
And through the battles, cares and strife
They sweet devotion, ever rife,
Demands a crown of love's device.
A woman
—Exchange.

GET PLENTY OF THAT.

(Kansas City Journal)

"Baseball an athletic game. What good does it do people to sit on benches and watch it?"

"They yell a good deal."

"What of that?"

"Well, they say lung exercise is the most beneficial there is."

ISSUE NO. 31, 1915

Things You Ought To Know

Pittsburgh is building a new city hall, to cost $1,500,000. Bond issue authorized in 1910.

L. J. Kennedy, of St. Paul, has invented a device for enabling riflemen to aim correctly at a distance of a mile or more.

Ontario's 1911 dairy products were valued at $103,381,454.

British India's 1914 imports were valued at $608,000,000.

New Zealand has over 1,000,000 Europeans.

Australia has a tree 480 feet high.

Bagpipes are commonly played in Italy.

There is no capital punishment in Italy.

London claims to be the healthiest European capital.

Alaska is 14 times as large as the State of New York.

There are ten cartridges in the magazine of the English Lee-Metford, and only five in that of the German Mauser.

It has been estimated that nearly 300,000,000 feet, or more than 55,000 miles, of film are used up yearly to satisfy the world's demand for moving pictures.

Many persons are killed by animals every year in India. In Bengal alone during the past year 15 persons were killed by wild elephants, 117 by tigers, 55 by leopards, 12 by bears, 4 by wolves, 4 by hyenas, and 201 by other wild animals, or in all 408 persons were killed by wild animals. Snakes were responsible for 4,471 deaths.

Brooklyn has 70 playgrounds in operation.

Chicago has 6,000 school children mentally below normal.

Tobacco growing is increasing in Colombia.

Germany is a large buyer of Colombian tobacco.

Cartagena, Bolivia, has 27 primary schools and 2,000 pupils.

Victoria, B. C., has 200 jitney buses in operation. Average daily earnings, $5.

Conundrums.

What is the difference between a funny fellow and a butcher? One deals out wit, the other witt-ties (victuals).

Why have turkeys no fear of a future state? Because they have their next world (neck's twirled) in this.

Why is a deceased poor doctor like a dead duck? Because they both have done quacking.

Why was Shakespeare a good broker? Because he furnished many stock quotations.

What instrument of war does an angry lover resemble? A cross-bow (beau).

If All Played Out, Try This Prescription

When that overpowering weariness and a never rested feeling comes over you, it shows some serious disorder is undermining your health. The cure is simple. Build up the system and nourish the body back to health by pure rich red blood.

The one sure means of doing this is with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are a marvellous aid to appetite—convert all you eat into nutriment and tissue-building material. Thus a weak body is supplied with new nerve fibre, hardy muscle and firm flesh. Lasting good health is sure to follow. If you really want to get well and stay well, use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. per box at all dealers.

Japan's Hokey Pokey Men.

Japanese children are amused by the rice jelly molder, or amezaikuya, as American children are by the hokey pokey ice cream itinerant. Beating a drum, he goes up and down city streets with small box on his bamboo pole or on a small cart, paper flags of various colors decorating his outfit. Ame is a kind of jelly made from rice, of which all Japanese children are extremely fond. The ame seller stops when the children round him, and he amuses them by molding all kinds of shapes, from a fish to a bird, which he sticks on a piece of bamboo and sells to his audience for a mere nothing. He can blow up the ame like a glass blower, making a globe "or a large size!" animal or fish, as he wills, and each child chooses the object he most fancies. Each object created is painted with a vegetable coloring in life-like colors, and with each purchase he gives away a paper flag. He is a picturesque feature at all temple festivals.—Bulletin of Japan Society.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 56 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $50.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

How to Live One Hundred Years.

Lo, and behold, a physician comes forward with the announcement that it is as easy as falling off a log to live to be a hundred years old. He says all you have to do is to avoid alcoholic or malt liquors, don't smoke, go to bed at 10 p.m. and get up at 6 a.m., sleep soundly, don't worry about making money (we don't—we worry about not making it), do nothing to excess (don't marry to excess, of course—Mark Twain said that), the simple life all the time, don't get excited (we don't over anything except elections or prizefights), eat only when you feel inclined (or have the price—this has no reference to newspaper men, who never eat a regular meal). With the exception of the parentheses this is really serious advice, and you would do well to heed it if you wish to make the century mark in life's little Marathon. However, as for us, we wouldn't swap one hour of golden, glittering time on pay day in Joyous Jacksonville for a whole century of such simple and uneventful existence anywhere else.—Phil H. Armstrong, in Florida Times-Union.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A Constant Reminder.

"I notice you have stopped calling your wife an angel."

"I had to do it. It kept reminding her that she wants a pair of wings for her hat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WEAK, TIRED, DEPRESSED

That is the Usual Condition of Persons Afflicted With Anaemia.

Anaemia is the medical term for poor, watery blood. It may arise from a variety of causes, such as lack of exercise, hard study, improperly ventilated rooms or workshops, poor digestion, etc. The chief symptoms are extreme pallor of the face and gums, rapid breathing and palpitation of the heart after slight exertion, headaches, dizziness and a tendency to hysteria, swelling of the feet and limbs and a distaste for food. All these symptoms may not be present, but any of them indicate anaemia, which should be promptly treated with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills make new, rich blood, which stimulates and strengthens every organ and every part of the body. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of anaemic people bright, active and strong. The following is one of the many cures. Mrs. Phillips, wife of Rev. W. E. Phillips, Princeton, Ont., says, "Some years ago, while living with my parents in England I fell a victim of anaemia. The usual complications set in and soon I became but a shadow of my former self. My mother, who had been a former nurse of many years' experience, tried all that her knowledge suggested; tonics and various kinds were tried, and three doctors did their best for me, but without avail, and a continued gradual decline and death were looked for.

"Later my parents decided to join my brothers in Canada, and it was confidently expected that the ocean voyage, new climate and new conditions would cure me. For a time I did experience temporary benefit, but was soon as ill again as ever. I was literally bloodless, and the extreme pallor and generally hopeless appearance of my condition called forth many expressions of sympathy from friends whom we made in our new home in Acton, Ont. Later a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and, although in a condition where life seemed to have little to hope for, I decided to do so. After using three boxes I decided to mend. Continuing, I began to enjoy my food, slept almost normally, and began to have a fresh interest in life as I felt new blood once more running in my veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brought about a complete cure and I am to-day in robust health. My husband is rector of this parish, and I have recommended the use of the Pills to a great number of people with whom we have come into contact in the course of my husband's ministry, for we both know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

These Pills may be had from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Dreary Stuff," Said Gissing.

G. B. Burgin in the Bookman contributes a personal recollection of George Gissing, whom he met many years ago at a garden party in St. John's Wood.

"He was curiously and I should think unconsciously picturesque," writes Mr. Burgin, "his loose, easy clothes and slouch hat seeming a part of his own personality more than a studied pose, and looking rather at variance with the smart 'getup' of the London crowd which filled the little garden." During conversation Gissing alluded to the fact that many authors wrote with ease and facility, "but," he added, "I grind it out with infinite pain and labor." When Mr. Burgin hinted that most of his material was saddening, "Yes," he said thoughtfully, "it's dreary stuff—dreary stuff!"

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Zeppelin Puzzlers.

At what period of its life is a Zeppelin most interesting to us?—At its wreckage.

Why does a schoolmaster's cane resemble a Zeppelin?—Because both leave their mark on unfortified places.

What is the difference between the Crown Prince and a Zeppelin? One is the heir of a pirate, and the other is the pirate of the air.

Why does a Zeppelin resemble King Herod?—Because it compasses the slaughter of the innocents.

How does the Crown Prince resemble a Zeppelin? Because his is an uncertain heirship.

Why is a German sausage like a Zeppelin?—Because they have both been known to kill.

What is the difference between a Zeppelin and the Kaiser?—One is the biggest lier on air, the other the biggest liar on earth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Seven Wise Men of Greece.

The seven wise men of Greece were Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Cleobulus of Lindus, Chilon of Lacedaemon, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene and Pittacus of Mitylene. Some fishermen of Miletus sold a draft of fishes to a bystander. When the net was drawn in it contained a golden tripod, and the purchaser claimed it was his, while the fishermen contended that they sold only the fish that might be in the net. The dispute was referred to the oracle of Delphi, who awarded the tripod to the wisest man in Greece. Thereupon it was taken to Thales, who declined it and suggested that it be given to Bias. He in turn refused to accept it, and thus it was successively declined by all the seven, and they were thereafter known as the seven wise men of Greece.

Forks.

Neither the Greeks nor the Romans possessed forks. It was, according to that curious book of travels, "Coryat's Crudities," published in 1611, left to Italy to invent them, because, as the author quaintly observes, "the Italian cannot by any means endure to have his dish touched with hands, seeing that all men's fingers are not alike clean."

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

THE KAISER AND PEACE.

Unless Germany is completely smashed and crushed in this war before peace is made, another war will follow, if we are to believe the Kaiser. With this fact in view, the allies would make a fearful mistake if they were to agree to a peace which would be merely a preliminary to another war. The Paris Matin publishes a letter, written by the Emperor to a friend, in which he says:

"Consider it as certain, and announce it loudly to every one, that the Germanic armies will emerge victorious from the trial. Not in vain has God placed a spotless sword in our hands. Nor is it in vain that He has, for nearly half a century, united all the German States in the most powerful confederation the world has ever witnessed. . . . Certainly our losses are heavy. . . . I feel a special gratitude to the Bavarians who by their valiance have contributed largely to the only end which we have in view; a peace fruitful to the German States. This peace might be made sooner than is expected. If incomplete in its results it would at any rate serve to prepare for the future. It could be signed to-morrow, if I were willing. When my august grandfather established the empire on its present basis he did not pretend to have realized a complete work. The empire is always capable of expansion. What cannot be accomplished to-day can be brought about later."

The Kaiser, it will be noticed, again claims the Almighty as a partner in his frightfulness. We doubt his ability as a prophet. But when he says peace could be signed to-morrow if he were willing, he is not speaking the truth—unless he is willing to accept the terms laid down by the allies. When this letter was written the Kaiser had evidently not got enough of fighting. But it is just possible that his own people—the Socialists, for instance—will not be so keen in starting another war after this one is over, no matter what the terms of peace may be.

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WHAT OF HOLLAND?

It is said that Germany is fortifying her frontier facing Holland, in case of an attack from that quarter. People have been asking as to the whereabouts of Kitchener's army, and rumors have been current in the newspapers that it may be kept in reserve for an attack on Germany by way of Holland. Capt. T. G. Delamere, of Toronto, just home from the front, is reported as saying that "England is alive with men in training and some fine morning they will walk across Holland, and then the fighting will commence. I think that Holland has the day already set for her entrance into the war on the side of the allies." We do not know what reason the Captain has for making these assertions. They may just be mere conjecture and gossip.

In an interview with a representative of a Dutch newspaper, Winston Churchill is represented as saying that "A free Holland cannot exist beside a German Antwerp." He also stated no attempt would be made by the allies to force Holland to depart from her attitude of neutrality. This would mean that if British troops were to pass through Holland it would be with the consent of the Hollanders.

Although Holland sees the predicament she would be in were Germany to win in this war, her people are not unanimous. In fact, led by the King, who is a German Prince, there is quite a strong section of the people who favor the Germans. Evidently they would be quite content to be gobbled up by the Germans. The other and larger section of the people view with alarm the prospect of Belgium becoming Germanized, rightly believing that this would be followed by the annexation of Holland.

Mr. P. C. Samuel, of Winnipeg, a Hollander, in a newspaper article, speaking of Dutch feeling and preparations for defence, says:

In less than forty-eight hours, the Dutch army of 400,000 trained and fully equipped men was in the field, and ready for any emergency. And ready they have remained ever since. Belgian wounded and Belgian refugees began to pour into Holland in great numbers, and were given treatment and food, shelter and clothing. Feeling in Holland ran high against the Germans, because the common people, in the face of what happened in Belgium, understood. However, all the Dutch could do then, and what they have been doing ever since, may be expressed as "watchful waiting."

Mr. Samuel tells when Holland will enter the war in the following passage:

With the approach of the final blow, the tension in Holland will reach the breaking point. More than ever the Dutch will be haunted by the German atrocities in Belgium. The destruction of the Lusitania, the torpedoing of Dutch merchantmen will prey on their minds. As always, the match to bring about the explosion will be lighted, I am afraid. The Germans have rebuilt the Antwerp fortifications, their fleet is still powerful. But what is the use of possessing Antwerp without the mouth of the River Scheldt. No doubt Germany's aim is to use Antwerp for a naval base for her fleet. And the mouth of the river is within Dutch territory, defended by powerful forts. Should Germany attempt to force an entrance, the die is cast. This is the moment that Holland will come into the war. A well-trained army of 400,000 men, fully equipped, will give Germany a warm reception. The Dutch are working overtime in the manufacture of ammunition.

If that ever happens the German princeling who is the consort of the Queen will have to fly for protection to his beloved Germany.

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Enlist now. Don't wait for conscription.

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.,

Mr. Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have had sick headache, been bilious, and have had pains after eating and was also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I used four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me. The best praise I can give is not enough for them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00; at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Eyes front. Quick march.

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Are we turning out any more Ross rifles?

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Roosevelt calls the slackers mollycoddles.

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Lloyd-George seems to be getting all the applause these days.

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If the single men refuse to go, their fathers will have to go in their places.

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On second thoughts, the Hon. Montague will not go to the front just yet.

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In the war zone, the zig-zag course is the popular one with merchant vessels.

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Now is the time for the flag flappers to show the stuff they are made of.

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Whatever he may be doing just now, the Grand Duke is not playing to the grand stand.

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How long will President Wilson argue with the Germans about the murder of Americans?

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If Harry Thaw be sane, there may be a few more sensible people locked up in Mattawan Asylum.

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Canada should see that we get the right kind of machine guns. Keep clear of the grafters.

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Germany wants freedom of the seas so that she can sink all neutral ships that seek to trade with Britain.

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Now we learn that Sir James Aikins, the new leader of the Manitoba Tories, is the appointee of the Hon. Robert Rogers. Need more be said?

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The British board of control has prohibited treating and credit in places where liquor is sold in the neighborhood of munition plants. Good.

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The Toronto News does an injustice to Sir Wilfrid Laurier when it charges him with being the chief obstacle to trade preferences. Sir Wilfrid has always been ready to deal with Britain on the basis of trade preferences.

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Samuel Gompers, the Labor leader, declares that un-American influences are being used to tie up industries and thus prevent exportations to the allies. It's up to the Washington Government to discourage these influences.

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The Maharaja Holkar, one of India's ruling princes, has dismissed his body guard from his side and handed it over to the Indian Government for service wherever it is needed. His highness' bodyguard consists of a squadron of cavalry, a particularly fine body of men, who will doubtless give an excellent account of themselves in the fighting near the Persian Gulf, to which they have now gone.

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This is going to be a long war, no doubt. Britain has passed a National Registration Act to ascertain just what her strength is in men. They are to be mobilized on paper for war and for industrial pursuits, so that they can be the more readily mobilized in person. Canada should do the same. It is becoming more and more evident that Canada will have to do her utmost to help win the war.

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The drowning of a thousand people by the upsetting of a Chicago excursion steamer is a calamity that must be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties, if any, brought to justice. If we except the sinking of the Lusitania, nothing like it has happened since the Gen. Slocum tragedy. This Chicago horror should not be lost on Canadian boat-owners—there is a lesson in it for all.

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Among recent war orders reaching British Columbia is one from the British Admiralty for 10,000,000 feet of lumber. Shipping to move this cut has already been provided so that the transaction can be rounded out expeditiously. It is said that this is practically the first instance in which British Columbia lumbermen in dealing with the British Government have not been compelled to compete as to prices with lumber interests on the American side.

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PATRIOTS.

(Detroit Free Press)

"There are two sorts of patriots, my boy."

"Yes, pa."

"One believes in getting his country out of trouble, and the other believes first in keeping it out of trouble."

THE Changeling

In the meantime, on her face old Hagar lay, moaning bitterly. "My sin has found me out, found me out; and just when I thought it never need be known. For myself, I do not care; but Maggie, Maggie, how can I tell her that she is bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh—and me, old Hagar Warren!"

It would be impossible to describe the scorn and intense loathing concentrated in the tones of Hagar's voice as she uttered these last words, "and me, old Hagar Warren!" Had she indeed been the veriest wretch on earth, she could not have hated herself more than she did in that hour of her humiliation, when, with a loud voice, she cried, "Let me die; oh, let me die, and it will never be known!" Then, as she reflected upon the terrible consequence which would ensue were she to die and make no sign, she wrung her hands despairingly, crying, "Life, life, yes, give me life to tell her of my guilt; and then it will be a blessed rest to die. Oh, Margaret, my precious child, I'd give my heart's blood, drop by drop, to save you; but it can't be; you must not wed your father's son; oh, Maggie, Maggie, Maggie!"

Fainter and fainter grew each succeeding word, and when the last was spoken, she fell again upon her face, unconscious and forgetful of her woe. Higher and higher in the heavens rose the morning sun, stealing across the window-sill and shining aslant the floor, where Hagar still lay in a deep, deathlike swoon. An hour passed on, and then the wretched woman came slowly back to life, her eyes lighting up with joy as she whispered, "It was a dream—thank heaven, 'twas a dream;" and then growing dim with tears, as the dread reality came over her. The first fearful burst of grief was passed, for Hagar now could weep and tears did her good, quelling the feverish agony at her heart. Not for herself did she suffer so much as for Mag, trembling for the effect the telling of the secret would have on her. For it must be told. She knew that full well, and as the sun fast neared the western horizon, she murmured, "Oh, will she come to-night, will she come to-night?"

Yes, Hagar, she will. Even now her feet, which, when they backward turn, will tread less joyously, are treading the woodland path. The half-way rock is reached—nearer and nearer she comes—her shadow falls across the floor—her hand is on your arm—her voice is in your ear—Maggie Miller is at your side—heaven help you both!

"Hagar! Hagar!" exclaimed Mag, playfully bounding to her side, and laying her hand upon her arm. "What aileth thee, Hagar?"

The words were meet, for never Hagar in the desert, thirsting for the gushing fountain, suffered more than did she who sat with covered face and made no word of answer. Maggie was unusually happy that day, for but a few hours before she had received Henry's letter, making her free—free to love Arthur Carrollton, who she well knew only waited a favorable opportunity to tell her his love; so with a heart full of happiness she had stolen away to visit Hagar, reproaching herself as she came for having neglected her so long. "But I'll make amends by telling her what I'm sure she must have guessed," she thought, as she entered the cottage, where, to her surprise, she found her weeping. Thinking the old woman's distress might possibly be occasioned by her neglect, she spoke again: "Are you crying for me, Hagar?"

"Yes, Maggie Miller, for you—for you!" answered Hagar, lifting up a face so ghastly white that Maggie started back in some alarm.

"Poor Hagar, you are ill," she said, and advancing nearer, she wound her arms around the trembling form, and pillowing the snowy head upon her bosom, continued soothingly: "I did not mean to stay away so long. I will not do it again, but I am so happy, Hagar, so happy that I half forgot myself."

For a moment Hagar let her head repose upon the bosom of her child, then murmuring softly, "It will never lie there again," she arose and, confronting Maggie, said: "Is it love which makes you so happy?"

"Yes, Hagar, love," answered Margaret, the deep blushes stealing over her glowing face.

"And is your intention to marry the man you love?" continued Hagar, thinking only of Henry Warner, while Margaret, thinking only of Arthur Carrollton, replied, "If he will marry me, I shall most surely marry him."

"It is enough. I must tell her," whispered Hagar; while Maggie asked, "Tell me what?"

For a moment the wild eyes fastened themselves upon her with a look of yearning anguish, and then Hagar answered slowly: "Tell you what you've often wished to know—my secret!" the last word dropping from her lips more like a warning hiss than like a human sound. It was long since Mag had teased for the secret, so absorbed had she been in other matters, but now that there was a prospect of knowing it, her curiosity was reawakened, and while her eyes glistened with expectation, she said: "Yes, tell it to me, Hagar, and then I'll tell you mine;" and all over her beautiful face there shone a joyous light as she thought how Hagar, who had once pronounced Henry Warner unworthy, would rejoice in her new love.

"Not here, Maggie—not here in this room can I tell you," said old Hagar; "but out in the open air, where my breath will come more freely;" and leading the way, she hobbled to the mossy banks where Mag had sat with Arthur Carrollton on the morning of his departure for Montreal.

Here she sat down, while Maggie threw herself upon the damp ground at her feet, her face lighted with eager curiosity, and her lustrous eyes as bright as stars with the excitement. For a moment Hagar bent forward, and folding her hands one above the other, laid them upon the head of the young girl as if to gather strength for what she was to say. But all in vain; for when she essayed to speak, her tongue clave to the roof of her mouth, and her lips gave forth unmeaning sounds.

"It must be something terrible to affect her so," thought Mag, and taking the bony hands between her own, she said, "I would not tell it, Hagar; I do not wish to hear."

The voice aroused the half-fainting woman, and withdrawing her hand from Maggie's grasp, she replied, "Turn away your face, Margaret Miller, so I cannot see the hatred settling over it, when I tell you what I must."

"Certainly; my back if you prefer it," answered Mag, half playfully; and turning around, she leaned her head against the feeble knees of Hagar.

"Maggie, Maggie," began the poor old woman, lingering long and lovingly over that dear name, "nineteen years ago, next December, I took upon my soul the secret sin which has worn my life away, but I did it for the love I had for you. Oh, Margaret, believe it, for the love I had for you, more than for my own ambition;" and the long fingers slid nervously over the bands of shining hair just within her reach.

At the touch of those fingers Mag shuddered involuntarily. There was a vague, undefined terror stealing over her, and impatient to know the worst, she said, "Go on. Tell me what you did."

"I can't—I can't—and yet I must," cried Hagar. "You were a beautiful baby, Mag, and the other one was sickly, pinched and blue. I had you both in my room the night after Hester died; and the devil—Maggie, do you know how the devil will creep into the heart and whisper, whisper till the brain is all on fire? This thing he did to me, Maggie, nineteen years ago; he whispered—whispered dreadful things, and his whisperings were of you."

"Horrible! Hagar," exclaimed Maggie. "Leave the devil, and tell me of yourself."

"That's it," answered Hagar. "If I had but left him then, this hour would never have come to me; but I listened, and when he told me that a handsome, healthy child would be more acceptable to the Conways than a weakly, fretful one,—when he said that Hagar Warren's grandchild had far better be a lady than a drudge—that no one would ever know it, for none had noticed either—I did it, Maggie Miller; I took you from the pine board cradle where you lay—I dressed you in the other baby's clothes—I laid you on her pillow—I wrapped her in your coarse white frock — I said that she was mine, and Margaret—oh, Heaven! can't you see it? Don't you know that I, the shrivelled, skinny hag, who tells you this, am your own grandmother!"

There was no need for Maggie Miller to answer that appeal. The words had burned into her soul—scorching her very life-blood and maddening her brain. It was a fearful blow—crushing her at once. She saw it all, understood it all, and knew there was no hope. The family pride, at which she had often laughed, was strong within her and could not at once be rooted out. All the fond household memories, though desecrated and trampled down, were not so soon to be forgotten. She could not own that half-crazed woman for her grandmother! As Hagar talked, she had risen to her feet, and now, tall and erect as the mountain ash which grew on her native hills, she stood before her, every vestige of color faded from her face, her eyes dark as midnight and glowing like coals of living fire, while her hands, locked despairingly together, moved slowly toward Hagar, as if to thrust her aside.

"Oh, speak again," she said, "but not the dreadful words you said to me just now. Tell me they are false—say that my father perished in the storm, that my mother was she who held me on her bosom when she died—that I—oh, Hagar, I am not—I will not be the creature you say I am. Speak to me," she continued; "tell me, is it true?" and in her voice there was not the olden sound.

Hoarse—hollow—full of reproachful anguish it seemed, and bowing her head in very shame, old Hagar made her answer: "Would to Heaven 'twere not true—but 'tis—it is! Kill me, Maggie," she continued; "strike me dead, if you will, but take your eyes away. You must not look thus at me, a heartbroken wretch."

But not of Hagar Warren was Maggie thinking then. The past, the present, and the future were all embodied in her thoughts. She had been an intruder all her life; had ruled with a high hand people on whom she had no claim, and who, had they known her parentage, would have spurned her from them. Theo, whom she had held in her arms so oft, calling her sister and loving her as such, was hers no longer; nor yet the fond woman who had cherished her so tenderly —neither was hers; and in fancy she saw the look of scorn upon that woman's face when she should hear the tale, for it must be told, and she must tell it, too. She would not be an impostor; and then there flashed upon her the agonizing thought, before which all else seemed as naught—in the proud heart of Arthur Carrollton was there a place for Hagar Warren's grandchild? "No, no, no!" she moaned; and the next moment she lay at Hagar's feet, white, rigid and insensible.

"She's dead!" cried Hagar; and for one brief instant she hoped that it was so.

But not then and there was Margaret to die; and slowly she came back to life, shrinking from the touch of Hagar's hand when she felt it on her brow.

"There may be some mistake," she whispered; but Hagar answered, "There is none;" at the same time relating so minutely the particulars of the deception that Maggie was convinced, and covering her face with her hands, sobbed aloud, while Hagar, sitting by in silence, was nerving herself to tell the rest.

The sun had set, and the twilight shadows were stealing down upon them, when, creeping abjectly upon her knees toward the wretched girl, she said: "There is more, Maggie, more—I have not told you all."

But Maggie had heard enough, and exerting all her strength, she sprang to her feet, while Hagar clutched eagerly at her dress, which was wrested from her grasp, as Maggie fled away—away—she knew not, cared not whither, so that she were beyond the reach of the trembling voice which called after her to return. Alone in the deep woods, with the darkness falling around her, she gave way to the mighty sorrow which had come so suddenly upon her. She could not doubt what she had heard. She knew that it was true, and as proof after proof crowded upon her until the chain of evidence was complete, she laid her head upon the rain-wet grass, and shudderingly stopped her ears, to shut out, if possible, the memory of the dreadful words, "I, the shriveled, skinny hag who tells you this, am your grandmother." For a long time she lay there thus, weeping till the fountain of her tears seemed dry; then weary, faint and sick, she started for her home. Opening very cautiously the outer door, she was gliding up the stairs, when Madam Conway, entering the hall with a lamp, discovered her, and uttered an exclamation of surprise at the strangeness of her appearance. Her dress, bedraggled and wet, was torn in several places by the briery bushes she had passed; her hair, loosened from its confinement, hung down her back, while her face was so white and ghastly that Madam Conway, in much alarm, followed her up the stairs, asking her what had happened.

"Something dreadful came to me in the woods," said Maggie, "but I can't tell you to-night. To-morrow I shall be better—or dead—oh, I wish I could be dead—before you hate me so; dear grand— No, I didn't mean that—you ain't; forgive me, do," and sinking to the floor, she kissed the very hem of Madam Conway's dress.

Unable to understand what she meant, Madam Conway divested her of her damp clothing, and placing her in bed, sat down beside her, saying gently, "Can you tell me now what frightened you?"

A faint cry was Maggie's only answer, and taking the lady's hand, she laid it upon her forehead, where the drops of perspiration were standing thickly. All night long Madam Conway sat by her, going once to communicate with Arthur Carrollton, who, anxious and alarmed, came often to the door, asking if she slept. She did sleep at last—a fitful feverish sleep; but ever at the sound of Mr. Carrollton's voice a spasm of pain distorted her features, and a low moan came from her lips. Maggie had been terribly excited, and when next morning she awoke, she was parched with burning fever, while her mind at intervals seemed wandering; and ere two days were passed, she was raving with delirium brought on, the physician said, by some sudden shock, the nature of which no one could ever guess.

For three weeks she hovered between life and death, whispering oft of the "horrid shape which had met her in the woods, robbing her of happiness and life." Winding her feeble arms around Madam Conway's neck, she would beg of her most piteously "not to cast her off—not to send her away from the only home she had ever known for I couldn't help it," she would say, "I didn't know it, and I've loved you all so much—so much! Say, grandma, may I call you grandma all the same? Will you love poor Maggie a little?" and Madam Conway, listening to words whose meaning she could not fathom, would answer by laying the aching head upon her bosom, and trying to soothe the excited girl. Theo, too, was summoned home, but at her Maggie at first refused to look, and covering her eyes with her hand she whispered mournfully, "pinched and blue, and pale, that's the very look. I couldn't see it when I called you sister."

Then her mood would change, and motioning Theo to her side, she would say to her: "Kiss me once, Theo, just as you used to do when I was Maggie Miller."

Toward Arthur Carrollton she from the first manifested fear, shuddering whenever he approached her, and still exhibiting signs of uneasiness if he left her sight. "He hated her," she said, "hated her for what she could not help;" and when, as he often did, he came to her bedside, speaking to her words of love, she would answer mournfully, "Don't, Mr. Carrollton; your pride is stronger than your love. You will hate me when you know it all."

Thus two weeks went by, and then with the first May-day, reason returned again, bringing life and strength to the invalid, and joy to those who had so anxiously watched over her. Almost her first rational question was for Hagar, and if she had been there.

"She is confined to her bed with inflammatory rheumatism," answered Madam Conway, "but she inquires for you every day, they say; and once when told you could not live, she started to crawl on her hands and knees to see you, but fainted near the gate and was carried back."

"Poor old woman!" murmured Maggie, the tears rolling down her cheeks as she thought how strong must be the love that half-crazed creature bore her, and how little it was returned, for every feeling of her nature revolted from claiming a near relationship with one whom she had hitherto regarded as a servant. The secret, too, seemed harder to divulge, and day by day she put it off, saying to them when they asked what had so much affected her, that "she could not tell them yet—she must wait till she was stronger."

So Theo went back to Worcester as mystified as ever, and Maggie was left much alone with Arthur Carrollton, who strove in various ways to win her from the melancholy into which she had fallen. All day long she would sit by the open window, seemingly immovable, her large eyes, now intensely black, fixed upon vacancy, and her white face giving no sign of the fierce struggle within, save when Madam Conway, coming to her side, would lay her hand caressingly on her in token of sympathy. Then, indeed, her lips would quiver, and turning her head away, she would say, "Don't touch me—don't."

To Arthur Carrollton she would listen with apparent composure though often as he talked, her long, sharp nails left their impress in her flesh, so hard she strove to seem indifferent. Once when they were left together alone he drew her to his side, and, bending very low, so that his lips almost touched her marble cheek, he told her of his love, and how full of anguish was his heart when he thought that she would die.

"But God kindly gave you back to me," he said; "and now, my precious Margaret, will you be my wife? Will you go with me to my English home, from which I've tarried now too long, because I would not leave you? Will Maggie answer me?" and he folded her lovingly in his arms.

(To be Continued.)

A Kind Wish for Mother.

The five-year-old found his mother looking a bit unhappy.

"Have you a pain, muvver?" he asked sympathetically. When she nodded he thought a minute and then exclaimed:

"I wish a fairy would come and turn your pain into a piece of cake." Then the small boy asserted himself over the angel child, adding, "And I would eat it."—New York Sun.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VI. August [illegible], 1915.

The Kingdom Torn Asunder.—I Kings 12: 1-24. Print 12:6-16.

Commentary. I. Israel's plea (vs. 1-5). Rehoboam was the only son of Solomon, as far as we can ascertain from the records, and at his father's death proceeded to take the throne. In order to do this he must have the consent or approval of the people. Solomon had exacted large service from the people in the great building operations he had carried forward, and some of the tribes had become disaffected toward his administration. Rehoboam knew that there might be difficulty in bringing them to his support, and he went to Shechem to secure the allegiance of the northern tribes, as this place was central for them. It was between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim (Deut. 27: 11-13; Josh. 8: 30-35), and was historic because of the relation of Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Joshua to it. The people presented to Rehoboam the plea that he make their burdens lighter than those imposed upon them by Solomon. If he would be considerate and just, they would accept him as king and serve him. They had as a counsellor Jeroboam, who had been Solomon's servant, and whom the prophet Ahijah had approached with the message that he was to become king over ten of the tribes of Israel (I Kings 11: 28-40). Rehoboam desired three days to consider the people's request before giving an answer. This delay indicated that he was not altogether willing to accede to their wishes.

II. Rehoboam taking counsel (vs. 6-11). 6. Consulted with the old men—It was proper for an inexperienced man, who was entering upon a great work, to consult with those of mature years and judgment, yet Rehoboam could not have done better than to have granted the people's request at once. The next best course was to consult with the old men who had been his father's advisers. 7. If thou wilt be a servant—The duty of a king is to have regard for the desires and needs of his subjects. He should serve them by doing for them what would make them better and happier. The haughty Rehoboam could scarcely bear the thought of sacrificing his own selfish purposes for the welfare of his people. Speak good words—Words that would show that he had affection for them and desired their highest welfare. The servant-character—a little effort on the king's part, which to him might seem like humiliation, would have brought the opposing factions together, and secured to him a stable and united kingdom.

8. Forsook the counsel of the old men—Rehoboam was seeking after the kind of advice he desired, and when he did not receive it from the old men, he went elsewhere in search for it. He could not consent to the demands of his subjects. He had no idea of being their servant. Young men—These were his companions in the royal court, and had the same haughty spirit that possessed him. They had little or no sympathy with the common people. They thought only of power and the wealth and authority which they believed necessarily went with royalty. 9. What counsel give ye—Rehoboam expected an answer from them different from the advice he had received from the old men. The young men knew him well enough to understand what course he desired to take and, without of that course, advised him to take it. Make the yoke ... lighter—If Solomon had retained in his latter life the humility and devotion that characterized his earlier years there would have been no occasion for the people to make this request. His pride and ambition led him to impose grievous burdens on his people. 10. My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins—The young men advised Rehoboam against yielding to the people's desire for relief. The burdens imposed by Solomon would be to those which Rehoboam would impose as the thickness of the little finger is to the thickness of the loins. These advisers flattered him and encouraged him in his vanity. 11. A heavy yoke—A yoke implies submission and service. The people did not object to either, but there was a limit to the burdens they could carry. Whips... scorpions—The people were to be the king's abject servants, and were to be treated as slaves. The whip was the instrument used by the slave-driver upon the slaves. The scorpion was a whip in which there were pieces of metal twisted into the lash.

III. Rehoboam's answer (vs. 12-15). 12. Jeroboam—He was the son of Nebat, of the tribe of Ephraim, and a man of great ability. He was present at Shechem as the natural leader of the ten tribes. 13. Answered the people roughly — Added to the harsh words of his answer was the unkind manner which he employed. Rehoboam displayed neither piety, wisdom nor good taste. 14. Counsel of the young men—He heeded not the wise words of age nor experience, nor did he ask counsel of God. His mind was filled with the thought of his own importance and of kingly power. 15. Hearkened not—He did not heed the reasonable request of his people. He missed his opportunity. A large and wealthy domain was his by inheritance, and a prosperous reign was before him if he would show himself generous and wise. The cause was from the Lord—The failure of Solomon to obey the Lord had prepared the way for the punishment of the nation, and God permitted the evil dispositions of men to accomplish His designs. His saying—The prophecy is given in 1 King. 11: 29-39.

IV. The Revolt (vs. 16-24). 16. Israel saw—When Rehoboam's answer came, the people saw that there was no relief to be hoped for from his administration. Their condition would be worse than under Solomon's rule, and they were ready to decide to cast in their lot with Jeroboam. Rehoboam's course was marked by selfishness, greed and folly. Thirsting for imperial power, he lost at least two-thirds of what he might have had. What portion ... in David—Since no help came from Rehoboam, they felt themselves under no obligation to him. David is mentioned as indicating the royal family. This was a signal for revolt. To your tents. This is a call to war. 17-21. The ten tribes made Jeroboam king over them, and the disruption of the kingdom was complete. Rehoboam returned to Jerusalem and ruled as King of Judah and Benjamin. He commenced to prepare for war to bring back the ten tribes, but the Lord sent his prophet Shemaiah to forbid him.

Questions.—What was the length of Solomon's reign? Who was Rehoboam? What request did the people make of him? What burdens had Solomon laid upon the people? To whom did Rehoboam go for counsel? What two kinds of counsel did he receive? Tell which was better, giving reasons. What wrongs did Rehoboam commit? What tribes remained faithful to Rehoboam? Who reigned over the others?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The result of sin.

I. Israel's King incapacitated.

II. National disunion.

I. Israel's king incapacitated. In this lesson we see Rehoboam, a young prince, heir to one of the greatest empires of antiquity, with all the advantages which the greatness of his father could give him, sacrificing a position, which has had few parallels, for the lack of a few conciliatory words. Though possessed of natural advantages, he had not sufficient wisdom to weigh the value of advice when it was given. Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, began his reign with wrong standards. He assumed that the throne was his by right of succession and ignored the ratification of the people. A variety of circumstances prepared the way for a national crisis. First of all was Solomon's turning away from the Lord in permitting idolatry in his household, and in the oppression which he brought upon the people by his life of luxury. God had expressly declared that he would order future events on the king's obedience or disobedience to the divine law. It was because of Solomon's foreign wives and the idolatries which, with his sanction, they practised, that his empire was to be torn from his son, the child of an unregenerate Ammonitess. Rehoboam could hardly have been ignorant of the conditions which God had placed upon his father, but to the son of an idolater the words of Jehovah had little depth of meaning. By his hesitation at such a time and under such circumstances to listen to the grievances of the people, they saw that he was a tyrant. The people made no dispute about Rehoboam's accession to the throne. They had suffered real hardships and carried heavy burdens during Solomon's reign. They asked for relief from excess of taxation. There was yet no determination to rebel. The [illegible] rested with the prospective king, it was to bear the stamp of his mind as well as theirs. The people promised to honor Rehoboam. Their presentation was not unreasonable. A more foolish step than that which Rehoboam took could scarcely be imagined.

II. National disunion. Idolatry had undermined the deepest foundation of the nation's unity and loyalty to Jehovah. It was to represent God, to fulfill his purposes and to preserve his truth that the kingdom of Israel existed. It had seemed to be one of the chief purposes of God to make Israel a great nation, yet the chosen instrument, essential to the carrying out of God's purpose in giving a revelation and establishing his kingdom in the world, was threatened with destruction. Solomon's tyranny, Rehoboam's folly, the indifference of the people to the unity of the nation, worked out of the catastrophe which was a political effect produced by political causes, and at the same time it was a divine judgment. The divine resolve to shatter the kingdom was due to the thwarting of the divine purpose in establishing it. God varies his methods, but leaves his purposes unchanged. Rehoboam's act precipitated God's wrath and effected his purpose. Evil as the events were, God worked out through them his own allwise purpose. The weak Rehoboam and the ambitious Jeroboam were alike his agents. Israel's spiritual hold on Jehovah had relaxed. There was no conscious dependence upon him. Rehoboam's lost opportunity never came to him again. He was forbidden to recover by force what he had sacrificed by folly. He suffered the shame of rejection and defeat. He was defeated in his assertion of authority. He was forced to escape for his own life. The crisis proved him to be lacking in the qualifications of a king. He was even more than usually deficient in common prudence and in capacity for government. Under the leadership of Jeroboam, the rival claimant for the throne, and who promised the desired reforms, the ten tribes revolted. When the word of God came through Shemaiah, forbidding war, Rehoboam was powerless. It was a part of the divine plan that Jeroboam should take possession of the ten tribes. He had been so instructed, but he departed from God and failed to carry out the divine plan. As a consequence in the two kingdoms, failure followed upon disobedience to the divine leadership. Neither of the rival kings was true to his convictions of right. Neither was upheld by the Lord.

T. R. A.

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A TIME FOR REFORMATION.

(Philadelphia Ledger)

A British officer inspecting sentries [illegible] in Flanders came [illegible] a raw-looking private.

"What are you here for?" he asked.

"To report anything unusual, sir."

"What would you call unusual?"

"I dunno exactly, sir?"

"What would you do if you saw five battalions steaming across that field yonder?"

"Sign the pledge."

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

French liquor dealers are alarmed at the progress of the anti-alcoholic movement and have organized to fight it.

Canada's big railroads are sending nearly 100,000 box cars West now in order to be able to move the crop in reasonable order.

Buying Canadian made goods is not a fad. It's organized common sense. Only foreigners can afford to ignore a policy that means our national prosperity.

From the way the Italians are pounding the Austrians with their heavy guns, the Allies might get some pointers on how to blast the Huns out of France and Flanders.

The Kaiser has promised to punish any German caught working in American munitions factories, but there are precious few of them can secure a job in an American munitions factory these days.

War is forcing the Turk to build railways—something he undertook very seldom in time of peace. They will come in handy after the Turk's lease is cancelled and he goes back to the interior of Asia Minor.

Hamilton ladies have an ambulance corps, and intend eventually to take over all the duties of the Home Guard. The war has upset establishment and lingering notions regarding woman's sphere.

Only one member of the late Roblin Govt. has the nerve to face the electors of Manitoba in the provincial election on August 6th. The rest have slunk out of public life before the electors get a chance at them.

When the Maine was sunk the U. S. Govt. couldn't get at the throat of Spain too quickly, but when hundreds of her citizens go down on the Lusitania, it takes a couple of months for Americans to get their dander up.

Be cautious before accusing your fellow citizen of being unpatriotic. Remember that you can make few accusations more serious. To be true to the empire and have another accuse you of disloyalty, is enough to make a man wish himself in another country.

TO MOTORISTS

Many men have become famous by burning the midnight oil—but few by burning the midnight gasoline.

SHOULD HELP SOME

Succession duties to the extent of about half a million from the estate of the late E. C. Walker, president of the big whiskey company in Walkerville, will be used by the Ontario Govt. to purchase machine guns. Mr. Walker left an estate of over four millions. If the machine guns mow down men as fast as his whiskey has done, they will perform great execution. — Chesley Enterprise.

BECKER PAYS PENALTY

Police Lieutenant Chas. Becker, who was found guilty of the murder of the gambler Herman Rosenthal in New York in 1912, paid the penalty of his crime in Sing Sing prison on Friday morning going to the electric chair at 5.55. Becker protested his innocence to the last.

Previously the former Police Lieutenant at 4 a.m. had issued "My dying statement." Becker walked unassisted from his cell to the death chamber. His nerve was unshaken even as the guards stepped forward and adjusted the electrodes. The last statement of Charles Becker made public at 4 a.m. follows:—

"Gentlemen: I stand before you in my full senses, knowing that no power on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that, in the teeth of those who condemn me, and in the presence of your God, I proclaim my absolute innocence of the foul crime for which I must die. You are now about to witness my destruction by the State, which is organized to protect the lives of the innocent. May almighty God pardon everyone who has contributed in any degree to my untimely death and now on the brink of my grave, I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the purest, noblest woman that ever lived, Helen Becker. This acknowledgement is the only legacy I can leave her. I bid you all good-bye. Father, I am ready to go. Amen.
(Signed) Charles Becker."

Preparing for Long War.

Plans are being prepared at divisonal headquarters in London, Ont., for the construction of a large number of huts which will be utilized as winter quarters for troops in training in London next winter. The department is proceeding with all arrangements on the assumption that the war will continue for a long time, and as it is the intention of maintaining a large camp in London for the duration of the war, it is deemed advisable to have buildings for winter use on Carling's Heights.

Young Lady Meets Death.

We regret to learn of the sad accident on Tuesday afternoon, which resulted in the death of Miss Mary Ramage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ramage, of Egremont. The deceased was a bright, cheerful young woman, about 25 years of age, and from her seeamiable and cheerful disposition, was a constant comfort to her parents and a bright, lovable companion of all her associates. On Tuesday afternoon the unfortunate young women was engaged in hanging pictures and while doing so was standing on a chair. In some way, she lost her balance, falling across the back of the chair and causing internal injuries. Medical aid was summoned and Dr. Groves of Fergus sent for, but nothing could be done towards saving her life. Arrangements for burial have not been made at time of writing and interment may be delayed, awaiting the arrival of a brother from the west.—Durham Chronicle.

The Late Mrs. McNally.

Mrs. George McNally passed away at the residence of Mr. E. W. Schneider on July 8th. Her name was Mary Carter. She was born in Rutlandshire, England, and came to Canada when quite a young girl with her parents. She was one of a family of nine, four of whom survive her, namely, Mrs. Thos. Hickling of Carrick Tp., H. R. Carter, Chesley, Samuel of Kateida, Man., and Benjamin of Manitou, Man. Deceased lived for a time in Chesley when Mr. Carter first started in the hardware business. Afterwards she was married to the late John Armstrong of Brant Tp., who predeceased her about twenty-seven years ago. She then moved to Hanover where she lived for about ten years when she returned to Chesley where she was married to the late Geo. McNally who died about eight years ago. Mrs. McNally had been ailing since January when she took a slight stroke. This along with throat trouble was the cause of her death. The funeral service was conducted by her pastor Rev. J. A. Hills assited by Rev. Mr. Hauch of the Evangelical Association. Her funeral was attended by friends and relatives from Arthur, Walkerton, Hanover, Brant and Carrick.—Chesley Enterprise.

The smallest attendance of any one day at the Canadian National Exhibition was 21,900; the largest 135,000.

Everything that Canadians make, mine or grow is exhibited each year at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Reports from Germany declare that much of Germany's expected large crop has been blighted by drought and the only good crop is that of potatoes.

Another fine of one million dollars has been imposed on the city of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of the Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Essen by aviators of the entente allies.

Sunny Weather Wanted.

The crops everywhere look splendid. Never did nature smile more kindly on the farmer. What is desired now is suitable weather for ripening and harvesting what promises to be a record crop, giving abundance for man and beast.

Mother Refuses Consent.

Pte. Alex. Grosz was home from Niagara Camp this week visiting his wife and family. He looks well in uniform and with his close-clipped moustache. The other Hanover boy, Wilfred Burns, who enlisted with him has given up soldiering as his mother would not give her consent.—Hanover Post.

Another Bowling Cup.

The Hurlber House, Wiarton, and the Patterson House, Owen Sound, have presented a Cup for competition among the bowlers of Grey and Bruce counties. The playing must begin here, so Wiarton will have the honour of being the first defenders. Those competing for the cup must bring two rinks. The cup is a beauty, and if it is here and there, and allover like the Bowman Trophy it will be in many places.

One Examination Now

A change in the regulations for recruits for overseas service has been approved by the Militia Council and Cabinet and officially announced by Senator Lougheed, acting Minister of Militia. It stipulates that there will be but one medical examination. Previously there has been two examinations one when a man first joined and second when he reached camp. The first examination was often rather lax and men who were accepted, resigned positions and were farewelled' by friends were rejected when they reached camp Now the first examination which will be more rigorous, will be final: men will not be subjected to the humiliation of returning home after being once accepted.

Military Camp at the Exhibition.

Ever branch of war activity to be seen in Europe to-day will be vividly portrayed at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Aeroplanes will land at the Military Camp after taking observations in mid-air; minature battle ships will be blown up in the lake; there will be bridge and sheltered trench building, armoured cars, hospital autos, field ambulances with stretcher bearer sections, field dressing stations field bakeries and cookeries ammunition columns, bomb throwers, signal corpse, observation masts, etc The Camp is occupied by several hundred officers and men now training for overseas service at Niagara and other camps for the infantry', cavalry and artillery units.

Women's Institutes of Ontario

Nearly 25,000 women in 843 branches make up the membership of the Women's Institutes of Ontario, the annual report of which for 1914 has just been issued. Articles in this report, cover nearly every line of feminine endeavor The efforts described or proposed relate to activities in institutions, the church and community life, to Red Cross and other forms of patriotic helpfulness and to agriculture, more especially to fruit-growing, poultry raising, and bee keeping for women. The report gives very full consideration to the home nearly every range of domestic economy receiving attention. The study of child life is given a large place, and two addresses deal with "Children's Rights," and "Education for the Backward" "Electricity as it Relates to Women on the Farm" is the title of a practical talk by Sir Adam Beck Considerable space is given to health topics, both of a public and an individual nature.

Left for Niagara Camp

Yesterday morning Lieut. Harold C. Young, of Hanover, and twenty-nine men left by the early C. P. R. on their way to Camp Niagara to begin their course of training there in the Canadian overseas forces. This is the latest quota from Grey county and makes upwards of four hundred and fifty who have gone into the ranks to fight for king and country. There was no demonstration at the send off to the men, they simply marched down to the station and went aboard the train and pulled out for their training camp. The men are a good looking body, and Lieut. Young is to be congratulated on the appearance of the quota which he leads away. Up to the last couple of days it looked as if he were going to leave somewhat short of the required number, thirty having been called for and only about fifteen having enlisted up to the last few days. But during the last three or four days Lieut. Young had taken a trip around Grey county to the different recruiting stations and as a result had come back with enough to make the number up to twenty-nine in all, only three short of the requirement. — Owen Sound Times.

TOOK THE ADVICE OF HIS FRIEND

Stomach Trouble and Rheumatism Relieved By "Fruit-a-tives"

MR. L. LABRIE
591 Champlain St., Montreal.

"I have been restored to health by taking 'Fruit-a-tives'. For two years, I was a miserable sufferer *from Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble.* I became very weak, had frequent dizzy spells and when I took food, felt wretched and sleepy. I suffered from Rheumatism dreadfully, *with pains in my back and joints and my hands swollen.*

A friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and from the outset, they did me good. After I had started the second box, I felt I was getting well and I persevered in the treatment. I can truthfully say that 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only medicine that helped me.
LOUIS LABRIE.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the famous *medicine made from fruit juices.*
50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

To various points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.
Good going August 13 14-15 and 16
Return limit August 31, 1915

To Maine Resorts

Including Kennebunkport, Portland, Old Orchard, etc.
Good going August 27, 28 and 29
Return limit September 13, 1915.

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects: — Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law. Introductory terms to single and double entry. Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J. S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 5 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hammond's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone 140, ring 2 & 1.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

Leads in age, influence, and succe of graduates. Specializes in Greg nd Pitman Shorthand and all mercial subjects. Fall term begi August 31st. Write for our catalog Address, T. Wauchope, Princip Younge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

New Term Opens Sept. 1st.
at the
NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ont.

Catalogue on request

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Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photohgraphs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

PERRIN'S TIPPERARY BISCUITS
Made in Canada

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's most successful practical training school. Teachers are competent, courses are thorough and graduates succeed. We received more applications this month than we had students graduate during the past six months. The three applications received most recently were for Lady Stenographer at $780 Bookkeeper at $1040 and Commercial teacher at $1100 per annum. Business men want our graduates. Get our free catalogue at once.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Easy rests th head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO [illegible] THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.10

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $[illegible],000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

A Loyal Company.

The Bell Telephone Company last August 15 decided to keep open all positions vacated by employes who became members of Militia, and to look after their families. One-half of the regular pay of each was paid to their beneficiaries. One hundred and fifty four employes have enlisted, and the sum of $21,651 has been paid from August 1914 to June 1915. This certainly is a loyal action on the part of the Bell Telephone Co.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

Aug. 28 Canadian National EXHIBITION TORONTO Sept. 13

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

"PATRIOTIC YEAR"

Model Military Camp
Destruction of Battleships
Battles of the Air

MAMMOTH
Military Display
MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation
Millions in Livestock
Government Exhibits

THRILLING
Naval Spectacle
REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures
Creatore's Famous Band
Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

Field Grain Competition
Greater Poultry Show
Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FROM ALL POINTS

There is talk of a vote being brought on in January next, to repeal local option in Chesley.

Mr. Will Kerr of London and Miss Jean O'Bright of Walkerton spent Friday afternoon with their friend, Miss Edith Switzer at Crystal Farm.—Hanover Post.

The new post-card issue is of the two-cent variety, and saves the trouble of adding a war stamp. If the regular letter stamp was changed to three cents, it would be a further convenience that many would appreciate.

The Telescope is agent for the city newspapers, and will forward your subscription or renewal and also save you money on the transaction. See our clubbing list on another page. We can handle subscriptions for any other papers as well as those listed.

More Bruce Boys Enlist.

Neil and John C. McGillivray, son of Mrs. D. McGillivray 12th Bruce, are two more Bruce boy who have responded to the bugle call. They have joined the 47th Regiment, D.C.O.R., of Vancouver, and are now training at Vernon, B.C. with about 1,000 young men preparing for the front.—Paisley Advocate.

Summer Resorts Well Patronized.

In spite of the cool weather the various summer resorts are being well patronized this season. At the Sauble and Red Bay there are more tourists than heretofore, but at Oliphant the number is not yet normal. However during August this will probably change, and there will be as many at this Lake Huron spot as ever.—Wiarton Echo.

Stick by Your Home Merchant.

A travelling accident insurance agent struck town last week and claimed that he secured quite a number of risks notwithstanding that there are probably six in that business in town. Possibly some look upon it as being courteous to a stranger by giving him some business, but it is about as good a way to knock the props from under our whole business life as can be well imagined. It does not matter whether it is insurance, dry goods or printing patronize the home man every time.

Committed for Trial.

William Troy, hostler at the Dominion Hotel at Ayton, was committed for trial on Saturday afternoon, by Justices of the Peace Edwin Ryan and R. H. Fortune on a charge of having indecently assaulted Miss Henrietta Croft, aged 16, on the farm of George Frank, by whom she was employed as a domestic. Bail was fixed in the sum of $2,000, and the accused man will be tried at the next county assizes at Owen Sound. Crown Attorney Dyer of Owen Sound was present, and Troy was represented by Otto E. Klein. The affair has caused a sensation in the district.

The Wiarton Record has again suspended publication. This is the second time in less than a year.

Mr. and Mrs. Val Fischer of Walkerton and Mrs. Taylor of Carrick spent Tuesday with Rev. and Mrs. Neudoerffer.—Ayton Advance.

Morris Smith has been transferred from the merchants Bank at London to Walkerton. He was home over Sunday.—Chesley Enterprise.

The Government of every province in the Dominion is represented at the Canadian National Exhibition; every district has its own special exhibit.

Clarence Kramer Enlists.

Clarence Kramer, youngest son of Postmaster Kramer of Mildmay, who has been working at Hamilton since spring, has enlisted with the Queen's Own Artillery Regiment at Toronto and has commenced training. This is another of Mildmay's brave sons to take his stand in defence of the empire.—Gazette.

A raw boy without a dollar, present or prospective, sparking a girl regular and talking about marrying is a spectacle for God and men. He should be reasoned with, and if he will not quit it until he is able to support a wife, and to know whom he loves, and the difference between love and chicken pox he should be quarantined or put in a convent erected purposely for such cases. Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages are the result of green human calves being allowed to run at large in the society pasture without any yokes on them.

Worse than Rocking the Boat

"Overcrowding" as the Youth's put it, is one of the worst forms of rocking the boat. The loss of over 100 lives at Queenston a few weeks ago through the overcrowding of an electric car, is still fresh in the public memory. Now we have the loss of over 1200 lives through the capsizing of a pleasure steamer in Chicago manifestly because too many people were allowed on the boat. Regulations are made in regard to these matters and officials and companies permitting the thoughtless people to transgress should be held to strict account.

Young Women Raise $150,00

On Saturday the young ladies constituting the auxiliary to the local branch of the Patriotic fund turned over to the local treasurer the contributions secured by them from the big crowd here on Dominion Day. It will be remembered they bought about 1200 roses and sold them all. Along with this money was added some weekly collections which the girls gather from a number of the men of the town weekly. The total amount to $150. This will be forwarded to the national fund at Ottawa, from which treasury it is disbursed to the soldiers' families all over the Dominion.—Port Elgin Times.

Prefers Sword to Pen.

Mr. J. C. Little who for a year has been proprietor and editor of The Teeswater News has disposed of the business to Miss M Fairbairn who took charge of the office on Monday of this week. We understand that Miss Fairbairn will herself take charge as editor and business manager. It was a Mr. Fairbairn an uncle of the new proprietor, who founded the News away back about 1874. Mr. Little is literally laying down the pen to take up the sword. Some time ago he qualified for enlistment with the Canadian forces, and will now take a course in one of the military colleges, with a view of to qualify as an officer. Evidently the ex-editor expects the war to last for some months, and also has become firmly convinced that as applied to such thick skulls as envelop the German brain the sword is a more effective weapon than the pen.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

All railways in the United States and Canada give special rates and run excursions to the Canadian National Exhibition.

One of the German shells among the war trophies at the Canadian National Exhibition wrecked an English home and killed five people.

The biggest list of starters on record for a bicycle race, 70 in all, were sent away over the Canadian National Exhibition course on one of its Athletic Days.

Securing Recruits.

Lieutenant Young of Hanover, now with the third contingent, was in town Monday night and secured the names of six recruits, who left yesterday morning for Owen Sound, to undergo examination.—Durham Chronicle.

Bitten by a Cat.

Mr. John McLeod, of Ripley, had a fierce fight with a cat early Monday morning, when he caught hold of Miss Pussy by the hind legs and attempted to throw the pet from the house. The cat fastened it's teeth on John's wrist, inflicting several deep wounds. As a last resort he chocked the animal until it released its hold, and settled the fight by firing a bullet into the cat's head.—Ripley Express.

Rod and Gun.

The August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor Limited, and now on the news stands, makes good reading for the sportsman. It's stories of hunting and fishing and "been there" descriptions of various outings in Canadian woods or on Canadian waters are in line with the vacation season and the magazine is one well worth while tucking into the club or dunnage bag when setting out on the annual summer vacation.

Giddy Girls at the Movies.

Nothing is more uninspiring and annoying than to sit behind: or before, girls who talk continually at a moving picture show. The theme of there conversation is of course, the picture being presented. They criticize indiscriminately, and tell what they would do in the heroine's case; go in raptures over the hero, and fore tell how the end would work out, according to their seperate ideas. In one case in point these giddy young things never let up for two straight hours and during that time there was not one sensible word spoken, says an exchange.

Potatoes Rotting

A rot among potatoes has already appeared in many places this year. It is not the rot that comes through blighting of the leaf by a fingers growth, which goes downwards to the potato, but it starts from affected tubers which become soft and pulpy and the stems die. The moist weather has favored the disease this season. The soft rot is a bacterial disease, and is nearly always due to diseased seed having been used for planting. Spraying is of no direct use. The crop should be carefully inspected and every plant that is found to be rotting should be dug out and either burned or buried in quick lime. When harvesting tubers that shows signs of the disease should be placed on one side and not stored with the pile. If any of these affected tubers get into the seed pile to be used the following year, they will either rot during storage and cause them around them to rot also if they are not kept dry, and, if they are kept dry, the disease will be checked until they are planted, when they will rot and destroy the plant that springs from them

The Spinster's Hint

A maiden well advanced in years used to wait every morning for the postman, a bachelor of about her age and ask him if there were not a letter for her. Several weeks passed thus, but the anxiously expected letter did not arrive. Finally one morning the postman said to her:

"Well, tomorrow you shall get your letter if I have to write it myself."

"That's right do it," replied the maiden. "I shall be delighted to accept it."

"Well," said the postman, smiling "what do you want me to write— a business letter or a love letter?"

"If you mean business, please write a love letter!" was her blushing reply.

Made in Canada — Columbia Note the Notes — Made in Canada

The Columbia Trademark on a COLUMBIA RECORD

is as true a mark of quality as the Sterling mark on silver.

The making of a Columbia Record is an artistic triumph.

Every shade of a vocal expression and every variation in tone is faithfully recorded and reproduced.

The same holds true in reproducing instrumental music.

In the records of such famous selections as Tschaikowsky's Overture 1812, one can distinguish the notes of every instrument at any moment, even in the most tremendous passages.

Get this Demonstration Disc at 30c.

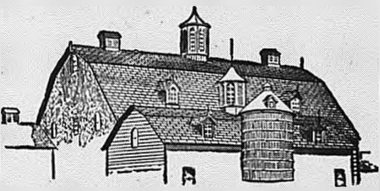
In order that you may become better acquainted with the qualities of Columbia Records, we have issued a Demonstration Record at 30c. This record is typical of the thousands of records in our general catalogues and demonstrates to what a degree of perfection the Columbia Graphophone Co. has brought the art of reproducing vocal and Instrumental music.

We will gladly play this and any other Columbia record for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer, - - Walkerten.

FARMERS!

Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"



Brantford Asphalt Slates
For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg. 64

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. Vogan

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Ask for Business

ONLY one's most intimate friends go to one's home uninvited, and the extent of one's calling list is determined by the number of one's calls.

In business the same facts hold. Every merchant in Walkerton knows scores of families here and in the country round about whose custom he does not possess.

Mutual acquaintance is the first step towards getting these families as customers, and acquaintances can most surely be developed by invitations or calls made through the medium of advertisements in the Weekly TELESCOPE.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Show your desire for business by asking for it. A merchant who does not ask for business is supposed not to want business very keenly.

Shop Where You Are Invited

Western Fair London Canada
Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.
Excellent Program of Attractions daily.

Two speed events daily.
Fireworks every night.
New steel grandstand
Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West of Toronto, and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.
63

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Old Country News

FARM WORK FOR WOMEN.

Farm work for women has become fashionable. College girls from Newnham, Oxford and almost the entire enrolment from Sheffield University are among the volunteers for war work in the fields, and girls who had previously devoted all their energies to sport and fashion are making a fad of it.

A special costume for women farmers has been designed and exhibited at a women's farm work show given by Lady Cowdray at her London home. The suit is made of tough brown linen fashioned into a long coat buttoned down the front. Knickerbockers of the same material are worn underneath, buttoning below the knee. This costume is not only cheap, but allows as much freedom of movement as man's dress. Because of the knickers the women farmers can climb trees for pruning or picking fruit. At Lady Cowdray's exhibition every branch of farm work was represented, dairying, gardening, orchard work and work in the fields.

Some prejudice is encountered on the part of the old fashioned farmers. When they receive an application for work from a girl who looks like the dairymaid of a comic opera, they are inclined to give a refusal on the spot. Most of the applicants have little idea of what real farmwork is like. They think of a rose-covered cottage, with tea served in the garden among the flowers, and an arcadian existence. But they are willing to learn about pigs, chickens and stock, and generally do well at fruit picking and hay raking.

SALVATION ARMY'S WAR WORK.

The Salvation Army is making an appeal for $750,000, an increase of $500,000 over a year ago, to finance its social work connected with the war. Out of this money the Salvationists expect to allot $50,000 for work among the soldiers and sailors, and $55,000 is set apart for the relief of the army's sick and wounded, as 20,000 members are now serving with the British forces, exclusive of the Canadian, Australian and other colonial divisions.

Other sums allotted are $75,000 for work among the homeless, $100,000 for the training of Salvationist officers, $130,000 for the maintenance of work in India and $75,000 in Japan, Korea, Java, Africa and the West Indies. The rest is used in other charities and religious works.

During the past twelve months the Salvationists supplied more than thirteen million meals and eight million night's lodgings to the poor.

Every military camp or place frequented by soldiers has some kind of Salvationist work going on. But the recreation and social huts are maintained by the Young Men's Christian Association.

THIRD LONDON TERRITORIAL V. C.

The third London Territorial V. C. is Lance-Corp. Leonard James Keyworth, 24th (County of London) Battalion, the London Regiment, popularly known as the Queen's. A collector's clerk when the war broke out, Keyworth has been at the front since April.

The "most conspicuous bravery" which the official account credits him with was shown in the all-night fighting at Givenchy on May 25-26. As an example of indomitable pluck and coolness his deed has no superior in the records of the war. For two hours he was a target for German bullets while he hurled 150 bombs into an enemy position. The official account says:

After the successful assault on the German position by the 24th Battalion, efforts were made by that unit to follow up their success by a bomb attack, during the progress of which 58 men out of 75 became casualties.

During this very fierce encounter Lance-Corp. Keyworth stood fully exposed for two hours on the top of the enemy's parapet and threw 150 bombs among the Germans, who were only a few yards away.

AN IRISH ARMY.

Some of the new branches of Kitchener's army in training now in a camp south of London, is an Irish army commanded by an Irish general. This is the first time in British history that such a force has been assembled. There have always been Irish troops in the British army, and sometimes they have even been in the majority, but hitherto the largest purely British unit has been the regiment. This is the first time that an entire division of Irish troops has been made up.

The "Irish Division," as it is technically known, received its first training on the soil of its native isle, and has only recently been brought to England. Soon after its arrival it was inspected by the King and Lord Kitchener, and the latter set his seal of approval by declaring it "one of the finest divisions in the new army."

RABBIT BREEDING FOR FOOD.

A leaflet on rabbit-breeding has been issued by the Board of Agriculture with a view to helping out the meat shortage. In normal times, nearly $3,500,000 worth of rabbit flesh is imported into Great Britain annually, mostly from Australia. Double this quantity, it is pointed out, could easily be raised in the kingdom by feeding the rabbits on potato peelings and other vegetable waste.

WOMAN MANAGES BIG PLANT.

Lady Mackworth, who was one of the survivors of the Lusitania disaster, has taken over the management of the Cambrian Coal Combine, aggregating $100,000,000 a year, during her father's absence in America on war work for the government. Her father, D. A. Thomas, is the head of the combine. His general manager, Leonard Llewellyn, has also been detached from the company's office on war work.

KILLED AS A SPY.

Two young soldiers at Galway have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment each for killing a man whom they took to be a German spy. The evidence showed that the soldiers arrested the man while he was in a train, took him to a lonely railroad station and beat him so severely that he died. The man proved to be a former British soldier of long service, and upon his estate have been given

NOTES.

At the Rotherham Post Office, in addition to women doing the duties of postmen in delivering letters, girl messengers have been engaged.

Rev. W. H. Barvey, late of Northampton, commenced his ministry at the Doncaster Road Congregational Church, Rotherham.

Two coal trimmers, Michael Bird and William Conroy, were killed at Hull by being knocked down by a motor-lorry.

Mr. J. P. McCrae, of the Great Northern Company's Gas Works, Doncaster, has been appointed assistant gas manager at the Corporation works.

Stanley Galloway Allen (26), of Hull, driver in the Army Service Corps, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm which burst over East Yorkshire. The lightning struck the spring of his cap, killing him instantly.

Abel Goodaker, a drummer boy in the York and Lancaster Regiment, home on leave at Pontefract, appeared at a meeting of the Pontefract Guardians, and asked to be allowed to thank them for having brought him up. The Guardians appreciated this recognition, and raised a collection for the boy, which the chairman (Mr. J. W. Pentley) advised him to put into the War Loan.

As the result of a recruiting campaign in South Derbyshire, Capt. Sir H. H. Raphael, M. P., who is raising a battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, last week secured nearly 100 men for the ranks.

Close upon 300 Boy Scouts connected with the Chesterfield and Alfreton Associations were reviewed in Wingerworth Park, by the County Commissioner, Sir Charles Seely, Bart., and Lady Seely presented proficiency badges.

The death has taken place of Mr. Alfred Heyworth, son of Mr. J. A. Heyworth, of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Deceased, who was only 27 years of age, was a noted cyclist. He was cycling a day or two before his death. He won the 50 miles championship of the Grosvenor Wheelers' Club.

The Retford Guardians appointed the Rev. W. Robinson, superannuated Primitive Methodist minister, as religious instructor at the workhouse, an entirely new departure as far as Retford is concerned.

Out of thirty-six drunkenness charges at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, twelve concerned munition workers, who were all dealt with by fines.

At Durham Assizes Frank Steele, 31, a laborer, was sentenced to death for the murder of Nana Barrett, a single woman, with whom he had lived, by cutting her throat at Gateshead, in May.

The Rev. Richard O'Brien, who has been rector of Hesketh Bank, Lancashire, for over 51 years, is retiring at the age of 81.

Canon Charles McNamara has been appointed by the Holy See dean of the diocese of Limerick, in succession to the late Dean Shanahan.

The Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs in Westminster Cathedral is to be dedicated as a memorial chapel to the everlasting memory of fallen officers.

The Rev. Richard Piers Whittington, M. A., vicar of Brighouse St. Martin's, has accepted the living of Penistone with Midhope, vacant owing to rectory of Clifton with Clapton, Nottingham. The new vicar was at Heptonstall before he went to Brighouse.

The King at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday week, bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenant G. H. Woolley, of the 9th County of London Territorial Force.

The King has granted a set of apartments at Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. Scott, mother of Capt. Scott, the explorer, who died in 1912 after reaching the South Pole.

Queen Mary inspected in the grounds of Buckingham Palace twenty-six motor ambulances given to the Red Cross Society by the Mayoresses of various burghs in the country.

Captain Frances Kennedy, R. N., has been awarded a Good Service pension of £150 a year in the vacancy created by the promotion of Captain Edmund Hyde Smith, R. N., to flag rank.

Miss Vera Rebecca Weizmann, M. B., has been recommended by the Manchester Sanitary Committee for the appointment of medical officer in connection with the four new baby clinics which are to be established in Manchester. The salary is £250 a year.

A. Taylor, the jockey, has received a commission in the Middlesex Yeomanry.

The question of free railway passes to soldiers on leave once in six months is being considered by the Government.

A presentation was made to Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., in Hyde Park on Saturday, when all the Irish organizations joined forces.

A torrential rainfall accompanied by a severe thunderstorm on Teesside caused considerable flooding of the low-lying portion of Middlesbro'.

So successful has the new London County Council school for training women as grocers' assistants become that the council has opened a students' waiting list.

Notification of 8,930 enlistments were received by the Union of Shop Assistants to the end of June, but it is estimated that between 12,000 and 14,000 members have joined the forces.

Mr. G. Caradoc Rees, barrister-at-law, Holly Bank, Birkenhead, was returned as member of Parliament for the Arvon Division of Carnarvonshire, in succession to the late Mr. William Jones.

Two hundred people are thrown out of employment as the result of a fire at a slipper manufactory at Macclesfield on Monday.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation has decided to ask all miners in the two counties to contribute not less than 3d for the relief of the Belgian miners who are suffering through the war, and it is expected that about £1,500 will be raised by this means.

The miners of Northumberland have passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority urging the Miners' Federation to demand an eight hour day for surface workers.

It is officially announced that the [illegible] during the current quarter have advanced 7 1-2 per cent., bringing them to 22 1-2 per cent. above the standard.

All the workpeople employed by Lord Ashton at his Lancaster mills half-penny per hour increase of wages. No announcement preceded the advance, and no application by the employees had been made.

That neither black horses nor black carriages were to be used at his funeral was an institution left by Mr. C. Childs, of Lewisham.

Mr. W. Nichol Reid, one of the proprietors of the Western Daily Press, Bristol, died on Tuesday week.

The death has occurred at Newcastle of Mr. Dixon Cowie, for the last eighteen years general treasurer of the Northumberland Colliery Mechanics' Association.

Mr. Cuthbert Redhand Morris, of North Curry, near Taunton, one of the best known engineers and land agents in the west of England, has died, aged 85. He was agent for many of the principal families in the west.

Jacob John Astley, aged thirty-two, described as brother of Lord Hastings, who pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, was at the [illegible] yesterday sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Sergeant-Major Frederick Barter, V. C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was given a hearty welcome upon his return home on leave to Cardiff. He was received at the railway station by the Lord Mayor and members of the City Corporation and a procession, headed by a band, paraded through the main streets of the town, which was lined by thousands of cheering people. After addressing a recruiting meeting Sergeant-Major Barter was taken home in a motor-car decorated with flags.

Accidental death was the verdict at Hartlepool on Monday on John William Horsley, aged 21, a son of a fisherman, who died in hospital from gunshot wound. While shots from a miniature rifle were being fired at gulls and sparrows, Horsley, it was stated, went out to pick up a bird and was accidentally hit.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned by a Mansfield jury against Harry Scarlett, of Mansfield, in connection with the death of Corporal John Richardson, whose skull was fractured by being knocked down by a motor-car. Corporal Richardson stepped off the footpath to allow a woman to pass and was knocked down by the motor-car, driven, as a military witness said, at forty miles an hour.

Including 33,000 who witnessed the closing scenes on Saturday, the Royal Show at Nottingham attracted 81,000 visitors this year. The jumping competition for mares and geldings was won by Messrs. T. and E. Ewart, of Harrowgate. In the butter and milk yielding tests the King won the first, second and third prizes with three Dexters from the Sandringham herd.

As dawn was breaking on Sunday week Private Thomas Isherwood, of the National Reserve, who was on sentry duty at Nottingham, challenged a man whom he saw approaching. There was no response. The challenge, says an eye-witness of the scene, was repeated twice, and failing to get a reply, the sentry fired, killing the man instantly. The dead man was William Pickard, retired publican, aged sixty, who, it is suggested, suffered from partial deafness.

Alderman George Senior, one of the most characteristic figures in Sheffield public life, died on Sunday week at the age of seventy-seven. He started working when eight years old, by producing 1,000 nails a day for fourpence. He was Lord Mayor in 1901. On the site on which he made nails he built four almshouses.

[illegible] **andra on Monday** week unveiled a statue of King Edward in a corner of the altar screen at Southwark Cathedral. The Bishop of Southwark, in his sermon, recalled Her Majesty's last visit on July 3rd, 1905, when, accompanied by the late King, she attended the cathedral inauguration service.

THE FIRST TEACUPS.

They Had No Handles, and Saucers Were Used as Covers.

In the middle of the seventeenth century tea was introduced into England, and with it came the Chinese or "china" teacup. Strangely enough, the men who imported it from the orient did not themselves understand the method of its use.

The Chinese put a pinch of tea into a large cup without a handle, filled it with boiling water and then inverted a saucer over the receptacle, within whose rim it closely fitted. The object was partly to retain the heat, but chiefly to prevent the escape of the fragrance of the herb, which the Chinese found most delicious. The infusion was permitted to stand for five minutes, when it was decanted into a second cup without a saucer and daintily sipped.

John Bull, however, emphatically declined to take his tea in Chinese fashion. He liked the appearance of the ornamental ware upon his table, but he insisted on placing the cup in the saucer, like a miniature flowerpot, and used it exclusively to drink from, preparing the beverage in a common instead of an individual receptacle.

In course of time England began the manufacture of cups and saucers, and pictures which have been preserved from the days of the Stuarts show big, flaring cups, four inches across the top, with saucers less than three inches in diameter. By degrees one dwindled and the other expanded, until in the middle of the nineteenth century the opposite extreme was reached, and fashionable tea services had cups only an inch and a half in diameter, accompanied by five-inch saucers.

The handle of the teacup came from Mediterranean lands. Originally it was made of thick and strong earthenware and applied to heavy jars and lamps. Its decorative possibilities popularized it with Greek and Roman potters, who extended its use to small amphorae and flagons; but, as the word "amphora" indicates, the handle was double. Single handles crept into use by slow degrees, and were probably applied to drinking cups about the time that coffee came into vogue in Southern Europe, the beverage being taken almost at the boiling point, so that some device for lifting the cup without burning the fingers was found desirable.—London Tatler.

Holland's Abode of Peace.

Zeist, in Holland, is best known as the abode of peace. The religious community of Moravians has been settled there for over a century and a half. Its gray, sober looking buildings stand in its own well cultivated grounds, within which the members lead a life of Quaker-like simplicity. There is little display even of the goods they make, particularly their flowers, which are sold in small rooms that have no likeness to shops except for the plain counter that runs across them.—London Chronicle.

Simple Exercise To Develop the Bust and Throat

MORE BREATHING EXERCISES, IF PERSISTED IN, WILL GIVE NEARLY ANY WOMAN A FINE BUST AND THROAT.

(By Irene McGlone Gibson.)

Many women write and ask: "How shall I develop my throat and bust?"

There is one very simple exercise that, taken together with deep breathing, will, if persisted in, give any woman who is not in delicate health a fine throat and bust.

Miss Irene Hough kindly consented to pose with her hands in first position.

Stand on the balls of your feet, throw your head and chin up. This will pull up your abdomen and chest. Take a long, deep breath and while your lungs are full, bring your hands tightly closed up to your chest. Then push them straight up into the air with a jerk. Hold them there while you empty your filled lungs. Bring your hands down to first position, fill lungs again, push hands right out in front of you as though you were beating something back, empty your filled lungs.

Now raise your hands over your head, lightly touching the tips of your fingers, then put them back of your neck, the palms.

Now comes the part of this exercise that will probably make your friends think you have suddenly gone insane. Start and sing at the top of your voice and high notes of the scale, holding in your abdomen and keeping your chest high.

[illegible] women have finer throats and finer busts than singers.

THE QUEER PAPUANS.

They Are Cannibals, Yet They Are as Simple as Children.

Papua, the British New Guinea of recent times and [illegible] savagery, is still a peculiar country, [illegible] human, and the [illegible] difficulty [illegible] attention by the following story.

"In the infliction of punishment as a [illegible] the [illegible] simplicity of the New Guinea native is [illegible] a [illegible].

"An experience of a magistrate [illegible] illustrates [illegible] the [illegible] simplicity of the native [illegible] of mind toward [illegible] information [illegible] the administration of the law. [illegible] had nothing to do with the matter. [illegible]

"It seems that the natives of the [illegible] imagined themselves that they could swallow the white man's bullets and thus escape disaster. The magistrate inquired if this were so.

"'It is perfectly true,' replied one of the natives. 'I can do it myself.'

"Upon this the magistrate loaded his rifle and explained to the native that if he should [illegible] chance he unable to swallow the bullet it would surely kill him.

"'Now, open your mouth,' he continued, 'and I will shoot the bullet down your throat.'

"The native opened his mouth—all unconcerned. [illegible] at a distance the magistrate [illegible] the bullet through [illegible] triumphantly [illegible]. The native [illegible] of [illegible] exit. Undoubtedly the bullet had gone clean through the [illegible]. The magistrate [illegible].

"'Now, [illegible],' said he, 'and swallow the bullet if you can.' And the native opened his mouth.

"Naturally, the magistrate [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] with the remark: 'What in the world is one to make of such people—what is one to do with them?'"

THE SOLDIER'S LOAD.

What the Modern Infantryman Carries On the March.

While the rifle of the infantryman of the world's armies has steadily lessened in weight during the last [illegible] years, and while constant attempts have been made in other ways to lighten the soldier's burden [illegible], it is nevertheless a fact that the infantry fighter of to-day carries very little if any less than he did a generation or two ago. His gun and bayonet and some other details of equipment that had an exact counterpart in the old armies may be lighter, but modern military necessities have added to his carrying requirements.

He must now face this marching load: Magazine rifle, bayonet, scabbard, rifle cartridge belt and fasteners, rifle cartridge belt suspenders, first aid packet, canteen, canteen strap, set of blanket roll straps, haversack, meat can (used as a frying pan), cup, knife, fork, spoon, one ration (half), one shelter tent (half), one poncho (rubber blanket), one pair shoes, one housewife (needles and thread), one overcoat, one [illegible] load.

These marching loads have varied from 50 to 100 pounds in [illegible] and [illegible] about the same now.

Of course, in going into actual battle much of this load is discarded, some of it never to be recovered by the owner again, each having to [illegible] the battle peril. In the old days knapsacks were always cast off by seasoned troops, who grew calloused as to the hoarding up of little trinkets and mementos that so appeal to the amateur soldier. After a battle even discarded knapsacks might be recovered, but it was not likely. At any rate, while another knapsack might be issued, it would not be the one possessed by the soldier before the battle.

Whenever a new levy of troops was [illegible] and arrived in a camp where veterans were stationed the newcomers were greeted with many jeers as to their spick and span [illegible] appearance, with special emphasis on "How nice those knapsacks look!" This time-honored receptacle of everything a soldier desired or hoped to keep ever near him is no longer reckoned in the latter day [illegible] fighting equipment. The Japanese soldier and the men of some other armies carry a [illegible] sack in which it is possible to [illegible] things the fighter needs or thinks he needs until the weight suggests a discarding.

During the Japanese-Russian war the infantrymen of Nippon carried among other things a [illegible] knapsack, a [illegible] bottle of [illegible], a supply of rice in a grass bag and a [illegible] chemical camp bottle of a patented kind that could [illegible] fight in a gale of wind. While troops are going into battle discard everything [illegible] for the fight and are thus lightened up some, they have to take on some weight in the place of that relinquished in the shape of an extra number of cartridges.

Dainty Dance Frock

Three of the season's most fascinating dance frocks are shown in [illegible]. Pompadour silks and [illegible] silks [illegible] taffeta are occasionally used. Pictured is a very dainty [illegible] the round neck [illegible] black velvet facing lends a pretty detail.

When a fellow hugs a girl he doesn't always realize that his efforts are going to waist.

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of Wild Strawberry.

In dysentery the discharges from the bowels follow each other with great rapidity, and sometimes become mixed with blood.

Never neglect what at first appears to be a slight attack of diarrhoea or dysentery will surely set in. Cure the first symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Martin Farrahar, Docherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for dysentery and summer complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming to be the same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.

Price, 35 cents.

MECHANICS' RISKS.

Airmen's Helpers Take Big Chances.

The tragic death of a naval air mechanic at Hoo aerodrome recently, who, after being lifted to a height of 100 feet by a trailer rope of an airship, lost his grip and fell to the ground, calls attention to the dangerous work carried out by the men behind the air services. The safety of the aeroplanes and airships used by the Royal Flying corps and the naval air service are dependent on the conscientious work of the mechanics. Pilots themselves have not the time to examine personally every strut, wire or bolt on their machines before taking them over the enemy's lines, and this important task is left to the A. M.'s, as they are termed. The work of the air mechanic requires steady nerve, for it entails many risks. When airships start on voyages the mechanics, by means of numerous trailer ropes, hold the swaying vessel to earth until the signal is given to let go. In a wind a lighter-than-air machine is a difficulty monster to manage. It plunges and rears in the air with the unexpectedness of a bronco, and the mechanics are continually being lifted off their feet as the airship wrenches at the trailer ropes. Woe betide the unfortunate mechanic who becomes entangled in a rope as the airship rises in the air. He is likely to be lifted to a height of several hundred feet, and to save his neck he must cling to the rope for ten or fifteen minutes while the airship is manoeuvred back to earth.

Starting up the powerful aeroplane engines used in military machines is an important task of the air mechanic. He has to swing the eight-foot propeller in the front or rear of an aeroplane and jump to safety before its gets into its stride. The slightest slip would mean disaster, for the large blades of an aeroplane propeller turn at a speed of over 1,000 revolutions a minute, and they will cut through any obstruction with the ease that a razor severs a bar of soap.

In the large type of military or naval aeroplanes, which weigh over a ton, air mechanics often have to ascent with the pilot to tend the engine. If the latter proves refractory a descent is made and the A. M. has to get to work with his tools, often within range of the enemy's guns. The air mechanics, as many may imagine, do not keep out of danger well in the rear of the firing line. There are times when they have to make venturesome dashes on a motor repair lorry to assist an aviator who has landed close to the enemy's lines if the aeroplane **on such occasions is** beyond repair the mechanics have to pull it to pieces and pack it on a lorry, dodging as best they can the shells directed at them from hostile artillery.

Most naval air mechanics are accomplished swimmers and possess a considerable amount of [illegible]. When the navy's great seaplanes are launched the mechanics generally have to wade in to manoeuvre the machine from the shore. To plunge into straight water in the half light of dawn is not a pleasant job, yet it is one which the sailor mechanics have to carry out almost daily. In rough seas the waves break over their heads, and the seaplane they are manoeuvring is tossed about like a cork.—Tit-Bits.

SEVEN MISTAKES OF LIFE.

They Are Summed Up by a Writer of Wide Experience.

"Everyman," writing editorially in the Jeweler's Circular, begins his essay by enumerating the seven mistakes of life, then he treats each individually in paragraphs that are short but right to the point. He declares the following to be the seven mistakes:

1—The delusion that individual advancement is made by crushing others down.

2—The tendency to worry about things that cannot be changed or corrected.

3—Insisting that a thing is impossible because we ourselves cannot accomplish it.

4—Attempting to compel other men to believe and live as we do.

5—Failure to refine the mind by acquiring the habit of reading good literature.

6—Refusing to set aside trivial preferences in order that important things may be accomplished.

7—The failure to establish the habit of saving money.

Was Weak and Run Down.

COULD NOT STAND THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.

When one gets weak and run down the heart becomes affected, the nerves become unstrung, and the least excitement [illegible] of nervousness or utter lassitude. [illegible] to [illegible] the heart and [illegible] the [illegible] nerves by the use of such a remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. A. Williams, Tilbrook(?), [illegible], writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves, and was so weak and run down I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Captain Pembroke and Mr. Effingham

(By Julius McBride.)

Captain George Pembroke, of the royal engineers, when there were British troops stationed in Canada, wrote his fiancee that he was ordered home to England. The lady, Emily Collins, who was a New Yorker, was somewhat surprised at a request made in the letter that she should sail from that city, meet him in London and marry him there. Miss Collins would have considered this an impertinence, but, reading further, saw that the order was imperative that the officer report at once, and, since a steamer sailed from Montreal the evening he received it, he could not sail with her.

Now, this was all a tissue of deception. Pembroke, ten years before a young lieutenant, had met Miss Collins, a girl of 17, in England; had flirted with her, but the two had drifted apart. After he came to Canada he opened a correspondence with her that led to an engagement. Instead of sailing from Montreal he purposed going across from New York and on the same steamer as his fiancee. Having grown ten years older and raised a full beard, he did not believe she would recognize him. He would endeavor to win her under another name, then confess that he was Pembroke himself.

This was a pretty scheme—that is, if he succeeded in winning the girl away from himself.

When the ship sailed in which Miss Collins was to go to England, Captain Pembroke in mufti, under the name of Guy Effingham, was on board. He was a handsome fellow, of an aristocratic bearing and quite a lady killer. He did not recognize Miss Collins, who had considerably changed, but succeeded in securing some one to point her out to him. An introduction was secured, and the captain and his fiancee were soon sitting next each other on deck in steamer chairs engaged in a desperate flirtation.

The word flirtation is generally used in connection with women, and we do not associate it with persons on the lee side of middle age. But both Pembroke and Miss Collins were flirts.

The night before reaching port while steaming up the channel the captain gave Miss Collins a fictitious account of himself, stating that he was related to a duke; that he had an income of £8,000 a year and was going home to stand for Parliament.

Having thus prepared the way, he told her that the moment he saw her on the day they sailed he knew that she was destined to have a marked effect upon his subsequent life and he had since realized that he was madly in love with her. Then he offered her his heart and hand. She hid her face on his bosom and whispered "Yes."

Pembroke was shocked. It was not that he had won the lady from himself, but that she should show so little sense of honor in thus deserting one man for another. He expected that she would say something about complications with another lover, but she maintained silence on the subject, and he could see no evidence of the slightest qualm of conscience at her dishonorable conduct.

Pembroke, of course, knew where he could find Miss Collins in London, but he asked for her address and when he received it put it carefully in his pocketbook. When they separated it was understood that he should call the evening of his arrival. The final party took place on the upper deck behind a great wind funnel, where there was no one to see. So exuberant was the caress he received that he went away as delighted with his success as Guy Effingham as he was enraged at the treatment of George Pembroke.

"You'll not disappoint me to-morrow evening," she said, "will you?"

"Certainly not. Why do you doubt me?"

"You men are so uncertain. I have known you only 10 days. It seems that my happiness is too intense to be real. I must be dreaming."

"I assure you mine surpasses it."

"Well, then goodby. I shall expect you early."

Miss Collins was to go to London with her people, while Pembroke went alone. On the way it seemed to him that he had been caught in a whirlwind that had turned him not only completely round, but upside down. What should he do? Accept the slight put upon him as Pembroke and give way to ecstasy experienced by Effingham, or, as Pembroke, hurl back the love she had lavished on Effingham? He was not quite sure whether he was a jilted or an accepted lover.

When he went to see her in London he had not made up his mind what course he would pursue. When she advanced to receive him, his heart fluttered. Throwing her arms about him, she looked up into his face with a glad smile and said:

"Oh, George, dearest George, how happy I am to be with you again!"

"George?"

"Yes, George."

"You know"—

"Your personating another to win me again was just too lovely for anything."

"But—how how did you know?"

"Stupid, I recognized you long before you saw me at all."

"Well, well, what a donkey I have been. Do you know I've been half crazy as myself and in the seventh heaven as the other fellow."

"And just think, I have been loved by two different men at the same time. It was delicious."

A Human Life Net.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil would men observingly distil it out." How much evil marked the daily lives of the actors in the following episode is a matter of conjecture, but they were, says a New York newspaper, denizens of what is called the "underworld."

A lodging house in one of the crowded tenement districts in New York caught fire. The lives of the inmates were endangered, and seven of them, all women, were cut off by the flames. They rushed to the windows and shrieked for help.

Then, to quote the newspaper account, "a crowd of Park row human flotsam and jetsam and boys of the neighborhood bunched themselves to act to break the force of the women's fall and called to them to jump. The drop was more than thirty feet, but all the women made it safely.

"Only one of them needed attention, but some of the men walked away with heads cut by flying heels and backs strained by the shock of the falling bodies. When the reporter spoke to those men of those who made up this human life net said gruffly that they had no names. When they were asked where they lived they would only say, 'Oh, round here.'"

FARM AND GARDEN

CONTROL OF POTATO DISEASES.

(By H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist.)

In order to prevent loss and make the cultivation of potatoes more profitable, it is necessary to strictly follow certain lines laid down for the elimination of diseases, when it is reasonable to expect that the diseases will be eventually exterminated or reduced to a minimum. Any objections a farmer may have to carrying out the following suggestions will disappear when he finds from experience that their observance results in a greatly increased yield and higher profits to himself:

DISEASES OF SEED TUBER.

1. The presence of powdery scab shall qualify any lot of potatoes for seed purposes. Powdery scab occurs in the Maritime Provinces; no cases of this disease have been observed west of the province of Quebec. In order to prevent the dissemination of this disease, all potatoes grown in the "infested area" are being officially inspected and certified before shipment.

2. Potatoes entirely free from all diseases or blemishes are the ideal potatoes for seed purposes.

3. When selecting potatoes for planting, all bruised, decayed, externally diseased or unsound tubers should be removed.

4. Tubers showing common scab should, preferably, be all removed. The chances are that scabby seed will produce a scabby crop.

5. After having removed all externally diseased and otherwise injured tubers, the seed should be soaked in bags or bulk for three hours in a solution of bi-chloride of mercury, 1 part in 2,000 parts of water. After treatment, spread out and dry.

6. When dry, cutting the potatoes for "sets" will commence. Provide each person engaged with a potato knife, and keep a number of knives in a wooden pail containing a solution of 1:1,000 bi-chloride of mercury.

7. The stem end of the tuber is the seat of several internal diseases. Cut a thin slice of the stem end of each potato; if perfectly sound and free from brown streaks, rings or spots, continue cutting it up to required size.

8. Discard at once all tubers showing discolouration, when cut as above, at the stem end, and throw out those showing any kind of spotting inside, though the stem end itself may have shown no disease.

9. Having used the knife on a tuber showing any kind of discolouration inside, throw it at once into the disinfecting solution, and take out another knife before cutting up a new tuber. A knife that has cut through a diseased tuber conveys certain diseases to the new tuber, hence it is very important to change the knife after having thrown out a diseased tuber. It is waste of time to cut out brown spots and use the rest of the tuber.

After following these precautions, everything has been done to eliminate diseases conveyed by unsound seed potatoes. The sets are now ready for planting.

DISEASE-INFECTED LAND.

In the case of powdery scab and a number of other potato diseases, the casual organism persists in the soil for a number of years; it is therefore, necessary to avoid too frequent succession of potato crops. Ordinarily, potatoes should not be grown oftener on the same land than every fourth year. Where powdery scab has existed, it is advisable to change to land that has not previously produced a diseased crop of potatoes. The infected land may be used for any other crop with the exception of potatoes.

DISEASES OF GROWING PLANT.

The recognition of diseases noticeable only in the growing plant will invariably be most difficult. Where doubt exists, a specimen showing the suspected trouble should be mailed to the Dominion Botanist for his advice, but, generally speaking, careful attention to the elimination of disease in the seed tubers will have largely reduced the disease affecting the growing plant. Farmers should make it a rule to immediately remove any individual hill that may show signs of yellowing, curling-up of leaves or otherwise feeble growth, as well as any individual plant with flowers of a different color from the rest, in order to keep varieties pure.

SPRAYING.

1. Spraying is practised for two main reasons. First, to control the Colorado beetle; and, second, to control late-blight. There are other minor reasons.

2. Experiments have shown that several solutions will destroy the Colorado beetle, but the solution acting most rapidly is the one to use.

3. Spraying must be done thoroughly. All plants, and all parts thereof, must be well covered. A plant with one half sprayed and the other half unsprayed [illegible] the beetles very quickly. This will leave enough beetles to continue the pest. One spray thoroughly applied is better than several carelessly applied.

4. We recommend two special applications for beetles, one when the plants are from four to six inches high, to be followed by another from one to two weeks later. The interval between the sprays will naturally vary according to the severity of the attack. The solution we use and recommend is made up as follows:

First to the amount of Paris green, 1½ to 2 pounds arsenate of lead to 40 imperial gallons of water.

This solution adheres satisfactorily to the foliage and controls the ravages of the beetle. Spraying will generally commence towards the 1st of July.

5. After the first two applications have been made, we continue spraying regularly every [illegible] weeks, [illegible] using "poisonous" Bordeaux mixture of the following composition:

Four pounds of lime or more, if necessary, 6 pounds sulphate of copper, 12 ounces Paris green, 40 imperial gallons of water.

6. Do not spray on very windy days. Spray early in the morning, or commence two hours before sunset. Postpone spraying in unsettled weather, but spray thoroughly, particularly after a period of rain.

FIELD CROPS AND FARM LAND STOCK

Larger Acreage and Good Outlook Shown by Reports.

Increase in Most Departments of Stock Shown.

A press bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, reports finally on the areas sown to field crops for the season of 1915, and of their condition at the end of June. It also gives estimates of the number of farm live stock. The areas sown to field crops, preliminary estimates of which were given a month ago, are now after conclusion of the sowing season definitely reported to be as follows: Wheat, 12,986,400 acres, which is nearly 18 p.c. more than the area sown, and 26 p.c. more than the area harvested for 1914; barley, 1,509,350 acres, compared with last year's harvested area of 1,495,600 acres; oats, 11,365,000 acres, against 10,061,500; hay and clover 7,875,000, acres against 7,997,000; buckwheat, 343,800 acres against 351,400; flaxseed, 1,009,600 acres against 1,163,000; corn for husking 253,300 acres against 256,000; corn for fodder, 343,400 acres against 317,000; potatoes, 478,600 acres against 472,900; and turnips, etc., 172,700 acres against 175,000 acres. In the three Northwest Provinces the estimated areas sown to wheat are 11,244,700; acres to barley, 962,000 to oats, 6,290,000 acres and to flax 1,004,000 acres as compared with the harvested areas of last year, viz., wheat 9,335,400; barley, 930,000; oats, 5,353,000 and flax, 1,157,000 acres. More than half the total area under wheat and 59 p.c. of the area under flax is reported from the single province of Saskatchewan.

Condition of field crops.—Correspondents state that in the Maritime provinces the weather during June was cold and wet; growth therefore was rather backward. The hay prospects were, however, excellent. In Quebec the grain crops were good, but the weather had been dry and cold. In Ontario all crops, especially fall wheat, looked well, but the hay crop was light. In the Northwest provinces the condition of the grain crops continued to be generally favorable. Frosts, however, about the middle of June, caused a temporary set-back. In Northern Alberta there had been too much rain, but in southern Alberta the promise was for good grain crops. Conditions in British Columbia were generally favorable.

Expressed numerically, the condition of principal grain crops continues to be excellent. To wheat rye barley and oats are all assigned points exceeding 90 p.c. of a standard of 100 as representing a full crop. Assuming that conditions up to the time of harvest be fairly normal the indications are the end of June are for yields per acre in excess of the average of the six years, 1908 to 1914, by 16.6 p.c. for fall wheat, 5.5 p.c. for spring wheat; 8.3 p.c. for fall wheat; 7.6 p.c. for rye; 3.7 p.c. for barley and 3.6 p.c. for oats. Not since the present Canadian crop reporting system was instituted in 1908 have the grain crops at the end of June presented so favorable an appearance, and this fact, coupled with the large increases in the areas sown causes the outlook to be highly promising.

Numbers of Farm Live Stock.—It is estimated from the report of correspondents that the numbers of farm live stock in Canada at June 30, were as follows: Horses 2,996,099; milch cows, 2,666,846; other cattle 3,399,155; all cattle 6,066,001; sheep 2,438,662; swine, 3,111,900. As compared with 1914 these figures represent increases of 18,361 horses, 35,624 other cattle and 29,184 all cattle, but decreases of 6,440 milch cows, 19,353 sheep and 322,361 swine.

PANAMA HATS.

How the Colombians Make the Costly Headgear.

The Panama hat industry is constantly growing, and the inhabitants of that country are becoming anxious to protect their expanding industry. Tequilla straw, from which Panama hats are made, is obtained from five or six species of the palm. The most important of these is known as Carludovica palmat, and grows in the warm, moist regions of the Pacific coast of Columbia and Equador, and also in the forests of Peru along the headwaters of the Amazon. This palm attains a height of six to ten feet. The leaves are fan shaped. quilla straw is exported to the United States and other countries where the hats are made by machinery.

The way Panama hats are made in Columbia is interesting. When the palm is about five feet high the most tender leaves are cut and the veins taken out, submerged in boiling water several times and placed in the sun to dry and whiten. Further to whiten the straw lime juice is added to the boiling water. Then the straw is moistened to make it flexible and split with the finger nail into strips of the required width. A bunch of the straw is tied in the middle and placed in the centre of a wooden mould. The fibres are placed in equidistant pairs and weaving is begun in the upper part of the cup and continues in circular form until the hat is finished. The addition of fibers while weaving the crown is carefully avoided, and the number of fibers is increased to make the brim and edge. The beauty and durability of the hat depends largely upon the degree of exactness with which the fibers are interwoven. Once completed the hat is washed in clean, cold water, a coat of gum is applied, and the hat is finally polished with dry sulphur.

A Panama hat of the finest quality is an expensive proposition. To weave it requires from three to six months with, four or five hours of work each day. Two inferior hats of ordinary straw can be woven in one day. First quality hats of Toquilla are sold in the foreign retail markets at prices varying from $25 to $100 each.

The Panama hat is very generally liked in this country, both by men and women. It is expensive at the start, but it is a good laster and becomes quite a substantial friend. It can be cleaned over and over again. But the plain American straw hat, cool and light, retains its popularity, and will continue to be worn as the most advantageous summer headwear for men.

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The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, c..e, corn cobs or anything burnable,

Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers,

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

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THE GURNEY TILDEN CO., Canada's Oldest Stove Makers

CHERRY JELLY

From a recipe of Charles Francatelli, Chief Cook to Queen Victoria. Published in 1865.

Clean 2 lbs. cherries and a handful of red currants, and bruise stones and kernels in a mortar; place in small preserving pan with 1 lb. John Redpath's sugar loafs and ½ pint spring-water; boil on the stove-fire about five minutes, taking care to remove scum as it rises; pour into a beaver jelly-bag and filter in usual way. Mix juice with two ounces clarified isinglass, and pour into jars or mould.

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Put up in 2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons and in 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags. 140

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THE WILD SWAN.

Their Amazing Speed and Endurance in Flight.

It is impossible for one who has seen only the common mute swan floating about in the artificial lake of city parks to imagine the grandeur of a flock of the great whistlers in their wild state. In "Wild Life and the Camera," Mr. A. R. Dugmore says the sight is one of the most impressive in nature. As the huge birds rise into the air it seems as if an aerial regatta were being sailed overhead, the swans, each with a wing spread of six or seven feet, moving like yachts under full sail.

Once the swans are fairly under way their speed is amazing, nearly a hundred miles an hour, and that, too, with no apparent effort, for the slow wing motion is very deceiving. Their endurance is as surprising as their speed, for they are said to travel a thousand miles without alighting.

The flocks are usually led by an old and experienced swan, and it is said that as one becomes tired of leading, or it might be called aerial trail breaking, his place is taken by another whose strength is equal to the task, and so they continue until they reach their destination, the southern feeding grounds of the winter or the northern breeding places of the summer. Occasionally they stop to rest in the region of the great lakes. Not many years ago, while on their way north, a large number stopped above Niagara Falls, and more than a hundred were by some extraordinary mischance carried over the falls and killed in the surging waters.

Whether the swans prepare in any special way for their southward journey is not known, but before starting north they indulge in the curious habit known as "ballasting"—that is to say they eat great quantities of sand, for what purpose no one knows.

In the faraway Arctic Ocean is their breeding place, and it is believed that they mate for life. And with so many of the water birds, the swans protect their eggs with a covering of down scratched from their own breasts, so that when the birds leave the nest the two to six large, yellowish eggs are hidden from the eyes of possible thieves and protected against any sudden change of temperature.

It is many years before the swans are clothed in the feathers of immaculate whiteness that make them such conspicuous objects of beauty. Not, indeed, until the fifth year does all trace of gray disappear. Their first feathers are entirely gray. Gradually they lighten, becoming mottled with white, the neck and head remaining gray until after the body is completely white.

* * *

She—I burned my finger when I tried to put that light out. He—Well, I'll try the old-fashioned remedy of kissing it and making it well. She (demurely)—I tried to blow it out, too.—Gargoyle.

Raspberry Lore

(By Peter McArthur.)

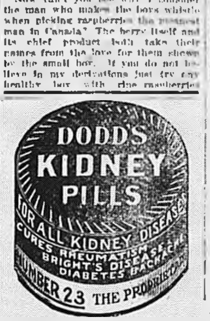
The meanest man in Canada has been discovered, but I dare not give you his name or tell you where he lives, for like all the mean men I know, he is very respectable, and moreover, he is well off, and for that reason his neighbors look up to him. It would never do to cast a slur on so estimable a citizen, but let me tell you what he does. He hires the children in the neighborhood to pick raspberries for him, and it is part of the bargain that they must whistle all the time they are in the berry patch. As he is always within hearing he is able in this way to make sure that they do not eat any of the delicious berries they are picking. Now, what do you think of a man like that?

I wouldn't consider this man so mean had it not been that for some time past I have been trying to determine the origin of the name "Raspberry." The explanation given in the big dictionary is perfectly absurd: "Rasp—with reference to its rough outside—looking like a rasp." What nonsense. The appearance of a raspberry might remind one of a cluster of rubies, but never of a blacksmith's rasp. But philology, or the science of words, is a mere matter of guesswork in many cases, so I feel quite at liberty to guess at the origin of the name raspberry myself.

What does a healthy boy do when he discovers that raspberries are ripe? Anyone can answer that. He comes rushing toward the house yelling "Rah! rah! rah! The rahs-berries are ripe." It's an abbreviated cheer, expressive of joy. Hence rahs-berries is the berry that makes the small boy cheer because of the joy he feels. Do I hear any objection to that? Of course not. Anyone can see that that is the true explanation. Let the makers of dictionaries take note.

And now that I am at it I may as well set the learned philologists right on another point that has to do with the raspberry. They seem unable to decide on the exact origin of the word "jam" as used in raspberry jam. Once more I am amazed at their blindness. Also once more I go to the healthy small boy for my explanation. What does he say when he gets a chance to steal raspberry jam? If you cannot imagine, just use your memory and recall what you used to say. "Yum, yum," of course. With this starter any learned professor will tell you that by the application of Grimm's law, or some similar law, this ecstatic exclamation in time became changed to "yam, yam!" Still later it was changed to "Jam, jam!" and then in the hurry of our modern life was abbreviated to "Jam!" Do I hear any objection to that? It is all as plain as mud. Say, I have a notion to give up farming and go in for philology. The college professors and dictionary makers seem to lack both imagination and knowledge of the small boy.

Now can't you see why I consider the man who makes the boys whistle when picking raspberries the meanest man in Canada? The berry itself and its chief product both take their names from the love for them shown by the small boy. If you do not believe in my derivations just try any healthy boy with ripe raspberries and raspberry jam and see how he will act. If he doesn't say "Rah" and "Yum, yum," he is not a normal boy.



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KIDNEY
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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

LATIN ECONOMY.

It is Practised There, Not Preached, But is Not Irksome.

Economy, as understood and as practised by Latin nations, is not irksome. It is a limitation accepted in good faith, and managed with such dexterity that, although it may rub now and then, it seldom becomes hard. A year or two ago a writer in the Atlantic Monthly gave a vivid and sympathetic sketch of a French middle-class household, with its assured comfort, its touch of elegance, its carefully balanced expenditure. The picture was as accurate as it was pleasing. A Frenchwoman takes an honest and just pride in making every penny of her money bring its fair equivalent; and she knows that her family keenly appreciates the results of her excellent management. She goes to market. The artichokes are big and green and beautifully fresh. Her husband likes artichokes. Very well, then, there must be no salad, and no cherries. Artichokes represent that day's extravagance, and the rest of her marketing deals with necessaries. It no more occurs to her to buy both the artichokes and the salad than it occurs to her to be sorry for herself because she cannot do so. Her good dinner represents heights achieved, and difficulties overcome. She has wisdom enough to relish the situation, says a Youth's Companion writer. Does an Alpine climber want to be carried in a sedan chair? What charm, after all, encircles the mountain top but the supreme sense of triumph?

A Boston woman, whose daughter had lived for two years in Italy, lamented whimsically that the girl could no longer be permitted to run the house at home. "She did fairly well before she went away," sighed the amused parent; "but now she asks the cook what has become of the other half of the onion, and the cook gets up and goes."

In Italy, where everything can be purchased in small quantities, half an onion looms large on the horizon. If a customer chances to want one egg, she buys one egg. No dealer looks askance at her because she does not take a dozen. If she wants a pat of fresh butter and a tiny flask of cream, she buys them for a few cents, and has the comfort of knowing that both are superlatively good. But no food is wasted, and no one considers wasting as a privilege. You seldom hear economy preached in France, or Italy, or Spain; instead it is universally practised.

Bagdad's Mysterious Scourge.

An uncanny, pernicious pest called the "date boil" scars the face of every human born in Bagdad. Children invariably have this dreadful sore on their faces. Throughout the middle east this mysterious scourge is known by various names—"Bouton d'Alep," "Nile sore," "Delhi button," etc. Its cause and its cure are unknown. First a faint red spot appears, growing larger and running a course often eighteen months long.

White men from foreign lands have lived years in Arabia, only to have this boil appear upon their return to civilization, where its presence is embarrassing and hard to explain. Maybe it was "date boils" that Job had! Once a British consul at Aleppo lost almost his whole nose from one of these boils. Nearly every Bagdad native you meet has this "date mark" on his face.—National Geographic Magazine.

Explaining Gravitation's Law.

If you ask a scientific man why a stone falls to the ground he will tell you that he doesn't know. Not long ago he would have replied that it fell to the ground because the earth and stone attract one another. This is very much the same as saying that an unsupported stone falls to the ground because, as has been ascertained by frequent experiments, an unsupported stone falls to the ground.—Scientific American.

* * *

Hub (looking up from newspaper)—My dear, have you seen any of these invisible suits yet? Wife—Invisible suits! What are you talking about? Why, here's a New York firm which advertises "Suits made to order with or without material.—The Awk.

THE POULTRY WORLD

LATE-HATCHED CHICKS.

It is during the heated term, or so-called dog days, that the average beginner has troubles, especially with the late-hatched chicks. The experienced breeder well knows the drawbacks of the heated season and avoids them to a great extent by hatching earlier in the season in order to have the chicks at an age that they can better withstand the heat of summer. Late-hatched chicks under careful treatment can be made profitable, but the important essentials that must be complied with can never be neglected for a day. One reads of the success made with chicks hatched in June and July, but seldom thinks that to attain this success the breeder has left but few of the essentials out, and it is folly to expect that the average beginner can do as well in his first attempt as the experienced breeder.

The average poultry keeper can have a fair measure of success if the following is faithfully carried out: If fertility has been good and chicks hatched now should be strong, but like babies, they must have heat, but not too much. Under the mother hen chicks can to a certain degree seek their own heat, especially if the place where the hen is confined is protected from the direct rays of the sun. But when the brooder is used, great care must be exercised that the proper temperature is maintained and that too much heat is not given. This is no easy matter during the changeable month of June, for one night may be cool and the next warm. A good heat to maintain is 90 degrees for the first ten days, but plenty of ventilation should be provided. Fresh air is essential. Chicks need less heat now than in the early spring. The feed should be good and clean and care exercised that not too much is given, especially for the first ten days. Milk in any form is one of the best feeds for young chicks. Clean, fresh water, not warm, or hot due to the vessels remaining in the sun, is one of the important factors. Overcrowding is an error indulged in by not only the beginner, but many of the more experienced breeders, and is more fatal in summer than in the spring.

The brooder or colony house that raised successfully in the early spring 65 or 70 chicks should not have more than 40 or 50. Lice should be fought. They are worse in summer than any other time of the year.

The essentials for steady growth of the late-hatched chick are clean quarters, not too much heat, plenty of fresh air, good feed, roomy quarters and shade, with pure, cool drinking water. This is the only way to insure success in summer chicks.

THE IDEAL POULTRY YARD.

The ideal plan of yarding fowls is to provide two yards or runs for each house. Sow one of the yards with oats or some other equally quick-growing crop, and the other with a mixture of grass and clover, or alfalfa, if it will grow. Permit the fowls to run on one yard at a time, so as to give the other a chance to become covered with a green crop; that is, when the oats are three or four inches high, turn the fowls in on them, closing the other yard. When the grass, clover, etc., in the other yard has made a good start, turn the fowls in on it, and sow the first yard to oats a second time. By following this plan a constant supply of fresh green feed is ready for the fowls all summer, and they will not have to be supplied with lawn clippings, cabbages, etc., in order to keep them healthy and to prevent their efforts to escape to the outside, where plenty of crisp vegetation tempts them.

A POULTRY ALPHABET.

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent surgical instrument to apply to sick fowls.

Balanced rations supply maximum of nourishment with minimum of waste.

Cull closely, for it does not pay to board idlers.

Do not attempt too much to accomplish thoroughly.

Every insect left to mature will decrease the profits of the flock.

F-i-l-t-h spells failure.

Good stock is the best foundation, but it must be handled with common sense.

Hens are not magicians, so cannot manufacture eggs unless given the proper materials.

Indolence and poultry breeding make a combination which would bankrupt a wealthy fancier.

Just a little observation will prove that the I-know-it-alls never make successful poultrymen.

Kindness shown to fowls pays in increased egg supply.

Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly surroundings.

May chicks, pushed to maturity, make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatched birds are resting.

No mixed flock can give the satisfaction of a single breed.

One's favorite breed is usually the best with which to win success.

Pullets should be separate from cockerels as soon as sex can be distinguished.

Quickly kill the chicks which are dwarfed or crippled when hatched.

Rush young birds toward maturity if you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

Try to waste no feed, either by overfeeding, careless methods or one-sided diet.

Unless you give your flock regular care, they are not likely to return profits.

Very few poultrymen know so much that they can learn nothing from the experience of others.

Watch the flock constantly. It is the eye of the owner that gets results.

Xmas markets are always good, but then nothing is too good for Christmas.

You are the one who must take responsibility for profit or loss.

Zenith in selling pure breds is found in judicious advertising and fair treatment to advertisers.—Exchange.

SERVED HIS PURPOSE.

(Boston Transcript)

"The liquor that is sold in those cheap saloons is awful stuff."

"Well, I suppose most of their patrons are like the Chinaman. When someone remonstrated with John for buying a quart of fiery, cheap whiskey, he replied: "Me no drinkee for drinkee, me drinkee for drunkee.""

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

GREATER BRITAIN

This War Has Made the Motherland That Indeed.

Great Britain has become Greater Britain indeed. Sikhs and Gourkas are fighting in Flanders; New Zealanders and Australians are fighting Germanized Turks in Egypt; Canadians have won imperishable renown in Belgium; Dutchmen under English colors are fighting Germans in South Africa; and the East and the West are again fighting on the plains of Troy. The Empire is carrying on seven wars at once; on the continent, in the Dardanelles, in the Persian Gulf, in Egypt, in East Africa, in West Africa, and in the Cameroons.

The great financial and economic measures to protect the ordinary life of the nation and to enable England to assist her allies have been perfectly successful, and the daily life of the people seems hardly affected. The streets in the city about the bank and the Exchanges look as they used to look on a half-holiday. The restaurants are only half filled. The smart young men have disappeared, except a few in bandages. One notices that a good deal of French is spoken, and a certain number of French and Belgian uniforms are worn in the streets and that is all.

On the other hand, the British navy has cleared the seas, and has kept open all the great trade routes. It has conveyed armies from the ends of the earth, and the German flag is no longer afloat except upon its navy, which, after all the swagger about "The Day," is still skulking at Kiel, though it is hardly to be imagined that it will not some day, in conjunction with the Zepplins and submarines, make, for the very shame, a great adventure of a raid on England.

What the Kaiser called "the contemptible little army" of Sir John French was first sent over to Flanders, and it was as perfectly equipped. Its fighting was a revelation, and the whole moral effect of its presence was worth twice its number. To-day Britain has about 650,000 men in the field abroad, exclusive of the Indian and colonial contingents, all of whom with all their equipment, were transported across the Chanel with the loss of but one vessel, and, I believe, only a dozen lives; and there are upward of 2,000,000 men still in training at home.—From "Impressions of the English Attitude Toward the War," by Frederick W. Whitridge, in the August Number of Scribner's.

A CUP OF COFFEE.

It Has No Value as Food, but It Has a Stimulating Effect.

The infusion of coffee presents practically very little material that is of direct nourishing value, says a writer in the London Tablet, but by diminishing nervous fatigue, by virtue chiefly of the caffeine present, it may increase muscular power. It is not itself a builder of tissue. The use of coffee after dinner, it is of interest to note, is justified in a large number of cases by the fact of its stimulating effect upon the vital centres, and it is said to serve to some extent as an antidote to alcohol.

It is commonly claimed to remove drowsiness. As a matter of fact, in many subjects it produces drowsiness, but this is usually followed by marked wakefulness. The practice of drinking coffee after a meal for the sake of the stimulus which is experienced has much to be said in its favor dietetically.

There is no reason for supposing that coffee possesses any value as a food. The berry contains a quite important proportion of fatty substances (12 per cent. average), but these are necessarily excluded from the infusion, as, owing to their insolubility, they remain in the "grounds."

According to our analysis, the protein contents of a cup of coffee are small, approximating to 1.25 per cent. of the coffee extracted. This amount can have little dietetic significance. There is also a trifling quantity of sugar present, besides traces of alcohol, which again can possess no importance from a psychological point of view.

Fascinated by His Model.

The weekly meeting of the Married Ladies' Society for the Better Control and Guidance of Husbands had just been called to order by the President.

"Members will now tell their troubles, one at a time," said the chair.

A meek looking little woman stood up in the far corner of the room.

"My husband," she quavered, "is in love with his model."

The buzz of gossip suddenly ceased, and all eyes were turned upon the speaker.

"But your husband is not an artist," argued the president. "He runs an iron foundry, doesn't he?"

"Yes'm," said the meek lady, "but all the same he loves his model. You see, he's a self-made man."—London Standard.

Only Something.

"It is extravagance to buy such dress lining, Mrs. Bargains."

"It was real cheap, hubby, dear—only a dollar something a yard."

"How much is "something?" What was the price?"

"It was $1.98 a yard."—New York Herald.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Values in Men's Suits

of the Better Grade

There are three outstanding features in the get up of our suits that make for the best "Suit Satisfaction"—they're particularly well made, tailored to fit perfectly and "All-wool Quality". These suits are of the season's most popular colorings, greys, blues and dark browns in neat small checks.

These models are cut in styles to suit the young man and the fuller figure for men. The linings is best serge quality. Trousers have belt loops. Special values at **$12.50, $14.50 and $15.00.**

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

In White, Cream, Tan and Blue. Algerian Silk and fine corded repps with soft collar and tie to match. Have soft double cuffs. seams double sewn. Sizes 14 to 16½. Special at **$1.50.**

CHILDREN'S WHITE & COLORED DRESSES—WASHABLE

Pretty plaid ginghams and fancy striped linnenettes in good wash shades of pink, blues, tans, etc. White all-over embroidery and white lawn, embroidery trimmed. All nicely made and well finished. Square and V shaped necks and short sleeves. Sizes to fit the ages of 1 to 12 years. Marked to sell at **50c, 75c, 95c. and $1.15.**

EXQUISITE MID-SUMMER WASH GOODS

These are dainty voiles in white, pink and blue shades, the new seed voile and rice voile, crystallines and white repps with woven floral spot in pink, blue and green combination. All these lines are the newest in wash goods for mid-summer wear. Per yard **35c, 45c. and 50c**

THE CAMPFIRE AND MILITARY MIDDY

Two delightful styles in these popular middy blouses, distinct and new. The one is pleated, has belt at back and lace strings, and comes in all white. The other has high Military collar in all white, or trimmed with blue and red. Collar will button up or fold down. Prices **$1.50 and $1.75.**

ENGLISH TAPESTRY FLOOR RUGS

These rugs are of the best grade English Tapestry, imported direct by us and are splendid buying values. Colors green, reds, fawn, brown and grey in pretty designs. Sizes 2¼ x 3, 3 x 3, 3 x 3½, 3 x 4, and 3½ x 4. Prices **$7.75, $8.50, $9.50, $10.00 and $11.50.**

TWO EXTRA VALUES IN MEN'S NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS

We call these extra values because we know that they cannot be beaten anywhere. The serge is of extra fine All-wool quality, soft in finish. Not that hard finish that will wear to a shiny gloss. Six months ago we placed a large order for these lines, and in future while we may be able to give you serge suits at these prices, it is very doubtful whether the grade of wool will be as good. They're splendidly tailored and finished. Perfect fitting. Sizes 33 to 46. Very special at **$15.00 & $18.00.**

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

The annual picnic to Silver Lake took place on Friday of last week and was a success in every way Mr William Trotter chaperoned a load of twelve beautiful maidens and four bashful boys and reports a most enjoyable time.

Mr Ernest Ried left on Thursday for London to take a course for a lieutenancy and to subsequently enlist in His Majesty's Army.

Misses Nesbitt and McLean returned to their homes in Berrie after spending a few days at Mrs D Elphick's.

A few of the young people from the village and vicinity spent a most enjoyable evening at Mr D Elphicks last Monday evening.

A number from here attended the Glamis Garden Party last Monday night. All report a fine time.

The Presbyterian and English churches intend holding a picnic on Friday of this week.

Misses Aileen Pinkerton and Kathleen Ruby and Mr Gordon Pinkerton spent Sunday at Mr George Colwell's in Kincardine.

Miss Cora Cleghorn returned to her home in Berlin after spending some time at the Manse.

Miss Kathleen Ruby of Berlin is visiting at Mr Albert Pinkerton's.

We are sorry to report that Mrs John McKee has again become sick. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Margaret Colwell spent Saturday at her home in Kincardine.

The lecture on Thursday evening was well attended and some very interesting slides were shown by Mr Cousens B A. Mr Cousens occupied the pulpit here on Saturday afternoon.

NARVA

Narva was well represented at the picnic at Silver Lake on Friday. A splendid day was spent in boating and other amusements.

Mr and Mrs M Morrison motored up from Harriston and spent over Sunday with his sister Mrs C Bell.

Miss Lila Keys is visiting in Kincardine.

Mr and Mrs W J Moffat spent Saturday at Inverhuron.

Mr J W Moffat went to Durham on Saturday where she will spend a few days with her mother and other relatives.

Miss Rebecca Bell of Toronto is spending her vacation at her home here.

Mrs. Geo S Allan of Riverview is visiting under the parental roof.

Mr and Mrs N H Moffat entertained a few of their friends on Monday evening before the departure of Mrs. W J and Mrs. Moffat to their home in Edmonton.

Mrs N. Mutrie and babe are home from the States for a short vacation with her father Mr A Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. McKinnon and daughter, Miss Ruth of Chatsworth were renewing old acquaintances in the burg last week.

"Groves" are very attractive places for picnics.

FORMOSA

Andrew Weiler and George Goetz of the hill were here on business on Saturday.

Rev. Father Schumacher is assisting our parish priest this week.

Last Saturday evening Louis Zinger and daughter, and George Schell autoed here from New Germany on Sunday.

Rev. Father C. Brohman is our new parish priest, having started here on Sunday.

Mr. Diebold Kramer who has been visiting here returned to his home in the North West.

A. Vogt of Otter Creek was visiting relatives here on Saturday.

Mr. E. Briggs of Walkerton was in town on Monday.

School Report.

S. S. No. 1, Brant.

Sr IV.—H Tolton, M Tolton, Conditionally—C Long, C Garbutt.

Sr III—D Schultz, J. Stade, S Tolton, M Bell, W Johnston, R Childs, G McLennan, E Wilton, (on trial).

Jr III. B—E Glintz, J Johnston, N Whitehead.

Jr III. A—L Geisler, M Tolton.

Sr. II.—J Long, E Riley, L Riley, M Hodgson.

Jr II—A Schultz.

Sr I.—A Johnston, E Stade, P Childs, Eddie Ernest, V Bell, R Johnston, E Lundy.

Sr. Pr.—M Geisler, A Hodgson, E Allerdyce, (A Waechter.)

Jr Pr—H Lundy, A Glintz, J Allerdyce, E Johnston.

M. M. McNeill,
teacher.

Rev. Mr John B Fenner from Chippawa Ont. is expected home soon for a couple of weeks with his parents Mr and Mrs John Fenner of Carrick Township.

Your Advertisement

Is an invitation to the people to do business with you, The man who does not advertise has no right to expect that people will hunt him up to give him an order.

End War by Christmas.

Before going to Posen to confer with his generals the Kaiser, it is reported, held a Crown Council in Berlin. The Emperor declared Germany could not undertake to negotiate with her enemies until Warsaw and Calais had been captured. With Generals Von Hindenburg and Von Falkenhayn he drew up final plans to end the war, which, the Emperor said, must terminate before Christmas

Office Positions Guaranteed

The Dominion Government guarantees positions to Northern Business College, Owen Sound graduates who pass the civil service examinations in May and November. Salaries $500 to $1,200. Ambitious young men and women, having attended high school for a year or more, ought easily to pass these examinations, after taking our commercial and stenographic course for six or eight months. Write for particulars to Northern Business College, C.A. Fleming Principal, or G. D. Fleming, Secretary Fall term opening Sept. 1st.

30,000 Laborers Wanted.

Following upon the consideration of all available reports on the labor situation as far as the crops of western Canada are concerned, representatives of the three chief Canadian railways, of the Agricultural Departments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Dominion Commission of Immigration, met in a conference in Winnipeg on Thursday of last week, and it was decided that in addition to the labor available in the three Provinces, thirty thousand (30,000) additional farm laborers would be required for harvesting purposes. It is expected that harvesting will be general in Manitoba about August 15th and in Saskatchewan and Alberta about August 25th. The first special train will leave Ontario on August 19, and a half cent rate will be granted from Winnipeg west.

Visiting in Carrick

Mrs George A Myers from Middleport (twelve miles west of Brantford) accompanied by her three boys, Alvin E. Cecil A. and Virgil M. is spending her vacation with her parents Mr and Mrs John Fenner arriving there the 7th of July and intends to stay till the end of August The second Saturday after Mrs Myers was there her husband arrived to see if his better half was still enjoying life, and with him were two of his relatives in the persons of Mr John Deagle and Mr Calvin Hager having got Mr Ben Dixon a farmer near Middleport to bring them up in his auto a distance of 110 miles. On Saturday evening Mr Dixon, Deagle, Hager and Fenner made a trip in the auto to see the county town of Walkerton and on Saturday forenoon Mr Dixon took a jolly group of young folks in the persons of Miss Melvina, Virginia Olive Gress and Mr Edward Fenner for a trip in his auto to a sister of his Mrs Thomas McPherson residing on a farm about a mile east of Dundalk, a distance of 45 miles arriving there at 1 o'clock and you may be sure were ready to supply their bodily wants and after partaking of a sumptuous repast and enjoying a sociable time they left for their homeward journey. The trips were enjoyed very much although they had to pass over some stretches of hill and rough roads especially between Durham and Priceville and they reached home again at 7 oclock. The four autoists started for their homeward journey on Monday morning.--Contributed.

Culross Council

Town Hall, Teeswater, July 26th.

Council met on the above date. Members all present. The Reeve in the chair, The minutes of the last meeting were read and sustained.

Donaldson — McPherson — That the funeral expenses of one, Wm Gauthier an indigent amounting to $25.00 be paid by this municipality.—Carried.

Donaldson — McPherson — That the Reeve and Wm Case be a committee to investigate the grievance of Jas Ireland re Drain on Con 2 and 3 at lots 9 10 and 11.—Carried.

Armstrong—Case—That we receive the motion for the appointment of Jas Warren as engineer, and appoint C. A. Jones as engineer for this Municipality. Carried.

McPherson—Case—That we give a grant of $10.00 towards cleaning out the ditch on the 25th sideroad con 12 That Jos. S. Armstrong have the same expended. Carried.

McPherson — Donaldson — That a grant of $75.00 be made to repair hills at lots 30 and 31, con 2 and 3. And that Wm Case have the same expended. Carried.

Donaldson Case—That a grant of $25.00 be made on the 10th sideroad con 15 for gravelling to be expended by Jno S. Armstrong. Carried

Case—McPherson—That a grant of seventy five dollars be made to gravel the road between lot 15 and 16, con A. The same to be expended by the Reeve. Carried.

Donaldson—McPherson — That the finance report as now read be adopted and orders issued on the Treasurer for payment of the accounts and that this council do now adjourn to meet again on Aug. 30th or at the call of the Reeve Carried.

Chas Button,
Clerk

Utilizes every heat unit. Flues arranged : heat is forced to travel over top of oven in

McClary's Pandora Range down behind it and twice under the bottom before escaping to chimney. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by H.A. Havill

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses · Walkerton

Business and
Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y. M. C. A. Building
London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July.
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The Leading
REPAIR SHOP
and
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.—Walkerton

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

"EDISON"
PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller Walkerton

August Attractions

Our fall goods are soon due to arrive and we must make room by a clean sweep of summer materials throughout the store.

Straw hats for ladies, misses, children, men and boys, some half price, some less, choose now while we have an assortment.

$1.00 to $2.00 ladies waists, now 50c each.

20c. to 25c. plain and fancy cotton hose all sizes in the lot now 15c pr. or 2 pair for 25c.

Big table of travellers' samples and odd lots at a saving of ¼ to ½ regular prices.

$2.50 to $5.00 summer dresses on sale at $1.98 each.

Special values in boys raincoats at $5.00 and $6.00

Mens trousers at sacrifice price. $6.50 for $4.25, $5.50 for $4.00, $5.00 for $3.75, $4.50 for $3.50, $4.25 for $3.25, $4.00 for $3.00. $3.25 for $2.50, $3.50 for $2.95, $3.00 for $1.75, $2.00 for $1.50, $1.75 for $1.25

Prints and ginghams 12½c to 20c for 9c yd.

Childrens summer dresses all sizes at specials prices for quick sale

Splendid saving opportunities this months. It will pay you to buy now as all these lines are advancing in price

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE
NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP
QUICK LUNCH
SPECIAL DINNER
Every Day SOUP 11 a.m to 3 p.m.
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.
25 cts.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests, ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men,s balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 32

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12th. 1915—8 PAGES

Nyals' Blood PurifieR

"Purifies the Blood"

• "Nyals' Blood Purifier" means pure blood. Try it and you will be convinced. Boils, Sores, Pimples, Skin Diseases and Rough Skin indicate impure, thin, blood.

"Nyals' Blood Purifier" purifies and enriches the blood, driving out the posionous materials that produce such disagreable symptons.

Get a bottle at our store; we recommend it because we know what is in it—and every Nyal remedy is good.

Special Agency for
"Nyals' Family Remedies."

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Our Semi-Annual Slack Season Sale

Starts Saturday Aug. 14th — Ends Saturday Aug 28th

All Suits and Men's Wear will be cleared out at a discount of 10 to 25 per cent off every dollar spent here during the Sale.

Suits

Blues, Blacks, 10 p. c. Off

$ 27 00	for	$ 24 30
26 00	"	23 40
25 00	"	22 50
24 00	"	21 60
23 00	"	20 70
22 00	"	19 80
21 00	"	18 90
20 00	"	18 00
19 00	"	17 10

Tweeds 20 p. c. Off

$ 25 00	for	$ 20 00
24 00	"	19 20
23 00	"	18 40
22 00	"	17 60
21 00	"	16 80
20 00	"	16 00
19 00	"	15 20
18 00	"	14 40

Overcoats, Odd Pants, Frock and Dress Suits, 15 p. c. off.

First class Workmanship, Fit and Trimmings guaranteed.

All Men's Furnishings and Raincoats 10 to 25 p. c. off.

If you are looking for bargains don't miss this Sale

G. T. ROURKE, Quality Tailor and Men's Wear.

WATER GLASS

For Preserving Eggs

1 lb. tin 15c.

2 lb. tin 25c.

Drugs and Kodaks

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

Read Rourke's sale ad on this page.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mug spent Sunday in Ripley.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife &Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Coram of Toronto are visitors at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr, Harry Galbraith of Shelburne was a visitor here on Sunday.

Miss Ball of Toronto, is the guest of her friend, Miss Ethel Petteplace.

Mr. D. Ellinghausen is spending the week-end in Hamilton and Toronto

Mrs. Gregg of Cargill, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Lou Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Giebe of Hanover, spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Geo Hudson of Beamsville, spent the week-end at his former home here

Mrs. Mortimer and daughter left on Tuesday to spend a month at Tobermory.

Miss Rose Ellinghausen returned on Monday from Buffalo where she spent the past two weeks.

Don't forget the junior lacrosse match on Friday of this week commencing at 6.30 sharp.

Mrs. Elliott and son Weir, of Wingham were visitors at the home of Mr. Frank Rennie on Tuesday.

Harvesters excursions by C.P.R. from Walkerton, August 24th and 28th, tickets at Hunters Drug Store.

Mrs. I. Ellinghausen and daughter of Detroit, are spending a few weeks at the home of her parents, here.

Miss Norma Eby of Hespeler, is spending this week here, the guest of Miss Florence Vogt at the Queen's.

Miss Annie Fletcher who has been visiting here for the past week, left on Friday for her home in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron of Byng Inlet are spending this week with the latter's brother, Mr. D. M. McKechnie.

Mrs. Etherton and Children left on Tuesday to spend a month with Mr. Etherton of the wireless guard at Tobermory.

Miss F. Morrison of Buffalo and Mr. Wm. Morrison of London were guests at the home of Mr. R. H. McKay's this week.

Mr. Frank Carpenter, night-fireman at Truax's Mill, left Wednesday for Paisley where he will enlist for active service.

Miss Sybilla Kohler of Schumacher, Porcupine is taking a stenographic course in the Walkerton Business College.

Mr. H. L. Willoughby of the public school staff, who has spent the past month in Toronto, is now visiting in Chesley.

Privates Arthur Farrer, Louis Runstadtler and Henry Von Hatten and Corp. Dean of the 34th at London, spent Sunday at their homes here.

Mr. E. H. Leeson and two children left on Monday to spend two weeks at his former home at Caledon, while Mrs. Leeson and babe are visiting at Beaverton.

Miss Ruby Truax of Toronto is a visitor at the home of Mr. R. M. Player.

Frank Scherrer, Tom Riechenback, Walt Small, "Dad" Moore and Stewart Reichenbach left on Monday to spend the balance of the summer holidays camping down the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Waechter, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Strassler and Mr. Jno, Rapp motored down country on Friday and spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday in Berlin, Breslaw and New Germany.

Mr. Joe Abell, the local rag, bone, and bottle man, has purchased the property of Mr. Les. Rudolph in the west ward and moved there from the old Western hotel property. He moved into his new home on Tuesday.

Girl Wanted.
Girl wanted. Apply to Mrs. M. Stead.

Flat to Rent.
A five room flat to rent all freshly papered and all conveniences apply to O. Patrick.

Notice!
Insist on getting Red Cross Flour at $3.25 per bag. Try our Pastry at $2.75 per bag. All Grocers.—Pletsch Bros.

Purchased Farm
Mr. Gus. Schultz of Brant has purchased Mr. Andrew Oberle's 50 acre farm at what is known as Myles' corner. The deal was closed this week.

Starting Cash System
As we intend to start the cash system after the 1st. Sept. we ask all those indebted to us to kindly call and settle their accounts before that date —McCarter Harness Co.

Joined Aviation Corp.
Mr. Eric Robertson of Milton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson of Walkerton has joined the Canadian Military Aviation corps and is taking a course at the McCurdy school at Toronto.

Charged With Criminal Assult.
Robert Hornby was brought to goal here on Monday from Wiarton to await trial on the heinous charge of having committed a criminal assault upon a young girl of Wiarton.

Pinkerton Womens Institute.
The pinkerton Women's Institute will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs W T Stewart 14 th Con. Greenock, on Wedensday Aug. 18 th at 2,30 P. M.

Engagement Announced.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wallace of North Bay announce the engagement of their daughter, Jennie Beatrice, to Mr. Gordon E. Perdue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perdue, Eden Grove, the marriage to take place quietly the last week of August.

O.A.L.A. Lacrosse Match.
The dates of the semi-final O.A.L.A. junior lacrosse games between Fergus and Walkerton have been arranged. Fergus plays here tomorrow (Friday), commencing at 6 o'clock sharp and the return game will be played in Fergus on Wednesday of next week.

Fire at Bobbin Factory.
The Bobbin Factory was the scene of a small blaze on Monday the building which is used as a dry kiln taking fire in some mysterious way. The blaze was discovered in its infancy, however, and was extinguished by the employees of the factory before any damage was done.

$1 and Costs.
Mrs. Jos. Schnurr, driver of the Formosa brewery wagon appeared in the police court here on Saturday charged by Mr Wissler of Mildmay with using grossly insulting language to him while in that village one day last week Schnurr was found guilty by the magistrate and fined $1 and costs.

At Cargill Tournament.
Five rinks of local bowlers are attending the Cargill bowling tournament, which is in progress today. The five rinks are:—Henderson, Whitehead, Benninger, McNab sk., Bremner, Hiscox, Pengelly, Rourke sk, Stephan, Taylor, Player, Lay sk,, Wesley, Vogan, Huether, Eidt sk., and McConnell, Hunter, Pye, Klein, sk.

Formosa Line Completed
The Formosa power line which has been in course of construction during the past few months, is now all but completed. The employees are at present engaged in wiring houses, etc., and it is expected that the electric lights will be burned for the first time in the old village on Tuesday of next week, August 17th.

Horse Runs Away.
A local motorist while returning from Chesley on Saturday met a farmer with a fractious horse near Todd's school house. Although he did everything possible, to prevent a runaway, the horse bolted, breaking free from the buggy and striking down the road at break-neck speed. The animal was stopped, however, before it had proceeded a great distance, the only damage done being to the harness, which was badly broken.

Paid $10 and Costs
Henry Tschultheise blacksmith, of Mildmay, appeared before Magistrates Richardson and Lambertus on Monday on a charge of being intoxicated while on the prohibitory list. He was found guilty and assessed $10 and costs.

German Helmet Here.
The first German helmet from the battlefields in France which was sent here as a trophy of the war, received by Mr. D. Robertson, from his son, Capt. R. Robertson. The head-piece is now on exhibition in R. L. Gibson's window.

Interfered With Police.
George West and William Klingville, two young men of Wiarton were brought to the Walkerton gaol on Wednesday to await trial on a charge of having interfered with High Constable Ward while in the discharge of his duties.

Prize Lists Printed.
The prize lists of the Pinkerton Fall Fair which will be held on Friday, Sept. 24th; have been printed and are now in the hands of the secretary, Mr. A. Pinkerton. Intending exhibitors can secure a copy with entry form on application.

Local Boy Enlists.
Mr. Gus Jenkins who has been assistant at the Savoy Cafe during the past few months went to Paisley on Monday and was examined, for overseas service and accepted. Gus left on Wednesday morning for London where he will join the base company of the 34th battalion.

Poor Apple Crop.
According to the government bulletins the apple crop is practically a complete failure in Brant, Bruce and Middlesex counties, with only slightly better reports from Huron, where there is a light crop of good quality. There are a few early apples, but later varieties are very scarce.

Took a Stroke.
The many friends of Patrick O'Hagan brother of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan the Canadian writer will regret to learn that he has been stricken with paralysis and lies in a critical condition at his home near Paisley. Early last week Dr. Dwyer of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, was summoned to consult with Dr. Houston who has charge of the case.

Formosa Pioneer Dies
The death of Jos. Weller, one of the early pioneers of the village of Formosa occurred in that village on Tuesday of last week after a long illness. The deceased who was 70 years of age was at one time proprietor of the Formosa planing mills and one of the village's most prominent citizens. The funeral was held to the Formosa cemetery on Friday morning and was largely attended.

Notice to Ladies
It has been said in some quarters that the supplies for the soldiers which Mrs. Ramsey is engaged in collecting are not all used for Red Cross work. This is not correct as every sheet, pair of socks, etc., which Mrs. Ramsey secures are sent to the Canadian Red Cross Society at 77 King St. East, Toronto. The soldiers are badly in need of these articles and Mrs. Ramsey will supply yarn free to those wishing to knit sox, and help along in her worthy private enterprise.

Protest Fell Through.
The protest of the New Dundee football club entered against the Mildmay club in which the latter charged with using professional Walkerton players was heard by the W.F.A. on Friday and as was expected fell through, there being no evidence to substantiate the the charge. The Mildmay team has now been ordered to play the final games with Listowel. The first game will be played tonight (Thursday) in Listowel, to which town the Mildmay Club intend running a special train.

Accident at Raising.
A serious accident nearly occurred on the farm of Mr. Ritz, just west of town, on Monday evening, while men were engaged in raising the framework of a new straw shed. A large beam was being hoisted to the upper part of the structure when a pike-pole snapped, and the beam dropped to the ground. Fortunately the workmen were able to get clear of the falling big-stick, the only injury resulting from the accident being received by Mr. Jas. Brunnelspach of Carlsruhe, who had the index finger of his right hand pinched off at the first joint

Office Positions Guaranteed.
The Dominion Government guarantees positions to Nothern Business College. Owen Sound graduates who pass the civic service examinations in May and November. Salaries $500 to $1,200. Ambitious young men and women, having attended high school for a year or more, ought easily to pass these examinations, after taking our commercial and stenographic course for six or eight months. Write for particulars to Northern Business College, C.A. Fleming Principal, or G. D. Fleming, Secretary Fall term opening Sept. 1st.

The Liberal View
The Herald and Times last week took the Telescope to task for publishing the article the week previous in the dropping of the protest, lodged by the Conservatives against Mr. R. E. Truax. We answer our contemporary by reprinting a small article from the Mount Forest Confederate, which in a nut-shell gives the view of the Liberals in regard to the action of the Conservatives:

"The election petition that has been hanging over Mr. Reuben Truax, M. P. for South Bruce, ever since his spectacular election, has been quitely dropped by his opponents, but not on Mr Truax. It went up, being filled with Tory gas about Grit bribery and corruption, like most of the other Tory vaporings about Liberals in this regard."

Died in Saskatoon.
Word was received here last week of the death of a former resident of Walkerton in the person of Thos B. Carlton which occurred in Saskatoon on Monday, August 2nd, following an operation: The late Mr. Carlton had been crippled by paralysis for some years, and underwent an operation in the Saskatoon hospital on July 19th in hopes of being restored the use of his limbs. It was unsuccessful, however, the shock being too great and he passed away on August 2nd, the remains being interred in Bradwell, Sask., on August 4th. The deceased was well known in Walkerton, having for many years owned the blacksmith shop at present run by Jenkins & McCannell and having spent three months of last summer, with his sister, Mrs. Thos. Jenkins. The late Mr. Carlton was 56 years of age and is survived by his wife and five sons and two daughters. Mrs. Jas. McNeill of Brant, is a nice of the deceased.

Band of Gipsies Here
A band of gipsies were encamped on the river bank, back of the exhibition grounds during the past week, and as is invariably the case failed to leave town before getting into trouble. They pursued the usual vocation for a livelihood, that of trading and buying horses and had a large number of equines which they allowed to run at large. A number of them crossed the river and getting into an oatfield of Mr. R. Weiss and did considerable damage. Mr. Weiss complained to Chief Ferguson, but the gipsies paying no heed to his warning and allowed their animals to continue their depredations. On Monday the Chief secured their names and proceeded to take action against them, but on awaking on Tuesday morning he found that during the night they had "folded their tents like Arabs and silently stole away."

Saturday's Sports.
The postponed baseball match played at the exhibition grounds on Saturday, between the Married and single men resulted in a win for the latter by a score of 19 to 10. Although the "Singles" won by a big margin, the married men are not satisfied and have challenged their opponents to another game, which will be played soon and at which a collection will be taken in aid of the Red Cross Society. The teams lined up:—

MARRIED MEN		SINGLE MEN
Jack Richardson	c	W. Russell
G. Henderson	p	H. Runstadtler
A. McCartney	1 b	A. LaFrance
A. Fihrenbach	2 b	F. Smith
F. Speiran	s s	M. Wilson
B. Mullin	3 b	R. Wesley
F. Kent	l f	J. Heffernan
F. Schultz	c f	W. Weiler
N. Walford	r f	W. Smith

Umpire:—L. Runstadtler.

After the baseball match the races were held resulting as follows:—Girl's race, 6 years and under, 1st. Dorthy Richardson, string of beads; 2nd Jean Coram, string of beads. Girls race, 1st Isabelle Wisser, collar; 2nd Erma Glave, maple leaf pin. Young ladies' race, 1st Isabelle Wisser, middy; Pearl Wettlaufer, horse shoe pin. Young ladies' race, 1st P. Wettlaufer, bar pin; 2nd E. Meyers, cuff links. Boy's race, 6 years and under, 1st Art Reichenbach, box of paints; 2nd Jack Richardson, rubber ball; 3rd Franklin Speiran, rubber ball. Boy's race, 1st W. Ballantyne, jack knife; 2nd Martin Scott, book. Boy's race, 1st W. Ballantyne, jack knife; 2nd A. Schauss, book. Young men's 100 yard dash, 1st H. Wettlaufer, collar bag; 2nd Frank Smith, silk tie. Married men's race, 1st Guy Henderson, box of cigars; 2nd Norman Walford, box of cigars,

THE ONLY WAY

In an article upholding local option and setting forth the good results it has had upon the business life of that village, the Paisley Advocate says:—How to dry up the sloughs represented on the scenery of this district by Walkerton, Chepstow, Port Elgin, Elmwood, Eden Grove, Cargill, Wiarton, etc. The one only way of drying up these "sloughs" is the taking of a county wide vote on the Canada Temperance Act, when the majority for the measure in places which are already dry will offset the majority against which is sure to be recorded in Walkerton and other wet centres.

Fall Fair Dates
The following are the dates of the fall fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept 16-17
Neustadt	Sept 23 24
Ayton	Sep 21 22
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 23 24
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 5
Markdale	Oct 12 13
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 7 8
Tara	Oct 5 6

Bowman Trophy Here.
That much-sought-for dish, the Bowman trophy has at last found a resting place in Walkerton, a rink of local bowlers having captured it from Port Elgin in the latter place on Thursday last, by the close score of 20 to 17. The cup-winners were, E. McConnel, H. G. Hunter, T. Pye and O. E. Klein, skip. On Monday afternoon a rink of Cargill bowlers came here with the intention of taking the cup from T. Pye's window, where it is on display but were denied the privilege, being defeated after a strenuous twenty-two end game by a score of 21-16. On Tuesday afternoon the Teeswater rink which had entered a challenge, played for the trophy but failed to lift it, being defeated by the decisive score of 25 to 8. The rinks were:

WALKERTON	TEESWATER
Eidt	Brill
Rourke	Hossenllug
Sieveright	Ferguson
McNab sk 25	McKay sk 8

The next challengers, Arthur, will probably play here on Friday or Saturday

Liberal Sweep in Manitoba.
The result of the election in Manitoba, held on Friday, is a clean sweep for the Liberals under Premier Norris. Only five Conservatives have been elected out of the forty-six elections held, and Sir James Akins, who resigned from the Commons to become the leader of the Conservative party in the Legislature, is defeated. This shows that the party is utterly discredited and all attempts to rehabilitate it in public favor have proved abortive. The Conservative party will have to undergo a term in Opposition to purge it of its sins. The Norris Government has a clear majority of 33 with 4 deferred elections yet to be held, which will add to the number. In the new government there are several men who formerly lived in Ontario, three of whom are known in this vicinity. Hon. Valentine Winkler, Minister of Agriculture was born at Neustadt and spent his boyhood days there, Mr. Winkler is now a lumber merchant and carried his riding Morden and Rhineland by a big majority. Mr. W. B. Findlater who carried the Gilbert Plains riding was raised on a farm in Howick township near the village of Belmore, and Hon Edward Brown, the Provincial Treasurer is also a former Bruce boy having at one time been a store-keeper in the village of Paisley.

HIGH SCHOOL REPORT.

The following pupils of the Walkerton High School have been successful in passing the entrance into Normal. Melinda M. Coumans, Sarah H. Little, Hattie G. Long, Gordon L. Pinkerton with honors, Aileen Pinkerton, Gertrude B. Speiran Grace Van Horne, Charlotte M. Weinert, Jessie M. Wells.

We congratulate these young people on their success.

The Matriculation results are expected in a few days.

MARRIED

TIEDE—DUERRER—In Formosa R. C. Church, on Tuesday August 10th, Mr. Edward Tiede, son of Mr. and Mrs G. Tiede, to Miss Ellen Duerrer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Duerrer, both of Formosa.

TUCKER—WIGHTMAN— On Saturday July 24th, in the Carlton Str. Methodist church by the Rev. R. G. D. Simpson. Ethel Mary, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Wightman and Mrs. Wm. Moody of Walkerton, Ont, to W. Alexander Tucker, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tucker of 127 Oakwood Ave. Toronto.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs. Timothy Foly through the Telescope desires to express her sincere thanks to her friends and neighbors, for the many kindnesses extended to her during the illness and demise of her husband, who passed away on July 31st.

LETTER FROM DR. FRASER

Below we give a copy of a letter just received by Mr. A. Collins from Dr. Fraser which will be of interest to the doctor's many friends. His remarks on the "gas" question should be an answer to the "easy chair" critics who hope the allies will not be so ungentlemanly" as to use anything so cruel.

Somewhere in Belgium.
July 21st. 1915.

Since getting your last letter have been looking for a parcel from you but it usually takes a couple of weeks longer. Will let you know when I get it. When your last parcel came I had got down to smoking "Arf a moo" a substance that masquerades under the name of tobacco and cigarettes. As to fillers as you call them, chewing gum is fine. Chocolate is good because I can trade it to Roy for smokes. He is very fond of it. I believe some of my friends are talking about me getting a decoration. Kindly tell them to cut it out. I am not hanging any medals on myself and would rather get a box from you than a medal any day in the week.

I was able to help a friend in need yesterday. The 4th. batt. is bivouacked just beside us and who should come over but Harry Wade, formerly of Walkerton. He had heard I was here. Well, he had an old pipe that would make a good disinfecting plant. I gave him one of mine and some good tobacco and he seemed more than pleased. A young fellow that worked on the C. P. R. bridge at Walkerton was with him, Glazier I think is his name. I met a nephew of old Bobby Cochrane of Durham. You know the old gentleman who comes over with the curlers and sings the song with seven verses. He is with the 3rd field ambulance here. The second and third had a baseball match and Cochrane and I put up five francs on the teams as Walkerton and Durham. Walkerton lost. Strafe them. Had a very interesting talk with one of the airmen who had breakfast with us after spending the night in the hospital He had been over the German lines and had gone back three or four times They seemed very anxious to get him with their anti aircraft guns as they had fired about 250 shots at him and we remarked he would go over once too often. It was at a part of their lines where they do the best shooting. Finally he went over about six o'clock and succeeded in locating one of their heavy batteries which as he explained to us he had been looking for. He was working the wireless and sent a message to one of our batteries about two miles away. He showed us on the ranging map. The first shot went about 250 yards to the left. The second, after he signalled the result of the first fell about 200 short. The third landed right on it. He had first signalled F F which means an efficient hit, but they got him after shooting at him continually. He said he should have been up about 13000 feet but as he was only about six it made it easier The engine was struck but they were able to volplane down and landed in a field quite near the hospital. They hit a cow and the machine went nose on into a hedge. The driver escaped unhurt but "Sparks" turned half a dozen somersaults and lit in the road, bruising his arm but not badly. As soon as the plane struck the tail flew up in the air and the Germans must have seen it for they landed a dozen in at the double right around him None of them hit and the plane was not much damaged. He explained that a squadron is divided into flights one will do reconnaissance work, another to locate batteries, another armed with machine guns will fight off enemy aircraft, etc. He was a most unassuming young fellow and very interesting. He landed near one of our big batteries and went over and apologized to them for landing so close and drawing fire on them. Sir Robert Borden is somewhere in the Brigade area to day. Have not seen him. Had a shake with Dr. Fotheringham of Toronto who was over to-day. He is picking up points for the second division of which he is A.D.M.S., Talk about a deserted village this is certainly one here. Took a walk through it last evening and there are few scattered inhabitants who have good cellars. They shell it persistently and consistently morning and evening. The church as usual is a battered wreck.

You speak of the terrors of gas. You cannot imagine the horror of it. To see them lying in rows, the dead with faces black and swollen, others with distorted and cyanosed faces, tossing and gasping for air drowning in their own secretions, others not so bad but with rales all through their lungs which will never recover their full elasticity. Add to this the smarting of the eyes and the constricted feeling of the throat it is diabolical. It effects not only soldiers but any civilians and even vegetation in the vicinity. The effect of it was felt far beyond our dressing station. Sherman said "War is Hell." The Huns have made it worse. Hell does not

(Continued on page 8.)

Jocelin's Penance

CHAPTER I.

"I did renounce the world;
Palace, farm, villa, shop;
Its pride and greed,
Trash—such as these poor devils
Have given their hearts to,
All at eight years old."

Brother Jocelin smiled as he traced the letters of the Missal he was illumining, and softly sang King Knut's song—

"Merrily sang the monks,
While merrily rowed the King.
And all the birds did also sing.
And tell their loves
'Twas spring—'twas spring!"

He was low of stature, and dark of eye, with clear-cut features of singular beauty, and his hands were white and effeminate, for Brother Jocelin, as a limner, was free from those menial tasks which fell to the lot of the uneducated monk. He wore the usual dress of the Benedictine—the loose black robe with its obtuse, oval hood and plain scapular; and, as the sunlight streamed upon him through the narrow casement, he seemed to absorb all its brightness; his picturesque figure strangely at variance with its bare environment, for the Scriptorium of St. Edmund's Abbey was scantily furnished with a carved desk and stool and naught else, save a great ebony crucifix on the wall, inscribed, "Beholde my meekness, chylde, and leave thy pryde." As if this monk stood in need of warning against the pride of life, and the rush of warm blood in his young veins.

It was spring, and he was but twenty. When the spring sun shines, and the buds burst forth as if called into being by the birds' songs the hearts of earth's young creatures everywhere expand and throb, and glow in the stir and warmth of Nature's revival. Jocelin was weary of the dim cloisters, of the drone of prayer and chant, and to-day a mad impulse urged him to fling aside his black robe and go forth into the bright world of camp and court; to do deeds of great emprise, to win fame, and the love of some pink-cheeked maid; and to live a man's life in a man's world. His song died away, and he sat idly gazing through the open casement.

The pear trees were blooming in the Abbey garden, and the sunshine seemed wooing each blossom's white breast from beneath its vernal zone. The apple trees spread their lacy boughs beside the delicate pink tracery of the plum. A white-throat chirped her nestlings to sleep in a gnarled oak which stood at the end of the long pleached walk; and the light, filtering through the tender green of young leaves, gold-flecked the stone pavement. Beyond the walk stretched a colonnade extending the Abbey's entire length, and through the arched openings white and black robed monks hurried to and fro, unmindful of the beauty so near. Above all, towered the grim, gray walls of Bury St. Edmunds, with many an arch, rounded belfry, deep-set window and grim gargoyle, massive, stern and strong —a testament in stone of the power of Rome in England.

The Abbey lay along the eastern slope of the town of St. Edmunds, a town of no mean size in itself. Its embattled walls, with four grand gateways, enclosed fully sixty acres, containing many buildings and courtyards besides gardens and cemeteries. The buildings, including three chapels, the Chapter house, the Ambulatory and the Infirmary, huddled about the church, like small children at a mother's knee. Behind these, to the west was the empty house of the Master of Horse; for once the Abbey had maintained several score of fighting horsemen. The humble cots of Cellarer, Seneschal and Clerk were near by, in front of the long, low line of stables along the southern wall; and enclosing a spacious courtyard was Bradfield, "A certain solemn mansion," the residence of the Abbott, and often used by the King himself.

This completed the Abbey settlement, save for a high tower which stood far down by the northern wall, overlooking a forest. It stood there grim and mysterious, with its low, iron-spiked door, widely placed oillets and deep-set, narrow windows high up toward its conical roof. This was the Abbey prison, and (some said) torture house. Dark tales were whispered of it in St. Edmund's town, and the solitary herdsman passing on his way home at twilight, shuddered and crossed himself, thinking its shadow crept over the wall to follow him.

The revenues of the Abbey were great, and her holdings formed a whole county in themselves, yet, insatiable, she stretched her fingers into other Hundreds, and her scattered carucates of land were many, while fifty advocates, or feudal knights, with their hundreds of vassals, did her homage, headed by the renowned Adam de Cokefield.

But it was not of the wealth or greatness of the Abbey, nor of the fair scene before him, that Brother Jocelin thought. He had forgotten it and his monastic life in remembering his early childhood, in St. Edmund's town. The low raftered house of his father, Magister Wilhelm, in the narrow little lane of Brakelond, just outside the Abbey wall, and he saw the long, bare room where his father taught.

Magister Wilhelm was master of the schools, with a few of the Abbey-vassals' sons for pupils, but the school was mostly filled with young indigent clergy, unattached to any monastery, who came hither for the learning for which they were unable to pay.

Such being the general financial status of his scholars, and his allowance from the Abbey being small, it was not to be wondered at that Magister Wilhelm's family were left destitute. When little Jocelin had vainly pulled his father's coat one winter's twilight, and vainly called him to their scanty supper, till the frightened wife had come hurrying in, to find the scholar dead and cold over his Ovidius Naso. Thus the widow of the master of the schools found herself and her small children in poverty, scarcely relieved by a daily dole from the Abbey.

When Jocelin was eight years old, being accustomed to running in and out of the Abbey kitchen for the soup and bread on which they existed, what with having lived among wandering friars, inferior clergy, and the monks of Bury, his head was full of legends of angels and saints. And one night, lying on his little palliasse, he dreamed that Satan, with black wings spread wide, descended before a great stone building to fly off with him. Then he cried to St. Edmund for help, and the good saint appeared and took him by the hand; whereupon the devil flew away. His cries awoke his mother, and she pondered on the awful dream through the night. On the morrow, being a devout woman, she took him to St. Edmund's shrine, that she might pray over him and ask guidance of the monks.

"It was just here that St. Edmund touched me, mother," said Jocelin, as they passed through the Abbey gate. After some talk with the Prior, the child was admitted into the Abbey and left by his mother, as was young Samuel of old; thus, at the age of eight renouncing the world, the flesh and the devil.

"Ah," mused Brother Jocelin, leaning his head on his hand, "such a dream was easily interpreted by the monks. Otherwise, I might now have been bearing arms under Sir Adam, a right valiant squire, instead of dreaming over an antiphonary, and who knows if fortune and St. Edmund had not interfered with my fate, but I might have borne my grandsire's crest upon a knightly shield?"

"But" (hastily crossing himself as he glanced at the crucifix with its warning text), "doubtless the brethren were right. Diabolus, with outspread wings, was the pride of life, the pleasures of this vain world, 'Voluptates, hujust seculi,' which would have borne me—who knows whence, if St. Edmund and the Prior had not made a monk of me!" And he, sighing, laid by his work, for the shadows had lengthened, and ere he had set his painting tray to rights the refectory bell summoned him to the evening meal.

CHAPTER II.

The refectory was a noble wainscotted hall, lighted from above, with a stone bench around two sides. In front of the arched door, above the wainscoting, was a pictured Christ, to which, on entering, Jocelin made obeisance. At the left of the hall was the ambry, where stood the massive golden grace-cup, and nearby was the niche, wherein were kept the ewer and basin in which the novices laved the brethren's hands.

A great table stood in the centre of the room, with a smaller one near the window, through which food was passed from the kitchen. On one side was the Bible-stand where, as Jocelin moved to his place near the head of the table, a blushing young novice was reading the evening lesson in very bad Latin.

Lent was over, and the table was bountifully spread with oaten cakes, wine and huge trenchers full of a smoking stew.

"Made of my pet calf," mumbled John O'Dice, as he shook his white head over the portion served him in a burnished platter. "By our Lady, the Sub-Prior has a most infidel spite at me, Brother Tristian" (this to a little weazened monk, with sallow face and red wisps of hair bristling around his tonsure), "never was special favorite of mine in the cattle pen but that he sendeth it to Richard of Hedman to butcher, an' right glad Ric seems to do it" (scowling at the burly Richard, who sat farther down the board wielding his knife as if it had been a cleaver). Pale, sneering-faced Walter broke in peevishly, "Now, now, John O'Dice, thou'rt ever grumbling at naught. For what dost thou tend the Abbey herd save for the very end which befell thy calf? It makes a savory mess, indeed, and methinks I would scold less or eat less."

These remarks were covered by the drone of the reader's voice, being subdued in fear of reprimand for speaking while the lesson was under way. Jocelin (because he was the Prior's favorite, sat at the Sub Prior's right hand, and though that worthy saw fit to reprove the young monk for tardiness several special dishes were sent him; and indeed there was much passing of food from the Sub Prior's end of the table to the eaters farther down the board.

The meal was presided over by an aged monk, directing the novices in their serving, and when they had passed the trenchers and filled the cups, seated at their own table they supped of what remained in the dishes.

The Sub Prior, a pretentious ignoramus, conversed with Jocelin about the flowers he was painting, frequently confusing their botanical names, and Jocelin answered him absently. But the Sub-Prior was satisfied with displaying his own erudition, and did not notice the inattention. When he had concluded, Jocelin roused himself to inquire about Abbot Hugo, who, grown blind and old, kept his chamber in Bradfield house.

"My young frere, he grows no better," answered the Sub Prior, "and I fear me things fall worse and worse for our house. Debt increases. The Jews refuse to advance more money, save at ruinous rates, and alas, it seemeth to me that those of the Father's household are but flattering time-servers, who beguileth him with lies, profit by his infirmities."

In a lower voice he continued: "We lose our power in St. Edmundsbury—our own Stowe. Ay, by our Lady, 'twas only yestereven when our Cellerarius, trying vainly to collect the reeve-silver, was forced to seize throughout all the town stools, kettles, or household wares, in lieu of the refused reaping penny. And beshrew me an' he was chased, yea, my brother, chased through the streets by a crowd of yelling beldames, who belabored him most soundly with their distaffs. Ora pro nobis! We are coming upon bad times. Twenty years agone their hoary heads would have graced the town walls for such resistance of our Lord's authority. The field-husbandry are short in their rents to the Reve, the dyers and weavers pay but a small tithe of their allotted tax, and even the fund for lighting our holy saint's shrine" (crossing himself as he spoke) "falls short of that of last year. Yea, we are coming upon bad times, as thou may'st see; though certes on thy young shoulders falls little of the burden which resteth on mine!" And the Sub Prior nodded his head, and squared his shoulders pompously, though, in fact, he had nothing whatever to do with the administration of the Abbey affairs; his duties being limited to a certain guardianship of the Scriptorium, and the seneschalship of buttery, kitchen and refectory, shared in common with palsied old Hugh, the third Prior.

"Has Brother Samson not yet returned?" asked Jocelin.

"Yea, the Norfolk Barrator! He lies in the tower where our Lord Abbot hath sent him. Didst not know that he failed in his mission to Rome, and that Geoffrey Ridel hath been given the Woolpit Church. He sits there in foul grace awaiting the Abbott's pleasure, and there are whispers of banishment to Acre."

The Sub Prior detailed this news with peculiar relish, for Brother Samson was unpopular with most of the easy-going, careless monks, being an austere, taciturn person, who exhorted them to less self-indulgence, and condemned openly, as many did in secret, the ruinous policy of the Abbot.

Hugo had tried in vain to overawe this stern critic, punishing him more than once to subdue his haughty spirit. Then, to placate him, he made him Sacristan, and finally Librarian, but Samson, perfect in the performance of these functions, neither thanked him, nor ceased denouncing the bankruptcy of the Abbey.

"A doubtful man," querulously said the infirm old Abbot to the Prior. "Severity cannot break, nor kindness soften him." So they sent him to Rome, and having failed in his mission, he was punished in the arbitrary manner of the times. But whatever he might be to Abbot and monks, he was Jocelin's beloved master, and he received the Sub Prior's news with lowering brow, eating no more of his goodly food. As soon as the meal was over, and the monks had marched from the refectory, singing a psalm, he seized his unemptied cup, and poured the wine into his flask; then placing it with some food in his wallet, he went into the garden. Taking his way furtively in the flower-scented twilight falling about the great buildings (where bats flitted in and out of the turrets, and owls hooted softly from far-off bell towers), Jocelin walked for some time, and then climbing cautiously, mounted the Abbey wall, and, some yards farther, came to the prison. The vesper bell had begun to toll, as he swung himself lightly against the tower, by getting a perilous foothold on projecting stones, aided by a sturdy creeper which wreathed its front, and he at length raised himself to the level of a deep-set, grated window.

"Brother Samson," he called, but there was no answer, save the deep breathing of a sleeper, which told that the worn-out traveller had thus forgotten failure and punishment. Taking the food and wine from his wallet, Jocelin pushed them through the grating, and scrambling down, was soon back in the Abbey chapel, leading the droning vesper chant; his mellow notes rising high and clear above the rougher tones of the brethren in the "Ave Maria."

CHAPTER III.

The inmates of the Abbey, roused from their slumbers by the tolling of bells, were assembled in their various chapels of the Nocturnal service. The rain was falling heavily, drearily, outside, and the drone of the sleepy chanters mingled with the low rumble of thunder. As the last "Kyrie" was sung in the chapel of our Lady, the big Abbey bell boomed out sudden and deep. The praying monks rose from their knees, and stood looking at one another with whitening faces. It was not an alarm, nor a call to the church. Slowly, slowly, it tolled, ringing sadness to every heart, and they knew by its sound that in the stately mansion of Bradfield, the soul of their father-Abbot had passed out into the stormy night.

To one man, far off in the cold darkness of the prison tower, the Abbot's death knell brought many and varied thoughts. Brother Samson had small respect for his superior, for the Abbot was a weak man, of little learning, who owed his Abbotship to the favoritism of King Henry, and who for many years had governed most inefficiently. Samson had no love for weaklings; of Norfolk breed, he was possessed of a sturdy strength of character that no cowl could subdue. Early entering St. Edmunds as a novice, on becoming a monk he had departed to the great schools of Paris, and from thence to Rome, in both centres of learning winning fame for his Abbey and commendation for himself.

At the age of forty-five he had returned, to find Hugo in the place of his friend and master, Abbot Gaunarius, and the Abbey sunk into a slough of debt; deserted by the learned monks he had known, and filled with idle, ignorant men. The buildings were out of repair, many valuables stolen or lost and only half of the Advocates true to their allegiance. The monks feasted and caroused; eating flesh and breaking other rules of the order. Rents remained uncollected; no horsemen were maintained; the whole estate evidencing the direst neglect and abuse. While the Abbot, like a frightened hen in charge of ducklings, tried vainly to rule his idle, rebellious monks finally retiring to Bradfield, whence he held lax sway over the disorganized Abbey. Deeply in debt to the Jews, who were clamoring for their rights at the very gates, the Abbot and Prior signed paper after paper, reduced the living fund of the Abbey, and borrowed more and more each succeeding year.

So while the bell tolled, the Norfolk monk thought bitterly upon these things. "Roger, the Prior, will make such another Abbot as Hugo, and I doubt not it is on him the choice will fall: an' were I out of this vile prison, wherein I am so unjustly confined!—But of the dead naught but good!" he murmured, and checked his angry musings with a prayer for the repose of old Hugo's soul.

Loving his Abbey, and jealous of its fame, of aggressive nature with great executive ability, Samson was feared and nicknamed "Barrator," or, "Quarreler." The monks long since had reached the conclusion, by arguing from occasional empty stomachs and knowledge of the increasing Abbey debt, that if things were allowed to continue on the same basis, no roof would be left to cover them, and, forced to become friars, they would have to wander over the country, precariously living on alms, and the most of them realized that it would take a strong hand and clear brain to set things right. And so already the tide was turning in Samson's favor, when Prior Roger summoned the Sub Prior, Jocelin, and some of the other brethren to the Abbot's house before Nocturnal, with the news that the Prelate was dying.

(To be continued.)

Hoax—I wonder what makes Scribbler always seem so serious. Joax—He's the editor of a comic weekly. Hoax—Well, that's no laughing matter.

ICE CREAM

(IT'S A FOOD)

The consumption of City Dairy Ice Cream is increasing every season. The local dealer has not the facilities, besides he makes so little that he cannot turn out a uniform Ice Cream. Discriminating shop keepers everywhere are selling City Dairy Ice Cream instead of their own make, and their patronage is increasing because City Dairy Ice Cream is better and the quality is uniform.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

Hints of Housekeepers.

In case you have guests and they engage in a heated political controversy, start up the phonograph.

Burning a large onion on a red hot shovel will do away with the odor of tobacco in your drawing-room.

Don't throw your coffee-grounds away. Dry them and keep them for the use of borrowing neighbors.

Letting the children run barefoot in summer will save money in shoes, but it makes the soap bill larger.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rome's Aqueducts.

The eight aqueducts of ancient Rome brought 40,000,000 gallons of water a day into the city. Had the Romans been aware that water always rises to its own level these huge erections on arches seventy feet high need never have been built.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The Gypsies.

The origin of the people known as gypsies remains largely a mystery. Egypt, India, Persia and Arabia have in turn been pointed out as their original country, but there is little definite knowledge on the subject. The weight of evidence is in favor of their having originated in India. They first appeared in Europe about 1400 and from the Danube region spread all over the continent, appearing in England about 1520.

Health in Old Age

As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

A GLARING INJUSTICE.

(Exchange)

Barbers' rates unquestionably require revision. What is needed, however, is not a horizontal change, but an adjustment in accordance with the services rendered. Every bald-headed man, for instance, feels a burning sense of injustice when he pays 25 cents for a hair-cut, and sees the tousled poet or musician in the adjoining chair, whose head is covered with an almost impenetrable jungle, lay down a quarter as the reward of the bold and persevering explorer who had lopped off the tops of the dense undergrowth. It is conservatively estimated that ten bald men can be trimmed in a tonsorial parlor in the time it takes to cut the hair of one football player. If barbers' rates were adjusted scientifically, each customer would pay for his hair cut in accordance with the number of square inches of productive surface on his cranium. As it is, the bald-heads are paying excessive charges for services rendered to other people.

A Chilly Spot.

"You'll have to change my place on the bill," declared the lady acrobat. "I find the audience too cold."

"How will a shift help you any?" demanded the vaudeville manager.

"Why, I come on just after a fellow who is lecturing on the arctic."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

CHURCH IN VACATION TIME.

(Pittsburg Gazette-Times.)

There are two theories as to the policy of the church in the vacation season. One is to shut up shop on the excuse that people won't go to church in summer anyway. The other is to keep open and make the services so attractive that it is bound to bring a congregation. Many ridiculous ideas have grown up with vacation time. One is that "everybody is out of town." The fact is that the vast majority of the people are here at home, right on the job throughout July and August as well as the other ten months of the year. Another is that "it's too hot to go to church." Church attendance in summer is, on the whole, much more comfortable and convenient than in winter, when after wading through snow and slush one too often has to sit for an hour and a half in an ill-ventilated auditorium swapping grip and colds in the head germs with one's neighbors. A third fallacy is that religion is a good deal like an overcoat; to be put away carefully for the summer and brought out again in the fall, if it hasn't been eaten up in the meantime by moths.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for $30. Cured him with $1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for $85. Profit Liniment, $54.

MOISE DEROSCH,

Hotelkeeper, St. Phillippe, Que.

A Shot That Made Trouble.

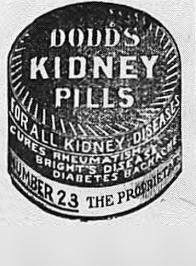
An odd incident happened in the then Danish West Indies in the last century that nearly caused serious international complications. An American marksman, paying a visit to Charlotte Amalia, amused the governor by an exhibition of his skill with the rifle. Sitting on the verandah of the Government House, he said that he could cut with a bullet the signal halyards on the flagstaff of the fort and lower the Danish standard to the ground. As the lines were almost invisible in the distance the governor was willing to bet that he could not do it. The shot rang out, and the flag fell. Presently a horseman dashed up, informing the governor that some one had fired on the flag. There was great excitement. The governor, none too popular, it seems, with the military, ruined his political future by admitting that the affair was a joke in which he connived. Report being sent to Copenhagen, highly colored, of course, by the commandant, his excellency was summarily removed.

SUBTLE.

(Life)

"I paint things as I see them," said Dobbster, complacently, as the critic inspected his "Moonlight on the Hudson."

"Interesting!" said the critic. "Have you ever thought of consulting an oculist, Dobbster?"



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETA

ISSUE NO. 32, 1915

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVers and apprentices. Wages paid to apprentices while learning. Apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford.

A CHINESE TYPEWRITER.

Has Only Three Keys But Can Write 50,000 Characters.

Stenographers may be interested in learning that there is a new sort of typewriter which has just been invented by a young student in the engineering department of New York University. The machine is different from the typewriters familiar to the average operator in several respects. For instance, the "standard" keyboard has twenty-six letters and in most cases about a dozen keys devoted to figures and punctuation marks, while the new machine has 4,200 characters in all and only three keys.

One of the three keys is a back spacer, another the space key and the third is the key with which the 4,200 characters are struck. It is possible, according to the inventor, to make more than 4,200 characters by combinations of "radicals" or base characters. About 50,000 characters can be made by the machine, the inventor says.

That stenographers ambitious to operate the new typewriter will find their task a little difficult at first, at least, was indicated by the fact that it required two hours to write the first letter typed by the machine. This letter contained approximately 100 words, but the operator was unfamiliar with the 4,200 keys.

The machine is said to be the first Chinese typewriter ever invented. Heuen Chi, the student inventor conceived the idea that a typewriter could be made to write Chinese while he was at his home in Southern China three years ago, he said. He went to the United States as a Government student and, on the prompting of Chinese officials who had become interested in his scheme, took up the study of engineering at New York University and continued to work on the invention. He completed the model a short time ago, and has patented it in China and Japan, for it also writes Japanese, which, he said, is quite similar to Chinese.

The Dining Table.

Suppose the cloth is on.

Next comes the service plate.

The knives are at the right.

The knife blades are always turned in.

The dessert knife is nearest the plate.

Next comes the meat knife, then the fish knife.

And next the soup spoon. Then the oyster fork, crossed over the knives, if you like.

At the left of the plate is the dessert fork. Next it is the salad fork.

Then comes the meat fork, then a small fork for the entree, and, last, a fish fork. Then the napkin.

These silver knives, spoons and forks are naturally used from the outside.

How Sickly Women May Get Health

If they could only be made to see that half their ills are caused by impure blood, it wouldn't take long to cure them with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Truly a wonderful medicine that invigorates, strengthens, renews. Every tired, worn-out woman that tries Dr. Hamilton's Pills will improve rapidly, will have better color, increased appetite and better digestion.

No better rebuilding tonic can be found than Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are safe, mild and health giving. For forty years Dr. Hamilton's Pills have been America's most valued family medicine, 25c per box, at all dealers.

Scattered.

Pat was employed on an engineering job a few miles out of the city and was carried to his work by an express train, which accommodatingly slowed up near the scene of his labors. One morning, however, the train rushed through the cut without reducing speed, and the superintendent of the job looked in vain for Pat. At last he saw a much battered Irishman limping back down the ties and called to him:

"Hello, Pat! Where did you get off?"

Pat turned stiffly and, waving his hand toward the steep embankment, sighed:

"Oh, all along here!"—Life.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

226 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

CONCENTRATE THE FIGHTING.

(Rochester Times)

Why wouldn't it be a good plan to send the Mexicans over to Europe. They would fine enough to keep them busy for some time to come.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 56 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Twisted Trousers.

A party of soldiers bound for "somewhere in France" were waiting for their train at a rural station in Wiltshire.

Among the lookers-on were an old countryman and his wife. Walking slowly past the warriors, the woman eyed them carefully, her attention being mainly paid to their puttee clad legs.

"I say, Garge," she whispered, when out of earshot, "there's somethin' I can't understand about they solgers."

"What be it, lass?" asked her good man, with a superior air.

"I can't think how they get their laigs into they twisted trousers," said the old woman, in wonder.

"I PUT this up two seasons ago, and see, it is just as good as if I sealed it only yesterday. It is because I use Parowax."

Parowax

Pure Refined Paraffine

Discard those bothersome, unreliable strings and papers. The Parowax way is much easier and quicker, and you are never disappointed by moldy, fermented preserves.

Simply melt the Parowax and pour over jelly glasses. Dip tops of jars in Parowax.

Put up in handy one-pound cartons containing four cakes. At grocery and department stores everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

PESSIMISTS REBUKED.

(Ottawa Evening Journal)

"The art of Motherhood is lost," laments a noted American woman-educationist to the International Purity Congress being held at San Francisco. We fear the good lady belongs to the ever-growing class of invincible pessimists. The art of Motherhood is not lost, in fact we know that it's being improved. Despite the United States with its divorce record, despite the quack moralist grocers of a so-called new but in fact age-old philosophy of society that is vicious, there are more good men and true women to-day than ever before, and Motherhood is as sacred as at any time in nineteen hundred years. And the boys and girls being reared by the present generation of mothers are as strong, mentally morally and physically, as the boys and girls of a decade or a century ago—perhaps stronger.

If the pessimistic lady who believes that we have lost the art of Motherhood thinks differently, let her study statistics of health and infant mortality!

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk

What He Had Better Do.

Macpherson in talking to his minister told the reverend gentleman that he was going to take a trip to the Holy land.

"And whiles I'm there," he said enthusiastically, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top of Mount Sinai."

"Nae, Macpherson," said the minister gravely, "tak' my advice. Dinna read them aloud. Bide at hame and keep them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

A POSSIBLE EXCEPTION.

(Judge)

"The more a man has, the more he wants," quoth the parlor philosopher.

"Do you think that applies to the father of seven children?" asked the mere man, who happened to have that many.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

(Gargoyle)

"Hey, Moike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin' cups?"

"Sure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye dropper!"

"Carl," said the teacher, "can you tell me what an inebriate is?" "Yes, ma'am," replied Carl. "It is an animal that does not have a backbone."—Judge.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

THE GERMAN TRAGEDY.

To those who wish to get an inner sight of the causes that led up to the present war and to get a glimpse of the mental attitude of the Germans we would recommend a perusal of the pamphlet issued by R. A. Falconer, President of the Toronto University. The pamphlet consists of four addresses delivered by him, and is entitled "The German Tragedy and its Meaning for Canada." Mr. Falconer declares that Germany's "real God is Force." This is the keynote or mainspring of all Germany's actions, and is the inner meaning of the present trouble. Under the chapter "The Bearing on the Future of Canada," the author says:

The Canada that will emerge from the war will be a new country. Indeed Canada is changed already. Never in our history has there been such a moral act as the response made by thousands from a sheer sense of duty. Nor has the effect been confined to those who went to the front * * * The message of the supreme and triumphant sacrifice made by the first Canadian contingent on the field of battle has, like a mighty spirit, swept across the Dominion. Heads were bowed in grief and have been lifted again in confidence. * * * It means more to be a Canadian since Langemarck. How much more only the future can tell. Our place in the Empire will be different.

The President by these addresses did much to create and sustain that "moral act." His university and other universities have contributed of their young men perhaps the best that Canada contains—young men who have answered the call of country from a high sense of duty and at an immeasurable sacrifice of all life's prospects. We know not what the future holds for Canada. But we cannot but believe that all those sacrifices in some shape or form will meet with compensation whether victory or defeat is our portion.

WAR AND WAR.

The Philadelphia Record recently made a comparison between the conduct of the American civil war and the present war as carried on by Germany. Germany's methods of making war, including the policy of terrorizing and killing civilians, as in Belgium; the use of poisonous gases, and the savage and brutal submarine warfare against defenceless vessels, have, naturally enough, it says, led to comparisons with the way in which Americans carried on the hostilities during the civil war. Captain Semmes, of the Confederate privateer Alabama, which wrought such devastation among Northern shipping, never sank a vessel without having previously taken off the crews and passengers, if there were any of the latter, in accordance with the rules of international law. On land the same principles prevailed. George Haven Putnam, the New York publisher, in protesting against German methods of making war, has recited his own experience as a Union officer to show that a policy of frightfulness is not justified. In a letter he says:

I was with the troops that in 1862 occupied New Orleans, and in 1864 I was with Sheridan in Virginia. During the last months of the war I served with Sherman's armies in North Carolina, and later as post-adjutant of Savannah.

If our commanders in taking possession of New Orleans or Winchester or Goldsboro or Savannah had deliberately burned great quarters of the towns, had put under arrest as hostages the mayors and groups of leading citizens, and later on, on the ground of straggling shooting by people in the town or in the adjacent districts, had executed a number of these hostages, their action could properly have been paralleled with that of the German commanders at Louvain, Aeschot, Termonde and other Belgian cities. The mere reference to the methods under which these towns in the South were occupied shows the futility of the statement that American troops were behaving at that time as the German armies are to-day.

I myself had occasion, in the Valley of Virginia, acting under instructions, to save houses from being destroyed when the adjacent barns, filled with forage, were burned; but in three years of service I never knew of an officer being called upon to protect a woman against mistreatment by our soldiers.

The same observance of humanitarian principles marked the Confederate side of the war. The New York Globe recalls this interesting episode:

As illustrative of a spirit different from that in control at Berlin an incident of our civil war is most instructive. In 1862, during the Peninsular campaign, when the Union troops were advancing on Richmond, General Rains, who commanded the rear guard of Longstreet's corps on its withdrawal from Yorktown, proposed to plant a number of explosive shells along which the army of the Potomac was expected to advance. General Longstreet, when the proposal was brought to his attention, forbade its execution on the ground that he did not "recognize it as a proper or effective method of war." The case was carried to the Confederate Secretary of War, who upheld Longstreet's decision. Perhaps Longstreet was over-scrupulous, but one cannot but honor the motive inspiring him. Longstreet did not accept the doctrine that a man dehumanized himself when he put on a uniform; did not accept the doctrine that a people engaged in a struggle for existence had a right to do anything.

There is a great contrast between this and the German "frightfulness." Germany has done things in this war that will be an eternal disgrace to her. Much of her frightfulness will have no influence in turning the war in her favor, but it has had the effect of arousing antagonism against her throughout the whole neutral world.

Suffered From Salt Rheum FOR MANY YEARS.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her.

Salt Rheum or Eczema is one of the most painful of all skin diseases, and if not attended to immediately may become very deep seated.

Give the blood a good cleansing by the use of that grand old medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. This sterling remedy has been on the market for the past forty years, and is the best blood cleanser on the market to-day.

Mrs. William H. Fowlie, Cole's Island, N.B., writes: "I have been a sufferer from salt rheum for a good many years, and was so bad I could not do my own work. I tried a good many medicines, but they all failed to do me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken one bottle until I found a great change, and I am most thankful for trying it. I hope that every other sufferer from salt rheum will try B.B.B."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Kaiser in his saner moments must feel this. Not only has he lost the sympathy of most peoples, but he has forever estranged himself from all his friends and relatives outside his own allies. Had the war been conducted along humane and civilized lines this need not have resulted.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There are no young men holding back in Germany.

◆

The refusal to enlist is one more argument for conscription.

◆

Glasgow women are now acting as lamplighters. The city should get Hydro-electric lights.

◆

We don't hear much about a khaki election nowadays. The recruiting officer has pushed it aside.

◆

So far Gen. Botha has not thanked Gen. Hughes on behalf of "my army," for his congratulations.

◆

We do not know what 18-P.D.R. shells are, but Kitchener tells Ben Tillett that they are now "going out better."

◆

When anybody asks what the British fleet is doing, let him look at those huge German Atlantic liners lying up at Hoboken.

◆

Organized labor should beware of strikes fomented by German sympathizers. Their leaders in such cases are renegades.

◆

Japan is intensely interested in the outcome of this war. So much so that we believe she could not afford to let Germany win. Her forces are in a good state of preparedness.

◆

There are strikes even in Belgium. It is said that the workers in Malines struck, and that German workmen have been brought to take their places. It's a wonder that Von Bissing did not shoot the strikers.

◆

The German minister of war has issued a warning discouraging the enlistment of youths of 17 in the army, as it has been found that they are unequal to the demands of the campaign, and are apt to become a burden to the authorities. Our recruiting agencies might make a note of this.

◆

The slaughtering of Canadian war horses assumed such proportions after the spavined and broken-winded chargers collected here at so much cost began to arrive in England that the slaughter-house erected for the purpose became a public nuisance to the English people, says the Montreal Herald. In the Imperial House of Commons, on March 10, the Under-Secretary of State for War was questioned as to whether he was aware that the nuisance caused by the slaughter house was such as to endanger the health of the residents in the vicinity. He replied that it was "a temporary structure, and had to be erected near a good road with as little delay as possible for the reception of horses destroyed on disembarkation from Canada." So Foster's Canadian horses were butchered before they got to the front! What a waste of good money.

◆

FOOLISH QUESTION.

(Philadelphia Leger)

"Why do you want to get divorced?"
"Because I'm married."

For 7 Years Was Troubled With Her Liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills CURED HER

Mrs. E. L. Hurst, 61 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years; also have had constipation, causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are the original so be sure and get "Milburn's" when you ask for them.

Price, 25c. a vial or 5 for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

Oh, how could she tell him "No," when every fibre of her heart thrilled with the answer "Yes!" She mistook him—mistook the character of Arthur Carrollton, for though pride was strong within him, he loved the beautiful girl who lay trembling in his arms, better than he loved his pride; and had she told him then who and what she was, he would not have deemed it a disgrace to love a child of Hagar Warren. But Margaret did not know him, and when he said again, "Will Maggie answer me?" there came from her lips a piteous, wailing cry, and turning her face away, she answered mournfully, "No, Mr. Carrollton; no, I cannot be your wife. It breaks my heart to tell you so; but if you knew what I know, you would never have spoken to me words of love. You would have rather thrust me from you, for indeed I am unworthy."

"Don't you love me, Maggie?" Mr. Carrollton said, and in the tones of his voice there was so much of tenderness that Maggie burst into tears, and involuntarily resting her head upon his bosom, answered sadly, "I love you so much, Arthur Carrollton, that I would die a hundred deaths could that make me worthy of you, as not long ago I thought I was. But it cannot be. Something terrible has come between us."

"Tell me what it is. Let me share your sorrow," he said; but Maggie only answered, "Not yet, not yet. Let me live where you are a little longer. Then I will tell you all, and go away forever."

This was all the satisfaction he could obtain; but after a time she promised that if he would not mention the subject to her until the first of June, she would then tell him everything; and satisfied with a promise which he knew would be kept, Mr. Carrollton waited impatiently for the appointed time, while Maggie, too, counted each sun as it rose and set, bringing nearer and nearer a trial she so much dreaded.

CHAPTER XX.

Two days only remained ere the first of June, and in the solitude of her chamber, Maggie was weeping bitterly. "How can I tell them who I am?" she thought. "How bear their pitying scorn when they learn that she whom they call Maggie Miller has no right to that name?—that Hagar Warren's blood is flowing in her veins—and Madam Conway thinks so much of that! Oh, why was Hagar left to do me this great wrong? Why did she take me from the pine-board cradle, where she says I lay, and make me what I was not born to be?" and falling on her knees the wretched girl prayed that it might prove a dream, from which she would ere long awake.

Alas for thee, poor Maggie Miller! It is not a dream, but a stern reality, and you who oft have spurned at birth and family, why should you murmur now when both are taken from you? Are you not still the same, beautiful, accomplished and refined, and can you ask for more. Strange that theory and practice so seldom accord. And yet it was not the degradation which Maggie felt so keenly, it was rather the loss of love she feared; and without that, the blood of royalty could not avail to make her happy.

Maggie was a warm-hearted girl, and she loved the stately lady she had been wont to call her grandmother with a filial, clinging love, which could not be severed, and still this love was naught compared to what she felt for Arthur Carrollton, and the giving up of him was the hardest part of all. But it must be done, she thought; he had told her once that were she Hagar Warren's grandchild, he should not be riding with her—how much less, then, would he make that child his wife! and rather than meet the look of proud disdain his face would wear, when first she stood confessed before him, she resolved to go away where no one had ever heard of her or Hagar Warren. She would leave behind a letter telling why she went, and commending to Madam Conway's care poor Hagar, who had been sorely punished for her sin. "But whither shall I go, and what shall I do when I get there?" she cried, trembling at the thoughts of a world of which she knew so little. Then, as she remembered how many young girls of her age went out as teachers, she determined to go at all events. "It will be better than staying here where I have no claim," she thought, and nerving herself for the task, she sat down to write the letter, which, on the first of June, should tell to Madam Conway and Arthur Carrollton the story of her birth.

It was a harder task than she supposed—writing that farewell; for it seemed like severing every hallowed tie. Three times she wrote, "My dear grandma," then with a throb of anguish she dashed her pen across the revered name, and wrote simply, "Madam Conway." It was a rambling, impassioned letter, full of tender love—of hope destroyed—of deep despair—and though it shadowed forth no expectation that Madam Conway or Mr. Carrollton would ever take her to their hearts again, it begged of them most touchingly to think sometimes of "Maggie," when she was gone forever. Hagar was then commended to Madam Conway's forgiveness and care. "She is old," wrote Maggie, "her life is nearly ended, and if you have in your heart any feeling of pity for her who used to call you grandma, bestow it, I pray you, on poor old Hagar Warren."

The letter was finished, and then suddenly remembering Hagar's words, that "all had not been told," and feeling it her duty to see once more the woman who had brought her so much sorrow, Maggie stole cautiously from the house, and was soon walking down the woodland road, slowly, sadly, for the world had changed to her since she last trod that path. Maggie, too, was changed, and when at last she stood before Hagar, who was now able to sit up, the latter could scarcely recognize in the pale, haggard woman the blooming, merry-hearted girl once known as Maggie Miller.

"Margaret," she cried, "you have come again—come to forgive your poor old grand—— No, no," she added, as she saw the look of pain flash over Maggie's face, "I'll never insult you with the name. Only say that you forgive me, will you, Miss Margaret?" and the trembling voice was choked with sobs, while the aged form shook as with a palsied stroke.

Hagar had been ill. Exposure to the damp air on that memorable night had brought on a second severe attack of rheumatism, which had bent her nearly double. Anxiety for Margaret, too, had wasted her to a skeleton, and her thin, sharp face, now of a corpse-like pallor, contrasted strangely with her eyes, from which the wildness all was gone. Touched with pity, Maggie drew a chair to her side, and thus replied: "I do forgive you, Hagar, for I know that what you did was done in love; but by telling me what you have, you've ruined all my hopes of happiness. In the new scenes to which I go, and the new associations I shall form, I may become contented with my lot, but never can I forget that I once was Maggie Miller."

"Margaret," gasped Hagar, and in her dim eye there was something of its olden fire, "if by new associations you mean Henry Warner, it must not be. Alas, that I should tell you this, but Henry is your brother—your father's only son. Oh, horror, horror!" and dreading what Margaret would say she covered her face with her crumpled distorted hands.

But Margaret was not so much affected as Hagar had anticipated. She had suffered severely, and could not now be greatly moved. There was an involuntary shudder, as she thought of her escape, and then her next feeling was one of satisfaction in knowing that she was not quite friendless and alone, for Henry would protect her, and Rose, indeed, would be to her a sister.

"Henry Warner my brother!" she exclaimed. "How came you by this knowledge?" And very briefly Hagar explained to her what she knew, saying that Hester had told her of two young children, but she had forgotten entirely their existence, and now that she was reminded of it, she could not help fancying that Hester said the step-child was a boy. But the peddler knew, of course, and she must have forgotten.

"When the baby they thought you died," said Hagar, "I wrote to the minister in Meriden, telling him of it, but I did not sign my name, and I thought that was the last I should ever hear of it. Why don't you curse me?" she continued. "Haven't I taken from you your intended husband, as well as your name?"

Maggie understood perfectly now why the secret had been revealed, and involuntarily she exclaimed: "Oh, had I told you first this never need have been"; and then hurriedly she explained to the repentant Hagar how at the very moment when the dread confession was made, she, Maggie Miller, was free from Henry Warner.

From the window Maggie saw in the distance the servant who had charge of Hagar, and dreading the presence of a third person, she arose to go. Offering her hand to Hagar, she said: "Good-by. I may never see you again, but if I do not, remember that I forgive you freely."

"You are not going away, Maggie. Oh, are you going away?" and the crippled arms were stretched imploringly toward Maggie, who answered: "Yes, Hagar, I must go. Honor requires me to tell Madam Conway who I am, and after that, you know I cannot stay. I shall go to my brother."

Three times old Hagar essayed to speak, and, at last, between a whisper and a moan, she found strength to say: "Will you kiss me once, Maggie, darling? 'Twill be something to remember in the lonesome nights when I am all alone. Just once, Maggie. Will you?"

Maggie could not refuse, and gliding to the bowed woman's side, she put back the soft hair from off the wrinkled brow, and left there token of her forgiveness.

The last May sun had set, and ere the first June morning rose Maggie Miller would be nowhere found in the home her presence had made so bright. Alone, with no eye upon her save that of the Most High, she had visited the two graves, and while her heart was bleeding at every throb, had wept her last adieu over the sleeping dust so long held sacred as her mother's. Then kneeling at the other grave, she murmured, "Forgive me, Hester Hamilton, if in this parting hour my heart clings most to her whose memory I was first taught to revere; and if in the better world you know and love each other, oh, will both bless and pity me, poor, wretched Maggie Miller!"

Softly the night air moved through the musical pine, overshadowing the humble grave, while the moonlight, flashing from the tall marble, which stood a sentinel over the other mound, bathed Maggie's upturned face as with a flood of glory, and her throbbing heart grew still as if, indeed, at that hushed moment the two mothers had come to bless their child. The parting with the dead was over, and Margaret sat again in her room, waiting until all was still about the old stone house. She did not add to her letter another line telling of her discovery, for she did not think of it; her mind was too intent upon escaping unobserved; and when sure the family had retired, she moved cautiously down the stairs, noiselessly unlocked the door, and without once daring to look back, lest she would waver in her purpose, she went forth, heartbroken and alone, from what for eighteen happy years had been her home. Very rapidly she proceeded, coming at last to an open field through which the railroad ran, the depot being nearly a quarter of a mile away. Not until then had she reflected that her appearance at the station at that hour of the night would excite suspicion, and she was beginning to feel uneasy when suddenly around a curve the cars appeared in view. Fearing lest she should be too late, she quickened her footsteps, when to her great surprise she saw that the train was stopping! But not for her they waited. In the bright moonlight the engineer had discovered a bed-lying across the track and had stopped the train in time to save the life of the man, who, stupefied with drunkenness, had fallen asleep. The movement startled the passengers, many of whom alighted and gathered around the inebriate.

In the meantime, Margaret had come near, and knowing she could not reach the depot in time, she mingled unobserved in the crowd, and, entering the rear car, took her seat near the door. The train at last moved on, and as at the station no one save the agent was in waiting, it is not strange that the conductor passed unheeded the veiled figure which in the dark corner sat ready to pay her fare.

"He will come to me by and by," thought Maggie, but he did not, and when Worcester was reached she was still debtor to the Boston & Albany Railroad for the sum of seventy cents. Bewildered and uncertain what to do next, she stepped upon the platform, deciding finally to remain at the depot until morning, when a train would leave for Leominster, where she confidently expected to find her brother. Taking a seat in the ladies' room, she abandoned herself to her sorrow, wondering what Theo would say could she see her then. But Theo, though dreaming, it may be of Maggie, dreamed not that she was near, and so the night wore on, Margaret sleeping toward daylight, and dreaming, too, of Arthur Carrollton, who she thought had followed her—nay, was bending over her now and whispering in her ear, "Wake, Maggie, wake!"

Starting up, she glanced anxiously round, uttering a faint cry when she saw that it was not Arthur Carrollton, but a dark, rough-looking stranger, who rather rudely asked "where she wished to go?"

"To Leominster," she answered, turning her face fully toward the man, who became instantly respectful, telling her when the train would leave, and saying that she must go to another depot, at the same time asking her if she had not better wait at some hotel.

But Maggie preferred going at once to the Fitchburg depot, which she accordingly did, and drawing her veil over her face, lest some one of her few acquaintances in the city should recognize her, she sat there until the time appointed for the cars to leave. Then, weary and faint, she entered the train, her spirits in a measure rising as she felt that she was drawing near to those who would love her for what she was and not for what she had been. Rose would comfort her, and already her heart bounded with the thought of seeing one who she believed was her brother's wife, for Henry had written that ere this his homeward voyage was made, Rose would be his bride.

Ah, Maggie! there is for you a greater happiness in store—not a brother, but a sister—your father's child is there to greet your coming. And even at this early hour her snow-white fingers are arranging the fair June blossoms into bouquets, with which she adorns her house, saying to him who hovers at her side, "that somebody, she knows not whom, is surely coming there to-day"; and then, with a blush stealing over her cheek, she adds: "I wish it might be Margaret"; while Henry, with a peculiar twist of his comical mouth, winds his arm around her waist, and playfully responds, "Any one save her."

CHAPTER XXI.

On a cool piazza overlooking a handsome flower garden, the breakfast table was tastefully arranged. It was Rose's idea to have it there, and in her cambric wrapper, her golden curls combed smoothly back, and her blue eyes shining with the light of a new joy, she occupies her accustomed seat beside one who for several happy weeks has called her his, loving her more and more each day, and wondering how thoughts of any other could ever have filled his heart. There was much to be done about his home, so long deserted, and as Rose was determined upon a trip to the seaside, he had made arrangements to be absent from his business for two months or more, and was now enjoying all the happiness of a quiet, domestic life, free from care of any kind. He had heard of Maggie's illness, but she was better now, he supposed, and when Theo hinted vaguely that a marriage between her and Arthur Carrollton was not at all improbable, he hoped it would be so for the Englishman, he knew, was far better adapted to Margaret than he had ever been. Of Theo's hints he was speaking to Rose, as they sat together at breakfast, and she had answered, "It will be a splendid match," when the door-bell rang, and the servant announced: "A lady in the parlor, who asked for Mr. Warner."

"I told you some one would come," said Rose; "do pray see who it is. How does she look, Janet?"

"Tall, white as a ghost, with big, black eyes," was Janet's answer; and with his curiosity awakened, Henry Warner started for the parlor, Rose following on tiptoe, and listening through the half-closed door to what their visitor might say.

Margaret had experienced no difficulty in finding the house of Mrs. Warner, which seemed to her a second Paradise, so beautiful and cool it looked, nestled amid the tall, green forest trees. Everything around it betokened the fine taste of its occupants, and Maggie, as she reflected that she, too, was nearly connected with this family, felt her wounded pride in a measure soothed, for it was surely no disgrace to claim such people as her friends. With a beating heart, she rang the bell, asking for Mr. Warner, and now, trembling in every limb, she awaited his coming. He was not prepared to meet her, and at first he did not know her she was so changed; but when, throwing aside her bonnet, she turned her face so the light from the window opposite shone fully upon her, he recognized her in a moment, and exclaimed, "Margaret, Margaret Miller! why are you here?"

The words reached Rose's ear, and darting forward, she stood within the door, just as Margaret, staggering a step or two toward Henry, answered passionately, "I have come to tell you what I myself but recently have learned;" and wringing her hands despairingly, she continued: "I am not Maggie Miller. I am not anybody. I am Hagar Warren's grandchild, the offspring of her daughter and your own father! Oh, Henry, don't you see it? I am your sister. Take me as such, will you? Love me as such, or I shall surely die. I have nobody now in the wide world but you. They are all gone all—Madam Conway, Theo, too, and—and——" She could not speak that name. It died upon her lips, and tottering to a chair she would have fallen had not Henry caught her in his arms.

(To be Continued.)

Silver Fox Fur.

The black silver fox fur is most valuable when there is no silver in it—when it is a pure rich black throughout. A dressed skin of this sort averages 30 by 10 inches and will easily bring $3,500. A good silvery skin, clear and pure in color, with bluish underwool, is worth about $2,000.

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Even when it stands up for itself a clock will run itself down.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. August 15, 1915

Jeroboam Leads Israel Into Sin.—1 Kings 12: 25-33.

Commentary.—I. Jeroboam's fear (vs. 25-27). 25. built Shechem—Jeroboam selected Shechem as the capital of his kingdom. He erected buildings necessary for that purpose and fortified the city. The location was favorable, being central, and the place had many historic events clustering about it. Abraham pitched his tent there upon entering Canaan for the first time. There Jacob bought a portion of land, which he gave to Joseph. Shechem was situated between Gerizim and Ebal from which blessings and curses, respectively, were pronounced upon Israel. It was one of the six cities of refuge. There Joshua gathered the people shortly before his death and delivered to them his parting words. At Shechem all Israel assembled to receive Rehoboam as king, but upon his failure to yield to reasonable demands ten tribes went over to Jeroboam. A few years later the king removed his capital to Tirzah, a place a little north of Shechem. Mount Ephraim—In the hill country, or upon the mountainous ridge which extends for fifty miles north and south through the central part of Palestine Jeroboam belonged to the tribe of Ephraim. went out from thence—With Shechem as a fortified centre, he built other fortifications at important points to keep out his enemies. built Penuel—This is the Peniel of Genesis 32:24-32 and means "face of God." It was here that Jacob wrestled all night with the angel of God and gained the victory, his name being changed from Jacob to Israel. Penuel was situated on the River Jabbok, about twenty miles east of where it flows into the Jordan. It was fortified to protect the kingdom from Assyrian invasion, since Penuel was on the great caravan road to the East.

26. Jeroboam said in his heart—He said one thing in his heart and quite another to his people. It is no uncommon thing for one to say in his heart what he would not for the world say to others. We are judged by men largely by what we say with our lips, but God judges us by what we say in our hearts. kingdom return—The king realized that the people who had so eagerly pledged allegiance to him were liable to forsake him and return to the kingdom from which they revolted, should some provocation arise. He knew the temper of his people, and as a sagacious ruler he foresaw what might occur. 27. if this people .... sacrifice.... at Jerusalem—Jeroboam recognized the fact that the tribes that had seceded and come over to him had not in so doing forsaken the God and the religion of their fathers. They would continue to worship the God of Israel, and Jerusalem was the true centre of that worship. He was wise enough not to attempt to establish at once a new religion although he knew that the repeated visits of his people to Jerusalem for worship as the law required (Deut. 16:16) would be likely to win them back to the parent kingdom. The religious instinct in man is deep-seated, and is easily able to overcome even national and patriotic considerations. Their lord....Rehoboam—This was a confession that Rehoboam was their lawful sovereign. Jeroboam felt that his hold upon the people was at best insecure. shall kill me—Jeroboam was influenced in his course by fear for his personal safety as well as by his ambition.—In comparing the motives which actuated the two kings but little difference is found. Both seem to have been moved by selfish impulses. The true welfare of their respective peoples was disregarded.

II. Idolatry introduced (vs. 28-30.) 28. Took counsel—He surely did not take counsel of God. In such an important matter he wished others to share the responsibility, and consulted those who were his supporters in the kingdom. It is a fatal mistake to leave God out of one's counsels. Made two calves of gold—It is worthy of note that the images made by Jeroboam were like that made by Aaron in the wilderness (Exod. 32: 4.) Both men were familiar with the image of the ox from their acquaintance with the religion of Egypt, and Jeroboam may have been influenced by that knowledge in making the golden calves. It is more probable that the golden calves were suggested by the oxen in the temple upon which rested the molten sea. It is too much for you to go up to Jerusalem—Jeroboam desired to make the people feel that he was acting in their interest, and wished to make religion convenient. If this had been his real motive, his sin would have been great, for whoever makes his religion a matter of convenience loses sight of the nature of true religion. The real object, however, of setting up the golden calves was to keep his people from going to Jerusalem, fearing that in associating with the people of Judah they might be inclined to turn from him and go over to Rehoboam. Behold thy gods. Jeroboam was far from being a deeply religious man, and he doubtless believed that the people would worship the true God, while considering the golden calf as a mere symbol of the divine presence. We observe that he used the exact words spoken by Aaron more than five hundred years before (Exod. 32: 4).

29. In Bethel, Dan—Bethel means "house of God." It was a sacred place. Abraham had built an altar there (Gen. 12: 8); there Jacob saw his vision and gave the place its name (Gen. 28: 11-19), the ark of God was at one time stationed at Bethel (Judg. 20: 18, R. V.) and there Samuel judged Israel (1 Sam. 7: 16.) The city was situated about fifteen miles north of Jerusalem, and was in the southern part of Jeroboam's kingdom. Dan lay in the extreme northern part thus giving all the people of the northern kingdom easy access to one or the other of these shrines. Dan had also a history as a religious centre. An idolatrous graven image had been set up and was presided over by descendants of Moses (Judg. 18: 27-30.) 30. Became a sin. Whatever may have been the design of Jeroboam, the outcome was such as might reasonably have been expected. The worship at these shrines became idolatrous, and both the first and the second commandments were broken. Even unto Dan—It is probable that, since Bethel was so well known and easy of access, it was not considered necessary to mention that place, and it is stated definitely that the people went to Dan, which was far away.

III. God's Laws broken (vs. 31.33). 31. House of high places—It was customary to erect idolatrous shrines upon the tops of hills. Jeroboam built a house of worship at Bethel and one at Dan, while God had declared that the temple at Jerusalem was the true place of worship. Lowest of the people—"Among all the people."—R. V. Instead of employing the Levites as priests according to God's arrangement, Jeroboam took any that pleased him for the purpose. The Levites would not wish to officiate at idolatrous altars and went in large numbers to Rehoboam's kingdom. 32. Feast in the eighth month—The king wished to provide a feast for his people to correspond to the feast of Tabernacles, but in order to make it unlike that feast he appointed it in the eighth month instead of the seventh. He offered upon the altar—Either personally or through the priests of his own appointing he sacrificed to the golden calves of his own making. 33. Devised of his own heart—The king left God out of his counsels. He "said in his heart" (v. 26), and "devised of his own heart" an order of worship which was not pleasing to the Lord.

Questions.—What cities did Jeroboam build, and why? What did the king say in his heart? What is meant by the house of David? At what cities did Jeroboam establish places of worship? What reason did he give for setting up the golden calves in those places? What was the real reason for appointing those two places of worship? Whom did he make priests? What feast did he appoint, and how did it differ from the feast in Judah? What commandment did Jeroboam violate? What warning was sent to him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Jeroboam's policy.

I. Caused a breach in national unity.
II. Led to a violation of divine law.

I. Caused a breach in national unity. Jeroboam's policy perpetuated and multiplied in Israel the evils of which the rending of the kingdom had at first been the penalty. The ordained and fully deserved penalty of Solomon's transgression was the placement of another than his son upon the throne of a divided kingdom. Seated at last on his throne, Jeroboam was face to face with the opportunity of his life. It was a decisive hour in the young ruler's career. His future and the fate of a kingdom hung in the balance. With his great opportunity before him Jeroboam failed. Lawless ambition became his ruin. His attempt to sever the sacred bond that held the people of the whole nation in one common allegiance to the temple and God was wholly evil. He reasoned that it was necessary to isolate the nation religiously as well as governmentally. Having adopted his policy, Jeroboam had to devise suitable means for carrying out the same. In his procedure he ignored the universal law of consequences, of cause and effect. Four important measures received his immediate attention, a capital, a plan of worship, a festival and a priesthood. Having fortified some of the chief cities of his realm, Jeroboam set to work to create public sentiment favorable to his scheme, which led to a division in the Jewish church. His policy revealed his utter distrust of God. He took advantage of the jealousy of the tribes. He hid his zeal for his own safety under the plea of seeking the comfort and convenience of the people. He acted craftily upon the religious sentiments of the people, to serve his own ambitious designs. He took advantage of the sacred associations of Bethel and Dan. In every step Jeroboam took he was sealing his own doom and that of his people.

II. Led to a violation of divine law. God had ordained that there should be one sanctuary for the whole nation. Jeroboam knew that and also that the division of the kingdom was to make no difference as to the oneness or the position of the sanctuary. He was repeatedly reminded that Jerusalem was the one place of incense and sacrifice. He ignored the living God as a factor in consolidating his kingdom. Recognizing as he did the religious tendencies of his people, he foresaw that the national assemblies for worship in the temple at Jerusalem would eventually reunite the twelve tribes under one king. To suit the exigencies of the case, God's ordinances were overturned, other places of worship were set up, the commandment against image worship was broken, the national connection with the religion which God had ordained was broken off. Herein was his fatal mistake. True policy would have been to have left matters of religion unchanged. Jeroboam had been called to the throne for political purposes. He made use of the church to serve his political ambitions. He did not openly reject Jehovah, but he corrupted his worship. It was probably his boast that he with the people worshipped the one true God in a more rational and primitive way. Devices to lighten the stress of duty and to give a liberal interpretation to moral obligations became popular. The introduction of old errors indulged their idolatrous propensities. A servile priesthood aided in accomplishing the enslavement of the people. The one centre of unity gave place to three centres of division. The one ritual of divine obligation was travestied by rites and cermonies of human appointment. The one feast of Tabernacles, appointed of God, was supplanted by a feast devised by man. That feast, the most joyous of the year, had once been the greatest manifestation of religious unity which Israel afforded. Jeroboam made a rival feast. The worship of the people was a matter of greatest concern in the establishment of his kingdom. The ten tribes must be brought to renounce Jerusalem as the only place of acceptable worship. They must be persuaded to accept a new order of priests if the division of the kingdom continued. Under his pretense to reestablish the old worship Jeroboam was able to conciliate those who were proud of past history. His policy was shrewd and sinful. He used his authority for the furtherance of ungodliness. He placed politics before religion. He chose convenience instead of duty.—T. R. A.

Beginning of English Snuff Taking.

The battle of Vigo Bay, fought in 1702, led to the adoption of the snuff taking habit in England. After defeating the combined French and Spanish fleets, Sir George Rooke, the English commander, sacked the town of Vigo, the booty including several thousand barrels of the finest snuff. Although smoking was then firmly established in England snuff was almost unknown, but when this enormous quantity was thrown on the market at a low price it was bought out of curiosity by all sorts and conditions of men. The novelty caught on so well that for the next 100 years the English snuffed far more tobacco than they smoked.—London Chronicle.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

A German Prince, probably a son of the Kaiser, will be named Governor of Poland.

Since the slump in the west came and war broke out, Medicine Hat, Alta., has lost a third of its population.

Rain beating on the windshield caused the automobile accident at Muskoka, in which five Toronto people were drowned, according to Mr. John Clarke, the driver, who said he could not see his way across the curved bridge.

The loss of Warsaw had long been discounted in Petrograd and it caused no excitement. The newspapers commented on the fall of the Polish capital without emotion, referring with regret to its loss as a necessity and which is regarded by them as being only temporary.

THE MANITOBA ELECTION

The victory of the Norris Government in Manitoba was generally expected, nor is it surprising that it was overwhelming. When the people decide upon a change, after such revelations as were made in Manitoba a few months ago, they usually do the job thoroughly and in such a manner as will leave no doubt as to their intentions.

The reorganization of the Conservative party, while necessary, could not be expected to have any effect upon the election. A political party must pay the penalty of bad leadership. In cannot restore confidence merely by changing the leader and passing some good resolutions. The party system involves party responsibility, and this means that when the leaders do wrong the party must accept loss of power and be content to serve the country in Opposition.

The Government has a clear field for service, and there is every reason to hope that it will give the Province honest administration and progressive laws.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Chicago Tribune)

Canada has not dealt in billions of dollars and millions of men, but Canada has nevertheless made commensurate war sacrifices in money, suffering and blood. All the world has stood ready with ambitious imaginations for any suggestion from the European chancelleries and applauded unstintedly when the complete successes of the billion dollar loans has been announced, but Canada and its patriotic offerings, under the most peculiar circumstances, have had scant notice. Even her American neighbors seem to have forgotten that bigness of spirit is as moving as bigness of number.

The temper of the Canadian soldier has already been proved and approved in the theater of war, but the same bravery of the home people in facing a rapidly rising public debt has had a much less spectacular setting. During June alone there was a increase of no less than $17,970,000 and the increase in the past twelve months has been $130,906,086, or nearly $60 per head for a young government. These sacrifices made at a critical period of Canada's life for a war across the seas, calling for stamp taxes and increased tariffs, in addition to exposing for slaughter the flower of the manhood of the country, are highly idealistic. France, England, and even Belgium are fighting and making sacrifices—but no greater sacrifices in proportion—in the midst of a struggle that actually threatens their existence, but Canada is giving lavishly of her best blood and money without any thought that physically, at least, she is in danger from the Teuton. Both life and money are more precious, too, to a country just entering upon a period of national development.

Canada is giving humanity one of the real returns of a frightful war. It is the triumph of the purest patriotism and unselfish devotion to the mother country.

NOTES

Weekly Sun: Direct taxation, which begins in Ontario, and will presently begin in the Dominion, ought to be welcome because it will create a public opinion against extravagance,

The devotees of sport, fashion and society might ask themselves this question propounded in the Youths' Companion:

Why work at nothing, like the Wee Pig's Tail that Wiggles all day long to no avail.

Power from Eugenia Falls

Following is part of a Toronto Star interview with Sir Adam beck in Toronto on Friday with remarks; "When will you open your new power plant at Eugenia Falls, Sir Adam?" "We may have something to say shortly." As a matter of fact Hydro construction at Eugenia is exciting the whole continent. Enquiries for plans and photographs come daily from various points in the republic to the south. The Hydro has harnessed two small streams flooded a large land area, built two dams and accumulated a drop of about 300 feet, the second largest fall in the world. The normal horsepower was about 40; when the new plant operates the power total will run into the thousands. The Inaugural will take place soon.

Send Us the News

One of the most difficult tasks in a newspaper office is in getting the facts relative to births, marriages, deaths accidents, and other happenings in the community. Many people take it for granted that when a person dies the editor is familiar with every detail of the life of the deceased and his activities, when the fact he sometimes knows absolutely nothing about him, but he has to get his information from other sources, same as other persons would have to do. It is the same with with marriages or other more or less important happenings in the community. In almost every case the editor has to dig up the particulars or satisfy himself and the readers with a meagre and inaccurate account. The patrons can hardly overestimate how much he appreciates any efforts they make in furnishing him the facts for news items. Send your items of news to the Telescope.

Badly Burned by Gasoline

Emmanuel Iles, son of Mr. George Iles of the east hill who went a fortnight ago to Chesley to work on shell making at the plant of the Canada Beds Limited, was badly burned in an accident there on Monday night. For a time it was feared that the accident would have fatal results but the injured man has recovered from the first shock somewhat and it is thought that he will recover. Iles who was working on the night shift was not familiar with the plant and went into a dark room to get something. Not being able to find it in the dark he struck a match and set fire to a can of benzine which was in the room. This blazed up and he took it to throw it from the window, with the result that the clothing, from his waist up began to burn. Before help came and the fire was smothered Iles was badly burned about the arms and chest and throat. He was at once taken to his boarding house and medical aid summoned. For a time it was feared that his life was in danger but though his hurts are very painful it is not thought now that they are necessarily dangerous.—Owen Sound Sun.

Women's Narrow Escape

On Saturday morning, Mrs. John McLean of Ripley, attempted to start a fire in the kitchen stove by pouring coal oil on live coals and without a moment's notice the coal oil can exploded and set fire to Mrs. McLean's clothing. She immediately rushed to the bedroom and covered herself with a blanket and then rushed onto the street. By this time the kitchen was in flames. When it was discovered one of the children was in the burning house, Mrs. McLean who was on fire returned to the kitchen and saved her child. Neighbors responded to the cry for help, and the first to arrive on the scene was Miss Sadie McIntosh, who was horrified to see Mrs. McLean a mass of burning flames. She immediately tore the burning clothing from her body, and her prompt action probably saved her life. Mrs. McLean who was suffering horribly from the burns was carried to the home of Mrs. Gemmel and has a fair chance to recover. The fire alarm being sounded, willing workers arrived. Messrs R. J. Graham and Philip Teahey were among the first on the scene and fought the fire like heroes, and with other citizens kept the blaze confined to the kitchen and in half an hour had the fire under control. The walls and furniture in the kitchen were destroyed, but the main part of the dwelling was only slightly damaged. Unfortunately the insurance on the house expired last May, consequently Mr. McLean will have to bear a heavy loss, but will consider himself fortunate if Mrs. McLean is restored to health. — Ripley Express.

Bruce Making Things Hum.

The following article on Bruce County was written for the Globe by J. E. Munro, who is a staff correspondent and who visited acquaintances in Brant recently: –

Bruce County like Huron, is realizing its own greatness. Bruce county, like Huron, has resources upon which it will be worth while realizing. There can be no quarrel with Bruce county farming compared with the other districts of Canada, but it improves with the rest in the progress of the agricultural business. They are finding out what the county is adapted for. The fruit districts are growing fruit instead of grain. The grain men are picking out the proper grains, the cattle men the best breeds of cattle and getting rid of the poor ones. Bruce county is in its different parts adapted for almost every line of farming known in Canada. The lake district is becoming a fruit section. In certain localities the dairy cow reigns supreme in the fields, as she does in Perth. In other sections the beef cattle are the money producers, and still others grow grain. Any one of the various lines looks goods this summer. Any one will help Bruce get to its proper place on the map. Bruce county used to watch hundreds of young farmers load stock and settlers' effects in box cars and wish them luck as they went west. They left 100-acre farms, many of them. These were rented by farmers nearby or were taken over by drovers and used as pasture farms for large herds. Bruce people got so common in the west that the rest of Canada wondered if any people were left in the old county. There were. They are staying there now. There will be more there, too, for the west, in the common slang phrase, "has nothing on Bruce." Bruce boys have made good in the west, but they might have been as well off if they had stayed on the homestead. They would this year. Those boys who went west used to come back home with their coon-skin coats, their fat-looking pocketbooks and wealthy manner and tell the boys at home about easy money and the free life of the West. That made them go west. They are not doing so much of it now. Bruce is not worrying about the west either. The boys are coming back, many of them to real, nice, comfortable farms. Increased production and better rural districts will tell the story of the return of the "prodigal," and the "fatted calf" was never fatter than he is in 1915. The "calf" never ate in better pastures in his life, nor did his mother. Looking over the fence to the grain fields, he sees prospects of more feed next winter than he had last. Down the road in the apple orchard things aren't so promising, but out among the berry bushes and small fruits the twigs hang heavy with fruit. The old barns are improved and the house is having a new kitchen or a bathroom installed. The "fatted calf" is going to help pay for it, too, and he is going to help pay for the new silo, with the help of many other things. There is some fine stock in Bruce, and it is doing well this year. The stock farmer is the most common in the county. His farm is noticeable, too, for it is rich. The great Bruce community is awaiting the Hydro power patiently. The Saugeen River, possibly the best power river in Western Ontario, is being surveyed. It will provide power for Bruce, and the keenest for it are the farmers. The scenes which are met with in Oxford county to-day of electric-lighted farmhouses and barns, and machinery run by motors will be repeated in Bruce. The Saugeen will light the houses on the concessions as it will the houses in those prosperous villages and towns throughout the county. After "getting wise to herself," and with great advantage of the power being so close, and with happy, contended farmers and the boys sticking with the homestead instead of going west, Bruce county will become one of Canada's gardens, with the old rural crowd but a new rural life.

J. E. MUNRO.

FRUIT, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

Healing Powers of Fruit Proved by "Fruit-a-tives"

The simple juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, when transformed into 'Fruit-a-tives' will relieve diseases of the *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Skin.*

The truth of this statement has been proved in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Chronic Headaches.

The enormous sales of 'Fruit-a-tives,' are the best proofs of the value *of this fruit medicine.*

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Fall Term From August 30th.

This is Ontario's best practical training school, with Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Our courses are thorough and instructors are experienced. We place graduates in positions. Write for our free catalogue at once and see if it interests you.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

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To various points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.

Good going August 13 14-15 and 16 Return limit August 31, 1915

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Including Kennebunkport, Portland, Old Orchard, etc.

Good going August 27, 28 and 29 Return limit September 13, 1915.

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
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Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects: — Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—

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THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES

TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
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W. J. HALLIDAY, D.L.DS Dentist Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 6 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hanmer's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire, Insurance Company. — Phone 140, ring 2 & 1.

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Leads in age, influence, and successful graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue Address, T. Wauchope, Principal Yonge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

New Term Opens Sept. 1st. at the NORTHERN Business College Owen Sound, Ont.

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Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photohgraphs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The McClary's Pandora Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by H. A Havill

Read the TELESCOPE

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

Easy rests the head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE.
THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Close Bars at Seven.

As a result of the inquiry conducted into the selling of liquor to soldiers at Kingston, the Ontario License Commission, with the approval of the Government has, it is declared, decided to close all the bars in Kingston and vicinity at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Working on Fortifications

It is just possible that some of the Bruce boys who have not been heard of by their relatives here and who have been listed as missing, have been taken prisoners by the Germans and have been set to work on fortifications in that country, in which case they would not be allowed to correspond with their own people. It is said that a number of English and Canadian prisoners have been set to work on fortifications and that these men are not allowed to write home, being strictly guarded. It is just possible that several Bruce boys who have not been heard of for some time are prisoners and have been put to such work.

His Day of Troubles.

"Troubles never come single." This old adage was never more truly demonstrated than last Monday in the case of Mr. John Adams, of this town. The day in question was race day at Teeswater and Darkie Brino, was entered. All went well until it was time to score up when Darkie Brino took to bleeding at the nostrils and was forced to abandon the track for the day, But this was not the only trouble Mr. Adams had to contend with. When returning home in his auto which was driven by Mr. Walter Barnside, the axle of the car collapsed in the vicinity of Riversdale. A town car was wired for which brought the party in and a new axle was wired for, Which was expected here last night. While the accident will be quite a loss to Mr. Adams yet he feels that he cannot be in the game unless he is prepared to take the bitter with the sweet.—Kincardine Review.

Hanover civic holiday was observed on Monday, August 9th

Miss Mabel Howe of Walkerton visited with Mr. and Mrs R. H. Fortune and family —Ayton Advance.

Mr. and Mrs. Royce and family of Walkerton visited at the home of Mrs. Cha. Wright on Monday.—Hanover Post.

Dr. W. A. and Mrs. Hall, of Walkton, and Misses Margaret and Helen, Ross of Chesley, visited Dr. Hall's sister, Mrs. H. McIntosh, of Holyrood, during the past week.—Lucknow Sentinel.

Ever Think of it.

If you buy out of town, and we buy out of town, and all our neighbors buy out of town, what in thunder will become of our town? Ever think about it?

Large Shipment of Autos.

The largest shipment of autos ever brought to Wingham was witnessed on Tuesday, when Mr. A. M. Crawford local agent for the Ford car, brought to town thirty-four Ford cars. These cars have already been sold, and will be immediately delivered to the different puchasers Mr. Crawford is a hustler and this speaks well for him as a salesman.—Wingham Times

The Midway at Toronto.

There will be no freaks on the Midway at the Canadian Exhibition this year, but the carnival world has been scoured for attractions and "The Pike" should be livelier than ever. A Wild West Show and a water circus including log rolling diving Venuses, trick canoeing, etc., Streets of Cairo, the Garden of Allah, the Giggler, the Hippodrome and a dozen other thrillers are among the features.

Found Dead in Field

Angus McLeod, North Line, was found dead in the field on Tuesday afternoon. He had apparently expired while at work. He leaves a wife and grown-up family. Mrs. Edward Angus McLeod of Huron township is a daughter of the deceased. The funeral will be conducted under the auspices of Bervie Orange Lodge.—Ripley Express.

Praise for Second Canadian Cotingent

A retired major writes in the Daily Express London: "I was present at the review at Shorncliffe when Bonar Law and General Hughes saw the Canadian troops march past. As an old soldier I can say I have never seen finer troops than the thousands who passed in review under the command of Major General Steele. It was a revelation. Among them was a regiment of French-Canadians. The men had stood in a deluge over an hour and a half, but they went by like old soldiers. Not one of them had been a soldier ten months ago. There were enough six-footers among them to make a Guards' brigade."

The Listowel Junior football team has captured the W. F. A. championship.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fox spent a few days with friends in Walkerton this week.—Kincardine Review.

Mrs. John Becker returned to her home in Walkerton after spending a month with her son, F. Becker, South Side.—Kincardine Review.

A Painful Accident

Mr. Geo. Spavin happened with a painful accident on Monday. He was running the binder cutting wheat and was in the act of fixing part of the machine when his hand caught in the needle of the binder lacerating his hand between the thumb and first finger. Three stitches were required to draw the tear together.—Tara Leader.

Bear Near Durham.

On Friday of last week while Mr. Chas. Proctor and one of his little girls were engaged in a berry patch on the property back of the cement works, he claims to have come quite close to a black bear. He first thought it was a cow, and ordered the animal off. On further investigation he decided to perform the getting off stunt himself and beat a hasty retreat for retreat for safety. Shortly the woods were being scouted by a number of local huntsmen, but Mr. Bruin kept out of sight and hasn't been heard from since.—Durham Review.

Stamps Should be Attached.

Many complaints are received that cheques are now being issued by business houses without war tax stamps on them. This is especially the case where they are sent to outside points, evidently with the idea that the person to whom they are sent will put up the two cents rather than return the cheque. The person issuing the cheque is supposed to put the stamp on it, and this rule should invariably be followed Business men and others in a hurry may inadvertently hand out cheques that have not been properly stamped; but the individuals or firms that deliberately issue such advertise their own meanness.

Forty Day's Rain

It seems that it rained on St. Swithin's Day, Thursday, July 15th, and according to the old belief it should have rained every day till forty weeping days elapse. There was a good deal of wet weather in July, and many people no doubt believe that it has rained every day. As a matter of record for the first fifteen days it rained on nine days. On the other six days it did not rain, but the superstitious will not bow to facts, but will plead that it rained somewhere, which is probably true all the year round, or that it was threatening to rain, or that the rain was evaporating, or that the air was so moist that it amounted to invisible rain. Something has to be done to save the reputation of the tearful saint It is a good thing, as the Toronto Star remarks that it did not snow on St. Swithin's Day.

After the War

When the weary war is ended, and the nations cease to groan, when the Right has been defended till it's fit to stand alone, when the Hun has ceased to pillage, and the Vandals work is through, when the wrecked and shattered village starts to build itself anew may the world be saner, wiser, chastened by its frightful loss, putting down the king and kaiser, who'd be universal boss! If a crazy King's ambition to be War Lord of this sphere, threatens such a dire condition as the world has known this year, if he gads as Wilhelm's gadded in his military pride, he should have a cell that's padded where the lunatics abide. You may talk through forty seasons of the causes of the war, you may spring a hundred reasons that the men are fighting for: but this fact above the riot stands, and little comfort yields: Had Old Bill been sane and quiet, there would be no blood soaked fields Had he quit his endless bluffing had he ceased to kick his hat, telling how he'd knock the stuffing from this nation and that, had his headpiece been less rattled, had he known less martial heat, all the nations now embattled would be busy growing wheat. When the bugles sound "Cease firing," let us block the little game of the monarch who's aspiring to an Alexander's fame —Walt. Mason.

How to Make a Ford

There was an old man who had a wooden leg;
He had no money, and he just couldn't beg;
But he had a piece of pipe and a 12-inch board
And he said, "By golly, I'll build me a Ford."
So he took a gallon of gas and a sprinkle of oil
And a piece of rusty wire to make him a coil;
Four big spools and an old tin can.
He hammered them together and the blamed thing ran.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Libel on Judge.

New York police officers of high rank held a conference at head quarters Sunday afternoon and afterwards went to the dark room where lay the body of Charles Becker, guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, and removed from the coffin lid the small silver plate on which Mrs. Becker had inscribed "Charles Becker, murdered July 30, 1915, by Governor Whitman." Officers contended that the inscription was a libel on the chief executive of the state.

Palmerston Wants Hydro.

The obtaining bylaw for Ontario hydro electric power was voted on in Palmerston on Wednesday last and carried almost unanimously, 203 voting in favour of it and only twelve against. The projected line starts in Michell and will supply Milverton, Listowel, Palmerston, Harriston and Clifford, Already Palmerston, Harriston and and Milverton have decided handsomely in its favour and it is expected the other towns will go similarly so that hydro may be installed before the winter sets in.

A Little Girl's Thoughtfulness.

Through the kindness and liberality of a number of Chesely citizens buying flowers, Wilma Savage has collected over 4,00 to be sent to the Fresh Air Fund in Toronto. Five dollars gives a child two weeks' outing in the country so this little girl hopes to be able to remit this amount to the Daily Star this week. There are dozens of poor children in the city whose little lives are being stopped by the intense heat and misery of being in crowded houses. Already, 440 of the poorest and frailest have been sent out to the different lakeside homes amongst orchards and streams and flowers where they will get more milk and good food than they have seen for months, but over 1,000 are yet waiting to be sent to strengthen them for the coming winter.—Chesley Enterprise.

RIVERSDALE

(Intended for last week.)

During Mr. McKenzie's vacation, the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here will be occupied by Mr. Konkle of Toronto, who was with us for a few weeks last winter. We hope that Mr. McKenzie will have a pleasant vacation.

Mrs. Colin Currie and daughter Hazel, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. John Thomson, left last Saturday for their home in London. Lieut. Horace Ruwald, who was visiting his friend Currie Thomson, accompanied them as far as Stratford.

Mr. Frank Sanderson, who has been down the country for a week, returned to the village on Saturday night.

Mr. Bradley of Teeswater, preached in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday.)

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas O'Hogan motored to Paisley on Sunday to see his uncle who is very ill.

Mr. Joseph and Miss Agnes Dietrich, accompanied by Miss Houle of Port Huron, spent last week at the home of their sister Mrs. L. Benninger of Grand Valley, Mrs. S. Scharbach was accompanied by them.

Mr. Frank Sanderson and family spent Sunday in Walkerton.

Culross Council

FINANCE

Jno A. Scott, 45 yds gravel and road	$ 5 60
Wal Howe, rep sideroad con 6	5 00
Jno Becking, 150 yds gravel	15 00
Eug Kuntz, rebuilding culvert lot 5 con 9	3 00
Jas McDonald, 75 yds gravel and road	8 30
Chas Waechter, 67 yds gravel	6 70
Chas Waechter, 82 yds gravel and road	9 20
F Benninger, sand for cement crossing	2 25
Ed King, 85 yds gravel and road	9 60
Ed King, rep 30th sideroad con 2	4 00
Jno Hettinger, cement crossing	8 40
Schwartz and Fedy, material for cement walk	5 04
Mich Keiffer, 90 yds gravel	9 00
Joe Buchle, putting in two culverts con 9	1 25
Jos Trautman, 283 yds gravel and 2 roads	28 30
Rich Cronin, 110 yds gravel and road	12 10
Joe Meyer, 60 yds gravel and road	7 00
Mich Fischer, 51 yds gravel and road	6 10
Wm Henderson, 75 yds gravel and road	8 50
Thos Hughes, putting in Culvert	2 25
Robt Grant, 99 yds gravel	9 90
David Ritchie, 187 yds gravel	18 70
Jas Whiteman, 89 yds gravel and road	9 10
S. D A. Stobo, 145 yds gravel	14 50
Jacob Bruder, 90 yds gravel	9 00
Mich Fischer, bal on contract and culvert	23 00
Jno A Scott, 53 yds gravel	5 30
A Thompson, rep on bridge con 6	3 00
Morris Brown, 142 yds gravel and road	15 20
Geo Flachs, supplies and burial of indigent	35 00
Gordon Melvin, 118 yds gravel	11 80
Jas Murray, working grader and making tile	40 75
Albert Doerr, 31 yds gravel and road	4 60
Chas Schumacher 55 yds gravel	5 50
Agricultural Society donation	25 00
Fred Wocke, 72 yds gravel and road	8 30
W. J. Campbell, 40 yds gravel and road	5 90
John Anthays, rep bridge con 9	1 00

Made in Canada Made in Canada

A Columbia Grafonola

will return you dividends of pleasure for a lifetime.

Until Columbia Grafonolas were brought within reach of us all, folks who lived in country towns and rural districts hadn't the same opportunity for hearing good music that city folks have.

But the Columbia Grafonola has changed all that. Now, the Columbia Grafonola will play, perfectly, records of all the music of all the world. You can sit home in your parlor or living room and hear famous opera selections by the greatest of living artists.

You can listen to famous bands—such as Creatore's, Prince's, H. M. Scots Guards and others. You can hear magnificent symphony orchestras—famous violinists like Ysaye and Kathleen Parlow, old English, Irish and Scotch Ballads sung by such artists as David Bispham—or all the up-to-date light song and dance music of the day.

All this the Columbia Grafonola makes possible for you, and at a small cost.

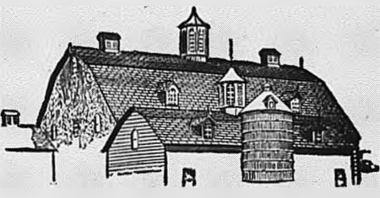
You can buy a superb instrument for $45.00. Others as low as $20.00 or as high as $60.00. One for every taste and every purse and on easy terms

Come see and hear any Columbia Grafonola play Columbia Records. We will gladly play them for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer - - Walkerton.

FARMERS!

Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"



Brantford Asphalt Slates
For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (In Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. Vogan

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Customer is Always Right

THIS is the text or motto of a great and famous department store in Chicago. It is an assertion of the customer's place of supremacy in the relation between buyer and seller.

Any retailer who slights his customer is committing business suicide. The customer wants those who serve him or her to use the newspaper as a vehicle for their announcements of goods or service.

This is the modern and right idea. Newspaper advertisements give desired business news in the right place and at the right time. To ignore your customer's wishes in this matter is to commit a costly mistake— far more costly than newspaper space.

To the Merchants of Walkerton

Keep your eyes on your customers and humor them. It pays to do so. Keep very close to them — by means of advertisements in the Weekly TELESCOPE.

FOLLOW LEADERS

Alma Ladies College
A Christian college-home, healthful situation.
For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

LONDON WELCOMES V.C.'s.

Soldiers and civilians, officers and men, more than 300 in all, attended the great investiture at Buckingham Palace on Monday to receive their honors from the King. There were ten V.C.'s: Lieut.-Col. Alexander, Capt. Cyril Martin, Lieut. G. Roupell, Lieut. J. Smyth, Color-Sergt.-Major F. Barter, Sergt. D. Belcher, Sergt. J. Ripley, Bandsman Rendle, Lance-Corp. L. Keyworth, Pte. H. Robson.

Many officers who had done great things came out first, some hobbling on sticks or crutches, some wan and thin from privation and suffering, some stalwart and fit, but all alike in the facts that they were unrecognized and all with the characteristic modesty of the British fighting man were shrinking from recognition.

You could see as they marched across the quadrangle that they were scared to death lest someone in the waiting crowd should identify them and acclaim them as heroes, and as were distinguishable for what they fixed their eyes straight in front of them and strode on until they reached the safety of the Mall.

But the V. C. heroes did not cheat the cheers so easily. Eight of them in a khaki bunch were espied walking across to the southern gate, and they were distinguishable for what they were by the dark ribbon of the V. C. which each man wore upon the breast of his khaki tunic where the King had pinned it.

"Here they come," shouted someone, "Here's Belcher." The eight heroes advanced towards the gate in close formation, resolution in their faces. They had all looked death in the face and would have marched without a tremor against the German army; but something in the sudden stir of the crowd on the other side of the railings warned them that they were facing no ordinary peril now. Still they strode on, took the salutes of the policemen at the gate, reconnoitred the position, and then cautiously advanced into the open.

Then they quailed, as well they might, for they found themselves looking down the muzzles of a massed brigade of cameras all trained full upon them. And at the same moment the crowd broke from the lines to which the police had restrained it, and made an irresistible dash for them.

In a moment every V. C. was assailed by a dozen outstretched hands, and several of them were being kissed by young women who were not to be denied. The eight V. C.'s did not blanch. But they blushed and wavered, then broke and fled. They dashed for cover behind the palace railings, and the police closing in saved the situation. But not before the crowd had achieved its purpose and given them, besides handshakes and kisses, three rousing, hero-worshipping cheers, and three more and three more again.

The eight, overwhelmed by numbers, were still undefeated. They sent for a taxicab, and all crowding into it dashed for the gate by the other end of the quadrangle and escaped by the Mall.

NEW AIDS IN WAR.

The War Office, as well as the Admiralty, is receiving and sifting proposals of new devices, covering the whole range of land warfare, guns, explosives, shields, movable armored fortresses of attack and defence, together with plans for the great utilization of some of the defences already known, such as barbed wire.

This one item of barbed wire is working almost a revolution in the accepted ideas of land warfare. One of the chief officers, after returning from the trenches in Flanders, said that at many points of the line he saw barbed wire laced into an almost solid weave a mile wide in front of the trenches.

"Such a lace-work is absolute protection against sudden attack," said he," and it can hold back a large force long enough to permit the trenches to make every preparation and bring up all needed reserves to overcome the onslaught. It may even do away entirely with frontier fortresses, as an intricate network of wire will hold back a sudden incursion across a border more effectually than a massive fortress costing vast sums and capable of easy destruction by the massive siege guns now in use."

As soon as the Germans began to use poison gases Sir William Ramsay, one of Britain's foremost scientists, went to Flanders, made a study of the effects of the gases, and returned with complete data, analyses of their chemical constituents, and antidotes for the fumes. German devices for throwing liquid fire are considered hardly less deadly than the asphyxiating bombs. Some receptacles for them are carried on men's backs, like fire extinguishers; others are small metal cylinders carried in the hand. One of the devices proposed to the British Government was an "F-ray," operated electrically on the principle of wireless telegraphy, and capable of stunning a whole army with a vast electrical shock.

LAUGHTER CURES DUMB SOLDIER

The novel recovery of a soldier who became deaf, blind and dumb after the attack on Hill 60 has been reported from the Endell Street Military Hospital, W. C.

In time his blindness and deafness passed away, but nothing could make him utter one word. His chair was pulled from him suddenly by his fellow patients, he was splashed with cold water in attempts to startle him into speech. In vain.

Finally he was taken to the Palace Theatre, where Mr. Nelson Keys as a dapper [illegible] drills a number of boys dressed as soldiers. The humor of the little Postman's stride and [illegible] commands was too much for the patient, who suddenly burst into roars of laughter and shouted his approval in a torrent of fluent speech.

Within a day or so he was discharged from hospital perfectly cured.

IMPORTS UP, EXPORTS LESS.

The importance of Mr. Asquith's warning to consume less imported food and luxuries is borne out by the fact that our total imports for the first six months of the year were £429,101,845, while our exports were only £213,621,888. Thus imports have been £215,480,957 in excess of exports. The difference for the whole of 1913 was £211,189,454.

Imports last month reached the record figure of £76,117,791, £17,836,141 more than in June, 1914.

Exports, which in May increased by a million and a half over the previous month, in June fell to £33,822,268, nearly £100,000 less than in May and £6,673,468 below June, 1914.

MINER THE BEST SOLDIER.

From a Manchester officer who has been in France since the beginning of the war, serving with the British staff, the Manchester Guardian has gleaned some interesting news as to the character of the different varieties of the British soldier in the day of war.

In the opinion of the officer, the best soldier is the ex-miner. He puts the miner, "because he is strong in the back and used to dangers and explosions; because he can endure cramped positions in the trenches; because his ears are quick; because he is curious about sounds; because he is intelligent. The miner puts two and two together much more quickly than any other class of men."

SOLDIER AT 14.

Hundreds of boys of 15 have enlisted, but a case has just become known of a lad of 14 who grasped an opportunity to enter the army. "Isn't it time you young men did something for your country?" asked a recruiting sergeant of a group outside a music hall some time ago. "Rather," said a sturdy lad named Priest, aged 14, who looked so eagerly. "How old are you?" "Sixteen," said Priest. "Nineteen! A fine young man like you would pass for nineteen anywhere. Come along!" And young Priest went. He is now a private in the same regiment as his father, who is 41 years of age. Priest's old schoolfellows have sent him a 5s. War Loan voucher.

EIGHT BOYS DROWNED.

Eight boys belonging to Highlands College were drowned on Wednesday last week at Portelet Bay, Jersey.

A party of twenty lads in charge of a Jesuit father left the college at two o'clock and, on arrival at the bay, a number of them decided to bathe. Eight of them entered the water but were carried away by the current. Those on shore were forced to watch the boys one by one being drawn under.

NOTES.

Mr. William Downey, the venerable head of the well-known firm of Court photographers, W. and D. Downey, died in London at the age of eighty-seven. He had the distinction of having photographed more royal personages than any other man in his profession.

The body of Tom Morris Hoyle (28), a miner, of Coleridge road, Sheffield, was recovered on Tuesday week from the canal about 150 yards from Coleridge road Bridge.

Rev. G. Dixon-Thompson, United Methodist, has been appointed president, and Rev. H. Jones, Primitive Methodist, has been elected vice-president of the Rotherham Free Church Council.

A "lady postman" was recently put on the staff at Penistone Post Office, and a girl telegraph messenger commenced duties.

A well-known Goole trades-man, Mr. Ezra Foulstone, has died suddenly at Goole. Deceased, who was 57 years of age, was a native of Sheffield, and from there he went to Goole 24 years ago. He was a capable musician and a prominent member of the Goole Orchestral Society.

The Dean of Ripon, Dr. W. H. Fremantle, has intimated to the Chapter of the Cathedral his intention of resigning the Deanery in September next.

The Rev. George Dymock, superintendent of the Blackburn People's Mission and an evangelist of many years' standing, is going to Flanders as a motorist.

It is officially announced that the King has been pleased to approve of the Ven. Edward Latham Bevan, Archdeacon of Brecon, to be Bishop Suffragan, of Swansea.

The employees of the Todmorden Co-operative Society came out on strike on Tuesday week.

In the monthly report of the Boiler-makers' Society the General Secretary announces that there are only 229 members idle—a record—and that 59 superannuated members have resumed work.

Northumberland Miners' Association executive have issued minutes in which they condemn proposals for the introduction of women for handling coal, as has been done at Preston, and with regard to the suspension of the Eight Hour Act suggest that if it becomes necessary it should only be for the war. Extra time worked should be paid for at time-and-quarter, and extra shifts or overtime should not be compulsory.

The Kaiser's name, for the first time in twenty-five years, is omitted from the annual list of Royal Yacht Squadron members at Cowes.

The Prince of Wales has appointed the Hon. Sir Sidney Robert Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B., to be a member of the Council of his Royal Highness.

Superintendent George Ennion, head of the police force in the Northwich division, has been appointed acting deputy chief constable of Cheshire.

Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, has appointed Mr. F. Kellaway, M.P., to be his Parliamentary private secretary.

Miss Violet Asquith's wedding has been definitely postponed, and it is impossible at present to fix a new date. The Premier's elder daughter has only a mild attack of typhoid, and there is every prospect of complications being avoided.

The Mansfield corporation has decided to invest the sum of £7,000 in the new War Loan.

Street lighting restrictions in Hammersmith resulted in a reduction in electrical consumption during the half year ended March of 208,[illegible] units.

It is stated that [illegible] in Birmingham and Manchester [illegible] rejected for slight defects [illegible] to recruiting offices [illegible] the country.

Cadbury Bros., Ltd., have [illegible] bonus of 5 per cent. to all [illegible] to £100 invested by their employees in Government stocks, [illegible] per cent. loan.

The Scottish [illegible] Association [illegible] the friendly [illegible] stock and [illegible] amount it has invested in the new loan to [illegible] the present is £15,300.

The Derby borough police force, [illegible] 126 strong, together with about 100 members of the Corps of Special Constables, was inspected by Lieut.-Col. [illegible].

William Rose, a private in the Bantam Battalion of the Welsh army, was drowned while bathing in a rough sea at Porthcawl, Glamorganshire. He leaves a widow and three children.

A bag of nuts given by [illegible], though only worth 2s. 6d., realized by sale and resale £25 at a jumble sale at Eye, near Peterboro, for the British Farmers' Red Cross fund. The sale produced £350.

H. W. Lee, the young Middlesex professional cricketer, previously officially reported killed in action, is a prisoner in Germany. A post card received by his parents states that he is at Hanover recovering rapidly from a wound.

A three weeks' open air campaign for recruits by the Lord Mayor's committee at Newcastle, in which tents pitched in various parts of the town and staffed by active service men have proved a great feature, has resulted in 1,000 recruits being obtained.

An intimation has been received in Newcastle that the death sentence passed at the Newcastle Assizes on William George Simpson, a private in the West Yorkshire Regiment, for the murder of his two-year-old son, has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

Mr. Warner, deputy-chief of the stationery department of the High Court of Justice, was found dead in his room at the court. He was in his 73rd year, and had been induced to remain at work in consequence of many younger officials being at the front.

The death is announced at [illegible] of Michael Coyne, Cornamona, aged 105, a well known angler.

The death has occurred at Youghal, Cork, of Major-General Sir Thomas Dennehy, who was born in 1829, and served through the Indian mutiny. He was aide-de-camp to Lord Canning, and later organized the Indian police.

The death has occurred after a lengthy illness of Dr. John Townley, Lynton House, Stairfoot. Deceased, who was about 50 years of age, has been in practice at Stairfoot and Ardsley for many years. He was the first medical practitioner in the township, and was medical officer for over 20 years.

The death has occurred of Mr. J. P. Henning, manager of the Louth branch of the Capital and Counties Banking Co., aged 52 years.

Wargrave Church, which was destroyed by fire by militant suffragists on June 1, 1914, is being rebuilt. In restoring the tower the interesting discovery has been made that the present casing of red brick covers the original Norman tower. Vaults have also been discovered under the chancel, of which no mention is made in the church records.

A military wedding was celebrated in the porch of the Conway-road Wesleyan Chapel, Cardiff, which was destroyed by fire the previous Thursday. The bridegroom was Lieutenant Archibald Norman and the bride Miss Dora Watkins. They have been members of the chapel since they were children, and they determined to be married there even though it was among the ruins. So on Monday morning in the porch of the chapel, in view of a large crowd, the Rev. Charles Tinsley, pastor of the chapel, performed the ceremony. Owing to the size of the porch only twenty friends and relatives were present.

The number of men in the county of Roscommon, said Judge Boyd, addressing the grand jury at Roscommon Assizes on Monday week, is 45,522. There were also 45,424 women. Of these 45,000, he was sorry to say only 178 people had volunteered for the defence of the country. Did those, he added, who stayed at home wish to be placed in the category of cowards?

Quaymen employed by the Great Western Railway at Fishguard Harbor, Pembrokeshire, struck work on Saturday week, demanding an increase of from 5d. to 8d. an hour. The unloading of Irish vessels was stopped until the arrival of soldiers, who took over the work. The strikers came out against the wishes of their leaders. They had already been granted extra war pay of 4s. a week. Many are said to earn over £2 a week.

The Rev. W. Dawes Driver, vicar of All Saints', Chatham, Kent, who was a Poor Law guardian, a councillor, an alderman, and Mayor of Chatham before he entered the church, has been appointed vicar of the adjoining parish of Gillingham.

The violent wind during Wednesday night last week blew down a number of trees near Dover. The gale of Wednesday caused severe havoc in fruit-growing districts. At Maidstone and Hunton (Kent) plum and cherry trees were stripped of green fruit. In one [illegible] orchard over five half-sieves (24-lb. in a sieve) were ruined.

A trial order for 100 baskets for 18-pounder high-explosive shells is being executed in the village of Busbridge, near Godalming. The manufacture of wicker and withy baskets was started in the village two years ago by Mrs. Stuart Pleydell-Bouverie, with the aid of a gypsy who instructed the village schoolmaster. If the order is satisfactorily carried out thousands of baskets will be asked for.

Though her little daughter escaped with slight bruises, Mrs. Day, of [illegible]-road, Richmond, who had saved the child from being run over by a motor-omnibus, was killed instantly.

A son was a witness of the fatality, and the woman's husband, who is serving in the army, had left home a little earlier in the day to rejoin his regiment.

Why You Wink.

The unconscious act of winking bears a quite important relation to the welfare of the eye. This being the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body exposed to the air, it is in constant need of the protection given by the eyelids, which not only close quickly at the approach of danger, but are employed in washing the surface of the eye. Moistening is required to offset the drying effect of the air and cleansing to prevent the injurious effect of dirt. Every time you wink the eye is washed. Inside the eyelid is the little tear gland, which, as its name implies, is for storing up the supply of tears. This gland keeps the inside of the lid moist, and you wink automatically whenever the surface of the eye becomes dry or a particle of dust or anything else strikes it. This work is done so often [illegible] without winking.

Alaska's White Death.

A fearful type of storm is the so-called "white death of Alaska." This is a fog in which the whole air becomes full of minute particles of ice. It is thick beyond belief, and exposure to it for any length of time in the open means certain death to human beings.

There's No Excuse, for Poor Teeth in These Days of Good Dentistry

Lessons From Irene Hough's Beauty

DON'T HAVE ANY OF YOUR FRONT TEETH FILLED WITH GOLD.

(By Idah McGlone Gibson)

"It's all very well to talk about smiling," said a friend to me the other day [illegible] beauty. [illegible] Miss Irene Hough [illegible] beautiful girl in America [illegible] good teeth."

I answered [illegible] dentistry [illegible].

The late Richard Mansfield said very often that [illegible] added to the actor's appearance [illegible] that he could articulate better if he had all his teeth.

Don't by any possibility have any of your front teeth filled with gold. (Thank heaven that horrible fashion went out with Queen Victoria.) If you are unfortunate enough to have a cavity in one of your front teeth have it filled with cement or porcelain that matches it in color.

Have your teeth cleaned carefully twice a year by a professional. Some dentists claim that, unless you have a long sickness, your teeth can be kept from decay.

Remember that a toothbrush is much more essential to beauty than a powder puff and a smile is more effective than the rouge pot. If you do not believe this consult your mirror.

CURIOUS WAYS IN JAPAN.

One Thing in Particular That Pained a Visitor From Missouri.

I knew before I got here that Japan was queer, but I had no idea that everything was backward. I got used to sitting on the floor and sleeping [illegible] pillow. The [illegible] way to figure out how the Japanese would do a thing is to think what would be exactly backward in this country. When two Japanese meet they bow and bow, giving their head [illegible]. They [illegible] their hats.

Japanese never kiss. This pleasant pastime has not yet been imported into cherry blossom land. It is only recently that a few of the [illegible] have learned to shake hands. [illegible] travelers are hoping that they will take up other great American institutions. Japanese look upon kissing as being low and vulgar, believing that a few moments spent in bowing is much better. The girls feel that way about it, they say.

When an ardent young Japanese [illegible] phrases.

One cannot help feeling sorry for them when thinking how many pleasant evenings they miss. From my limited experience I wouldn't give a good old fashioned Missouri kiss for ten minutes of bows.—[illegible] in Leslie's.

THE "FORLORN HOPE."

Real Meaning of a Misused Term in the Vocabulary of War.

In the tales of every war one hears a great deal about "forlorn hopes." This term is one of the most misused in the vocabulary of war. It is commonly understood to mean a desperate venture. It really means "lost troop" or "detached troop."

The word "hope" in the phrase is not an English, but a Dutch word, "hoop," meaning literally "heap" and secondarily body of troops. The word "forlorn" represents the Dutch "verloren," lost. A "forlorn hope" was a detached body of troops thrown out in front of the main line of battle to find the enemy and engage them first. This was the regular custom and [illegible] practice, and though it was one of the most dangerous kinds of service, it was not necessarily "forlorn" in the English sense.

Nowadays much the same work is done by detached bodies of cavalry which are thrown out before the main line of battle without communications or supplies to find the enemy. "Capitulation" is another term of war which is very loosely used. It does not mean surrender, but surrender on terms. In early times it meant the terms, and the surrender [illegible]. It is from the Latin "capitulum," meaning "heading" (from which is derived the word "chapter"), and a capitulation is a formal treaty of surrender drawn up under a series of headings or chapters, embodying the terms on each point.—Manchester Guardian.

Canny Scot.

"I say, Sandy," said Jock, handing back his friend's photograph, "when ye had these photos taken why dinna ye smile?"

"And those pictures costing me two dollars a dozen!" replied Sandy. "Are ye crazy, mon?"—Woman's Home Companion.

VELVET HATS FOR MIDSUMMER.

The sailor and velvet hat is smart and appropriate for midsummer wear. The wide [illegible] brim is wired and finished with a deep net fold. Small [illegible] ornaments are placed at intervals around the edge, and the velvet crown, close fitting, finishes with a saucy velvet bow on one side.

JUST WAIFS, THAT'S ALL

"Meow! Meow!"

Shrilly the plaintive noise came to Miss Branscombe's ears, and she turned uneasily in bed. What was a cat doing in her door?

Old Jim Bellingham, the owner of the tiny two-roomed flats, had a rule that no pets should be kept in the flats.

She lifted it up, in a moment of forgetfulness. It was a tiny Persian kitten of pale smoke blue. Its long soft hair, its merry little black eyes (they had instantly lost their look of pathos on being lifted up), made her feel suddenly that she must keep it. There was something in the way the little thing snuggled against her; there was something in the way it purred and prepared to go to sleep that touched her heart.

How dreadfully lonely Bellingham's buildings had been. She had never noticed the loneliness so acutely as she did now, with this tiny creature hugged against her heart.

She gave it some milk, then climbed back into bed, after putting a cushion for the kitten to lie on, but she had scarcely settled herself for sleep before something climbed into bed, and, nestling up to her, fell asleep, purring happily.

Gentle little Miss Branscombe felt almost defiant. If she were turned out, well she could go, but give up her new-found treasure she wouldn't.

Miss Nora Wentworth and Miss Branscombe had once been friends. It was a strange coincidence that when Miss Branscombe had been the belle of Annerly village her great friend had been Miss Wentworth.

But they had a great quarrel over a man. Nora Wentworth had blamed Lucy Branscombe for stealing her sweetheart, and Lucy, cut to the heart, had left home, and had gone to stay with relations. It meant that the man, who loved Lucy, and who had never shown more than a passing courtesy to Nora Wentworth, went away, too, to try to forget the pretty girl.

And years later the two, now old maids, had drifted into the shelter of Bellingham's Buildings, but they never spoke to each other.

One day Nora Wentworth was out in her garden at the top of the house. She was alone in her roof garden brooding, as she often did, on her trouble, when she saw Miss Branscombe come up and look furtively round.

Now Miss Branscombe had a singularly open face, but instantly Nora Wentworth knew something out of the ordinary was up or else Lucy would not have looked like that.

And then, she could hardly believe her eyes, for from under her shawl Miss Branscombe brought out a fluffy bundle, a kitten! Miss Wentworth rubbed her eyes as she watched. Miss Wentworth went in, her face shining. She wrote quickly

"Dear Sir,—You will be surprised to hear that one of the inmates of the buildings has broken the rule which forbids us to have pets. She has a kitten which she keeps hidden. The woman is Miss Branscombe. Yours sincerely, Nora Wentworth."

She posted it after she had addressed it to J. Bellingham, Esq.

* * *

Jasper Hollingsworth looked at the letter in his hand in surprise.

A month before Jim Bellingham, his uncle, had died. His real name had been Jim Hollingsworth, and the nephew had had his work cut out to sort everything concerning the property out. No one had known that his uncle was such a philanthropist. That the famous Jim Bellingham was his uncle he had never known, and up to now he had had no time to visit Bellingham's Buildings, although now he owned them.

But the letter in his hand puzzled him. What on earth did it matter if one of the old ladies had a cat, he thought, rather irritably. He had lived much of his life out in India, not the best place to keep a placid temper, and he had had to return to manage all the property which was his now.

Branscombe! Branscombe! he was thinking. The name touched a familiar chord in his memory. Ah, yes, he remembered, the little girl who once he had cared for, but who had run away on the day he was going to propose. At first he had kept single for her sake; now he kept single for his own.

When a tall bronzed man jumped out and asked for Miss Branscombe, a flutter did go through the dovecote. For Lucy Branscombe had no relations in England, and then—a man! They never had men visiting them.

Lucy Branscombe, her pretty face so pink under her snowy hair, opened the door after a minute's hesitation. She had taken the precaution to hide the kitten in the airing cupboard, which was warm and cozy, and which would keep the little thing still.

When she saw the man she started back in amazement quite as palpable as the amazement on the face of the other ladies he had passed on the stairs.

And then he stepped in, at her timid invitation. He knew that this was Lucy, Lucy still a Miss, and as pretty as ever. Certainly she was older, but then was not he older?

"I hear, madam," he said courteously, "that you have a cat hidden here."

Lucy's pretty pink faded, and a frightened look came into her eyes. She could not give up her kitten, but then she could not tell a lie.

Her eyes fell before his.

And then the kitten answered for itself.

The man laughed jovially. "You wanted to say that you had no kitten, I know, but you see you weren't allowed to deceive me," he said merrily.

"I'm glad," she said in a rather frightened voice. This man looked so big and strong, and she felt quite tiny beside him. "But, you see I was so fond of it, and it's such a little one and did not harm."

"I'm afraid I shall have to turn you out," the man said gravely. "It's against the rules, you know."

"Yes," said Lucy, with resignation. "I expected you would; but it has been worth it."

"Yes," said the man softly. "I expect it has been worth it; but even then I must ask you to go."

Tears gathered in her eyes, and the man could play his part no longer.

"I want you to come and be mistress of my house," he said softly, and he took the hand not holding the kitten. It trembled in his grasp, then tried to pull itself away, but it was held too tightly.

"Don't you remember me, I'm Jasper?" he said in a low voice.

"Jasper! Jasper!" said Miss Branscombe incredulously. Now she understood why there was something familiar about him. But the Jasper she remembered was so young. Ah! but she had aged, too, so much.

"I want you to be my wife; you ran away years ago. I'll never let you run away now."

Lucy, startled and bewildered, yet with a feeling of such infinite happiness thrilling her, swayed, but he held her with his strong arms, and then some one ran in.

It was Miss Wentworth, with streaming eyes and trembling lips.

"It's all my fault," she said miserably. "I wrote and told about the kitten, but, oh! I'm sorry now."

She looked timidly at Lucy, and Lucy bent forward and kissed her tenderly.

"I forgive you, dear," she said. "You have found Jasper for me."

And Nora Wentworth, looking up, saw the man who had always filled her thoughts standing there.

Unwittingly she had brought these two together, whereas once she had knowingly, cruelly parted them.

But it was with a sob of heartfelt relief that she whispered:

"God bless you both, and, oh! you will be happy, very, very happy, Lucy, for you deserve it."

Then she stumbled out, as Jasper took Lucy into his arms.—London News.

THE TURKISH HERCULES.

Ahmet Bey's Feat of Daring Strength and Horsemanship.

The Turks tell of Ahmet Bey, an Ottoman officer, who served against the Russians. Ahmet was possessed of a daring in keeping with his heroic proportions and physical strength. He was the beau ideal of a soldier, one whose military knowledge seemed instinctive.

It appears that Abdul Kerim Pasha, the commander-in-chief, while inspecting his troops one morning casually expressed the wish to capture a Servian prisoner from the Servian lines. Ahmet Bey, overhearing the remark, saluted and asked permission to get the commander a prisoner. He received the permission, although Abdul Kerim wondered at the request. Ahmet wheeled his charger, dashed spurs into its flanks and galloped straight for the nearest Serbian outpost.

As he approached half a dozen rifles cracked, but Ahmet galloped on unharmed and marked down one sentry for his prey. The sentry fired at the audacious horseman, missed and started to run. Ahmet swooped on him like a hawk upon a chicken. He bent down, grasped the Serbian by the collar and swung him across his saddle in front. Then he galloped back, bending over his horse's neck to escape the bullets, and handed over the prisoner to the Turkish commander amid the shouts of the soldiers.—St. Louis Republic.

What the Maid Wanted to Know.

One of our leading actresses was engaging a maid and impressed upon her the necessity of not discussing out of doors what she heard said indoors. "There wasn't a single thing said in this house that wasn't gossiped over by my last maid," added the actress. "Now do you think you can keep your tongue still?" The would-be maid was thoughtful for a minute, then piped out, "Please, madam, is there much to conceal?"

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera.

Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and are usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, 370 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to "Dr. Fowler's," and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, and always keep a bottle on hand. Also I never fail to recommend it to anyone who is similarly troubled."

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" see that you get it.

It has been on the market for the past 70 years.

There is nothing "just as good."

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Hollas Knox, 15 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind, I would screech out, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that to-day I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all sufferers from nervous troubles as you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Redpath
is the Sugar
for Jams and Jellies.

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be sure that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use Redpath Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten It"

142

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FARM AND GARDEN

TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS.

Turnips and rutabagas will yield a larger amount of nutritious food for stock, on the same space, than anything else that can be planted. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill; one to one and a half pounds will sow an acre. It is better to drill turnip seed than to broadcast it, as by the former method the seed is more deeply sown.

The turnip thrives best in highly enriched sandy, gravelly or light loamy soil. They are generally sown in drills from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thinned out early to six or eight inches in the rows.

Rutabaga turnips are extensively grown for a farm crop. The roots are close-grained, very hard, and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury. Sow from June 20 to middle of July, in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches.

The land should be plowed level, harrowed crosswise and lengthwise, so as to get it into fine tilth. Then plow shallow furrows two and a half feet apart; in these furrows spread the manure or fertilizer.

In using a seed drill to sow the seed it should be adjusted so as to sow less than three pounds to the acre, if in rows as above.

It is best to mix the seed with ashes, whether sown broadcast or drilled, which latter method is to be preferred. If rain comes so as to moisten the ground, and the young plants get a vigorous growth, they will be likely to escape the ravages of the fly. If the ground is very poor it would be well to sow plaster on it, after the seed is harrowed in.

In about two weeks after the turnips come up, go through them with a hoe and cut out the weeds, and also thin the turnips.

Cows fed on turnips give a much greater quantity of milk than if fed on hay or corn, but it is necessary to give them some hay, or the butter made from them will have a peculiar taste. Cattle may be fed during winter, and even fattened, on turnips, but when fed to cattle or cows it is necessary to cut them in pieces with a hatchet or some other instrument, as instances are known of cattle swallowing turnips whole and thereby getting choked.

If attacked by the fly, sow dry ashes on them while the dew is on. Fresh slacked lime or soot is also recommended for this purpose.

One of the prime essentials in growing a root crop of any kind is to have a good seed bed. The land should be rich in potash and lime, with large quantities of available nitrogen. This holds good with all root crops, with possibly the exception of the sugar beet. Cultivation should begin with the plowing. No furrow should be thrown over flat.

In sowing turnip seed, aim to do so before the ground gets too dry. It is a mistake to sow turnips the last of all crops, but rather sow them early, and as a result you will find yourself thinning them, while your neighbor is waiting for his to grow. Force the growth by cultivation and thereby avoid attacks of lice and woody roots.

Land that is set aside for the turnip field should be cultivated frequently before planting, so as to conserve moisture and give the seed quick germination and the growing plant plenty of moisture. Sow the seed in drills 20 inches apart on good, fertile soil, allowing two pounds of seed per acre, covering to a depth of one inch. Where fertilizers are applied, they should be well worked into the soil. Cover the seed with a spring-toothed harrow turned wrong side up. This will spread the seeds in the row and permit the thinning later. Harrow a couple of times before the plants are up, always harrowing in the direction of the row and not across; then roll hard. On heavy land, rolling should not be done. We do not advocate sowing turnip seed broadcast. Cultivate thoroughly to save the moisture.

When plants have the third leaf they are ready to be thinned. Do this with a sharp hoe; avoid injuring roots; thin so that the plants will be 14 inches apart.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Timothy has a good effect on the soil. At the North Dakota Experiment Station the four crops of wheat following two crops of timothy were increased 22 4-5 bushels above the yield from four crops of wheat following wheat. So that nearly as much wheat was raised in the four years following the two years of timothy as in the six years of all wheat.

It is a mistake to judge a dairy ration on the basis of protein, as some feeds with less protein mixed with some other ingredients make a more satisfactory feed. Alfalfa has no more food value than clover, but it has the advantage of being a soil renovator, besides furnishing from three to five crops a season.

Alsike is the best clover for wet lands and should be sown in mixtures for moist lands. As the seed is small, it requires about half the amount used in seeding red clover. It mixes well with timothy, but does not grow as large as red clover, and it is not profitable to grow on land where red clover does well.

Wood ashes make a good fertilizer for the strawberry bed or raspberry plantation. Twenty bushels to the acre is about right.

A practical fruit grower says that soil which will raise good potatoes will raise good strawberries. Chip dirt or well-rotted manure, with a little commercial potash and phosphate applied with the manure a year before the plants are set, make good fertilizers.

Star boarders in the dairy herd and unproductive acres on the farm are alike a detriment to the farmer. The former can be weeded out and the latter improved until every cow and every acre will give a good account of itself.

When farmers let up on their everlasting distrust of each other and cooperate in a neighborly manner whenever their interests are mutual, they will begin to enjoy their legitimate share of the profits growing out of production and distribution. One individual cannot successfully buck against the organized business world. We have tried that long enough.

Your decision to diversify must be followed by determination to give every acre and animal in the diversified system a fair chance. Then there will be a further obligation to see that every crop and every animal have a good market. This may require strenuous work and logical thinking, but it will be the means of larger profits on the farm.

Old Cures.

The antiquary took down a little gray book. "Here is a family doctor," he said, "that was published as far back as 1561. Talk about your quaint prescriptions! The first prescription, a truly quaint one, ran: 'If a man be greved wyth the fallinge sicknesse, let him take a he-wolves harte and make it in powder and use it; but if it be a woman, let her take a she-wolves harte.' A 1561 jaundice cure was: 'Take earthwormes and cut them small, and braye them wyth a little wyne so that ye may swallow it, drincke the same fasting.' For toothache: 'Seeth as many little frogges, sitting upon trees as thou canst get, in water; take the fat flowynge from them, and when nede is, anoynt the teth therewyth.'"

◆

You never can tell. Many a man with a coat of arms wears baggy trousers.

2 IN 1

COMBINATION COOKER AND HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.
Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.
Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.
Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.
Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.
If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, Send direct to

HAMILTON STOVE & HEATER CO., LIMITED
Successors to HAMILTON, ONT.
THE GURNEY TILDEN CO., Canada's Oldest Stove Makers

$20.00
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME TOWN

THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED RATION AND EGGS.

One of the factors which determine egg production is the feed ration, not merely the quantity of feed given, but the elements contained therein. Many questions are asked as to what a balanced ration for egg production is and how to balance the ration. In order to determine more fully the effect of certain rations a number of experiments are in progress at Mountain Grove, Missouri, experiment station. Each pen contains twelve hens.

The test with a wide ration, containing elements which would produce three yolks for each white, laid 379 eggs in the first six months. The test with a narrow ration, containing elements which would produce two whites to each yolk, produced 269 eggs. The test with a ration containing equal yolk and white material, but without minerals to produce the shell, produced 161 eggs. The test where the ration contained elements necessary to produce equally all parts of the egg produced 1,603 eggs in the same time. This ration is called balanced ration for egg production.

The yolk is principally carbohydrates, the white protein, and the shell minerals. Thus the three parts of the egg are made from three kinds of food.

The ration used is fairly well balanced for egg production. Instead of using the terms "carbohydrates" and "protein," the terms "yolks" and "whites" have been used. All fractions are omitted. Therefore the table is only approximately correct:

Grain.	Lbs.	Yolks.	Whites.
Cracked corn....	150	352	194
Wheat	150	365	273
Mash.			
Wheat bran	20	31	41
Middlings	20	41	44
Cornmeal	20	63	27
Ground oats	20	39	31
Gluten meal.. ..	20	43	58
Beef scraps	30	33	232
Alfalfa meal ...	5	7	9
O. P. oil meal ..	5	8	25
Total.........	440	1603	1806

The hens had access to oyster shell and grit, and got two pounds of fine table salt and four pounds of fine charcoal in the above mash.

The basis for computing the number of yolks and whites produced by each kind of feed was that one pound of carbohydrates would produce 3 1-3 yolks; one pound of protein would produce 16 2-3 whites, this being the rate of the average hen here at the station.

It will be seen that from 150 pounds of corn 352 yolks and 194 whites are produced, therefore it is not a balanced ration. The extra yolks are built into fat. In this way hens fed on corn alone get extra fat, and we hear the old expression that the "hen is too fat to lay." The expression should be changed to read: "The hen can't lay is the reason she gets too fat." A simple ration may be made as follows:

	Yolks.	Whites.
150 lbs. cracked corn..	352	194
160 lbs. wheat	365	273
25 lbs. beef scraps	25	275
Total	772	746

This ration would give best results where the hens have free range, because it contains no mash, thus requiring the hen to do the grinding of the food. The kind of food she gets on the range should be considered, however.

If a hen has the ability to produce twenty-four eggs in one month when fed a balanced ration, but is fed an unbalanced ration like corn alone, which produced two yolks for each white, instead of making forty-eight yolks in order to produce twenty-four eggs, she makes only the twenty-four yolks, but can complete only twelve eggs. The same thing is true of the whites. It is the same proposition of "no chain being stronger than its weakest link." No hen will lay more eggs than the weakest part of the feed ration.

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Natural Blankets.

Nature is kind in Ecuador. When a native wants a blanket he goes to a demajagua tree, and cuts from it a strip of peculiarly soft, thick bark, five feet or six feet long. This is dampened and beaten until the flexibility of the sheet is much increased. The tough, grey exterior is next peeled off and the sheet dried in the sun. The result is a blanket, soft, light and fairly warm, of an attractive cream color. It may be rolled into a compact bundle without hurt, and with ordinary usage will last for several years.

MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
IS USED BY THE BEST BAKERS AND CATERERS EVERYWHERE, ALSO BY CHEFS IN THE LARGE HOTELS, AND ON DINING CARS, STEAMSHIPS, ETC.
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

POTATO ROT

Many Parts of Ontario Report the Trouble.

Ontario Agricultural College has sent out the following bulletin regarding diseased vines being found in the Province:

During the last few days we have received from various districts in the Province of Ontario samples of diseased young potato vines, with requests for information regarding the nature, cause and cure of the disease. We had just previously noticed the same disease amongst the potato crop both on the experimental grounds and in the general crop of potatoes on the College farm. As the disease appears to be fairly wide spread this season, we have deemed it advisable to issue a circular letter respecting it.

In the growing crop an affected plant will have a wilted appearance, being dull dirty green in color, the stems flaccid, the leaves will have a tendency to curl. The stems near the ground and below will be blackened, and in the various stages of decay from a soft wet rot. On digging out the seed potato it will be found to be soft and pulpy, and when broken open, the inside is usually slimy and gives off an offensive odor.

This soft rot of potatoes is a bacterial disease. Its development in ground where it has not been before is nearly always due to diseased seed potatoes having been used for planting. As long as affected potatoes are kept dry, the disease will not spread, but as soon as they become moist the soft rot develops as the bacteria which cause it have then a chance to develop rapidly. An affected seed potato in which the disease has been checked by drying out will have brown or blackish discolorations which are easily seen on cutting. The rot may be present in varying degrees, but as it has dried out it may look like a dry rot. When such affected potatoes are planted the moist conditions in the soil which are necessarily for growth, are favorable for the further development of the disease. Some of the eyes of the potato will send up their shoots, but these are usually weak and spindly. As the disease continues to rot the seed tuber it enters the young shoots and rapidly passes upwards, causing the stems to blacken and rot near the surface of the ground, then the top wilts and topples over.

Treatment—Spraying of any kind is of no direct use with this disease. The treatment is preventive rather than curative. As pointed out above, the disease develops in the first place from affected seed tubers. But when once it is established in a crop it may be spread from the diseased plants to neighboring healthy plants by the cultivator, hoe or other implement used getting contaminated by coming in contact with a rotting plant and then with a healthy plant. Biting insects, as the potato bug, also spread the disease to some extent, and it is only by spraying for these that spraying is helpful in preventing the spread of the disease.

The crop should be carefully inspected and every plant that is found to be rotting should be dug out and either burned or buried in quick lime.

When harvesting the potatoes, any tuber that shows any sign of the disease should be placed on one side and not allowed to be stored with the main pile. Should the disease not be far advanced in the tuber, the affected part may be cut off and the rest used for food. If any of these affected tubers get into the seed pile to be used the following year, they will either rot during storage and cause those around them to rot also if they are not kept dry, and if they are kept dry, the disease will be checked until they are planted, when they will rot and destroy the plant that springs from them.

Things You Ought To Know

Toronto uses 57,341 telephones.

Panama Canal water is salty.

Australia has a total population of less than 5,000,000 persons.

Professor H. G. Walters, of Langhorne, Pa., has successfully crossed [illegible] and potato plants.

There are seven whaling stations on the Pacific coast, four of which are in British Columbia.

In the entire world there are 3,424 spoken languages and dialects.

Labrador had a population of 3,917 in 1901 and two more ten years later.

Philadelphia public school pupils are to be taught swimming.

Dr. B. F. Olis, of Santa Domingo, says kissing spreads tuberculosis.

In 1911 more than 2,500 persons emigrated from Ireland.

There are 115 Roman Catholic parishes in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dogs carry rescue ropes to wounded soldiers in trenches in France.

Wireless messages have been sent from Honolulu to Japan, a distance of [illegible] miles.

Formosa's population is now estimated at [illegible].

For shingles alone, 750,000,000 feet of timber is cut in that part of the State of Washington which lies west of the Cascades.

St. Louis is to have several police women soon.

New York unionists have decided to build a labor temple.

Evangelist Sunday got $25,532.69 for seven weeks of work in Paterson, N.J.

Scotland in 1913 mined 42,[illegible] tons of coal.

Waterloo battle lasted eight hours.

New Zealand's wealth is $1,240 per capita.

All Indian regiments in British army, except Ghurkas, wear turbans.

Western divorcees now distinguish themselves by wearing a ring on the little finger of the right hand.

Blue veils preserve the complexion, because they administer the effect of the scorching rays of light.

Georgia has seven woollen and 23 knitting mills.

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TRICKS OF ECHOES.

Atmospheric Conditions Have to Do With Their Occurrence.

The best time to study echoes is in the early morning, or just before a rain or an electrical storm. The atmosphere is then heavy, and the echo seems to be louder and is more easily located.

The whistle of a locomotive often causes a pleasing echo which can be heard by passengers on the train. There is an instance recorded in which the echo of a locomotive whistle came so distinctly from a direction opposite to that of the actual sound that a man was misled by it, and was killed by the train.

Echoes are common in the city as well as in the country. The shape and size of buildings, and the width and the angle of streets and alleys will often produce interesting echoes which are easily studied.

A good way to study these phenomena in the city is to remain at the open window and listen for the echo of a sound made by someone else. The peculiar whir of an electric car as it approaches a corner is often echoed by some building, until the car seems to be coming from some other direction. The puffing of a locomotive as it makes along the track often makes an interesting echo, that suggests the presence of several locomotives.

In certain localities heavy rain clouds will send back an echo. Much of the rumbling of the thunder during a storm is the echo of the first report the great sound waves striking both the hills and heavy clouds, and being reflected back.

In many deep canyons in the mountains, and in some caves, there are wonderful echoes. In some of these places a single word or a revolver shot will be repeated hundreds, and occasionally thousands of times, producing a bedlam of sounds.

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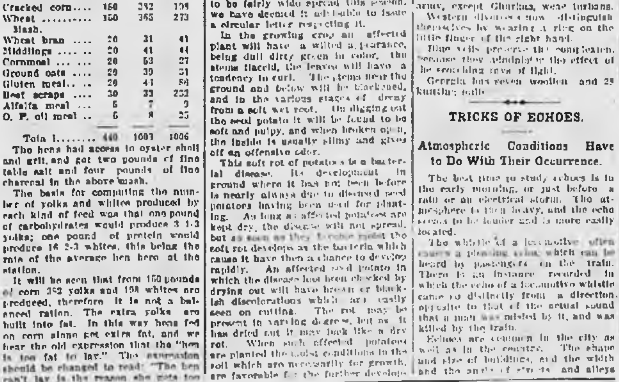
Amateur Truce Makers.

Toward the end of the last siege of Paris by the Germans in 1870-71, the custom grew up of observing an informal armistice of about an hour's duration at sundown, when the hungry citizens, or some of them at all events, used to come out and purchase sausages from the Prussians and Bavarians in the advanced trenches at about ten times their normal price. After awhile, however, the custom came to the knowledge of Von Moltke, who effectually and promptly put a stop to it by shooting some half dozen or more of the amateur truce makers.—Pearson's Weekly.


Fine Grain Medium Grain Coarse Grain
St Lawrence Sugar
FOR YOUR NEXT BATCH OF PRESERVES
Buy good Fruit which must not be over-ripe, and what is equally important, use good Sugar.
The slightest impurity (organic matter) in the Sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and preserves which were well cooked and carefully bottled, become acid and uneatable after a few months.
You are absolutely safe with the ST. LAWRENCE EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR which is made from Cane and tests over 99.99 per cent pure.
If you prefer a very fine grain—a medium one or one quite large, your grocer can suit your taste in St. Lawrence which is offered in the three grades in 2 lb. and 5 lb. Cartons, and bags of 10, 20, 25 and 100 lbs.
Buy in Refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weights.
Sold by most good Grocers
St Lawrence Sugar MADE FROM PURE CANE SYRUP
ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

I'LL DO MY SHARE FOR HOME GUARD HOME AND COUNTRY

Protect Our Homes

Our Boys are in the trenches. But we Canadians have a man's work to do,—right here at Home.

We are threatened by cowardly enemies. From these we must protect ourselves.

The Peabodys Overall Factory (Walkerville, Ontario) was bombed on the night of June 20th, because of its activity in making uniforms for Lord Kitchener's Army. The Windsor Armoury's destruction was attempted the same night because soldiers were sleeping there. The same enemy agency attempted to blow the C. P. R. Bridge at Port Arthur, also the Welland Canal. Attempts to kill and destroy in this cowardly manner have been made all over the Dominion.

So—Rally to the Home Guard.

This Patriotic Movement for the protection of our homes and public institutions is sweeping across Canada.

Your King and Canada Need You.

Every man, woman and child of you.

To support the Home Guard is merely a pledge of the loyalty and the patriotism of those who cannot go to the front.

So—Support the Home Guard.

Clip the attached Coupon. Sign it and get a handsome Home Guard Button Free from the nearest store which is Agent for PEABODYS "Bomb-Proof" Overalls. Every PEABODYS dealer is official distributors of Home Guard Buttons and Uniforms. See the news columns of this newspaper for the official representative of the Home Guard in your town, he will give you your Home Guard Button.

Yours for Loyalty and Home Protection,

THE PEABODYS COMPANY,
Limited,
Walkerville, Ontario.

Cut out this Coupon and Exchange it for a Home Guard Button Free.

I will lend my moral support to the Home Guard. I will do all I can to assist our Government to Protect the Home.

As a pledge of which I will wear a Home Guard Button.

Name________

Address________

Present coupon for Exchange at the nearest Agent of Peabodys Overalls.

GUN-FLINTS.

Their Making Still a Big Industry in Britain.

It is interesting at the present time, writes Wilfred Mark Webb in Knowledge, when the manufacture of cartridges and shells is of the utmost importance to the nation, to remember that the production of gun-flints still goes quietly on. Thousands are exported every year, particularly to tropical countries, where more primitive methods linger, or are found in the more convenient; or, again, where the British Government sees to it that modern firearms do not get into the hands of the natives.

There seems little doubt but that the maker of gun-flints, or the flint-knapper, as he is called, is carrying on an industry which has continued unbroken from very early prehistoric times, when man first began to fashion implements of stone.

The work of flint knapping, as it is carried on at Brandon, in Suffolk, is briefly this: The flints are taken out of pits, as surface material is refractory and of little use. The picks used, though now made of iron, show by their shape that they have been modelled upon the primitive deer-antler picks which have been found in prehistoric workings. The large flints are broken up with a heavy hammer into convenient sizes, a process which is called "quartering." From the lumps thus made flakes are struck off with a light hammer, which are in every way comparable to the flakes struck off by the prehistoric man from one stone with another.

It is possible to produce a flake with one ridge running down the middle and two sharp edges or by removing the whole of one facet and part of the two on either side a flat flake with two sharp edges may be obtained.

The knapper knows the flake on the top of the wedge-shaped piece of iron, driven into a block. In front of the iron is a piece of leather, over which the knapping hammer is held. This is a very light tool, nowadays made, as a rule, from an old file, and has thin, square ends. With this hammer it is possible to cut the flake into pieces to form the gun-flints, which are afterwards trimmed round with a few dexterous blows.

To the student of flint implements, who is astounded sometimes to see the minuteness of the flakes which have been removed from the edges of a flint knife or arrowhead, and wonders how the work was done, it may be pointed out that one blow of the knapping hammer may make dozens of these; and it is safe to surmise that the prehistoric artificer was no less clever than his modern representative, and much of the beauty of finish was obtained by a few well-directed blows, and not by much laborious chipping.

Gun-flints are also made in France, and there, as a rule, have one end rounded. Strike-a-lights are also made, as flint and steel are still used instead of matches in some parts of the world, and during the Boer war many tinder-boxes were sent out to the British soldiers in South Africa.

Damp Room Test.

To ascertain whether a room is damp or not place a weighed quantity of fresh lime in an open vessel in the room and leave it there for twenty-four hours, carefully closing the windows and doors. At the end of the twenty-four hours reweigh the lime, and if the increase exceeds 1 per cent. of the original weight it is not safe to live in the room.

CATARACT OF THE EYE.

It May Come at Any Time of Life, and Its Goal is Blindness.

Cataract is an opacity of the crystalline lens caused by interference with its nutrition. As the rays of light cannot penetrate this opaque matter it results in blindness. A cataract may come at any time of life, but is most apt to come in old age, when senile changes take place in all parts of the body.

A cataract may be caused by changes in the eye before birth. Children are born with a cataract. It may be caused by changes during childhood, by diseases or injury, by excessive and persistent light and heat and by many other causes. Glassblowers are subject to it, X ray workers, sufferers from diabetes and many others. It may be a primary disease or it may be secondary to other diseases.

It is often very successfully treated by operation, particularly in the aged, the lens or lens and its capsule being removed. The development of cataract is sometimes very rapid, especially after injury, but in the aged it takes place slowly, sometimes requiring years before blindness results. The operation is not usually done until the cataract is mature or ripe. An earlier operation frequently militates against a successful result.—Philadelphia Record.

Antidotes for Poison.

The first thing to do in case of poisoning is to summon a physician without delay, telling him what has happened, so that he may bring a stomach pump and other necessities with him.

The next thing to do is to give the patient an emetic. The sooner and more complete the vomiting, the better chance for recover. Whatever is given should be repeated and repeated until complete nausea empties the stomach.

If there is a tendency to drowsiness, the patient must be kept awake by exercise.

When it is not known what poison has been taken, follow these directions:

Mix in a pitcher of warm water two heaping teaspoonfuls of common salt and one teaspoonful of mustard to each pint of water. Give glass after glass until vomiting is severe.

Also give the whites of one or two eggs, or a cup of strong black coffee.

Carbolic Acid—Doses of weak spirits of ammonia, if the patient can swallow. Stomach pump as soon as possible.

Oxalic Acid—Magnesia or chalk and water in large doses, repeat frequently.

Ammonia—Vinegar in frequent doses.

Opium or Laudanum—Emetic of mustard and water; keep the patient in motion and use a stomach pump as soon as possible. Also give strong black coffee.

Arsenic—Magnesia; or, butter, freshly prepared hydrated oxide of iron.

Corrosive Sublimate—White of eggs mixed with water until patient vomits freely.

Saltpeter—Mustard and water. Afterward give mucilage and small doses of laudanum.

Oil of Vitriol or Aqua Fortis—Large doses of magnesia and water.

Do not neglect applying remedies while waiting for the arrival of a physician.

◆

Thou must live for another if thou wishest to live for thyself.—Seneca.

Values in Tapestry Brussels and Wilton Floor Rugs

We are showing very attractive patterns and pretty colorings in these serviceable floor rugs. They are imported lines bought before the big advance in raw materials and are easily 35 per cent lower than present day prices. The weaves are nice thickly woven, even quality.

Sizes 2½ x 3, 3 x 3, 3½ x 3, 3 x 4, 3½ x 4 yards.

Special prices $8.50 to $22.50 per rug according to size and quality.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS AT $10, $11.50, $13.50 & $15.

These are high-class suits and tailored to fit the young man. The patterns are attractive and very dressy. Blues, greys and browns and pin checks and the small neat though somewhat larger checks also neat hair line stripe in blues and greys.

The coats are the new three button model with soft rolling lapel. Trousers with belt loops. Best lining and best finished tailoring throughout. Sizes 33 to 37.

Very special values at **$10, $11.50, $13.50, & $15.00.**

Beautiful New Neckwear for Ladies.

A very attractive showing of new neckwear at 25c, 35c and 50c., consisting of the modish Puritan collars in fancy voile, organdy and chintz in all white, and white with pink and and helio. Lace Vestees with collar attached in white and ecru and high neck collars with pleated turnovers all in new Puritan effects.

Real values at **25c, 35c, & 50c.**

Women's Wash Suits Greatly Reduced

Fine Repp and Indian Head two piece wash suits in tan, pink, Belgian blue and white.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38. Regular prices, **$5, $6 & $7**. Reduced to clear at **$1.50.**

Men's Algerian Silk and White Crepe Shirts

A bright new lot of men,s breezy summer shirts. They come in fine sheer Algerian silk, tan and cream shades and figured crepe in all white with soft collars and wash tie to match,

Special at **$1.25 & $1.50,**

Women's Nainsook and Crepe Nightgowns.

Fine Nainsook and Crepe Night Gowns in slip over style with V neck. Deep yoke of embroidery or cluny lace and brand of embroidery with ribbon bow, below giving Empire effect.

Lengths 56, 58, and 60 inches' Special at **$1.25.**

STEPHAN BROS.

The Walkerton Business College

Opens on Monday, August 16th, any students of last season, who have not completed their courses, may do so by attending the Fall Session. Also any other students who are intending to take a course will do well by commencing now.

P. J. MOLONEY,
Principal

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

The little jerkwater burg known as Cargill is holding a lawn bowling tournament on August 11th and 12th. This is quite an undertaking for such a small place and the officers of the Cargill Club are to be congratulated on their enterprise.—Chesley Enterprise.

In connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Winters in the Osprey marsh it is interesting to note that some forty years ago a man was found dead in the marsh by a party of huckleberry pickers. The remains were badly decomposed and the man had worn a good blue serge suit and carried a valise containing underclothing, but there was nothing by which the remains could be identified. As to Detective Reburn's theory that Mrs Winters sank to her death in the marsh, the majority of people scout the idea. They say there is no place in the marsh capable of swallowing up a person in that manner.—Flesherton Advance.

Scores Judge Klein.

Under the caption, "A Legal Absurdity" the Paisley Advocate has the following to say with regard to Judge Klein's recent ruling at the Paisley court of revision, when he declared that hotels in local option municipalities are not liable for business tax. is the ruling of Judge Klein in the case of appeals by Kincardine and Paisley hotelmen. The Bruce county judge follows the ruling of Judge Doyle of Huron but at Paisley court of revision would not consider the opposite ruling of the Dufferin county Judge as the latter has not appeared in the law reports and therefore could not be accepted as a precedent. Neither would Judge Klein listen to any arguments advanced by Paisley council, stating that all had been heard over and over again. Whether Judge Doyle and Judge Klein are absolutely right or wrong according to law The advocate is not prepared to argue. The lawyers should be able to handle that part of the subject. We do say however that hotel-keepers in Paisley or any other place have the same right to pay a business tax as the painter, the grocer, the dry goods dealer, the liveryman or any other man paying such a tax, and a most glaring legal absurdity is manifest in the situation here.

MANY THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED

Thousands of Men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transporting this great army of Harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," $12.00 to Winnipeg.

"Return Trip East," $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. Agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including Stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation West of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Letter From Dr. Fraser.

(Continued from page 1.)

effect those who are not in it. I do not often give you a glimpse behind the scenes but sometimes when I think of it I get so——hot under the collar that I have to let off. I was strongly tempted to write and answer that fellow who wrote in the Walkerton Times who said he hoped the Allies would not use anything so cruel. Just wish he could stand up to it for five minutes or if he has a son to see him biting holes in the air to get breath. There is an English regiment beside us. The old Colonel is quite a card. He had a little yellow triangle sewed on the back of his men's coats so that he could tell them. He says among other things when his men hear other fellows say they have a yellow streak it makes them fighting mad and they are ready to clean up on anything.

The crops are certainly growing and there is no waste land. The farms are small but they are made the best of. The women are doing a great deal of the work at present. Here they do their churning, cutting roots by dog power. There is a big wheel eight feet in diameter in which the dog stands and works, as in a treadmill. They always put a plate of bones outside, that he gets when he is through.

Think I told you I saw Fritz Robinson's grave. Am enclosing you a picture of it. I think it will be fixed up by the members of his battalion later. From what I hear he died very quickly. Col. Beecher died shortly after reaching the dressing station. We knew all those boys having been in the same boat with them.

Sincerely,
"Jim."

Didn't Want Work.

Three Englishmen came here on Friday looking for work, and praying that they would not find it. They claimed to have families depending upon them, but refused to work unless given a guarantee that they would earn $2.00 a day pulling flax. They admitted that they had been out of work for two months, and then refused the offer of steady employment for the summer and fall, and possibly all winter. It is very discouraging for those who are endeavoring to help men who are out of work, when they meet men of this class.—Ripley Express.

Voter's List.

For Town of Walkerton, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections one and three of the Voters' List Act the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the [illegible] day of August [illegible] and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the list and if any errors or omissions are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the errors corrected according to law.

ARTHUR COLLINS,
Clerk of Town of Walkerton

Dated this [illegible] day of August, [illegible].

Business and Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y. M. C. A. Building
London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The Leading
REPAIR SHOP
and
AUTO GARAGE

Bicycles and Supplies.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.--Walkerton

RIVERSDALE

A week last Sunday, the son of Mr W Shapiro narrowly escaped drowning. The little fellow fell into a rain barrel at the home of Mr A Huffman, and would certainly have been drowned, had it not been for Mrs Huffman's timely rescue.

We are sorry to learn that Ronnie Brown, the little son of Mrs C Brown of Kincardine, formerly of Riversdale, is ill with typhoid. We hope for a speedy recovery.

On Friday of last week the stork made a visit to our village bringing a baby girl, Mr and Mrs Chas Brindley are the favoured parents.

Rev. Mr Konkel occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last and he will be with us for the remaining part of Mr McKenzie's holidays.

Last Saturday evening a game of baseball was played in the village, the contesting teams being the Back Liners and Riversdale. The Back Liners won, the score being 12 to 7.

Mr Jas Cameron Jr of Walkerton, visited at the home of Mr A Dietrich last week.

Mr Jas Symon made a trip to The Elbow last Saturday and returned on Monday.

PINKERTON

Miss Sadie Rooney of Toronto is spending her holidays at her home here.

Misses Hattie Gale and Jennie Pinkerton spent Sunday at Mr H Clark's.

Rev and Mrs Richardson of Arthur are visiting at the latters parents Rev. and Mrs R M Gale. Rev. Mr. Richardson occupied the pulpit here on Sunday and delivered two excellent discourses.

Miss Aileen Pinkerton and Mr Gordon Pinkerton have both been successful in their recent examinations the latter taking honours, Congratulations.

Miss Mary Desmond returned home last week after spending some time in Ashfield, accompanied by Miss Nellie Callahan.

The S. S. picnic which was postponed from Friday until Monday afternoon and was a complete success and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent by all.

Miss Leonora Clark of Harriston is visiting at her home here.

Miss Jessie Murray of Paisley is holidaying at her home here.

Mr, Edgar Garland left on Tuesday to take a position in the west. We wish him every success.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt McFaden of Toronto are visiting at Mr. Cecil Garland's

FORMOSA

Alex Kramer and Charles Hoffman of Mildmay were here on business last Thursday.

The last eight days have been very rainy for the crops and the harvest.

Weiler's mill pond is full of water, but no fish.

Last week Mr and Mrs Andrew Weiler, and son, Will, and son-in-law, George Goetz, Guelph, attended the funeral of the late Jos Weiler and left for home on Friday.

Mr and Mrs John Kreetch of Detroit attended the funeral of the latter's father last week, and are visiting relatives here now.

Miss Maggie Brick of Preston is spending her holidays at her home here.

Married, on Tuesday of this week, Eddie, son of Gus Tiede, to Miss Elena daughter of Mr and Mrs Werner Duerr of Carrick.

The Electric Light Co. have been busy putting up the wires here, last week and will be finished this week.

J Rowland and Lawyer Alex McNab of Walkerton were here on business on Saturday last.

Died on Tuesday of last week, Mr Joseph Weiler of Formosa after a long sickness of the heart age 76 years 5 months 22 days. The remains were interred here last Friday. His friends and relatives from all over attended the funeral. Besides his wife he leaves 6 sons and 2 daughters. The children are Christian Formosa, Mathew and Ignatz of Carrick, Simon of Colrose, Alvin of West Brant, Michigan and William of Saskatchewan, Mrs. John Kreetch of Detroit and Mrs Michael Goetz of Ambleside and besides he leaves one brother, Fred, of Mildmay and one sister Mrs Jos Hesh of Warren Pa. U.S. He was a resident of this town for the last 27 years. He leaves also 52 Grand Children and 7 Great Grand Children.

The Ideal Vacation Route.

The Canadian Pacific conveniently reaches Point au Baril Lake Massanoga Bon Echo French and Pickerel Rivers, Severn River Muskoka Lakes Kawartha Lakes, Rideau Lakes, Lake Ontario Resorts etc. If you contemplate a trip of any nature consult Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Into Semi-finals.

The Owen Sound Northern League baseball team is into the semi-finals for the Northern. They will play the winners of the Walkerton Teeswater series at an early date. These two teams will play their final game probably next week and then the week following will be the first of home and home games for Owen Sound and the winner.—Owen Sound Times.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED
FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST"	"RETURN TRIP EAST"
$12.00 TO WINNIPEG	$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

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For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., ask nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write
M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO

August Attractions

Our fall goods are soon due to arrive and we must make room by a clean sweep of summer materials throughout the store.

Straw hats for ladies, misses, children, men and boys, some half price, some less, choose now while we have an assortment.

$1.00 to $2.00 ladies waists, now 50c each.

20c. to 25c. plain and fancy cotton hose all sizes in the lot now 15c pr. or 2 pair for 25c.

Big table of travellers' samples and odd lots at a saving of ⅓ to ½ regular prices.

$2.50 to $5.00 summer dresses on sale at $1.98 each.

Special values in boys raincoats at $5.00 and $6.00

Mens trousers at sacrifice price. $6.50 for $4.25 $5.50 for $4.00, $5.00 for $3.75, $4.50 for $3.50, $4.25 for $3.25, $4.00 for $3.00, $3.25 for $2.50, $3.50 for $2.95, $3.00 for $1.75, $2.00 for $1.50, $1.75 for $1.25

Prints and ginghams 12½c to 20c for 9c yd.

Childrens summer dresses all sizes at specials prices for quick sale

Splendid saving opportunities this months. It will pay you to buy now as all these lines are advancing in price

McBurney & Co.

THE SAVOY
CAFE

NEXT DOOR TO BENNINGERS BARBER SHOP

QUICK LUNCH

SPECIAL DINNER

Every Day 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

SOUP
BEEF-STEAK OR PORK CHOPS
WITH FRIED POTATOES
BREAD AND BUTTER
PIE
WITH TEA OR COFFEE.

25 cts.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men,s balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV - No 33

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1915—8 PAGES

Dyspepsia and Indigestion are practically unknown to those who use

Nyal Dyspepsia Tablets

When you have overeaten or your digestive aparatus seems incapable of performing its duties—use NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

They are sure to produce desired results. Most stomach trouble is caused by indigestion and indigestion can promptly be corrected thru the use of NYALS' DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

These active, reliable tablets are offered to you in 25c. and 50c. boxes. You can depend on NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

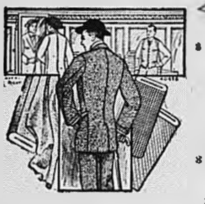
Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Our Semi-Annual Slack Season Sale

Starts Saturday Aug. 14th — Ends Saturday Aug. 28th

All Suits and Men's Wear will be cleared out at a discount of 10 to 25 per cent off every dollar spent here during the Sale.



Suits

Blues, Blacks, 10 p. c. Off

$ 27 00	for	$ 24 30
26 00	"	23 40
25 00	"	22 50
24 00	"	21 60
23 00	"	20 70
22 00	"	19 80
21 00	"	18 90
20 00	"	18 00
19 00	"	17 10

Tweeds 20 p. c. Off

$ 25 00	for	$ 20 00
24 00	"	19 20
23 00	"	18 40
22 00	"	17 60
21 00	"	16 80
20 00	"	16 00
19 00	"	15 20
18 00	"	14 40

Overcoats, Odd Pants, Frock and Dress Suits, 15 p. c. off.

First class Workmanship, Fit and Trimmings guaranteed.

All Men's Furnishings and Raincoats 10 to 25 p. c. off.

If you are looking for bargains don't miss this Sale

G. T. ROURKE, Quality Tailor and Men's Wear.

WATER GLASS

For Preserving Eggs

1 lb. tin 15c.

2 lb. tin 25c.

Drugs and Kodaks

SIEVERIGHT S

The Rexall Store

The Walkerton High School

Will re-open on

Tuesday Sept. 7th, 1915

In addition to the General Course, all the Courses leading to Pass and Honor Matriculation Examinations and to Entrance to Normal and Entrance to Faculties Examinations are provided.

Attention is called to the marked success of this school for a period of many years.

For further information address the Principal

J. P. Morgan, M.A.

H. S DIPPEL, Secretary — H. M. LAY, Chairman

T. E Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

McBurney is showing ladie's new fall coats.

Saving prices in lace curtains at McBurney's.

See display of fall dress goods at McBurney's.

Miss Frances Brislan left on Monday for Toronto.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S A. Rife & Co.

Mrs. Dewar of Hamilton, was a visitor here this week.

Miss Edna Stead returned to Erie, Pa., on Tuesday.

Miss Ruth Kenny returned from London on Monday.

Miss E. Mohr of Detroit is visiting her mother Mrs Mohr.

Mr. Jack Shaw of Woodstock, was a visitor here last week.

Miss Barbara Wingfelder returned to Detroit on Wednesday.

The Walkerton Business College has reopened for the Fall Term.

Mr. W. M. Shaw made a business trip to Toronto on Monday.

The Hanover Post is taking its annual paper holiday this week.

Mr. Hank Irwin leaves this week on a three months visit to the west.

Mr. W. H. Adams of Toronto spent Sunday with Mrs. Adams here.

Mrs. F. Kelp of Port Elgin, was a visitor at her home here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White were visitors in Paisley on Sunday afternoon.

Harvesters Excursion Aug. 24th and 28th, tickets at Hunters Drug Store.

Misses Minnie and Bertha Dietsche are spending this week in Palmerston.

Mr. Frank Schnurr is erecting a new house on his property opposite Rev. D. McLennan's residence.

Misses Jean and Irene Everette returned yesterday from Uxbridge where they spent the past month.

Miss A. Crawford returned on Tuesday from Sharbot Lake where she has spent the past few weeks.

Miss E. Holmes of Owen Sound is spending this week with friends here.

Mr. Alf Benninger of Clifford spent Sunday at the home of his brother Fred.

Miss B. McAllister of Gillies Hill is visiting her aunt, Mrs. D. McKecknie.

Private Louis Runstadtler and Corporal Dean of the 34th at London spent Sunday here.

Messrs D. Robertson and James Whitehead were in Toronto on business this week.

Miss Eva Gilmore and sister of Toronto, are visiting at the home of Mr. E. McConnell.

Mrs. G. N. Langford and children of Toronto, are visiting at the home of Mr. C. Pattick.

Mrs. John and George Diemert of Toronto are visiting at their brother Mr John Kuntz.

Miss Olive Gimler is taking a stenographic course at the Walkerton Business College.

Miss Cora Wettlaufer returned on Saturday from Berlin where she spent the past two weeks.

Pte. Joe Wallace of the 34th is spending a month's leave of absence at his home here

Miss Ruth Robertson of Richmond, Va., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tolton returned from the west last week, where they have spent the past few weeks.

Mr. Elliott Dixon has successfully passed his first examination for the Dominion Council of Dentistry

Rev and Mrs J E Todd of St. Davids spent a few days of this Week with the formers mother, Mrs A. Todd.

Quite a number of local football fans attended the Listowel and Mildmay match in the latter place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos Lester and Miss Lester of Chicago, are guests at the home of Dept. Sheriff Harris, this week.

Miss Nora O'Connor, of Toronto, who is spending the summer at Southampton renewed acquaintances here last week,

Mr. Ed Wettlaufer motored here from Berlin on Saturday and spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. H. Wettlaufer.

Mr. Hugh Walford of Berlin, called on friends here on Tuesday when on his way up the Peninsula on a fishing expedition.

Mr. Ab. Smith of Toronto, is relieving at the G.T.R. station taking the place of station agent Walford who is away on holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Truax and children returned on Monday from the Sauble where they have spent the past few weeks.

Mr. Clayton Tovell is acting as organist in the Presbyterian church, during the absence of Mr. Lecson who is away on holidays.

Mr. Norman Lang, who has been relieving Mr. McCallum, Deputy Registrar while on his holidays, left on Friday for Toronto.

Miss Norma Eby who has spent the past two weeks with Miss Florence Vogt at the Queens, returns to her home in Hespeler today.

Miss Ingram who has spent the past few weeks in Peterboro has returned and recommenced her duties at the Walkerton Business College.

Mr. Frank Carpenter of the staff of R. Truax & Son who enlisted last week left for London on Tuesday where he will join the 34th Battalion.

Miss Tessie Kuntz and Miss Mattie Swanson of the Elite staff left last Friday to spend two weeks at the millinery openings in Toronto.

Mr. Frank Morrison of Chicago Secretary of the Federation of Labor in the United States is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. Morrison,

Mr. and Miss Black of Burgoyne Miss Cora Robinson of Calgary, and Miss Alix and Miss Sarah McIntyre of Brant, spent Sunday at A. S. Royce's.

Private Walt Bryce of the Tobermory guard who has enlisted for overseas service arrived here this week and will leave shortly for London to join the 34th.

The trial of Robert Hornby who was brought here from Wiarton last week on a charge of criminally assaulting a young girl in Wiarton, will take place at the court house on Saturday.

The Bowman Trophy is still on exhibition in T. Pye's window. It was expected that Arthur would play for it during the past week, but the game has been postponed until to-day, (Thursday.) McConnell, Hunter, Pye and Klein, (sk) will defend the trophy.

The new premises of the Red Star Theatre in the Kilmer block are being prepared and will soon be in readiness.

Mr. and Mrs. James Whitehead and Roy and Miss Helene, motored to Woodstock on Friday and spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in that city.

Miss E. Scherrer who has spent the past month here, returned to her home in Bay City, Mich., on Thursday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Erdman who is visiting there.

Mr. Eric Robertson of Milton, spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Robertson. Eric is now in Toronto attending the Curtiss Military Aviation School.

Mrs. Gardiner left on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by Miss Mathers, for Toronto, and on Thursday will proceed to New York to attend the millinery openings there.

Miss Blanche Wingefelder returned last week from the Soo where she has spent the summer. She was accompanied by Miss Hilda McNamara who has also spent the past month there.

The Misses Annie and Bertie Ritchie of Paisley spent a week with their aunt Mrs. Swanson, and on their return to Paisley were accompanied by Gertie Swanson, who will visit their.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Walford left this week on a vacation trip. They will visit relatives in Charleston, West Va., and before returning will take a trip up the Great Lakes to Mackinac Island.

Flat to Rent.
A five room flat to rent all freshly papered and all conveniences apply to C. Patrick.

Help the Hospital
By saving your magazines, newspapers, rags and rubbers. They will be called for.

I.O.D.E. Meeting Postponed
The regular business meeting of the Daughters of the Empire will not be held this month.

Wanted
General Servant of good reputation for family with one child to go to Toronto. Apply to Mrs. Adams, care of R. E. Truax.

Starting Cash System
As we intend to start the cash system, after the 1st. Sept, we ask all hose indebted to us to kindly call and settle their accounts before that date —McCarter Harness Co.

Letters from England
In this issue of the Telescope will be found two interesting letters from local boys who are in England with the second contingent. We extend our thanks to Mr. Thos. Dixon for submitting one from Pte. Wilbur Cryderman for publication and to R. E. Truax, M.P. through whose courtesy we publish the one from Pte. Geo. Kingsbury.

Struck by Ball
Mr. Norman Lang who has been relieving at the Registry office had the misfortune to be struck in the face by a pitched ball while practising baseball at the exhibition grounds on Wednesday evening of last week. Lang was knocked unconscious and when medical aid was summoned it was found that his nose was broken, besides which his face was badly blackened and disfigured.

Girls Break Camp
The bevy of local young ladies who have been tenting down the river, broke up camp on Tuesday after spending three enjoyable weeks on the banks of the Saugeen. Nevertheless the girls were glad to get back to home, sweet home, where they secure more substantial grub, and where the "skeeters" are not as bothersome and where they can go to sleep without being in fear and trembling lest some horrible man might venture within a mile of their abode.

Death of Mrs. Wallace.
The death occurred in Walkerton on Monday of this week of one of the towns most respected citizens in the person of Mrs. Jane Wallace, relict of the late Thos Wallace, who passed away at her home on Yonge st. after a lengthy illness. The deceased who was eighty-two years of age was one of the pioneers of the township of Greenock and moved to Walkerton some years ago. She is survived by three sons and two daughters, viz:—Samuel of Carrick, and John and Thos who reside on the old homestead, concession 1, Greenock, and Misses Emma and Minnie at home, the former, being a clerk at Bremner's Fair. The surviving family have the sympathy of many friends in their bereavement. The funeral took place from her late residence on Wednesday afternoon to the Baptist cemetery in Greenock.

BORN

WESLEY—At the Bruce County Hospital on Thursday, August 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J Wesley, a son.

Mr. Geo. Porter of the Merchants Bank staff at Arcola, Sask, visited his parents here last week. George came east for the purpose of enlisting with a Toronto regiment for overseas service and left for Toronto on Friday to join the colors. He was accompanied to Toronto by his mother who will spend a few weeks there.

Bought Studebaker Car.
Mr. Isaac Glintz has purchased Mr. Hank Irwin's 1914 model Studebaker touring car. Mr. Glintz will use the car, not only for pleasure, but it will be of great benefit to him in his business.

Baptist Church
Rev. Mr. Rutledge occupied the pulpit of the Baptist and Christian church very acceptably on Sunday last. It is expected that Rev. Rock will return from his holidays this week and will resume his duties as pastor on Sunday.

Patriotic Picnic at Paisley
Mammoth patriotic picnic in Riverside Park, on Thursday, Aug 26th. Programme of sports, games, music, speeches, etc. Admission 15c. Prizes for best decorated autoes. Concert at night, two tickets for 25c.

Operated on.
Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. O. R. Wilson, tailor at G. T. Rourke's, was suddenly striken with appendicitis on Sunday last and removed to the hospital. Although an operation was immediately performed, the appendix had broken and her condition in consequence was for a time precarious. We are pleased to report now, however, that she is recovering and is almost out of danger.

Horse Breaks through Floor.
While being taken out to water on Tuesday evening, one of George Bros, fine grey horses broke through the flooring of the livery. Fortunately the animal was very quiet and help being close at hand, part of the floor was ripped up and it was soon back on solid footing, with no greater injury than a scraped and slightly strained hind leg.

Hurt in Runaway
A fractious colt which Mr. Jacob Waechter was driving near his home on Gibson st. early Tuesday afternoon became unmanageable and proceeded to do the runaway stunt. Mr. Waechter pluckily held to the reins, but when the animal made the corner at Mr. Andrew McLean's at break-neck speed, the buggy was overturned and he was thrown violently to the ground. He was rendered unconscious and remained in this condition for some minutes. The injured man was removed to his home where Dr. Stalker on being summoned found that the extent of his injuries was a severe shaking up. Although Mr. Waechter is well up in years, no serious results are anticipated. The runaway horse plunged down the steep embankment into Mr. McLean's garden and was not stopped until the buggy and harness were badly wrecked.

Walkerton 8, Fergus 5.
The first junior O.A.L.A. semi-final lacrosse match between Walkerton and Fergus was played at the exhibition grounds on Friday evening and resulted in a win for Walkerton by a score of 8 goals to 5. The first part of the game was rather listless, Fergus having things all their own way, but the locals came back with a vengeance in the second half, and when time was called had overcome the visitor's early lead and made the score 8-5 in their favor. The final game is in progress in Fergus as we go to press and the locals are confident of maintaining the lead which they gained here. The teams lined up:—

FERGUS		WALKERTON
Gow	goal	McKay
Graham	point	Runstadtler
Foote	c point	Bowman
Tweedie	1st defence	Yueck
Battes	2nd "	Wettlaufer
Chapman	centre	Russell
Steele	1st home	Schnurr
Brown	2nd "	Henderson
Steele	inside "	Oberle
Johnston	outside "	Schefter

Referee J. Ellis, Paisley.

Successful Tournament.
Although somewhat spoiled by the heavy rain of Thursday, the first tournament of the Cargill Bowling Club was a success. There were twenty-four rinks in the competition, the majority being from neighboring towns and most of the games were closely contested. Of the five Walkerton rinks, Lay's was the only one to get into the semi-finals of the trophy, but was downed by Fowlie of Cargill and was later put out of the Consolation running. The only local rink to get into the money was the "Colt" rink comprised of Wesley, Vogan, Huether and Eidt, (sk.), who after having one loss and six wins to their credit were beaten in the final game of the Consolation by Zimmerman of Cargill by two shots, the score standing 16-14. As second prize, each member of the rink received a cut-glass berry bowl. Cargill rinks did well, Fowlie, winning second in the trophy event and Zimmerman first in the Consolation. Allen of Lucknow carried off the trophy.

Joined Canadian Artillery.
Mr. Wm. Ferguson, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson, who has been in the States for the past few months has enlisted, having joined the 5th Field Battery of the Canadian Artillery which is training for overseas service at Kingston.

Recruits Wanted.
The recruting office for the County of Bruce is now open in the armories at Paisley. Major Hay D. C. 32nd Regt and Corp. Houston medical officer are enlisting recruits for the 34th Batt. Canadian Expiditionery Force. More men are wanted and Bruce is going to do her share.

Opened Tailoring Establishment
Neil McDonald who has been with Messrs S.A. Rife & Co for the past few years has opened a ladies' tailoring establishment between White's repair shop and May's grocery. He will pay special attention to cleaning, pressing and repairing clothes.

Passed With Honors.
In the Entrance to Faculty results which appeared in the Telescope two weeks ago, the name of W. G. Borho appeared. This student of W. H. S. should have been credited with honors which means that two of the four successful students took the honor standing.

Qualified as Lieutenants
Messrs. Les Huether and Roy Whitehead, two local young men who recently took a Canadian Officer's Training course received notification last week that they had acquired the necessary qualifications and received their certificates this week. It is now Lieut. Huether and Lieut. Whitehead.

Their Last Visit
Six local boys, members of the 34th Battalion at London, were here on Saturday to bid a last farewell to their parents and friends prior to leaving for England. These young soldiers, Privates, Dick Addley, Norm Denny, Fred Jewell, Ray Hyslop and Simon Small Victor Bell expect to be in England within two weeks.

Patriotic Committee
The patriotic committee for machine guns, etc. appointed at a public meeting on Tuesday, Aug. 10th met in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening last, for organization purposes, and was well attended, the following officers were elected: Chairman, D. Robertson, Sect'y. Geo. D. McKay; Treas K. M. Taylor, Executive Committee D. Robertson, R. E. Truax M. P., Jas Coulter, H.M. Lay, F. W. Lippert, Abr. Rowand, W. J. McNally, A.E. McNab and Geo. D. McKay. The committee are getting in touch with all the municipalities in the County, and are seeking their co-operation in the good cause, and it is hoped that they will meet with the success which is attending this movement in other Counties in Ontario.

Thirty Days in Gaol.
John Gillen's craving for the flowing bowl, has, as on innumerable former occasions, once more been the means of causing his downfall and as result of his latest escapade he will spend a term of thirty day at castle McKechnie. Gillen, as is well known, is on the town's prohibitory list and being unable to secure booze for himself, he despatched his son to the brewery one day last week with orders to purchase two kegs of beer. Although only nineteen, the youth gave his age as twenty-one and thus secured the wet goods in the debauch, which followed, Gillen maltreated his wife as a result of which performance, she laid an information against him charging him with assault and on learning the facts of the case, License Inspector White laid a second charge against him, that of procuring liquor while on the interdictory list. He appeared before Magistrates Richardson and Lambertus on Saturday morning and being found guilty on the latter charge, was sentenced to thirty days in gaol, while the hearing of the assault charge was deferred until Friday next at 10 o'clock.

Talk About Consistency
Although the Herald and Times has been persistently blowing the recruiting horn and blowing it long and loud, calling upon young men in no uncertain terms to enlist, when Gus Jenkins, the assistant at the Savoy Cafe signed up last week, our contemporary made light of the matter, referring to Private Jenkins as the corpulant cook and stated that he would soon be carving bigger game. It seems that the Times editor can take nothing seriously, but after calling for recruits as he has done, in making light of Jenkin's enlisting he has displayed a grave breach of consistency. Would it not have been better had he devoted his space to complimenting and praising the one who was giving his all for his country's sake than to make unkind reference to his personal appearance and intimating that he was somewhat of a barbarian? If the Times man had done this it would have carried more weight with other young men, than a dozen columns of his usual buncom in which he refers to them as sluggards black-snaking in the sun, etc.

Patriotic Meeting
A Patriotic meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening August 24th. Adresses will be delivered by W. G. Weichel, M. P., R. E Truax M. P. and other prominent speakers. A good attendance is ask for. Everybody welcome.

Patriotic Social.
A patriotic lawn social under the auspices of the North Brant Presbyterian church will be held at Millers orchard, Malcolm, on Thursday evening, the 26th of Aug. A good programme is being prepared. A fish pond will be one of the attractions. Every body welcome. Admission 25 and 15 cents.

Annual Flower Show.
The Walkerton Horticultural Society will hold their annual flower show in the Town Hall, on Friday the 27th Aug. 1915. And with the consent of the exhibitor. All cut flowers exhibited will be sold at the close of the show. Proceeds to be given in aid of the Bruce County Hospital.—Jas Tolton, Secty.

Will Speak in Durham.
Col. J. A. Currie M. P. who commanded the Highland Brigade at the battle of St. Julien will deliver an address on actual conditions on the firing line at a garden party to be held on Dr. Jamieson's lawn in Durham on Monday next August 23rd. Everyone who is in a position to do so is urged to attend.

Played Tie Game
The Mildmay and Listowel football teams played the first game in the final series for the W.F.A. championship in the former town on Monday, the tussel for supremacy resulting in a draw, neither team being able to score. The Mildmay boys did not play their usual close-checking, stellar game and Listowel had a shade the better of the play. If our southern neighbors wish to land the championship, several of the players will have to change their style of kicking in the final game to be played in Listowel on Friday of this week.

A Miraculous Escape.
The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm White had a miraculous escape from death or serious injury on Saturday afternoon last. The child's elder sister was wheeling the infant along Scott st., in a go-cart, when, Mr. Techirhart's horse which was tied to an electric light pole in front of Mrs. Pilta's residence, took fright and jumped onto the sidewalk directly on top of the carriage. The animal and buggy passed over it and passersby who saw the accident hurried to the scene expecting to find a lifeless body but were astounded when on picking up the child found that although the go-cart was demolished she had miraculously escaped, suffering no greater injury than a slight bruise. The horse which broke away was later caught further down the street, with but little damage done to the outfit.

Young Soldier in Trouble.
A young soldier of the 34th at London who spent the week-end at his home here, figured in a rather ludicrous episode in the late hours of Monday night. He apparently imbibed too freely and in attempting to get to his home in the east ward lost his bearings landing at the house of a neighbor. He found the door locked, but regardless of this, he forced an entrance, climbed the stairs, dismantled and crawled into bed with a juvenile member of the family. In getting into the house, the intruder aroused the household who hurried to the nearest telephone and summoned the police. In the meantime, however, the young soldier had sobered somewhat and come to a realization of his position and becoming alarmed, dawned his trousers and jumped out of the upstair window, and made his way home. He was allowed to spend the remainder of the night in peace, but was arrested in the morning and taken before the Magistrate, who allowed him to go, provided he return at once to his battalion in London.

PRIVATE KINGSBURY WRITES

The following letter, descriptive of the work at Sandling Camp, England, where several Walkerton boys are training, was received by R. E. Truax, M. P. last week from Private George Kingsbury, who left here with the Second Contingent.

Sandling Camp,
Hythe, Kent
England.
1st 8/15

Dear Mr. Truax:

I guess it's about time to drop a line to you to tell you what is going on at Sandling. We have been here three months, and have had good hard training all the time. Am glad to say I am feeling like a fighting cock, waiting to do my little bit.

Three weeks ago Sir Robert Borden was down here and also the Hon. Sam Hughes, to inspect the whole of the Second Canadian Division, there were forty thousand troops present in the march past. The inspection took place two miles from camp, and weather conditions were fine and I can tell you it was a fine sight to see so many

(Continued on page 8).

Jocelin's Penance

Just at midnight the watchers around the bed heard him murmur, "Peace, peace, at last!" And the Prior bending over him, found the old man dead, with a smile on his face. The body, dressed in full pontificals, was stretched on a bier, with waxen tapers set around it, and the bell was tolled, that the monks might know the Abbey of St. Edmund was orphaned. These services performed, the Prior and Sub Prior departed, leaving Jocelin in charge of Bradfield house; where, surrounded by weeping servants and praying brethren, he passed the night beside the bier; while the Prior sat until morning writing the news to various prelates and dignitaries of the church.

The day broke gray and chill. While Jocelin still watched; and Samson mused in his prison house, the monks, after Prime, talked in the refectory among themselves of the election of a new Abbot.

"Now, it seems to me, Brother Tristian," said John O'Dice, "that if the Prior is set in our dead Abbot's place—Mary rest his soul! we will go on eating less and less until we will die of hunger. The Sub Prior, as thou knowest," with a grimace of dislike over the name, "beshrew me, is but an Abbey Lubber with no more learning than thou or I, so what doth our house for an Abbas?" Brother Tristian answered slowly, with the hesitating manner of one who speaks seldom. His shrill voice attracted the attention of the others, who stilled their talk to listen.

"Brother Jocelin remains the only learned one, save Walter the Medicus. Aye, we are fallen into bad times; as the Sub Prior said last eve at meat. I remember when we had ten limners and fifty monks of the schools amongst us. Jocelin is the only one fitted for the Abbotship."

"Peste!" ejaculated Brother Walter, "a popinjay of twenty. Thou forgettest Samson. St. Edmunds cannot be abbotted by one so young."

"Nay, nay," growled Richard of Hennan, and the other monks voiced their approval of his sentiments; leaving the morning meal in groups of two and three, still discussing who should fill the Abbot's place; while the dead man lay decked with jeweled mitre and robe, the crook in his right hand, and the guttering tapers falling about him in the cold morning light. Upon the wall, above his bier, was painted the martyrdom of St. Edmund, and below this a carved figure of the angel Michael supporting a scroll, whereon was inscribed in letters of gold:

"Earthe oute of Earthe ys wondorly wrought,
Earthe hath gotyn uppon Earthe a dygnyte of nought
Earthe uppon Earthe hath set all hys thought.
How Earthe uppon Earthe may be hey brought."

CHAPTER IV.

So large were the securities and mortgages held against the Abbey by Benedict, the chief creditor, that he, with several of his brethren, had bought land from the town folk of St. Edmunds, and erected a stone house where they could be near their debtors. Here they had dwelt for some years, like vultures waiting for a chance to descend upon their prey.

The Jews had suffered long and cruel oppression from the people of England in general, and the church in particular; but at last the time had come in which it seemed possible that Benedict and his friends would become revenged upon their old-time enemies. Becoming aware of the disorganization of the Abbey, they took advantage of the general excitement, on the morning after the Abbot's death, to seize upon certain chests of gold, vessels of silver, as well as silver and some rare and precious relics, and, departing suddenly for London, they declared that they would hold them until proper indemnity was paid.

The Prior, in dismay, wrote a lengthy memorial to Prince John, setting forth the state of affairs, begging that they be speedily allowed to elect an Abbot, and that the Jews be compelled to disgorge their plunder. This missive was signed by the Abbey advocates, lords strong in fortress, famous for prowess in war, and was, as far as the abbotship went, a declaration that the monks and knights belonging to the Abbey would hold an election.

This parchment was carried to Prince John one morning as he sat breakfasting at his toilet in his chamber in Northampton Castle. He intended going hawking, and the delay caused by the arrival of this unwelcome message so vexed him that his attendants fared badly, and more than one suitor had a tap from his dagger hilt. One unfortunate varlet received the remains of a venison pasty full in the face, with its silver trencher to keep it company, because he tied the points of the Prince's red Norman shoes to his garters, instead of to his knees, as was his wont to wear them.

His toilet completed, the Prince dismissed all of his attendants save one, a heavy jowled, handsome young man of twenty-five, rather obese for his age, and dressed in the richly furred robe of a Chancellor. This courtier, noting his highness' ill-humor, remained discreetly silent, taking up a lute from a bench near by and beginning to strum idly upon it (though softly) with his white bejeweled fingers.

John himself had borrowed largely from the Jews of whom the Prior's [illegible] family of Benedict, more than once, against the charges of St. Edmundsbury; as the Abbey and its knights were loyal to the absent King Richard, and the Prince (who conspired with France against his brother) was not sorry to see the Abbey's pride laid low. Indeed, he had cause to fear and dislike the church, for the great Abbeys of England were mighty factors of power, and, joined with the haughty, rebellious nobles, resisted and defied John and the other Regents, the Bishops of Ely and Waltham, whom Richard had left to rule England rather than allow the reins of government to fall into his brother's hands. They, however, looking to John as their future King (if his conspiracy with Philip of France was successful), allowed him to dictate the policy of the government, and assume the role of England's ruler.

Prince John finally threw aside the Prior's missive with an exclamation of disgust. "By our Lady," he said to his friend and confidant, Chancellor Geoffrey, "if the Lion of England would but come again to his lair long enough to crush these bickerings, and smite these proud Abbots and nobles to the dust, then could I make England such another kingdom as that my cousin France boasts of."

"But, my Prince, were it not best to pray that the Lion would then return to gnaw the Infidel's bones, and leave thee undisturbed to rule in peace?" the other asked softly and maliciously.

John turned his little eyes frowningly on the favorite. "Thou viper, whom I took unto my breast from the convent dunghill whereon thy mother reared her king's brat, needest remind me that I am not yet king. That I must still bend subservient knee to the preading brigand whom foul fortune hath made England's ruler?"

Geoffrey's face reddened at the insult, but he bit his lip, and affected to hum a song to his lute strumming. His mother, Rosamund de Clifford, when driven by the Queen from the royal manor, where she held sway over the heart of Henry, had retired to a Priory near St. Edmundsbury, an there had reared her son, becoming in course of time Prioress, and gaining great fame throughout the country for her virtuous indignation and duress against fragile females. When her son became too old to remain in the convent without scandal, Rosamund sent him to the Abbey schools, and, in lack of any other career (for no great noble would take him as page), she wished to place him as novice at St. Edmundsbury, but the Abbott, for political reasons, refused to receive so undesirable an inmate, and Lady Rosamund was in despair. It was then a courtier who had loved her when she was mistress of the King placed him at court as a Herald, under the unpretentious name of "Master Geoffrey," but after a few months the keen eyes of the Queen spied him out; and, exiled from court, back he must pack to the Priory; for at the age of twenty he knew no more of the profession of arms, save for a little fencing, than a lady's puny page. And thus, with Church and Field closed against him, it would have fared hard with the man, if Prince John (pride and delight of Elinor's heart) had not become attached to him. Finding him with his subservient gaiety, ready wit and flattering tongue the ideal courtier, he demanded that his half-brother be provided for, and as is customary with sons of doting mothers, he had his will. Queen Elinor forewent her hatred against the son of a whilom rival, and Geoffrey was appointed Chancellor. Since Richard's departure, he had ever been at John's right hand a tutor and a sharer in his excesses, a plotter and go-between; the jackal that skulked in the wake of this princely cub.

Like King Henry in feature Geoffrey was his mother's true son,—well schooled in his years of seclusion; though the insolent irascibility, inherited from his father, sometimes showed, despite himself—as on this occasion. So while he sang a roundelay of "Maidens fair with breasts of snow," he cursed himself heartily for his short wit and long tongue. But happily, John was too changeable of mood to be long vexed at the one man who could charm away that bete noire of Princes, ennui; and soon turned from the casement where he had stalked in a pet at his brother's inconsiderate reminder, and, laying his hand, hand upon his shoulder, said:

"Nay, Geoffrey, I know thou didst not mean it thus. I have a very devil in me, methinks sometimes, that twists everything askew, and this complaint from the Prior of St. Edmunds, with its insolent accompaniment, vexeth me sore."

"Ods Bodkins! Let the Jew, Benedict, raze the whole damned pile to the earth; 'twill but fill his coffers the fuller, and thence we can draw shekels to fill our own depleted purses. Eh, brother?"

Smiling at this sally, John continued, "Abbot Hugo is dead, and we must appoint another Abbot, though they do so boldly declare the right of election; and as the Abbot, by right of much fief holding, is among the counsellors of the King, beshrew me, Geff, if I wish not now that thou hadst become the snivelling novice thy mother would have made thee. And by my troth, thou'lt be a mitered Abbot on the morrow!"

Laughing loudly at this, the Favorite clapped the Prince on the back, declaring him to be the most "kingly of kings," and they went to mount their gayly caparisoned horses, and ride away to hawk, followed by a brilliant retinue of lords and ladies. The Prince was in high good humor at the turn his thoughts had taken, and soon imparted them to the rest of the company, so that Geoffrey continued to be addressed all morning by the title of "Abbot."

CHAPTER V.

On a bier, before St. Edmund's high altar, lay the body of Hugo. The tapers' yellow light concentrated around the heavy velvet pall which enveloped it, irradiating from the golden fringe, until the Abbot seemed already surrounded by an aureole of glory. The gold and jewels that decked the altar and shrine cast back the reflection until objects near by were wrapped in a brilliant circle of light, surrounded by the darkness of the great church, whose dim vistas stretched on either hand.

Far down the Abbey wall the rising moon peeped in through the pointed window panes; her light separated as it fell upon the tesselated floor into great blotches of green and blue, red and gold, by mullions and tracery of most exquisite designs. Above, the tall shafts mounted in massive pride to spread into carved branches upholding the vaulted dome; all showing but dimly, though a hundred tapers would not have dispelled the black shadows massed there by centuries of nights. Thus in state, Hugo had lain seven days and nights, guarded well by his faithful monks. Abbot Hugo now no longer only a pallid, shriveled old man, who, becoming tired of life's burdens had doffed the cloak of mortality, and lain down to rest, leaving the crude of human greatness lying idle and neglected about his couch.

At midnight the Abbey bell began to sound, and the watchers beside the bier disappeared into the semi-darkness of the side aisle. The great door swung open slowly and silently; the organ pealed forth, and up the broad centre aisle came the Bishop of Waltham in full sacerdotals. Behind him the Prior, carrying a silver clasped Missal, led the long procession of monks, who came two by two in sable cowls and scapulars and white stoles. Wending their way to the altar in a blaze of light (for each monk carried a morning taper), and in their midst the bejeweled Host glittered like a miniature sun. When the procession reached the altar, it opened to right and left and formed two dark wings on either side of the Bishop's purple robed, lace-draped figure. Then mass was sung with all due pomp and ceremony; prayers were said, and from the fretted choir above them rolled out the solemn notes of the Requiem; while the aromatic smoke of incense enveloped them in a fragrant cloud. When the last notes of the chant had died away, the dead Abbot was laid in a niche cut in the rock of the transept wall, and covered with a slab of polished basalt, whereon was carved his name and degree, above the mitre and crook that his brethren before him had fought long and bitterly to bear.

Thus they left him, to lie through the years, while other Abbots came and went, and ever changing bands of monks murmured their prayers above his unhearing ears. Slowly, sadly, the procession passed, each monk extinguishing his taper at the tomb; and, as the last footfall died away, the bells tolled out a knell for the departed soul.

Yet, there was one who lingered there; the Norfolk monk, Samson (released from his prison tower), paced long beneath the great mullioned window, pondering deeply, murmuring to himself; sometimes stretching his hands towards the altar, as if he called the saint to witness some vow he made. "The occasion maketh the man," and in crisis there is ever some one superior to the rest, who steps forward from the ranks and lays his hand upon the rein, and men recognizing in him a leader, follow him. And Samson, the "man" for the occasion of St. Edmunds' orphaning, swore upon her altar to be a father to the orphaned Abbey: to be its Abbas Dominus.

Samson had a few friends and followers in the Abbey (though they had been obscured by the general cloud of his unpopularity), and they saw that his was the only hand strong enough to wield the mitre, and raise the Abbey to power and opulence. So, the next morning, when the Prior had summoned the brethren to the Chapter room, and had sworn them to deal justly, they duly appointed twelve of the brethren to repair with the Prior to Waltham Manor, where their Abbot would be elected, and Samson was among those chosen.

When the twelve were counted, Jocelin, Walter the Medicus, and Sacklon, with the Prior and Sub-Prior, and several of the elder monks, made up the number. Now the Prior, believing that the Abbey would never recover from the ruinous state into which its affairs had lapsed, had no wish to be Abbot. Besides, he desired to pass his declining days in Rome, on the residue of the convent treasure left by the Jews (which he had carefully appropriated and concealed). So, unconcerned, having already applied to the Pope for office, he [illegible] carelessly, wondering on whose head the mitre would fall, and he, too, thought that Samson was the only one of them fitted to be Abbot.

John O'Dice and Brother Tristian were of the twelve, and they had little preference beyond desiring that the hated Sub-Prior was not set at their head. Richard of Hennan inclined toward Samson, for he was the only man of brawn and bulk in the Abbey, and butcher Richard had no standard save "muscle."

"Will the Prince permit us to choose whom we will?" asked John O'Dice.

"It is our right, and if he does not," snapped Walter, "we can protest and appeal to the Holy Father."

"Ah, I hope we may do this in peace!" murmured Brother Tristian.

"Nay, nay," bawled Richard, "we'll get to arms 'neath our Advocates' banners, and elect whomsoe'er we please by force of arms." Thus [illegible] were the questionings and disputes, until Jocelin, the youngest of the body (who has hitherto kept modestly silent), spoke:

"What if we agree not among ourselves?" The electors stared at each other in consternation; they had not thought of that. They looked toward the Prior, but he was deep in reckoning the number of golden cups one could pack into a certain oaken chest, and heeded them not. The Sub-Prior was, as usual, half asleep. Jocelin, tutored by Samson, did not try to answer his own question. Then the big Norfolk monk said quietly:

"It seems best to me that we select six, who shall then agree on three names secretly: these they shall write and seal, and not open until in council with the Bishop of Waltham, when they shall be submitted and one Abbot chosen from them." Relieved to have their thinking done for them, the simple monks assented unanimously, and left the Chapter House, after having named the Prior, Sub Prior, Jocelin, Samson, Walter and old [illegible], who, agreeing on three names, [illegible] the parchment, and [illegible] presently on jennets, and after half a day's ride, knocked at the gate of my Lord the Bishop.

The courtyard was [illegible] soldiers, church servitors and [illegible] with an occasional [illegible] through and fro, and [illegible] was the subject of many a [illegible] jest.

"Here cometh fat, black ducks for Prince John's picking," called one soldier to a fellow, who, stripped to the waist, was burnishing his [illegible]. The polisher had his mouth filled with water (which from time to time he squirted upon the hauberk to accelerate the cleaning process), so he made no answer to this pleasantry, save by an inarticulate grunt. But the portly Seneschal, who came forward to greet the monks, cursed the jester heartily.

"God's malison on thee, thou jork! From those holy men the Abbot of Bury is to be chosen. In my youthful days such as thou wore a collar of brass about his neck, and was whipped with the dog lash if he but spake too loud; but now every popinjay page and prating fool bawleth abroad his fooleries, with none to say him nay." This rebuke somewhat silenced their ribaldry, though there was still much laughter over the poor equipment of the monks, and the effeminate way in which they drew their robes through the crook of the elbow.

The Seneschal led them into a large hall, where a fire had been kindled to ward off the evening chill. Here, on a dais, was Prince John; behind him stood Geoffrey, and at his right hand sat the Bishop of Waltham. All the monks bowed low save Samson, who scarcely bent his untonsured head, then the Prior went forward, and when he had kissed the Prince's hand, he and the bishop conferred apart for some time.

(To be continued.)

ICE CREAM

(Good Enough for Babies)

Give the children all the Ice Cream they want.

It is just the kind of nourishment they need during warm weather.

It is much better than pastries and candies—if it's Ice Cream made as pure and in a sanitary plant like the City Dairy.

We ship thousands of Ice Cream Bricks for consumption in the home and thousands of gallons of Bulk Ice Cream for consumption in the shops of discriminating dealers everywhere in Ontario.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

Failures of Soldiers' Armor.

Many years ago several inventors developed bullet proof cloths or breastplates, and in spite of much advertising their suggestions were never adopted, much to the surprise of civilians. The reason is very simple. If the bullet is stopped its energy is transmitted to the shield, which in turn delivers a blow to the soldier's body. The severity of the blow depends upon the velocity of the bullet, and if the shield is very light the chest wall receives more or less injury. In order to be effective the shield must weigh at least ten pounds.

It is a repetition of the old circus trick of striking with a sledgehammer an anvil on a man's chest. If in place of the anvil we substitute a thin metal plate the blow would be fatal, and the sledgehammer has about the same energy as a bullet at high velocity. If the shield weighs but six or eight pounds the blow of the bullet almost knocks a man down. Soldiers are not to wear armor, but to get behind it, as in armored ships, forts and motor-cars.—London Tatler.

BE CURED TO-DAY OF BACKACHE

Your persistent backache can have but one cause—diseased Kidneys—and they must be strengthened before the backache can be cured.

Your best remedy, and the quickest to act, is Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they cure kidney backache in a hurry. Simply wonderful is the action of this grand old medicine which for liver, kidney and stomach disorders has no equal. Dr. Hamilton's Pills will surely cure your back weariness, they will bring you appetite, color, strength and good spirits. Being purely vegetable they are mild, not drastic. Get a 25c bottle of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

Paradoxical Proposition.

"Do you use the word 'politics' as singular or plural?" asked the person who is always wanting to know something.

"That has always puzzled me," replied Senator Sorghum. "There is nothing more singular than some of the pluralities that politics develops."—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Old Pension Plan.

They had a [illegible] way of bestowing military pensions in the old days. Witness this official communication from the War Office in the reign of Queen Anne. Her Majesty it [illegible] has been pleased to grant Fitton Minshull, a child, a commission as ensign in consequence of the loss of his father, who died in the service. And Fitton was at the same time granted furlough until further orders, his army pay being sent regularly to his mother.—London Graphic.

Why He Was Cut Off.

"I thought you were a friend of his?"

"I used to be."

"And now?"

"I had to give him up in self defense."

"Why?"

"To every life insurance and book agent who asked him if he had any friends who might be interested in their propositions he insisted on giving my name."—Detroit Free Press.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 25 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Goodrich and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $70.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $200. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Never Really Grow Old.

The outside of the man or the woman waxes and wanes, but the "I myself within me," that something of which we are conscious, that spark of the infinite flame, seems as changeless as eternity. To himself and to those who know him very intimately and most completely, the man is and seems just as young and just as old at twenty as at fourscore. We were a family of [illegible] of the old New England stock, and Puritan. We have all lived to be several years beyond seventy. We grew up together and have continued to dwell in our native land in concord and harmony. Each has read the others, as the saying is, like the pages of a book. Changes have come—the usual changes. And these have been many. But the dispositions, tendencies, tastes, preferences, loves, hates and all the long catalogue of personal qualities, have remained the same, and seem bound to continue unchangeably forever.—P. [illegible] in Scribner's.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Disappointing.

The young postmistress, says Everybody's Magazine, was reading a postal card from the morning mail. Finally she turned it over to the address.

"Huh," she said, in a disappointed tone, "this card is for me!"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

HURTS ONE; HURTS ALL.

(Philadelphia Record)

More and more as the years go by the great nations of the earth, through constant intercommunication and inter-trading, have established a thorough community of interest. What helps one nation helps all; what hurts one hurts all. Good harvests, good trade, good health are a common good. Wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes are a common harm. There is an established interdependence which brings the whole civilized world into close and familiar relation.

SIXTH ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS

TORONTO

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

December 10th and 11th

1915

GERMAN FINANCE

The minuteness and detail of German misrepresentations are quite extraordinary, and one is not surprised to find that they have taken considerable trouble to mislead the public on this continent into the belief that the condition of their national finances is in some way superior to that of the British Empire. In point of fact the two positions are scarcely a subject for comparison, but are clearly a matter of contrast.

German methods of war finance are curiously like their conduct of the war itself. They are based on the supposition that Germany must win. If and when she is defeated, and defeated she assuredly will be, and instead of receiving war indemnities she has to pay them, the financial confusion cannot fail to be appalling. From the days when certain of our early English kings "clipped" the coinage to make their store of gold and silver go further, debasement and inflation of currency have been the familiar incidents of clever but desperate national finance.

By the exercise of great pressure the German Government have accumulated in the Reichsbank some £120,000,000 of gold. This seems to have been skilfully and effectively done, and undoubtedly there is extremely little gold in Germany apart from this well advertised store. But of the Reichsbank notes alone there are issued some £270,000,000, and in addition to that an unknown amount of notes issued by the Government against which no gold at all is held. This is complete mobilization dear to the German mind and terribly effective for the first blow, but leaving no "unseen reserve."

Probably the debts "on balance" due by German bankers to London and Paris, together with interest on loans necessarily unpaid during the war, all of which automatically fall due on the conclusion of peace, amount to a total far exceeding the sum of Germany's gold, so that the appearance of strength given by skilful mobilization disappears under analysis.

It is necessary to remember that Germany is almost entirely deprived of foreign trade. She is, in effect, together with Austria-Hungary, reduced to almost complete financial and commercial isolation. Under these conditions, and so long as they last, various things are possible that will become quite impossible immediately that relations with the outside world are resumed. For example, the forcing of all the gold into the vaults of the official bank, the entire drainage of all the ordinary repositories of gold coin, has two important effects. First of all it gives an impressive stand to the bankers represented and the Reichsbank's reserve. In the second place it deprives the new paper currency of competition with coin. In that way, if the matter is conducted with the skill of which German organizers are thoroughly capable, there is no reason why, during the war, it should not remain at what might be considered par, for the simple reason that it has nothing with which it can be compared. One indication from outside that is visible in respect to the effects of an exclusive paper currency is that so far as foreign exchange is concerned German bills are at a discount of some 15 per cent. One thing, and one thing only, could rescue Germany from a condition dangerously like national insolvency, and that is success sufficiently decisive to enable her to exact heavy indemnities. Anything short of that would not only fail to avert financial disaster little short of ruin, but would leave an industrial and commercial situation of unparalleled and almost insurmountable difficulty.

The British position presents an almost complete contrast to the German. First, there has been no complete mobilization of gold and no systematic effort to force gold from private persons into the Bank of England. Second, the total of notes issued for all purposes is much more than covered pound by pound by the gold in the Bank of England. Third, besides all this gold, there remains a large amount in the hands of the banks other than the Bank of England, and the general public. In other words, British finance is definitely on a gold basis. The British Empire is financing the war by borrowing from its own people on a legitimate interest-bearing basis, and at the close of the war there need be no confusion, but an ascertainable increase in public debt and revenue requirements.

This description will on the whole adequately apply to Canada and the other great dominions of the British Empire.

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO.

"Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Purse Proud.

"The world reproaches us nouveaux riches with being purse proud," said one of them the other day. "Well, my reply is that nobody is so purse proud as your old aristocracy. There's a story, too, that bears me out.

"It's a story about one of the Stuyvesants, or Livingstons, or Rhinelanders—I'm not quite sure of the name, but it was a real New York first family. Miss Rhinelander, if that was the lady, had a back yard abutting on a sky-scraper hotel. Well, the hotel got very prosperous, and one day the proprietor wrote to her:

"Madam, how much do you want for your back yard, as I wish to enlarge my hotel?"

"The haughty lady wrote back:

"Sir, how much do you want for your hotel, as I wish to enlarge my back yard?"—Washington Star.

An Apt Student.

A young woman who went to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph. D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."—New York Post.

ISSUE NO. 33, 1915

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVERS and apprentices. Wages paid to apprentices while learning. Apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford.

WORK OF THE CRUISERS.

Varied Functions of the "Policemen of the Fleet."

The cruiser in time of war has to perform perhaps more varied functions than any other class of warship in the fleet.

It is her business to stop and fight when the circumstances are, from her point of view, favorable and also to possess a high speed to enable her to run away when the position is unfavorable.

The cruiser is admirably termed the policeman of the fleet, for her capacities of mobility and long passage making without replenishing her bunkers are her chief attributes.

Although the introduction of wireless telegraphy has somewhat lessened the responsibility placed upon the cruiser for scouting work, she is still regarded as the "eyes of the fleet."

For the object of scouting work there is a special type of scouting cruiser in existence.

The armored cruiser's advent has almost extended that class of ship to be considered to come within the scope of the battleship. Indeed, in some cases they are so perfectly equipped in aggressive policy as to be deemed competent enough to be in the battle line with the "capital ships."—London Answers.

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

The Largest Frog.

Among the rare specimens not open to public inspection in the Harvard zoological museum is what is claimed to be the largest frog in the world. It weighs about six pounds, is twenty-seven inches long from tip to toe and of a slaty black color. Its web feet are equal in size to those of a large swan. But three of its kind have ever reached the United States. Dr. Boulenger, of the British museum, was the discoverer of this new species in 1906 while on an expedition in central Africa. All known specimens have been found in two districts, called Kribi and Efulen, of the German colony Kamerun.

LIQUOR AND MORPHINE HABITS

Are diseases, not vices, and therefore curable. Patients are under my personal care and receive their treatment in ordinary hospitals as ordinary medical cases.

D. H. ARNOTT, M. D.

228 Queen's Ave., London, Ont.

The Cruel Schoolmaster.

An indignant mother wrote thus to the principal of an academy:

Dear sir, My son writes me that he has to study too hard. He says he has to translate fifty hexameters of Latin a day. I looked "hexameter" up in the dictionary and find it is a poetic verse of six feet. Now, that makes 300 feet, or 100 yards of poetry for my poor son to translate each day. I think about half a hexameter or six [illegible] of this Latin is enough for a boy of his age. Yours truly, Mrs. Blank.

—Woman's Home Companion.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Spinning a Web.

A patient Englishman, who last summer watched a garden spider spin its web from start to finish, has told what he saw to Knowledge. At half past 5 o'clock in the evening the spider, a full grown female, began work by dragging [illegible] of a pine tree to another below and there making fast a line, which eventually formed two of the perpendicular radiating lines of the web. From that time it continued to work without interruption until twenty-five minutes after 1 the next morning. The network and the radial lines were done by half past 12 and the spiral part of the web was consequently made in less than an hour. He says the finished web was one of the most perfect he has ever seen.

The Art of Fly Tying.

A scrap of red flannel cut from the ever useful shirt of the backwoodsman, tied with thread to the shank of a large hook and twisted through the twirl of a north country river—the artificial fly in its simplest, most comprehensible form. [illegible]—Outing.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1915.

WHAT THEY COST.

The report of the British Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the dockyard expense and manufacturing accounts for the year ended March 31, 1914, has been published in a blue book. The total cost of several ships which have been mentioned during the war is an interesting item. Thus the Iron Duke cost £1,899,915, the Lion £1,970,815, the Ajax £1,796,945, the Audacious £1,816,815, the Princess Royal £1,967,927, and the Queen Mary £1,059,797. The Amphion, the first warship lost in the war cost £283,858. Coal and oil purchased for the Navy during the year amounted to £3,276,856. The total cost of combatant ships on the active list is given at £171,166,188.

Many new submarines are shown as having been under construction on March 31, 1914, including three boats of the "S" class, four of the "V" class, two of the "W" class and two special boats, Nautilus and Swordfish. The "S," "V," and "W" boats are being built by Vickers, Armstrong-Whitworth, and Scott's Company respectively. The aerial service accounted during the year for £241,231 expended on airships, aeroplanes, and seaplanes. The airships under construction were Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 16, the maximum cost of any one ship being given as £33,414. In all about 150 vessels of various types are included under the heading of "new construction." Those British submarines are waiting for the day when Von Tirpitz pilots his fleet out of the Kiel canal.

DID HE DIE IN VAIN?

"You know why I am unhappy. It's not the dying, dear old girl, that worries me, and I know that you are as sure of that as I am that my number's up. I wouldn't put it so crudely, old lady, if we didn't both feel the truth, and if we couldn't both so honestly and so humbly, and without hypocrisy say, 'God's Will be done.' It was almost a comfort to me when I confessed to you that I knew I must face the 'Valley of the Shadow' in France, and you told me that you had the same premonition. What is it, I wonder, sister mine, this queer, psychic bond of the twin?

"Well, anyway, as I said, it's not the dying. I shall be just as jolly, right up to the end, as you will be brave afterwards: Don't tell the Mater anything till then. What DOES worry me as I squat here in my dug-out is whether I shall have died in vain.

"If I thought that I were to die in vain, I would, frankly, as I have told you, rather live and do something useful with my life. All the time I was on leave I was watching and listening, and watching: but, watch and listen as I did, I could not persuade myself that dear old England really understood—that she was really in earnest. And the thought is a nightmare to me. Up to the moment I die I shall be wondering whether my dear, kind, generous, forgiving, fat-headed fellow-countrymen will go and muck this war.

"A few successes—and then peace. An inconclusive peace, with all the bother to come again after a few years of anxiety, and then our being wiped out the next time war comes along. If that happens I shall have died in vain, and so will all the splendid fellows who have died before me, and who must die after me.

"This, to anyone else, might sound sickenly weak and morbid, perhaps even cowardly. But it isn't really so, because I am not the only one with the same dread. It's in the minds of many of us out here. They don't speak of it, but I KNOW. That wretched psychic sense again, I suppose!

"I think I would give even my soul to be sure that England understood, and would never give up the struggle till the Germans, with all their loathsome doctrines and their filthy methods, were smashed once and for all. If I were certain of that I would die as cheerfully as I have lived, and so would thousands more. But I'm NOT certain: and though I hope I don't funk anything that is coming to me, the agony of the doubt is great. I'm in the last moment the question will be throbbing about in my mind—SHALL I HAVE DIED IN VAIN?

"Do try and think of some way—as we agreed you should—to get this question home in England's heart when I am dead; not for my sake, it will be too late for me then—but for the sake of the rest."

The writer of the above letter is dead. His premonition was fulfilled. What of the question, "Shall I have died in vain?" This young soldier did not look for defeat of Britain, but was resolved on victory. But he dreaded an inconclusive peace—a patched-up affair. He was willing to make the "great sacrifice" for his country, provided his countrymen would see it through after his death. He had witnessed the titanic battle. He had seen his companions struggle day after day. He had seen them in the trenches, in the wind-swept, bitter cold winter, and he had seen them fight, fall and die all around him. He was willing to die the same death if God willed it. But he shrank from such a death if it were to be in vain. He had a dread of this death being in vain, and he looked for some assurance that it would not be so. He penned those words when alone and went to his death without the assurance with the great dread still on his mind.

It was only the other day that Premier Asquith counted up the hundreds of thousands of sons of the Empire who had died at the front. Have all those died in vain? Perish the thought. An indecisive peace, a peace for peace sake without the attainment of the objects for which Britain entered the war, would assuredly mean that all those brave deaths had been in vain. Peace without a free Belgium and a regenerated France would be a confession that these men had died in vain. It would mean that Britain had made all those sacrifices of everything that was sacred and dear in vain—that they might as well not have been made. Such a peace would be dishonoring to our hallowed and noble dead. But such a peace is unthinkable, and can never be. Better annihilation than such dishonor.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Manitoba electors knocked out the Fullerton charges.

We are on the second lap of the war and going strong.

Pity the poor Armenians. They get it in the neck every time.

Hon. Robert Rogers can now see the wreck of his Manitoba machine.

Japan is keeping her powder dry in case of emergencies in the European struggle.

The Hon. Dr. Montague will now have another chance to explain how it all happened.

After a year of war, there is not an enemy soldier on Serbian soil. Good for King Peter.

Americans are now as much disliked in Berlin as are the British. "Gott strafe America!"

What after flame projectors? Is there anything else outside of Hades the Kaiser can make use of?

This is not a war of aggression on Britain's part, but we doubt if Germany will ever get back her colonies.

King Albert reports that the Belgian army is now as strong as it was at the beginning of the war. These contemptible little armies are wonders.

President Wilson proposes to ask Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to join with the States in an effort to bring lasting peace to Mexico. This is better than coercion.

On August 4, 1914, the German Foreign Minister said: "It is evident that we could not advantageously annex Belgium without at the same time annexing Holland." Holland hasn't forgotten that statement.

It is said that part of the Hudson Bay Railway will be electrified. Grading gangs have reached a point within fifty miles of Port Nelson. The whole of the grading will be finished next year. The work is proceeding vigorously, and the line will be finished on time, we are told. The next question is, will the road pay?

There is some talk again of the hyphenated German-Americans making an attack on Canada some fine morning. Our home guards, to say nothing of our regular forces, should be able to deal with any such attack. But our home guards should be properly armed. They should have ammunition as well as rifles and a few machine guns as well.

"Ireland will be there." Sir John Simon, in the course of an address at the Mansion House, London, paid the following tribute to Ireland:

"When some new deed of gallantry comes to be acknowledged on behalf of his people by the King, whom we all serve, you may be sure that Ireland will be there. When anxious eyes scan the casualty lists in dread of reading some beloved name, Ireland is there. When the fatherless and widow wear with solemn pride the badge of their recent sacrifice, Ireland is there. And when this long agony is over, and liberty is restored to all the nations of the earth by the final overthrow of this hateful creed of tyranny, Ireland will assuredly be there."

The Frankfurter Zeitung is not pleased with the people of Luxemburg. It says that any prosperity they possess is due to Germany. In these circumstances it says it might have been assumed that the sympathies of the Luxembourgers would have been on the German side. But the anti-German feeling, cunningly stimulated from France, which frequently found expression in references to 'dirty Prussians,' quite in the French manner, has stifled all sentiments of recognition and thanks, and has induced the Luxemburgers to requite Germany's services and attentions with base ingratitude. The Zeitung further says that 8,678 Luxemburgers have joined the French army while none have joined the German army. This may be just another evidence that the small nations have no love for the Kaiser.

Had A Lame Back
FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets so bad and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. Fraser, Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed, but after taking six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I find that my back is as strong as ever. I can't praise them enough."

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When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE Changeling

Leading her to the sofa, while Rose, perfectly confounded, still stood within the door, he said to the half-crazed girl: "Margaret, I do not understand you. I never had a sister, and my father died when I was six months old. There must be some mistake. Will you tell me what you mean?"

Bewildered and perplexed, Margaret began a hasty repetition of Hagar's story, but ere it was three-fourths told, there came from the open door a wild cry of delight, and quick as lightning, a fairy form flew across the floor, while arms were twined round Maggie's neck, kiss after kiss was pressed upon her lips, and Rose's voice was in her ear, never before half so sweet as now, when it murmured soft and low to the weary girl: "My sister Maggie—mine you are—the child of my own father, for I was Rose Hamilton, called Warner, first to please my aunt, and next to please my Henry. Oh, Maggie darling, I am so happy now;" and the little snowy hands smoothed caressingly the bands of hair, so unlike her own fair waving tresses.

It was, indeed, a time of almost perfect bliss to them all, and for a moment Margaret forgot her pain, which, had Hagar known the truth, need not have come to her. But she scarcely regretted it now, when she felt Rose Warner's heart throbbing against her own, and knew their father was the same.

"You are tired," Rose said, at length, when much had been said by both. "You must have rest, and then I will bring to you my aunt, our aunt, Maggie—our father's sister. She has been a mother to me. She will be one to you. But stay," she continued, "you have had no breakfast. I will bring you some," and she tripped lightly from the room.

Maggie followed her with swimming eyes, then turning to Henry, she said: "You are very happy, I am sure."

"Yes, very," he answered, coming to her side. "Happy in my wife, happy in my newly-found sister," and he laid his hand on hers, with something of his former familiarity.

But the olden feeling was gone, and Maggie could not meet his glance without a blush, while he could talk with her as calmly as if she had never been aught to him save the sister of his wife. Thus often changeth the human heart's first love.

After a time Rose returned, bearing a silver tray heaped with the most tempting viands; but Maggie's heart was too full to eat, and after drinking a cup of the fragrant black tea, which Rose herself had made, she laid her head upon the pillow, which Henry brought, and with Rose sitting by, holding lovingly her hand, she fell into a quiet slumber. For several hours she slept, and when she awoke at last, the sun was shining in at the western window, casting over the floor a glimmering light, and reminding her so forcibly of the dancing shadow on the grass which grew around the old stone house, that her eyes filled with tears, and thinking herself alone, she murmured, "Will it ever be my home again?"

A sudden movement, the rustling of a dress, startled her, and, lifting up her head she saw standing near a pleasant-looking, middle-aged woman, who, she rightly guessed, was Mrs. Warner, her own aunt.

"Maggie," the lady said, laying her hand on the fevered brow. "I have heard a strange tale to-day. Heretofore I had supposed Rose to be my only child, but though you take me by surprise, you are not the less welcome. There is room in my heart for you, Maggie Miller, room for the youngest born of my only brother. You are somewhat like him, too," she continued, "though more like your mother," and with the mention of that name, a flush stole over the lady's face, for she, too, was very proud, and her brother's marriage with a servant girl had never been quite forgiven.

Mrs. Warner had seen much of the world, and Maggie knew her to be a woman of refinement, a woman whom even Madam Conway would not be ashamed; and winding her arms around her neck, she said, impulsively, "I am glad you are my aunt, and you will love me, I am sure, even if I am poor Hagar's grandchild."

Mrs. Warner knew nothing of Hagar, save from Henry's amusing description, the entire truth of which she somewhat doubted; but she knew that whatever Hagar Warren might be, the beautiful girl before her was not answerable for it, and very kindly she tried to soothe her, telling her how happy they would be together. "Rose will leave me in the autumn," she said, "and without you I should be all alone." Of Hagar, too, she spoke kindly, considerately, and Maggie, listening to her, felt somewhat reconciled to the fate which had made her what she was. Still, there was much of pride to overcome ere she could calmly think of herself as other than Madam Conway's grandchild; and when that afternoon, as Henry and Rose were sitting with her, the latter spoke of her mother, saying she had a faint remembrance of a tall, handsome girl, who sang her to sleep on the night when her own mother died, there came a visible shadow over Maggie's face, and instantly changing the conversation, she asked why Henry had never told her anything definite concerning himself and his family.

For a moment Henry seemed embarrassed. Both the Hamiltons and the Warners were very aristocratic in their feelings, and by mutual consent the name of Hester Warren was by them seldom spoken. Consequently, if there existed a reason for Henry's silence with regard to his own and Rose's history, it was that he disliked bringing up a subject he had been taught to avoid, both by his aunt and the mother of Mr. Hamilton, who for several years after her son's death had lived with her daughter in Leominster, where she finally died. This, however, he could not say to Margaret, and after a little hesitancy he answered, laughingly, "You never asked me for any particulars; and then, you know, I was more agreeably occupied than I should have been had I spent my time in enlightening you with regard to our ancestor;" and the saucy mouth smiled archly, first on Rose and then on Margaret, both of whom blushed slightly, the one suspecting he had not told the whole truth, and the other knowing he had not.

Very considerate was Rose of Maggie's feelings, and not again that afternoon did she speak of Hester, though she talked much of their father; and Margaret, listening to his praises, felt herself insensibly drawn toward this new claimant for her filial love. "I wish I could have seen him," she said, and starting to her feet Rose answered, "Strange I did not think of it before. We have his portrait. Come this way," and she led the half unwilling Mag into an adjoining room, where from the wall a portly, good-humored-looking man gazed down upon the sisters, his eyes seeming to rest with mournful tenderness on the face of her whom in life they had not looked upon. He seemed older than Mag had supposed, and the hair upon his head was white, reminding her of Hagar. But she did not, for this, turn from him away. There was something pleasing in the mild expression of his face, and she whispered faintly, "'Tis my father."

On the right of this portrait was another, the picture of a woman, in whose curling lip and soft brown eyes Mag recognized the mother of Henry. To the left was another still, and she gazed upon the angel face, with eyes of violet hue, and hair of golden brown, on which the fading sunlight now was falling, encircling it, as it were, with a halo of glory.

"You are much like her," she said to Rose, who made no answer, for she was thinking of another picture, which years before had been banished to the garret by her haughty grandmother as unworthy a place beside him who had petted and caressed the young girl of plebeian birth and kindred.

"I can make amends for it, though," thought Rose, returning with Maggie to the parlor; then, seeking out her husband, she held with him a whispered consultation, the result of which was that on the morrow there was a rummaging in the garret, an absence from home for an hour or two, and when about noon she returned there was a pleased expression on her face, as if she had accomplished her purpose, whatever it might have been.

All the morning Mag had been restless and uneasy, wandering listlessly from room to room, looking anxiously down the street, starting nervously at the sound of every footstep, while her cheeks alternately flushed and then grew pale as the day passed on. Dinner being over, she sat alone in the parlor, her eyes fixed upon the carpet, and her thoughts away with one who she vaguely hoped would have followed her ere this. True, she had added no postscript to tell him of her new discovery; but Hagar knew, and he would go to her for a confirmation of the letter. She would tell him where Mag was gone, and he, if his love could survive that shock, would follow her thither; nay, would be there that very day, and Maggie's heart grew wearier, fainter, as time wore on and he did not come. "I might have known it," she whispered sadly. "I did know that he would never more think of me," and she wept silently over her ruined love.

"Maggie, sister," came to her ear, and Rose was at her side. "I have a surprise for you, darling. Can you bear it now?"

Oh, how eagerly poor Maggie Miller looked up in Rose's face. The car whistle had sounded half an hour before. Could it be that he had come? Was he there? Did he love her still? No, Maggie, no; the surprise awaiting you is of a far different nature, and the tears flow afresh when Rose in reply to the question, "What is it darling?" answers, "It is this," at the same time placing in Maggie's hand an ambrotype which she bade her examine. With a feeling of keen disappointment, Maggie opened the casing, involuntarily shutting her eyes as if to gather strength for what she was to see.

It was a young face—a handsome face—a face much like her own, while in the curve of the upper lip, and the expression of the large black eyes, there was a look like Hagar Warren. They had met together thus, the one a living reality, the other a semblance of the dead, and she who held that picture trembled violently. There was a fierce struggle within, the wildly-beating heart throbbing for one moment with a new-born love, and then rebelling against taking that shadow, beautiful though it was, in place of her whose memory she had so long revered.

"Who is it, Maggie?" Rose asked, leaning over her shoulder.

Maggie knew full well whose face it was she looked upon, but not yet could she speak that name so interwoven with memories of another, and she answered, mournfully, "It is Hester Hamilton."

"Yes, Margaret, your mother," said Rose. "I never called her by that name, but I respect her for your sake. She was my father's pet, they say, for he was comparatively old and she his young girl-wife."

"Where did you get this?" Maggie asked; and, coloring crimson, Rose replied: "We have always had her portrait, but grandmother, who was very old and foolishly proud about some things, was offended at our father's last marriage, and when, after his death, the portraits were brought here, she—forgive her, Maggie—she did not know you, or she would not have done it——"

"I know," interrupted Maggie. "She despised this Hester Warren, and consigned her portrait to some place from which you have brought it and had this taken from it."

"Not despise her," cried Rose, in great distress, as she saw a dark expression stealing over the face of Maggie, in whose heart a chord of sympathy had been struck, when she thought of her mother banished from her father's side. "Grandma could not despise her," continued Rose, "she was so good, so beautiful."

"Yes, she was beautiful," murmured Maggie, gazing earnestly upon the fair, round face, the soft, black eyes and raven hair of one who for years had slept beneath the shadow of the Hillsdale woods. "Oh, I wish I were dead, like her," she exclaimed, at last, closing the ambrotype and laying it on the table. "I wish I was lying in that little grave in the place of her who should have borne my name, and been what I once was"; and bowing her face upon her hands, she wept bitterly, while Rose tried in vain to comfort her. "I am not sorry you are my sister," sobbed Margaret, through her tears. "That's the only comfort I have left me now, but, Rose, I love Arthur Carrollton so much—oh, so much, and how can I give him up?"

"If he is the noble, true-hearted man he looks to be, he will not give you up," answered Rose, and then for the first time since this meeting she questioned Margaret concerning Mr. Carrollton, and the relations existing between them. "He will not cast you off," she said, when Margaret had told her all she had to tell. "He may be proud, but he will cling to you still. He will follow you, too, not to-day, perhaps, nor to-morrow, but ere long he will surely come"; and listening to her sister's cheering words Maggie herself grew hopeful, and that evening talked animatedly with Henry and Rose of a trip to the seaside they were intending to make. "You will go, too, Maggie," said Rose, caressing her sister's pale cheek, and whispering in her ear, "Aunt Susan will be here to tell Mr. Carrollton where you are, if he does not come before we go, which I am sure he will."

Maggie tried to think so, too, and her sleep that night was sweeter than it had been before for many weeks—but the next day came, and the next, and Maggie's eyes grew dim with watching and with tears, for up and down the road, as far as she could see, there was no trace of him for whom she waited.

"I might have known it: it was foolish for me to think otherwise," she sighed, and turning sadly from the window where all that afternoon she had been sitting, she laid her head wearily upon the lap of Rose.

"Maggie," said Henry, "I am going to Worcester to-morrow, and perhaps George can tell me something of Mr. Carrollton."

For a moment Maggie's heart throbbed with delight at the thought of hearing from him, even though she heard that he would leave her. But soon her pride arose strong within her. She had told Hagar twice of her destination, Hagar had told him, and if he chose he would have followed her ere this; so somewhat bitterly she said: "Don't speak to George of me. Don't tell him I am here. Promise me, will you?"

The promise was given, and the next morning, which was Saturday, Henry started for Worcester on the early train. The day seemed long to Maggie, and when at nightfall he came to them again, it was difficult to tell which was the more pleased at his return, Margaret or Rose.

"Did you see Theo?" asked the former, and Henry replied, "George told me she had gone to Hillsdale. Madam Conway is very sick."

"For me! for me! She's sick with mourning for me," cried Maggie. "Darling grandma! she loves me still, and I will go home to her at once."

Then the painful thought rushed over her. "If she wished for me, she would send. It's the humiliation, not the love, that makes her sick. They have cast me off; grandma, Theo, all, all," and sinking upon the lounge, she wept aloud.

"Margaret," said Henry, coming to her side, "but for my promise I should have talked to George of you, for there was a troubled expression on his face when he asked me if I had heard from Hillsdale."

"What did you say?" asked Maggie, holding her breath to catch the answer, which was, "I told him you had not written to me since my return from Cuba, and then he looked as if he would say more, but a customer called him away, and our conversation was not resumed."

For a moment Maggie was silent. Then she said, "I am glad you did not intrude me upon him. If Theo has gone to Hillsdale she knows that I am here, and does not care to follow me. It is the disgrace which troubles them, not the losing me!" and again burying her head in the cushions of the lounge, she wept bitterly. It was useless for Henry and Rose to try to comfort her, telling her it was possible that Hagar had told nothing. "And if so," said Henry, "you well know that I am the last one to whom you would be expected to flee for protection." Margaret would not listen. She was resolved upon being unhappy, and during the long hours of that night she tossed wakefully upon her pillow, and when the morning came she was too weak to rise; so she kept her room, listening to the music of the Sabbath bells, which to her seemed sadly saying, "Home, home." "Alas, I have no home," she said, turning away to weep, for in the tolling of those bells there came to her no voice, whispering of the darkness, the desolation, and the sorrow there was in the home for which she so much mourned.

Thus the day wore on, and ere another week was gone Rose insisted upon a speedy removal to the sea-shore, notwithstanding it was so early in the season, for by this means she hoped that Maggie's health would be improved. Accordingly, Henry went once more to Worcester, ostensibly for money, but really to see if George Douglas now would speak to him of Margaret. But George was in New York, they said; and somewhat disappointed, Henry went back to Leominster, where everything was in readiness for their journey. Monday was fixed upon for their departure, and at a nearly hour Margaret looked back on what had been to her a second home, smiling faintly as Rose whispered to her cheerily, "I have a strong presentiment that somewhere in our travels we shall meet with Arthur Carrollton."

CHAPTER XXII.

Come now over the hills to the westward. Come to the Hillsdale woods, to the stone house by the mill, where all the day long there is heard but one name, the servants breathing it softly and low, as if she who had borne it were dead, the sister, dim-eyed now, and pale faced, whispering it oft to herself, while the lady, so haughty and proud, repeats it again and again, shuddering as naught but the echoing walls reply to the heart-broken cry of "Margaret, Margaret, where are you now?"

Yes, there was mourning in that household—mourning for the lost one, the darling, the pet of them all.

Brightly had the sun arisen on that June morning which brought to them their sorrow, while the birds in the tall forest trees caroled as gayly as if no storm cloud were hovering near. At an early hour Mr. Carrollton had arisen, thinking, as he looked forth from his window, "She will tell me all to-day," and smiling as he thought how sweet and pleasant would be the task of winning her back to her old gayety. Madam Conway, too, was unusually excited and very anxiously she listened for the first sound of Maggie's footsteps on the stairs.

(To be Continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII. August 22nd, 1915

Asa's Good Reign—2 Chronicles 15: 1-15.

COMMENTARY.—I. The message to Asa (vs. 1-7). 1. The spirit of God—The Holy Spirit moved the hearts of men in Old Testament times (2 Chron. 20, 14; 24:20; 2 Peter 1:21). Azariah—We know nothing of this prophet aside from what is here recorded. A prophet is one who brings a message from God. It may declare future events, or, as in this place, it may be a message of instruction or encouragement. 2. To meet Asa—Asa and his army were returning from their victory over the Ethiopian host under Zerah. Asa had cried unto the Lord in submission and faith, and his triumph was complete. A large amount of spoil came into his hands. The Lord is with you—The condition upon which the Lord was with Asa was that Asa took his place on God's side. This message came both as an encouragement and a warning. No one can expect the presence, favor and help of the Lord unless he is obedient to Him and earnest and trustful. If ye seek Him—Compare the words of Jesus in Matt. 7:7. He will forsake you—This truth was verified in the history of God's chosen people again and again. Those who in their hearts and by their actions reject God are rejected by Him. It is an awful calamity to be forsaken by the Lord. 3. For a long season... without the true God—Various views are held regarding these words. Some think reference is made to spiritual conditions in the kingdom of Israel, while others believe that the state of Judah under Rehoboam and Abijah is intended. It is maintained by others that it is a prophecy of future conditions among the Jews, and still others hold that the words are applicable to the times of the judges. Taken in connection with the fourth verse the sense seems to be that many times they had been without the true God and a proper regard for His worship and law, but whenever they turned to him and sought Him they found Him. A teaching priest—There were always priests, but often they were faithless, and through their failure the people were not instructed in the law. 4. In their trouble—Men and nations are inclined to forget God, but when trouble and distress come they are often led to turn unto him for help.

5. In those times—When God's law was disregarded. No peace... great vexations—God has said that there is no peace to the wicked. They may be outwardly prosperous, but within is turmoil and strife. This was the condition of the nation in their rebellion against God. 6. Nation was destroyed of nation.—The kingdom of Judah and Israel waged frequent and destructive wars with each other. City of city—In the times of the judges it was not uncommon for one city to be attacked by another. Adversity—God permitted hostile nations to make inroads into Israel as judgments upon the nation because of their sin. 7. Be ye strong therefore—In view of God's past dealings with His people there was great encouragement for them to be submissive, trustful and firm.

II. Asa encouraged (v. 8). 8 the prophecy of Oded—It is evident that either the words, "Azariah the son of," have been omitted or the word "Obed" has crept into the text from a marginal note, for the prophet here mentioned is the same one whose name is given in the first verse. Took courage—there were two strong reasons why Asa should be full of courage. He had gained a remarkable victory over the Ethiopians through the help of the Lord, and the prophet had come to him with a most inspiring message. Put away... idols—his courage moved him to action. He had already made an effort to destroy idolatry (2 Chron. 14:3), but the prophet's message, following his great victory, urged him on to another strong effort to complete the work. Out of the cities—Asa considered that his responsibility did not end with Judah and Benjamin, but extended to all the territory providentially under his control. His father had taken from Israel the cities Bethel and Jeshanah (2 Chron. 13:19). Mount Ephraim—the mountainous region of the tribe of Ephraim. Renewed the altar of the Lord—This was the great brazen altar (2 Chron. 4:1), the altar of burnt-offering, and stood before the porch of the temple.

III. A great assembly (vs. 9-11). 9. All Judah and Benjamin—the tribes which constituted the kingdom of Judah. Asa desired that the reforms he had undertaken should be most thorough and wide-spread, hence his calling an assembly of the people. Strangers—those belonging to the kingdom of Israel who were drawn to Judah by the great reformation there in progress. In abundance—a genuine revival of religion always attracts the people. The Lord his God was with him—the Lord was with him because he took his position on the side of truth and righteousness, and did his duty in the destruction of idolatry. Idolatry was prevalent in the kingdom of Israel and many of the people longed for something better, and when they saw that God was with Judah they flocked thither. 10. Gathered... in the third month—the assembly was held at Jerusalem at the feast of Pentecost, fifty days after the Passover. 11. They offered unto the Lord—They who expect help from the Lord make their offering to him.

IV. A solemn covenant (vs. 12-15). 12. Entered into a covenant—1. The people realized their need. 2. They made their offering to God. 3. They made solemn vows to the Lord. It is no easy-going, worldly religion that does not take hold upon the consciences of men. All their heart... all their soul—The expression used includes the entire being, physical, intellectual and moral. The pledge made to seek the Lord thus could not fail of results. 13. Would not seek the Lord, etc.—Thus no toleration was given to idolatry, so that it must be rooted out; and, that this covenant might be properly binding, they confirmed it with an oath, and God accepted them and their services.—Clarke. See Exod. 22. 20; Deut. 13. 6-15; 17. 2-6. 14. With a loud voice... They believed they were doing the right thing and were not ashamed. They were intensely in earnest. They were exercised in a good cause. Trumpets—Crooked horns. Cornets—Straight horns. 15. Rejoiced—The people had done their part and God fulfilled His promise. Joy forms a large part of true religion.

Questions.—What kings had reigned before Asa in Judah? Who was king in Israel at this time? What prophet came to Asa? What message did he bring? By what two things was Asa encouraged? What great work did Asa undertake? What was the object in calling the assembly of all the nation? Describe the sacrifices that were made. What covenant did the people make? How was their earnestness shown? What were the feelings of the people? What reasons were there for rejoicing?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Reformation in Judah.

I. Proposed by the prophet.

II. Undertaken by the king.

I. Proposed by the prophet. The prophet Azariah met King Asa and his warriors with words of timely admonition and warning as they were returning from a victorious campaign. The conqueror's welcome was a message from God. Courage in perceiving and doing the right thing was the special demand of the hour. A sacred duty was presented by the prophet, who deemed it as much an obligation as an endowment to be spiritually strong. By illustration he showed that fidelity to God had proved to be the condition of prosperity, while religious apostasy was as surely followed by national disaster. The right thing in Judah at that time was to return to Jehovah, to reform the abuses of previous reigns and to exterminate idolatrous rites which had been introduced by earlier kings. The prophet laid emphasis upon the necessity of whole-heartedness in seeking God. Only twenty years had elapsed since the death of Solomon, yet irreligion and vice had corrupted the nation. The moral condition was deplorable when Asa came to the throne. The apostasy of Solomon had inaugurated a retrogression which was aggravated in the reign of successive kings, so that for three generations the abominations of the heathen were increasing. Idolatry was immorality concentrated in its most hideous forms. No religious zeal could have been genuine in a monarch which did not sweep the land clean of idolatry. Asa was called upon to be strong in the face of all that was wrong. He was given the promise of success in his work with the assurance that God would be present, to give energy to all the powers and faculties of body and mind.

II. Undertaken by the King. Encouraged by the words of the prophet, King Asa determined to convene a national assembly and enter into a solemn covenant to carry out the work of reformation. He saw that sin was sapping the foundation of the nation's stability and strength and he set himself to uproot it. Neither reverence for the dead nor fear of the living was suffered to stand in the way of his obedience to God. An independent spirit and a resolute will were combined with his piety. It showed the spirit of the people that they responded at once to the king's call. The need of the time was manifestly met. Asa and his people manifested truest wisdom when they, by a national act, sought the Benjamin, with such Israelites as were in sympathy with the new movement, were summoned to Jerusalem to covenant to seek God. Asa began at the right place. He did thorough work up to the limit of his power. Beginning with his own house, he removed the idols which his father had set up. He put down idolatry with unflinching faithfulness. This was followed by public proclamation of a revived faith before the world. There was a thorough reformation of character and reformation of life. The heart of the revival lay in a revival of their covenant with God. The same truths that inspire every true revival in Judah, the faithfulness of God and human responsibility, mercy for the penitent and punishment for the rebellious. The moral reformation is suggested by the words, "He took away the Sodomites out of the land." That was the first step toward a religious reformation. Asa's reform made itself felt in diminishing opportunities for sin, in destroying incentives to sin, in removing influences to sin. His confidence was displayed by his repose in God amid peril, by his prayer to God under difficulty, by the consecration of himself and his people to God after their great victory in battle. The moral conditions which surrounded Asa only magnify the grace which made him what he was. Educated by his idolatrous grandmother Maachah, a daughter of the rebellious Absalom, he had to rise to the standard of his ancestor David before he could deal with the sin that surrounded him. He stood in strong contrast to Solomon, the wise king and great monarch who built idol altars for his heathen wives. In so doing Solomon granted to foreign deities and shameful superstitions a foot in the midst of God's people. Asa was the first to stem the tide of sin with which that great ancestor had flooded the land. He was earnest and pious.—T. R. A.

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* * *

Mrs. Huggins—I gave a dime to a blind beggar to-day. Mr. Huggins—That's a laudable charity. A dime was enough to furnish him with an eye-opener.

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

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EDITORIAL

THE WAR AND MIGRATION TO CANADA.

Many of the inhabitants of Canada will have to mourn the deaths of their relatives in the War, but their tears will be sweetened with pride and with thankfulness that their deaths with honour saved Canada from the dishonour of German Kultur. They will naturally wish to commemorate their patriotism and thus keep it fresh for the encouragement of those yet unborn. Many more will rejoice at the return of their fathers, sons and brothers bearing their laurels of victory with them, and they too will be anxious to record their thankfulness in no empty or common measure. In either case no better form could be imagined than the institution of a TRAINING FARM and DISTRIBUTING CENTRE, especially for those who have fought in the same War as those in whose honour they are created.

Farm training in England would only teach a lot that would have to be unlearnt in Canada, but the institution of such farms and centres in the Dominion would be of the greatest possible benefit to the people at home and to the prosperity of Canada.

The only Government having a Training Farm for Immigrants is that of New South Wales, who at their Pitt Town Farm give men and lads the benefit of a three months' free training in the rudiments of agriculture, fruit, poultry, sheep, pigs, dairy and other form of farming. The cost is about five shillings a head per week, after allowing for the value of their labour, but the benefit to the State is an hundred fold greater. This affords the lads an opportunity of recovering their muscles and hardness which unavoidably become reduced on the voyage, and of getting over their homesickness and the lonesomeness of rural life before they are separated. The distribution of the lads can be done more carefully than if a large party had to be dispersed in a few hours, and the training shows the personal inclinations of the boys themselves, so that they are made to fit the jobs they prefer and are most suited for.

The example of Mr. Sargood at Wanka, New Zealand, in training parties of British lads to become New Zealand farmers with a three years' course and with graduated wages throughout, is worthy of being imitated by thousands of settlers in other Dominions, and all will find that boys are more interesting than racehorses to keep and train, and less expensive.

Those who cannot arrange for boys can find DOMESTIC TRAINING CENTRES for immigrant women and girls, especially those who are bereaved by the War. Here the inmates would learn sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, preserving, the care of poultry, flowers and bees, laundry work and general domesticity. The college or centre would be used also as a distribution base as a home for the Immigrants in case of holidays, change or sickness.

Deeds are the only worthy form of memorial to those whose actions have helped to mould Canada and to make her what she is. The Macdonald College, McGill University, Wycliffe College, Dufferin Terrace and Aberdeen Park, are examples worthy to be generally followed at the present time, not only by individuals who have the means to raise such memorials and thank-offerings, but the Provinces and Cities of the Dominion, who should also collectively consider such beneficent works as their duty to the Forces, to their honour, and to the glorious country they dwell in. This would have the added advantage of decentralising the migration machinery and so make for its perfection.

The mighty majesty of Canada cannot be improved by the erection of statues and groups, however allegorical, which merely serve to emphasize the comparative littleness of man. Her grandeur is her own, and her future greatness, for which her sons have staked and often given their lives, depends upon such worthy memorials being created to develop her resources, to defend her destinies, and to replenish her population and increase her inhabitants.

Although Canada has been largely made by low wages at home and in Europe, she could have had a double population now, had the Federal and Provincial Parliaments, either individually or co-operatively instituted a system of reduced fares payable out of wages after arrival for desirable immigrants, and similarly low rates for the Nomination of the friends and relatives of persons already in the country. The low rates of pay at home prevent four fifths of the workers desiring to migrate, especially the younger and most desirable ones, from coming over because they have no money to pay their fares. The introduction of a party of Immigrants is an endowment of the place they go to. LOCAL IMMIGRATION FUNDS could be established to be advanced to Boys for Farm-Work, ex-Soldiers, Widows and other desirable classes of Immigrants (in specification). The selection could be left to the Canadian Government officals in London, and the MONEY, when collected back, COULD BE USED AGAIN, which is not the case in any other form of benevolence. Then the applicants could be selectd for fitness alone without the entrance of a financial qualification as at present. To secure equal distribution a uniform flat rate to the first job in Canada is most desirable.

It will also be remembered that would-be artistic efforts in churches and elsewhere are not included in the acts of mercy mentioned in the Gospels. These rather advocate practical works of true charity, such as the Memorials above mentioned. These also diffuse the intentions of the giver over a larger area than do tablets, windows or obilisks, and the naming of them and their beneficiaries keeps fresh and fragrant the memory of the founders and of their objects after metal, stone or glass have become worn, mutilated and defaced.

The well-being and employment of the ex-soldier and of the dependents of the fallen is one of our outstanding duties after the War, so that Peace and Prosperity may extend through the Empire as well as throughout the world in general.

The Orangemen of Huron County intend presenting the 33rd Battalion with a machine gun. A special meeting of the County Orange Lodge will be held in Wingham on the 16th inst to order same.

IS THE CHURCH ASLEEP

To the Editor:

The other day an old friend of mine went into one of the most beautiful churches in Europe and this is what he heard: "A hymn of hate and a sermon of Deceit." A strange service surely for a Christain church. It is as if a Priest of old had laid upon the altar a snake or a scorpion instead of a lamb or a dove. And yet we read that such things are being done to-day throughout a great part of Christiandom. Is it any wonder that our missionaries are mocked in foreign lands and that the natives ask that they should be recalled or interned?

When the rulers of nations once followers of the Divine Master call good evil and evil good, and pastors and teachers spread the infection, what can the people do? What will the harvest be?

PERPLEXED.

Whiskey and brandy cannot be taken as "medicine" after January 1st 910 in the United States, and, as a result every druggist who proposes to sell either intoxicant after that date will be forced to take out a licence as saloon keeper paying the high retailer's tax and putting his place under all local and state regulations. This situation is brought about by the decision of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia to drop both whiskie and brandy from the publication. The elemination of these intoxicants from the book has the effect of withdrawing recognition of whiskey and brandy as medicine has had a tendency to make the drug store a "blind tiger." This is especially true in "dry" territory.

Coal Oil at Flesherton.

The residents of the village of Flesherton are quite excited over what they think is a discovery of coal oil in their midst. For some months water in the well of Mr. F. G. Karstedt, a well-known merchant of that place was found to be unsuitable for use by the family as it had a very oily flavor. The latter part of last week the well was pumped dry three times, then the pumping, if continued, would discharge pure coal oil of a bright amber color, which would give as bright a light in an ordinary lamp as any of the best American oil. The natives are now using the oil from the Karstedt well, and are enjoying the cinch. On Monday of this week Mr. Karstedt sent a couple of gallons of the oil to the government laboratory in Toronto, to be examined, and the result of the analysis is awaited with great anxiety by the citizens.

The Fall Fairs.

Discussing Fall Fairs, The Farmer's Advocate remarks that if rural dwellers remain away from the annual exhibition the reason is not that they grudge the payment of the admission fee, but "too often they consider the loss of the day on the farm is but compensated by the enjoyment and ideas received at the fair, and too often farmers do not attend in a receptive mood. Criticisms are often heard from spectators that they have better live stock, fruit, farm produce and other articles at home. If such be true they should exhibit or keep their opinion to themselves for they have not done their duty in making the exhibition a success." The way to have a successful fair is through cordial co-operation on the part of all who have an interest in the development and progress of the community in which they live.

The Western Fair.

The Railway rates for the Exhibition this year are very favourable. One way ordinary first class fair will prevail over all roads from Toronto west, and fair and one-third from outside points. Tickets will be good from Friday September 10th to Monday, September the 20th. Exhibitors rates are good at one fare and a third from Tuesday, September 7th to Wednesday September 22nd. These rates and long dates should be an inducements for the people of Western Ontario to pay London a visit during exhibition week. There will be a number of changes this year. The Ladies Work and School exhibit, instead of being in the gallery of the Main Building, will be in a separate building on the ground floor, next to the Agriculture Building and connected with it by a passage way. A new building has been erected for the Dog Show, near the machinery building and just opposite the Midway. There will be a first-class programme of attractions twice daily and the management are confident that with good weather conditions the Exhibition will be a great success. All information, prize lists and programmes from the Secretary, London, Ontario.

Department of Agriculture Live Stock Branch

We receive enquiries occasionally from different parts of the province with reference to bulls running at large and as the editors of the local papers are quite frequently asked for information with reference to points of law by their subscribers. I thought it might be of interest to you to have information with reference to this. At the 1914 Session of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario "The Protection of Pure-Bred Cattle Act" was passed. It provides as follows:— 1. A penalty of $25 for the owner of any bull who allows the bull to run at large or to be off his promises when not confined or led by halter. 2. The right of an owner of a pure bred cow to recover full damages from the owner of the bull if his cow should be got with calfs by a bull running at large. A bull will be considered to be at large even though he may have broken out of the owner's field, the onus being on the owner of the bull to provide a fence to keep the animal in. The act does not apply to New Ontario or the provisional county of Haliburton but applys to all parts of Old Ontario.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo. O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

WILL WE EVER WALK ON AIR?

Train Of Thought Inspired By a Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"

MR. D. McLEAN

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with *Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches.* I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and *now I feel fine.* Now I have a good appetite, relish everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-tives', and *recommend this pleasant fruit medicine* to all my friends". DAN McLEAN.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES' is daily proving its priceless value in relieving cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—General Weakness, and Skin Diseases.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

To various points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island.

Good going August 13 14-15 and 16
Return limit August 31, 1915

To Maine Resorts

Including Kennebunkport, Portland, Old Orchard, etc.

Good going August 27, 28 and 29
Return limit September 13, 1915.

Particulars from H. G. Hunter, Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., Toronto.

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Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory terms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

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W. J. HALLIDAY, D.L.Ds Dentist. Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

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DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 4 p.m.

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J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hanmore's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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Real Estate bought and sold: money to loan: also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone no 140, ring 2 & 1.

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C. A. Fleming, F.C.A.
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Studio - - Walkerton.

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If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The

McClary's Pandora Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by H. A Havill

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
Limited
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Business and Shorthand
Westervelt School
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London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
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Field Grain Competition
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Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FROM ALL POINTS

Fall Fair Dates

The following are the dates of the fall fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept. 16-17
Neustadt	Sept 23 24
Ayton	Sep 21 22
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 21 21
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 5
Markdale	Oct 12 13
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 7 8
Tara	Oct 5 6

CENTRAL Business College STRATFORD, ONT.

Fall Term From August 30th.

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Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
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Easy rests th head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO [illegible] THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.00

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
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BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

Misses Cora Smith, Kate Beattie and Mary Smith of Walkerton spent the week end in town. — Southampton Beacon.

The Walkerton boys who have been camping at the beach for the past month returned home last Saturday.— Southampton Beacon.

Andrew Malcom, ex-M. P., the well-known furniture manufacturer, of Kincardine, is dead, and Mrs. Malcom is hovering between life and death.

Charles H. Moore, Sheriff of Grey County, died at Bowmanville on Saturday of last week. He was 79 years of age.

Norrie Smith of the Merchants Bank staff, Walkerton, is spending his two weeks' holidays at the old home here.—Chesley Enterprise.

The Whitechurch creamery near Lucknow was broken into on Tuesday night by some unknown persons and robbed of almost $100 worth of butter. Provincial Officer Phippen is working on the case and has already secured a clew to the robbery.

Durham's Chinatown colony has experienced an increase for on Thursday of last week the first Chinese baby born in town made its appearance and Charlie Sam, laundryman and his wife are the proud parents. It's a girl too. Moreover the new citizen is to be presented with the perfectly good name of Eva.

Interfered with Police.

An undesirable women from Owen Sound struck town Monday night, and when the Chief attempted to arrest her certain young men interferred, and as a result they were brought before the Police Magistrate Tuesday morning and sent down for three months.—Wiarton Canadian.

Wm Allan Licence Inspector for South Grey, on Tuesday of last week had Wm. Troy before Magistrate Ryan and Fortune for supplying liquor to a minor, Miss Henrieta Kraft, daughter of Mr and Mrs Con. Kraft (deceased). Mr Troy was fined $20 and costs, the total sum being $25.20. Ayton Advance.

Upon Sheriff Jermyn's lawn there is one of the most beautiful Scotch thistles to be seen in Canada, and is now about eight feet in height. Although the Sheriff prefers the Shamrock on St. Patricks Day, yet he takes an honest pride in this Scotch flower on his lawn.—Wiarton Canadian

Eye Badly Injured.

Stanley, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ireland, Owen Sound st., Shelburne, sustained a bad injury to one eye Sunday forenoon. He was cutting a shoelace with an old pocket knife, and in some way the knife came in contact with his eye. Dr. White took him to Toronto Sunday for treatment and on Monday an operation was performed in an attempt to save the sight of the eye. Whether the sight can be saved or not, is not yet known.—Shelburne Economist.

A Young Mother Dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan McGill of 2nd con. Elderslie received a telegram on Thursday announcing the death of their daughter, Mrs. Hanson, in Saskatoon, Sask. Deceased was well known in Chesley as she was at one time a milliner at the Corner Store. She was married 6 years ago to Mr. Hanson and they moved to Langham, Sask. Her maiden name was Miss Bertha McGill and she was 34 years of age. The sympathy of a large circle of friends is extended to Mr. and Mrs. McGill in their bereavement.—Chesley Enterprise.

Osborne Tweedy Joins Honor Roll.

Bruce has given another boy to the great cause of freedom which is being fought out in Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Tweedy of near Kinlough have received word that their son, Osborne Tweedy, of the 48th Highlanders, died of wounds received in the fighting in France some time ago. Private Tweedy was first reported wounded; later he was reported "missing," and for over a month nothing was known of his whereabouts. Now a comrade at the front, whose home is near Owen Sound has written to his mother and requested that she send word to the Tweedy's of the death of their son of which he (the comrade) knew. He explained that Private Tweedy had both legs shot away and that he died from loss of blood.

Lt-Col. Belcher, big Indian Chief, composer, orator and promoter of the Durham to Southampton railway via Chesley, has blossomed as a poet and has sent us his latest effusion, which can be sung to the familiar hymn tune of "Stand up, stand up for Jesus."

Stand up, stand up for country,
Ye valiant men and true;
In fight for home and freedom,
There's work for you to do.
Lift high the Empire's colors
The enemy assails;
Your cause is true and righteous,
And justice still prevails,
Go forth with dauntless courage
Against the cruel foes,
It's only men with faith and truth
Such devils dare oppose.
The task is great, but glorious,
Obey your country's call:
For sisters, lovers, mothers,
Ask you to risk your all.
Then spring to call of duty,
God help us and sustain
The power of good old Motherland.
And freedom shall remain
To bless the world and all therein;
Then joy and peace and love
Will lasting be eternally,
And blessings from above.

—Amen.

Belongings of Canadian Killed.

Pathetic mementoes of Canada's sons who have fallen at the front and now lie buried on the battlefields of France and Flanders are arriving at Militia Headquarters at Ottawa. They comprise the personal effects of the dead Canadians, articles of clothing, photographs, letters, bits of jewelry, Bibles and keepsakes of all kinds. The effects have been forwarded from the Canadian base at Boulogne for distribution to next of kin in Canada. All of the express companies doing business in in Canada have agreed to forward the package free of charge to the families of the dead.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND

The following paragraphs are taken from a lengthy letter written by Corporal Wilbur Cryderman, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cryderman of Walkerton to Mr. Thos Dixon and which was received by him last week. The letter is a very lengthy and interesting one and we regret the space will not permit us to publish all of it.—

Shorncliffe Military Hospital,
July 27th, 1915.

Dear Mr. Dixon,

Have been intending to write you for some little time but we have been so busy for the past month or more that I have found it hard to get any letters written. There is so much to tell I hardly know what to start on.

You can get the location of Shorncliffe Camp by looking on the map for the towns of Folkestone and Hythe. The camp stretches away to the north of these places. It is made up of many small camps. For instance you will find Otterpool and Westenhanger to the north west. There are camps at these plans. There were originally over 40,000 Canadian troops in the camp but they have been sending drafts away almost every day lately and no one knows just how many are left. The University Company of the P.P.C.L.C. which Bob Rowland belonged to went away one night over a week ago. They marched to the boat in a heavy rainstorm. I saw Bob just once. It was at a church parade and I had just time to shake hands with him as his company marched out and back to camp.

Our camp was on what is known as St. Martin's Plain. We lived in long wooden huts. There were 46 in the one I had charge of. Sanitory conditions around the camp were wonderfully good. While there we spent the days in route marching, drill, lectures, etc.

While our unit was there we had three days leave of absence. I spent mine in London and had the time of my life there.

We went to Canterbury one afternoon and had time to see most of the interesting sights about the place. The cathedral is wonderful-really bewildering in its size and beauty. Another interesting place there is the old St. Martin's church which is supposed to be the oldest church in England. It is said to have been built at the time of St. Augustine by Queen Bertha of Kent, the first Christian Queen.

In the cathedral we saw the spot where Beckett was murdered. Just back of Hythe there is an old castle, Saltwood Castle. We were through it one afternoon. It was here that the Knights slept the night before the murder.

Folkestone and Hythe are larg fashionable summer towns. They are quiet this year on account of the war. Folkestone is also quite a port. A lot of troops were sent through it on their way to France.

About fifty of our unit including myself are now at the Moore Barracks Hopital. This is right on the coast midway between Hythe and Folkstone and is a splendid location for a hospital. It is away up on the heights overlooking the sea. In clear days the coast of France is quite plain. Boats are always in sight. These are mostly the boats sailing to and from France, destroyers and fishing boats. Occasionally we see submarines.

There are a large number of dirigibles which seem to belong to this part of the country. They seem to patrol the channel at night. They appear away out over the water every evening and are usually seen again early in the morning. Their purpose seems to be to watch for submarines and other suspicious craft. Destroyers are nearly always in sight.

We don't know how long we will be here. We would probably have been in France long ago if they needed us. There are rumors floating around that we are going to leave England during the next two weeks. If a large number of Canadians are sent to the Dardenelles, it is quite possible that we may go with them.

The end of the war seems much farther away here than it did in Canada.

This is really a very pretty country and it is no wonder the Englishmen brag about it. The growth of trees flowers etc. is wonderful. We have been here at about the best time of the year. The roses they get here are great. The climbing ones are most noticeable. I have never seen such fine ones before.

In this part of England there must be no lights showing at night. All the windows have to be darkened as soon as the lights go on at night. This is of course on account of the fear of Zepplin raids. If any lights are allowed to show on the seaside of the buildings, the destroyers that patrol this part of the coast are sure to see and report and then the people are responsible, and are sure to get into boiling water.

I could go on writing for a week, but as time is precious I must close.

Sincerely Yours,
Wilbur C.

Found Hard Stuff.

When the object of curbing the illicit trade in wet goods that is apparent at times, Chief Leitch and nightwatchman Stewart searched the dwelling of a citizen on Tuesday afternoon. Their efforts were rewarded by the discovery of six bottles of whiskey and a case of beer. The wet goods were siezed and are held as evidence in the prosecution that is to follow. At the time of writing it is not known when a court will be held.—Paisley Advocate.

BRANT COUNCIL

August 9th, 1915.

The Municipal Council of the Township of Brant met at the Township Hall on the 9th day of August. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

Willoughby—Rowand—That this Council do now go into a committee of the whole with the Reeve in the chair, in order to strike the rate for township and county purposes for the current year.—Carried.

Monto—Rowand—That the Clerk prepare a By-law to provide for the levies agreed upon in committee, viz., for Township purposes the sum of $7880.00 at a rate of 8 1/10 mills on the dollar, and for county purposes the sum of $11946.82 at a rate of 4 7/10 mills on the dollar, in addition to the sums required for public schools and Roman Catholic separate schools and other necessary rates.—Carried.

Findlay—Rowand—That By-laws No. 73 and 74, A.D. 1915, be now read the usual number of times and finally passed, and the corporate seal attached thereto.

Monto—Findlay—That this Council acting as a committee of the whole do now adjourn, and resume general business.—Carried.

Rowand—Findlay—That the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to sign a note on behalf of this corporation to borrow the sum of $2000 for current expenses, and that the Clerk prepare a by-law confirming this resolution.—Carried.

Nesbitt—Findlay—That this Council give a grant of $10 to Rev. Homer of Cargill, to be used on behalf of the Richardson family, re destitution.—Carried.

Rowand—Nesbitt—That a grant of $25.00 be given to the Northern Exhibition, Walkerton, payable Nov. 1st, 1915.—Carried.

Rowand—Monto—That the Clerk prepare a by-law, to be passed at next meeting of this council, making it compulsory for all rates levied in this municipality to be paid on or before the 15th day of December 1915, and that in default of payment on or before said date, a penalty of 1 per cent. straight shall be added to taxes up to and including the 22nd, and five per cent. straight shall be added after the 22nd Dec. 1915.—Carried.

Willoughby—Monto—That the Clerk advertise in the Bruce Herald and Times for a collector of rates for the current year. Tax notices to be served to ratepayers according to statute. Arrangements may be made by the Collector with the banks for receiving payment of taxes. Salary $100, to include postage. Applications to be in the Clerk's hands by noon Sept. 13th, 1915.—Carried.

Findlay—Rowand—That the Reeve and Clerk issue orders on the Treasurer for all accounts passed at this meeting of council.—Carried. Viz, as follows:

J. H. Ernest, new fence Tp. Hall lot, and gravel account	$12 65
Louis Liefso, gravel account	5 40
Mrs. J. Smith, " "	4 80
J. T. Lamb, " "	22 20
Thos. Scales, " "	8 30
David Lamb, " "	7 10
Angus Murray, " "	5 10
Geo. H. Etsell, " "	4 60
W. J. Fortune, " "	6 10
J. Dierstein, " "	13 10
J. J. Zettler, grant	124 25
Harry Bodertscher, placing gravel at culvert	1 00
Wm. Frook, repairing culvert	75
Wm. Bierworth, rep. bridge, lot 25, con. 9, 25th S.R.	5 65
Martin Monk, drawing bridge covering	1 75
Herman Ahrens, drawing bridge covering	2 00
O. J. Schnurr, tile	15 25
Wm. Lambertus, tile for ditch on roadside	3 50
Jas. Hyslop, south line bridge	117 18
Wm. Cheaney, use of scrapers on road	1 00
Dan. Gregg, jr., rep. culvert t.l. B. & G.	7 30
Ed. Connors, lumber account	43 67
Henry Zettler, 20 rods railing, cleaning out culvert	38 35
Wm. Delgarno, work on hill opp. lot 38, con. A.	3 00
Mano Monto, grant and gravel	31 00
John Mortimer, work on Ternmeter's bridge	13 75
Wm. Leckie, tile	1 40
Gemmill Hood, work done on road, Div. 13	9 00
J. H. Dierstein, lumber account	92 75
Chris Pegelo, grading	12 25
Malcolm Thompson, grant	38 78
Fred Frook, cutting brush, pulling willows	6 00
John Bilger, grant	60 15
Geo. Wilson, grant	30 00
W. H. Brockelbank, covering south line bridge	4 00
Rev. Homer, Richardson family of Cargill	10 00
R. S. Nesbitt, council meeting	2 70
D. Willoughby, " "	3 20
W. A. Rowand, " "	2 85
Mano Monto, " "	2 85
J. W. Findlay, " "	2 65

Rowand—Findlay—That this council do now adjourn to meet on Monday, the 13th day of September, to appoint a Collector of Rates and for general business.—Carried.

M. A. McCallum, Clerk.

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will return you dividends of pleasure for a lifetime.

Until Columbia Grafonalas were brought within reach of us all, folks who lived in country towns and rural districts hadn't the same opportunity for hearing good music that city folks have.

But the Columbia Grafonola has changed all that. Now, the Columbia Grafonola will play, perfectly, records of all the music of all the world. You can sit home in your parlor or living room and hear famous opera selections by the greatest of living artists.

You can listen to famous bands—such as Creatore's, Prince's, H. M. Scots Guards and others. You can hear magnificent symphony orchestras—famous violinists like Ysaye and Kathleen Parlow, old English, Irish and Scotch Ballads sung by such artists as David Bispham—or all the up-to-date light song and dance music of the day.

All this the Columbia Grafonola makes possible for you, and at a small cost.

You can buy a superb instrument for $45.00. Others as low as $20.00 or as high as $60.00. One for every taste and every purse and on easy terms

Come see and hear any Columbia Grafonola play Columbia Records. We will gladly play them for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer - - Walkerton.

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Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"

Brantford Asphalt Slates
For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once. There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (In Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
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WAREHOUSES: Toronto; Montreal, Winnipeg.

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A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

COSTS OF NEW WARSHIPS.

Some interesting figures regarding Great Britain's naval expenditures are made public in the Blue Book just issued, although dated back to March 31, 1914.

The cost of the Iron Duke, flagship of Admiral Jellicoe, is given as $9,725,000. The Audacious, which was sunk off the north coast several months ago, cost $9,100,000.

It is noted that the Government's decision to rush the Queen Elizabeth to completion had added an even $1,600,000 to her estimated cost up to March 31, 1914, on which date $7,100,000 had been spent on her. How much more it cost to complete her after that date is not specified.

On March 31, 1914, four months before the beginning of the war, there were 150 vessels of various sorts being built for the British navy.

The cost of several ships that have been mentioned during the war is given as follows:

Battle Cruisers:	
Lion	$9,855,000
Princess Royal	9,840,000
Queen Mary	9,805,000
Battleships:	
Ajax	8,985,000
Centurion	8,986,000
King George V.	8,890,000
Marlborough (unfinished)	9,035,000

WATCHING WOUNDED ARRIVE.

One of the sights of London is the arrival of wounded soldiers at Charing Cross station. The crowd gathers there about five o'clock every afternoon. Although not a day has passed since the early part of the war without the arrival of a varying number of victims of shot, shell and gas, the crowd never lessens.

Charing Cross station used to be the brightest and most interesting station in London, for most of the travel with the continent passed there. It stands just off Trafalgar square in the Strand, near the centre of the west end shopping district. Before the arrival of the Red Cross train, the ambulance motors form in a line in a narrow side street. Ordinary motor cars are used for the slightly wounded, and ambulances for the badly wounded. The platforms in the great station are kept clear, but the sightseers, who are largely women, gather in the forecourt waiting for the big iron gates to open and let out the stream of slow-moving cars, which pass from the side street into the station and then out.

People are attracted to Charing Cross less from curiosity than to show their sympathy. The men in the crowds always raise their hats as the wounded go by.

TO DROP THE PUTTEE.

The British army has decided to discontinue the use of the puttee, which has been the distinguishing leg wear of the British soldier for many years, and to substitute the Russian army boot. This decision was arrived at as a result of last winter's campaign in Flanders, when it was found that the cloth puttee was little or no protection against the mud and water and led to the men suffering, not from frost bitten, but from benumbed feet and legs. Large orders have already been given for boots, which will be supplied to the troops before the winter sets in, as the War Office anticipates another winter in mud and water soaked trenches.

The puttee, which is to be discarded, was adopted because of its protection against snake bites in India, and became general throughout the British army, and, in fact, has since the commencement of the present war been taken up by some of the continental armies. It, however, has proved useless under conditions prevailing in Europe, not only because of the lack of protection that it affords, but because of the time it takes to put it on properly.

FEWER LONDON BABIES.

London's birth-rate is decreasing and the death-rate increasing. Last week there were 1,900 babies born and 1,060 deaths. Allowing for decrease of population, the births were 290 below the five years' average and the deaths 73 above. In Greater London the loss was even more marked. The births, 3,458, were 531 below and the deaths, 2,068, were 531 below and the deaths, 1,528, 32 above the respective averages.

Boy babies born in London numbered 964, against an average of 1,127. Not once in the ten years with which the Registrar-General compares the figures have the boys fallen below 1,123.

Compared with population, Berlin and Vienna are suffering an even worse decline. London's population is 4,516,612; Berlin, with 1,972,262 people, had 531 babies, and Vienna (2,147,287 people) only 471 in the week ending June 15, the latest return available.

All this year London's births have been falling. If the decline goes on the year's loss in natural increase will be at least 14,500. The loss in boy population to London is at the rate of 8,176 a year.

EXCLUDE GERMAN TOYS.

The exclusion of German war toys is what a movement started by the Countess of Stanhope hopes to accomplish in Great Britain. But the movement is not alone an industrial one aimed against Germany, but an effort to provide a trade at which maimed soldiers can work when the war is over. Heretofore, Great Britain has bought about $7,500,000 worth of foreign toys, which have been almost all of German make. The scheme provides for the financing of the industry by 4 per cent. loans. Surplus profits will be spent in developing the technical side of the business. Needy artists will be given jobs as designers.

FOOD PRICE INCREASE.

The general increase in food prices during the first year of the war, according to the official Labor Gazette, is 35 per cent. in the larger towns of Great Britain, and 30 per cent. in small towns and villages.

In Germany, according to figures received here, the increase in the same time is about 65 per cent.; and in Vienna, 75 to 80 per cent.

NOTES.

Lifeboat Saturday sales and collections at Rotherham realized £171 3s 1d., as compared with £136 19s 5d in 1914, and £48 6s 5d in 1913.

Jacob Crabb, of Barnsley road, Dodworth, while joining in the singing of a hymn at the Dodworth Wesleyan Chapel on Sunday afternoon, fell forward and collapsed. He was removed, but died without speaking.

During the past month over 200 recruits have been secured at Matlock.

Mexbro' has just lost by death its oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, aged 88.

Mr. William Walker, a prominent Matlock man who was known to Spiritualists throughout the country, has just died at Buxton.

Nottingham Council has resolved not to allow the holding this year of the annual Goose Fair, except for purely business purposes relating to the sale of stock.

Found not guilty at Leeds Assizes of the manslaughter of George Whiteman at Sheffield on July 6, an elderly man named George Oxley, of Sheffield, was discharged.

Fifteen hundred men have been obtained in a four weeks' street campaign by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle's Recruiting Committee.

The King has approved the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough to be H. M. Lieutenant for the County of Oxfordshire.

The new member for the Central Division of Glasgow, Mr. McLeod, took his seat in the House of Commons.

Lord Sheffield's daughter, Miss Venetia Stanley, who is engaged to marry Mr. Edwin Montagu, M.P., has adopted the Jewish faith.

Mr. Hellier, Governor of Newcastle jail for the last five years, has been appointed Governor of Durham jail. Mr. Hellier was formerly at Leeds.

Colonel Dixon, Menai Bridge, has been appointed regimental commandant of the Carnarvonshire Volunteer Regiment, in succession to Col. Paterson, who has resigned.

The King has been pleased to confer the honor of knighthood upon Mr. Lancelot Sanderson, K.C., M.P., on his appointment to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

The Press Association is officially informed that the King of Italy has conferred the Order of the Annunziata upon the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his Royal Highness having attained his 21st birthday.

Mr. John M. Roberts, chief clerk and superintendent of the Lancaster post-office, has been appointed postmaster of Hitchin, Herts. Mr. Roberts is a native of Yorkshire, and began his postal service at Morecambe.

The Town Council of Aldershot have decided to give their services and those of their officials free for national register.

Mr. E. C. Sanders, clerk of the Liverpool Justices, has been permitted to give his services for two months to the Central Control Board (liquor traffic).

Mme. Jean le Jeune, a refugee from Antwerp, gave birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, at the Brackenhill Voluntary Hospital at Bromley, Kent.

Mrs. Igo, a Gateshead widow, has received a letter from the King congratulating her on the patriotism shown by her seven sons and son-in-law, who are in the army.

Mr. W. B. McCall, B. Sc., the Manchester University Rugby full-back, has accepted a commission in the 10th Battalion, the King's Own Loyal Lancaster Regiment.

Owing to congestion in the metal-making trades, the Education Committee of L. C. C. recommend that the award of medals to school children shall be suspended during the war.

The L. C. C. Education Committee has dismissed a teacher who punished a boy too severely and censured a schoolmistress for making a girl kneel on the floor with her hands on her head.

Many members of the Dockers' Union, reports Mr. Ben Tillett, who recently visited the front, have insisted, when dying, on having their union cards and letters buried with them.

John Ranken, the famous Scottish runner, has been killed in the Dardanelles. He was the Scottish champion for several years for four and ten miles, and twice he won the Scottish cross-country championship.

"There is no sign in London of any distress caused by unemployment amongst men of the industrial class," reports the Central Unemployed Body for London, "and among women the position is also good."

The report and balance sheet of the Sunderland football club states that owing largely to the war a big loss has been incurred. The gate receipts showed a decline of more than £2,800, while there has been no reduction of expenditure. The revenue account indicated a loss of £2,081.

Rev. T. W. Holmes, Congregational minister, of Sheffield, died on Monday morning a week ago, aged 78.

The Very Rev. Principal Stewart, of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews University, died at St. Andrews, after a brief illness.

The death is announced of Ald. William Wilson, who for fifteen years had been a member of the Wigan Town Council.

The death took place on Tuesday week of Mr. J. R. Corbett, superintendent of the Newcastle fire brigade, to which position he was appointed eighteen months ago from Sheffield.

The death is announced at Nottingham of ex-Color Sergt. Harry Davis at the age of 80, who at one time was one of the best shots in the country. Davis joined the Sherwood Foresters' Volunteer Battalion in 1860 and served 30 years.

The death has taken place at his residence in Birmingham of Mr. Arthur John Baker, aged 65. He was for a considerable period, many years ago, master of the Bradwell School Board, and was well known in the district.

Faversham (Kent), whose population is 10,579, has one soldier V. C. and six soldiers honored with the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, of Stella Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, will give £500 to the crew of the first aircraft to bring down a Zeppelin in the United Kingdom or surrounding territorial waters.

The King has sent congratulations to Mr. S. H. Hardy, of Hyson Green, Nottingham, on having eight sons and a son-in-law with the colors.

One of the largest fires that have occurred in Salford for some years destroyed a warehouse containing large quantities of cotton seeds at the Manchester Ship Canal Dock last Thursday night.

New Salvation Army headquarters, erected at a cost of £5,000 in memory of General Booth, a native and honorary freeman of the city, have been opened at Nottingham by the Duke of Portland.

Mr. A. M. L. Langdon, K. C., has been appointed Recorder of Salford in succession to Mr. A. A. Tobin, K. C., now a county court judge, and Mr. Samuel Pope succeeds Mr. Langdon as Recorder of Burnley.

A fire occurred at a house in Landon place, Bath, on Sunday morning. Mrs. Henry Dunsford ran upstairs to fetch her grandson, but the fire caught the staircase and before they could get out of the first floor windows they were burned. Mrs. Dunsford died later in hospital.

The jury at the County Down Assizes, where Samuel Heron, of Finch Hall, Newtownards, was accused of murdering his stepson, Wm. Quinn, five days before the date fixed for the latter's wedding, disagreed. They were accordingly discharged and the prisoner remanded. In answer to the judge, a juror said they had not agreed to disagree.

Mr. G. W. Ralston, whose nomination was the surprise of the Central Glasgow by-election, only polled 296 votes as an Independent Unionist. Mr. J. M. MacLeod, the official Unionist candidate, polled 5,311, and therefore had a majority of 5,015.

Sixty head of cattle, one of the oldest shorthorn herds in the kingdom, realized over £2,700, an average of nearly £45, at Sherborne. Eleven of the bulls sold for £601, and the top price was £105 for Romulus.

A fire which occurred at the factory of Messrs. J. W. Latch & Co., Milnbridge, near Huddersfield, started in one of seven sheds. The flames quickly set fire to the other sheds. Families living near spent the night in the streets. One lad was so scared that he ran to Longwood station and without paying his fare, travelled to Leeds, where he was detained by the ticket collector.

Mr. David Robertson, of Harehills avenue, Leeds, was yachting in Bridlington Bay, Yorks, last Friday, and while passing along the yacht he was hit by the boom, knocked overboard and drowned.

In a case at Leeds Assizes it was stated that Henry Price, a Denaby miner, and his wife bought a girl, who is now 11 years old, for 5s when she was two. A receipt dated Jan. 12, 1905, signed by the girl's mother was handed to the judge. Mr. Justice Rowlatt expressed astonishment at such a transaction, and stated that he thought it undesirable that the girl should continue to live with people who had bought her for 5s.

The Prehistoric Society of East Anglia has published a report that deals with Grime's Graves, Norfolk. These depressions in the ground are of unknown date, and, it has been said, were great flint quarries, the Neolithic arsenal of Great Britain's Stone Age. The society's report now likens them to prehistoric trenches. They were capable of receiving, concealing, and housing an army. The stature of the prehistoric girl whose partial remains were preserved in the chalk of Grime's Graves was about 4 feet. Part of a man's skull was found. It had a brain capacity greater than that of modern Englishmen. The skull bones were thicker. But science says that brain capacity is indicated by quality, not quantity.

Clydesdale shipbuilders and engineering firms will establish canteens within their yards under the control of trade union representatives and masters to provide refreshment at moderate prices. The employers believe this will lead to more regular working hours.

In opening the County Antrim Assizes last week Mr. Justice Pim referred to the number of Ulstermen serving with the Canadian forces at the front. The Belfast Evening Telegraph, on the authority of Major-General Sam Hughes, the Dominion Minister of Militia, states that upwards of 25,000 Ulstermen are already enrolled in the Canadian overseas force. Many of them had been in the Dominion a comparatively short time when the war began.

MYSTERY OF MATTER.

Endless Routine of the Material That Forms Our Bodies.

Mrs. Geoffrey Martin has written a treatise on chemistry from which is taken as a paragraph from the chapter on "Matter."

"The endless circulation of matter in the universe is perhaps one of the most wonderful facts with which chemistry has to deal. It is this endless chain that causes the history of the most common and insignificant objects about us to be more astonishing than any fairy tale.

"What a wonderful story, for example, could be written of the material that forms our bodies! It came into existence in the immense depth of space millions upon millions of years ago and wandered for ages through darkness and void until it reached our earth. Perhaps it fell upon the earth in a fiery meteorite, or perhaps it merely joined the huge fire mist from which our solid world condensed. Since then it has run round age after age in an endless circle of change.

"First it formed part of that vast primeval atmosphere that surrounded the globe and blew in mighty winds round our planet; then it was absorbed into the body of some humble dying being, and when this being died and its body decayed the matter passed into the rich mother earth. Thence it passed into some plant by means of its roots, and from the plant it passed by the process of being devoured into the body of some animal, and from the animal again it passed to earth and thence the plants and animals again, and so on through an endless cycle of change, coursing through the bodies of innumerable multitudes of living forms, which stretch far back in a dim, unending vista into the depths of time.

"Finally it reached man. Yes, the very atoms that thrill and flash in our brains and muscles once formed part of a living plant or animal millions of years ago and will again form part of a living plant or animal millions of years hence. In some form or other the matter that now forms our bodies will exist long after the whole present order of creation has passed away. Indeed, it may well yet blow in the winds of worlds as yet unborn and thrill in forms of life not yet evolved."

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A Case of Tact.

"There are ladies on the jury."

"They ought to favor a lady defendant."

"We shall have to be exceedingly careful. I don't think it would be good policy for our fair client to dress better than they do."—Kansas City Journal.

White and Pink F lt Hat

The latest fad in sport and semi-dressy hats is the demand for felt hats in gay attractive colors and styles. And to be sure there are numerous varieties to choose from, for there are sailors severe and dressy, flopping brimmed and straight, in light and dark shades, and in attractive velor felts or the conventional flat felt. The model illustrated features a rather dressy sailor shape of pale pink velor felt with wide brim and moderately high crown. A velvet band with white and pink soutache braid furnishes attractive trimming.

MUNITIONS AND MACHINE GUNS

Ralph Connor Sounds Warning of the Empire's Need in Time of Danger.

Everyone has been dutifully saying that this war is a serious business, but no man living, not even Kitchener himself, knew till three months ago just how serious it was. Kitchener knows it now, Asquith knows, Lloyd-George knows, Bonar Law knows, and Labor leaders of Britain and the labor unions [illegible] this war [illegible]. And on London streets and in London offices, in the [illegible] and all [illegible] men are asking each other with [illegible] questions they would not dare to ask aloud, and are getting answers [illegible] that give a queer feeling at their British hearts.

A serious business indeed is this war. The time of it, the careful and [illegible] with his eye on the past, when wars were waged by men and not by machines, and when valor, not explosives, won fights, [illegible] to be assured. Only one thing is possible—victory for our arms. A pleasant man, this careful optimist, till you notice that his eye is upon the back trail or in the clouds. When you know him you damn him for a [illegible] fool.

Every heart in the Empire that ought to be listened to [illegible] of victory, complete [illegible], and little hope of even a decisive battle, unless conditions be changed, changed so as to be entirely different from those under which the war has hitherto been waged.

The first impression one got on reaching London about two months ago was that the traditional British [illegible] had been shattered and had been replaced by a paralyzing sense of uncertainty. You caught it everywhere, on the streets, in the hotels, at dinners, in the House of Commons, and in the press, even in the [illegible]. It was not so much what people said, but what they refused to say. It was the determined and obvious effort to be cheerful that all pressed into [illegible]. Everybody was saying to his neighbor, "Cheer up, things will improve." But everybody, when by himself, refused to cheer up, being firmly convinced that things were heavily rotten. He was mostly engaged during these lonely moments in damning in his own particular way something or somebody, and not the Germans either, because of the "[illegible]" of things in general, and especially things about the War Office.

THE SPECTRE OF DEFEAT.

What was wrong? The fact was simply this: That the British people were standing and looking with newly-opened eyes at the spectre of defeat looming up through the Channel mists, a spectre unlike the traditional spectres of our dreams, sleeping or waking, in that it refused to disappear, and wore a [illegible]. That spectre, unless conditions were changed, could not be laid, but would take on a reality of hideousness and permanency for their children to contemplate for successive generations. There are people doubtless reading this line who pause to say "rot." But the British people are not saying "rot" any more, and do not say "rot" when their eyes were opened some two months and a half ago.

The British people sat up, broad awake, and with that superb, cool courage that flows from up to the pleasant and terrible facts, looked the situation in the eye and began forthwith to change things.

The Government showed the way. With that fine power of sacrifice which is the characteristic of the British statesman, Asquith met the crisis, for crisis it was. It was a bitter, hard day for the Premier, the bitterest and hardest day of his whole great career, but he was equal to the demand made upon his patriotism. A coalition Government was formed. Then the housecleaning began. Among other things the War Office was reorganized. A new department was created, with Lloyd-George, that wonderful, great, little man, at its head as Minister of Munitions.

Up to this time the call had been for men, men, and more men. Now to the nation's ears came a new cry: "Munitions, munitions, and more munitions." That "wonder-working little Welshman" was on to his job. He took industrial England into his confidence with a frankness that disarmed criticism and a passion that overbore opposition. He organized the whole country into one great munitions factory and summoned to this service, as to a sacrament, men and women—yes, women, mind you—till every wheel that could turn in England was set a-turning, and thousands of men and thousands of women, high and low, rich and poor, were impressed somehow into the patriotic mission of making munitions of war.

RAISING THE BIG LOAN.

Next came the question of money. Great Britain is spending three millions of pounds a day, fifteen millions of dollars, and she will need to spend more in this business of war. To meet this terrific drain money must be found. The big loan was launched, and the launching was a marvellous exhibition of cooperative patriotism. Carefully was it planned and vigorously was it pushed. The Prime Minister and the big politicians addressed meetings. The preachers thundered over their congregations. The billboards smote the eyes of the unheeding public. And the press, the magnificent British press, every day and everywhere drove into the heart of the nation the appeal: "Invest in the war loan." And invest they did, men their hundreds of thousands, women their hundreds and children their pounds. One day, in the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna made the quiet announcement, after the British way, that eight hundred million pounds had been subscribed by three-quarters of a million of British men and women and children, that the end was not yet. That quiet voice in the British House of Commons produced two satisfactory results. It helped the British people to cheer up and it shattered the complacent dream of stupid German egotism that British finances were in a critical condition.

And so Kitchener has secured his men, between two and three millions of them, the munitions are on the way, Lloyd-George says, and the money, says McKenna, is in sight. The conditions are assuredly beginning to change, and in consequence and after the British habit, when people begin to do things they begin to cheer up.

One question still remains to be answered: "What is to be the issue of this serious war?" The answer is plain, so plain that even the easy-going, cheerful optimist can see it. And the answer is this: "If the change in conditions, so splendidly initiated, be not continued and with ever-increasing acceleration, the issue is defeat."

WHAT CANADA MUST DO.

What, then, is the immediate duty of Canadians? To raise large sums of money? Not so much. Old John Bull may be safely trusted to look after the financing of this war. But for Canada two things lie to her hand. Listen to the insistent iteration of Lloyd-George: "Munitions and machine guns, munitions and machine guns." Let every Canadian wheel that can turn on a shell be set a-going. Let every Canadian workman and workwoman that can get to a munition factory or gun factory get there, and with all speed. Machine guns and more machine guns. Where British soldiers have two machine guns Germans have forty. Shells wasted means battalions saved. We have tried fighting machine guns with men and have learned our bitter lesson. Canadian shells and Canadian machine guns means the saving of Canadian men.

And the other need is this: Men. Listen to Kitchener in his great Guildhall speech the other day. "I shall have to ask you for more men. The time was when we could not equip or clothe or train men in large numbers. That time, thank God, is now past. And to-day I ask you for more men."

Canadians, do you know that your name is like a flame in British hearts to-day? That men's voices quiver and their eyes grow dim as they tell the tale of Ypres and of St. Julien, and of Festubert? The call is more insistent to-day than eight months ago a thousand times over, for men, for Canadian men, the same kind that held the gap at St. Julien, and as French himself said three days after that glorious fight, in tones that broke and faltered, save the day. It thrills our Canadian hearts to call his words: "Canadians, I want you to know that when you held the line that day you saved the British Empire—well, I will take that back, for we should finally have recovered what we lost, but for that day, at least, you saved the Empire's name and the army."

WOMEN MUST MAKE SACRIFICES.

Canadian women, you will not hold back your men, your sons and your sweethearts, but will send them forth where honor and safety bid them go. Men, and ever more men! Not the men only who can be spared! Not the men without ties of love to hold their hearts! Not the men whose going is easy! No, no! But the men whose going will imperil business interests and will break hearts. These men, men of sacrifice, whose wives and mothers will wave them away with mist-dimmed eyes, but with hearts that will not refuse to make complete the sacrifice.

Seriously, soberly, solemnly, let it be said, that unless the Empire can furnish in overwhelming quantities munitions of war, and in overwhelming numbers men of war, the bitterness and humiliation of defeat will be our portion, and the shame and slavery of an infamous and tyrannous militarism will be the portion of our children.

VANITY BAG ON PARASOL.

The "Vanity Bag Parasol" is one of the newest novelties in dress accessories for midsummer wear. It is a dainty affair of pampadour silk with long slender handle and ivory trimming. The feature of this parasol is the attached vanity bag which is fastened to the handle by a heavy silk cord. A draw string and an ivory ring serve to keep it closed. The "tam" and collar are both fashioned in cretonne.

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A Woman's Way.

Polly—Molly couldn't have thought much of that fellow she married.

Dolly—Why not?

Polly—She boasts that she has made another man of him.—Life.

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO BAD COULD NOT SIT UP.

Attacks of cholera morbus are caused mostly by indiscretion in diet, the use of unripe fruit and new vegetables, and usually occur during the hot summer months.

On the first sign of this very weakening trouble Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken.

Mrs. George Lee, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband said I looked as if I had been sick a month; he got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured me. We are never without it in the house for I don't think it can be beat."

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "Dr. Fowler's," as imitators have gone so far as to imitate our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, etc.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price, 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Was Troubled With Smothering Spells.

Would Wake Up With Breath All Gone.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right.

Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would be sound asleep but would waken up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He also gave me a box which I tried, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, so I took the rest of them and they entirely cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE PRICE OF A HEART

The man was going to get married. He had sown his wild oats and now he meant to settle down. Wealthy, good-looking, a first-class sportsman, a favorite with men and women alike, the Fates, spinning busily, had smiled upon him at birth and woven only golden threads in the wool of his life.

For years he had lived the life of the smart young man about town. He had done the same things in the usual way, he had been neither very good nor bad: in his own words, the favorite words of British youth, he had always tried to play the game.

It was because he felt it incumbent upon him to play the game that he decided to tell the woman he was going to marry of a certain newly-closed episode in his life. The consideration that perhaps it would be as well for her to hear the tale from him first-hand, instead of embroidered with lies on a foundation of truth, as she might hear it from some one else, may have counted for something, too.

But his ostensible reason, the reason he gave himself as he knotted his tie carefully before his mirror on the fateful morning of confession, was that he must play the game.

"I hardly like to tell you, dear," he began, awkwardly, standing tall and perfectly groomed on the hearth rug that afternoon. "It is so difficult to speak to women like you about certain things. But—but—Evelyn, you're not marrying a saint, you know."

The fair-haired woman in the big armchair looked up at him sweetly out of innocent blue eyes. "Dear, I know," she said gently.

He moved uncomfortably. "But it's just what you don't know," he told her, "that I am worrying about. I'm not thinking of cards and racing and things like that. It's about women I want to speak to you. Especially one woman." He paused and bit his lips nervously.

"Ah!" — said she softly, looking down.

"She was a nice little thing," went on the man, "not quite a lady, you know, but very pretty and all that. Her father drank. She ran away from home. Hadn't a friend in the world when I picked her up. Only the streets in front of her. A good woman, like you, Evelyn, can't realize what the horror of that means. I took a flat for her."

"Ah!" —said the woman softly, looking down.

"I knew her for three years," went on the man, gathering courage. "She was grateful for all I had done for her. She was really a nice little thing. But, of course, that's all over and done with now. I settled up legally with her to-day. I shall never see her again. There was no reason for you ever to know, only that I felt it wouldn't be quite playing the game not to let you know."

"What has become of the girl?" asked the woman, still softly, still looking away.

The man shrugged his shoulders. "Still in the flat, I presume," he said carelessly. "The rent is paid up till December." His voice became persuasive. He bent down so that his face was very near the coils of fair hair wound smoothly round her head. "Don't let us talk about her any more," he said. "It's all finished and done with. Don't pout. But say you forgive me."

"I'll forgive you," she said, prettily. He caught her, flushed and smiling, to him fiercely. "My saint," he said.

In a daintily furnished room of a little flat a woman lay dead upon the bed with an empty vial in her hand. There were traces of tears upon her cheeks, her closed eyelids were swollen. She, too, played the game.—London News.

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COOKERY TIT-BITS.

Various Items of Interest to the Alert Housewife.

Peas to be tender should be boiled slowly, with the lid partly off the saucepan.

Lettuce too old for salad can be cooked like spinach.

The water in which asparagus is cooked should never be thrown out, as it contains a large amount of nutrition and makes excellent cream of asparagus soup.

Cucumbers make a delicious vegetable when stewed and served with a white sauce, or seasoned with butter, salt and pepper and served on toast.

Eggplant is delicious if basted with olive oil, seasoned and broiled in slices.

Cabbage, cauliflower and Brussels sprouts should be soaked heads down in salt water to which vinegar has been added. This insures perfect cleanliness.

When canning string beans a small bit of red pepper placed in the bottom of the jar gives a delightful flavor.

Buttermilk ice cream is considered a delicacy and is wholesome and nutritious for invalids.

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How it Sounded.

Bacon—What is your daughter doing at the piano? Egbert—Sounds as if she was setting her [illegible] to music.—Yonkers Statesman.

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Hex—What makes you think he's not a drummer? Wy—The innocent stories he tells.—Stanford Chaparral.

THE POULTRY WORLD

"COMFORT," POULTRYMAN'S MOTTO.

It is just as important to keep the poultry comfortable in summer as it is in winter, "Comfort" should be the motto of every poultry keeper, and it should be strictly enforced. To remain healthy and vigorous, both fowls and chicks must be protected from the burning rays of the sun.

To deprive the stock of sunlight would be fatal. A house situated where it does not get the sunlight is unfit for fowls, but if it gets the sun for only a few hours a day it may be used. Mature birds soon degenerate without the sun and chicks are sickly when grown with little sunlight. But no fowl can thrive when long exposed to the heat of the sun, so there should be shade at least in the heat of the day. Dense and complete shade is to be avoided. Air and sunshine in moderation are important factors in the growth and thrift of stock.

Natural shade is desirable and fruit trees are particularly good, since they give shelter as well as crops that can be sold at a profit. They provide shade during hot weather and, dropping their leaves for winter, allow the sunshine to strike past their limbs in cool weather. Evergreen trees planted in hedges for windbreaks for winter also furnish a dense and cooling shade in summer.

Shade can be furnished artificially in different sections of the yard by using branches of trees cut in full foliage, or by driving three foot stakes in the ground and covering them with a canopy of burlap, or by erecting frames made of wire netting or lath, covered with hay or straw.

The prime importance of sunlight in sanitation is universally acknowledged by the medical fraternity. It is nature's great disinfectant and the direct rays of the sun will destroy disease germs.

So the beneficial effects of sunlight must not be ignored.

The question is how can it best be controlled so as not to do damage to the stock.

It is not uncommon to have heat prostrations during hot weather, especially in the case of heavy fowls, the birds suddenly dropping over insensible. The cause is attributed to the heat making a pressure on the brain. Exposure to the hot sun is frequently the reason.

I might go through the entire list of poultry ailments and find where sunshine acts as a tonic as well as a preventive of diseases. The lesson is then that we have our poultry houses so erected that the sunshine can enter at certain hours of the day to disinfect the interior, drive out dampness and destroy disease germs. The yards must be only partially shaded, so that the stock may be able to get a cool place. Failure to provide for this may result in serious loss.

Probably at no time is the hot sun more dangerous to fowls than during moulting season. Moulting is nature's condition for exchanging the old, worn-out weather beaten suit for a fresh, clean one. Quite frequently individual birds will be almost entirely nude, and when exposed to the hot sun the skin not only quickly reddens but is apt to blister, and become sore. It is just as important to shelter moulting fowls from hot sun as it is to protect them from cold storms.

NOTES.

Growing chicks will not thrive if they are not given the proper amount of shade in their runs. They must be protected from the strong rays of the sun. Niagara Farm, in Ransomville, Niagara County, New York, has adopted an excellent method for providing shade for young birds. A field of ten acres is fenced off and planted in corn. After the stalks are about two feet high, colonies of young chicks, with their coops scattered here and there all over the field, are quartered on this cornfield. They are not only protected from the hot sun, but are enabled in this range to gather considerable bugs and sprigs of grass that crop up. As the chicks grow older the corn stalks grow higher. It is the best provision for shade I have seen yet, and as the corn is planted in hills, there is still sufficient space left for the sun to shine in and keep the ground from becoming too damp for the chicks. It is the best wrinkle I have yet come across as the corn crop more than pays the cost of planting and what other expense may be incurred.

The four chief requirements in raising chicks are space, shade grass and insects. These four requirements are met by the Niagara Farm plan. But this will be unnecessary where there is an orchard or grove. The next best substitute would be the planting of shrubs.

Not only must there be partial shade in the runs or ranges, but the houses must be so constructed that the air can pass through and that the hot roofs can be more or less cooled by proper ventilation.—Michael K. Boyer, poultry editor of Farm Journal.

There is no farm stock which repays good care as quickly as the hen, but it must be good care.

Do not wash eggs. Use the dirty and small eggs at home.

Keep eggs in a cool, dry place, which is free from odors.

If a man hasn't the time to attend to his fowls, better sell them at once. The best of pure-breds soon become scrubs in the hands of a slovenly poultryman.

Don't sell eggs which have been in an incubator.

Don't put the little chicks in with the old birds or the younger chickens larger than themselves. Grade the flocks according to size.

Broilers should be ready for market by now; they are wanted small enough for one person.

Hens that are afraid of the caretaker and fly every time he approaches will never lay as well as those which are on friendly terms and have found they can trust the men and women who work around them.

Fresh air is one of the greatest aids to health that poultry can have, and lack of it will give rise to trouble. Therefore, provide good ventilation in all poultry buildings, but do not allow draughts to blow on the fowls.

Underfeeding the growing flock is false economy. It is apt to be indulged in more this year than in former years due to the high price of feeds. Nevertheless, the growing stock must be properly fed if they are to be fit for market in the given time and of A1 quality. Pullets not properly fed will reach laying maturity late and be at a loss instead of a source of a profit.

Purchase feeding stock now. It will not be any cheaper later on. Do not get the impression that there is an oversupply of good breeders on the market. Rather the supply in the right kind early hatched and ready to lay this fall, will be even more hard to secure than formerly, while poultry and eggs are not as high as they should be, cost of feed, etc., considered. Nevertheless, every indication points to a profitable figure, an overproduction of fresh A1 poultry or eggs, and the "real thing" will soon come into its own.

If the poultry keeper is in need of new blood or better blood in the flock now is the time. Nearly all poultrymen will sell one a pen of extra good breeders at a price lower than could be obtained in the early spring during hatching season, or later on during the fall. Take advantage of the summer prices by all means if you care to add new blood to the flock.

Separate the cockerels from the pullets now, and market every one that is not to be retained for breeding purposes. The pullets will do much better for the additional room and feed. The cockerels will bring more money now than if kept until full grown.

It is now in the midst of the heat of the summer, the hardest time in the growing period for both young and old fowls. Eternal vigilance is the price of a healthy flock of poultry. One must provide plenty of fresh water, shade and well-cleaned poultry houses if a satisfactory growth of the young stock is expected or the breeders that are kept are to be in the prime of health.

Don't be sparing with the feed just because it is high. "Money saved is money earned," is an old saying, but it does not apply to the feeding of poultry. If one saves money by underfeeding now, the growing pullets will be longer in producing their first eggs if checked on the way to maturity by underfeeding. Young stock can never regain what is lost in weight which should result in good feeding the first three months of their lives.

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For sixty years the Redpath Refinery has led Canada in modern equipment, up-to-date methods, and the pursuit of one ideal—*absolutely pure sugar.*

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

"Lonely" and "Lonesome."

Here's the distinction between the words lonely and lonesome, although often they are used in the same sense. "Lonely" means to be deprived of human society and companionship while "lonesome" is the dejection and sadness due from lack of society. The one is a state of being, the other a state of mind.

To be lonely is entirely physical, while lonesome is exclusively mental and may be the result of actual loneliness, or may merely be an imaginary lonesomeness caused by mental depression.

The difference between the words is better illustrated in the following: A man is sitting in the library of his home, both lonely and lonesome. The telephone rings. Friends invite him to join a merry party then in progress a few miles away. In order to reach this party he must mount his horse and traverse a lonely and dangerous road. In this journey he is lonely, for the road is lonely, but he is not the least bit lonesome, for his thoughts are already in anticipation of the enjoyable evening he is about to spend with gay comrades.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The pessimist never hitches his wagon to a star because of the clouds.

ODD NOTES OF SCIENCE.

The war in Europe has seriously interfered with the [illegible] business of the United States patent office.

A device which resembles the horse's [illegible] and the [illegible] has been invented to help the [illegible] on the [illegible], which [illegible].

A hat brush which is carried inside the hat is a novelty just brought out in Paris for the [illegible] man.

To avoid the necessity of carrying a number of golf clubs a new invention provided for interchangeable heads permits of all the strokes being made with one stick.

China has 2,991 miles of railways and about [illegible] miles of telegraph wires.

Africa has 226 spoken languages and dialects.

Russian is spoken by 90,000,000 persons.

American books and publications last year numbered 12,230, and those of England about the same number.

The first British patent taken out by an American woman was dated November 25, [illegible], to Sybilla Masters for a process of treating corn.

France leads in the number of registered aviation pilots.

The U. S. Government pays out annually [illegible] in interest on the fund of sailors and soldiers deposited with it.

U. S. Civil war figures: Killed in battle, [illegible]; died of wounds, [illegible]; died of disease, [illegible]; other causes, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

The sum of [illegible] is required annually to pay midshipmen under instruction at the U. S. Naval Academy.

Labrador had a population of 3,949 in [illegible] and [illegible] more 19 years later.

Oklahoma leads the other States in its Indian population, 117,[illegible]. Arizona is next.

Building Inspector C. C. Knox, of Youngstown, O., claims that great precautions should be taken in the construction of chimneys, as he maintains that 15 per cent. of all fires in the city are caused by defective chimneys.

Displacement of all horse-drawn vehicles by motor truck service wagons and auto trucks has been recommended by Herbert R. Fay, superintendent of the San Diego Waterworks Department.

For shingles alone, 750,000,000 feet of timber is cut in that part of the State of Washington which lies west of the Cascades.

Reliable statistics show that of all the timber trees cut in our forests less than half of the available wood material is actually used.

Philippine cigars are now regularly exported to forty countries. The total exports last year were 175,000,000 cigars.

More than 50,000 bushels of Tasmanian apples have been shipped to Great Britain in one year.

Sorry for the Germans.

Her son had enlisted and she was a proud old woman as she harangued a knot of friends on the village street. "Garge always done 'is duty by me, 'e 'as, an' now 'e's doin' 'is duty by king an' country," she said. "I feel right down sorry for them Germans, to think of 'im goin' into battle with 'is rifle in 'is 'and and 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary' on 'is lips." "Poor Germans, indeed!" exclaimed one of the audience, "Pity's wasted on 'em! P'raps you 'aven't 'eard of their cruelties?" "P'raps I 'aven't," agreed the old lady, "An' p'raps you 'aven't 'eard Garge sing."

Paris No Longer Home of the Manikin, U. S. A. Claims Her, Too.

Not all the lovely fashion manikins live in Paris. Miss Sophie Schaule, an American girl, is becoming famous not only as a model for noted designers, but also as a designer of unique styles. A chiffon colored hat in the autumn colors, yellow, purple, red and brown, is one of her recent fashion inventions.

FARM and GARDEN

SUMMER CARE OF FOALS.

The first summer is the time when growth can be put on the colt cheapest and most profitably. Plenty of food is necessary for the best growth and development. Of all feeds, the mother's milk is of greatest importance. It is essential that the dam be cared for in such a way as will cause her to yield the biggest supply of milk possible. Mares suckling foals should be fed liberally of clean healthful appetizing foods. It is permissible and usually advisable that the mare be worked. She should, however, be in the hands of the most thoughtful, careful driver, and should be handled with good judgment.

After the age of about one month the foal needs food in addition to what it can secure from its mother. Clean, bright oats makes probably the best food that is available on the farm. A mixture of oats, bran and oil meal in proportion of 6 1-3 is splendid if one will go to the trouble of preparing or mixing the feed. Ordinarily a colt will learn to eat the first mouthful from the mother's feed box but he cannot get enough there. He must have a small box out of reach of the mare, or some place where the larger and older stock can not touch it.

Good pasture is highly important in securing gain and growth. In fact there is no one thing so necessary aside from mother's milk. If the mare is worked in the field, and the colt should have the best grass pasture as possible night. Care must be given that pastures are not overstocked and that variety of grasses or succession of pastures is provided to avoid the dry grass in summer. The mare relishes grass and her milk flow is stimulated and increased by good pasture. The colt relishes grass, gets needed exercise, and will thrive best where pasture is abundant.

If the mare and colt are running on pasture, supplemental feed will be needed just the same, especially when the grass begin to dry up. A feeding place should be constructed in such a way that young colts can enter and older stock cannot. Grain should be fed liberally in this separate pen.

Colts should not follow mares at work in fields during summer and fall. They should be left in clean stalls, paddocks or pastures where they can not hurt themselves. Colts love company and where there are a number of them on the farm, they should be in the same stall, paddock, or pasture while the mares are in the field. Good sense and judgment must be used in allowing the youngster to suckle at noon and evening.

It is very necessary to keep the colt free from accident. Wire cuts, nail pricks and bruises produce severe losses on many farms where colts are grown. To just the extent that a man keeps his colts free from accident, he increases his profits. Old sagging fences must be straightened up; corner posts must be set; broken boards with nails in them must be gathered up. Every precaution possible must be taken to guard against injury because it means the saving of money.

Flies, too, must be guarded against by having the barn clean and by having manure piles and all breeding ground for flies cleaned up. Shelter from the hot sun in summer is another factor that increases the growth and thrift of the colt and increases the profit of the owner.

It pays to handle the colt the first summer. They should be broken to halter. Their feet should be picked up and whenever they need it, trimmed. If they are handled the first summer, much of the work of breaking later will not be necessary. Good care and management the first summer will cause the colt to become a bigger and better horse and a more profitable farm product.—H. E. McCartney, Assistant in Animal Husbandry Extension, Perdue University Experiment Station.

ADVANTAGES OF SHEEP RAISING.

1. The sheep is a dual purpose animal, producing both wool and mutton.
2. The initial expenditure is small. Every farmer can well afford the investment of the necessary capital in a few sheep.
3. Rapid monetary returns are received, the wool clip and the lamb crop being saleable annually.
4. Expensive buildings are by no means necessary. A warm lambing pen is required, but for the aged sheep, a sheltered shed to protect them from the winter winds is alone sufficient.
5. Weed destruction represents another asset. Sheep will eat and relish almost every class of weed.
6. Sheep admittedly improve soil fertility. Their manure is rich and uniformly distributed.
7. Except at certain seasons of the year, less time and attention need be bestowed upon the care of sheep than in the case of almost any other animal without thereby endangering successful results.

NOTES.

The great majority of diseases are due to bad management and housing, including cold, damp and ill-ventilated houses, rich feeding, impure water and lack of exercise.

Nitrate of soda may be used to good advantage in hastening vegetables to maturity. This fertilizer is easily dissolved in the soil and readily available for the use of plants. It may be spread between the rows of garden plants, and you will be surprised at the rapidity of the growth. Apply two or three times at intervals of 10 days or two weeks at the rate of from 100 to 200 pounds per acre in all applications.

It is claimed that unsalted fresh mutton fat is better than oil as a preservative against rust in tools.

In order that a brood mare may deliver a strong, healthy foal she must have plenty of exercise. Ordinary farm work is the very best kind of exercise for her. There is no reason why she should not pay her board bill in the harness. Exercise does not mean heavy lugging on rough or slippery ground; it does not mean fast driving and over-heating, but regular, every day work in the field, even right up to the day of foaling. Accompanied with this should be careful feeding and watering. Like all other questions of live stock management, it calls for the use of "common sense."

Frequent garden cultivation is very essential in seasons of frequent showers or heavy rains. Special pains should be taken to keep a soil mulch on the surface of the garden soil and thus prevent the weeds from taking a start. This will require diligence in seasons like the present, when showers are frequent and the ground in serious danger of baking should it not be cultivated after the rain. Cultivation will also help tender garden plants to make better growth, as air, sunshine and plant food are supplied better by frequent cultivation.

If a saw, hammer, plane or other steel tool is damp, do not put it away in that condition. Lay it on the warm stove a few minutes until the metal warms up enough to dry off.

Watch the currant and gooseberry bushes for the currant worms. They will strip the leaves before you know it. Use a poison to kill them. Better spray them to-day. A teaspoonful of paris green or a few ounces of arsenate of lead in a sprinkling pot of water will do the trick.

A good dairyman should practice that nicety of care that is so essential for the production of that kind of milk labeled "certified." Such milk is absolutely necessary for those that are weak, and particularly for children, since they have not the strength of older people for resisting disease germs.

No horse should be allowed to stand for even a day without exercise if the health of the animal is valued by the owner, and it is just because these two most important adjuncts to health, "careful feeding and regular exercise" are not properly attended to that we horses, especially in the winter months have so much sickness among farm

EATS DIRT
GILLETT'S LYE
CLEANS DISINFECTS

ENCOURAGE THE BOYS

The keen competition brought out in the boys' hog-feeding competition last year has prompted the management of the Toronto Fat Stock Show to again include this class in their sixth annual show to be held at the Union Stock Yards, December 10th and 11th.

This class is open to boys under 21 years, and carries with it added prizes aggregating $12[illegible].

The Provincial Department of Agriculture are offering a free term at the O. A. C. at Guelph along the same lines.

This is the encouragement a boy needs to make him a good farmer and to keep him at home on the farm.

Inexpensive Check Frock

The summer frock of crepe or indestructible voile is a desirable factor of the summer wardrobe. These frocks are inexpensive and come in many attractive styles, with all manner of fascinating detail trimming. A very attractive model is illustrated, blue and white checked indestructible voile, with pleated frill edging the double-flounced skirt. The bodice, a simple surplice effect with pleated frill trimmed, three-quarter length sleeves, is daintily finished with an organdy vest with roll collar.

"Valley of Dried Bones."

The Island of Jamaica possesses a "valley of dried bones." It is near the Cockpit gap, in the Maroon county. This valley, though in the heart of the "wet country," is bare of leaf and life. The limestone rock is hot. Giant trees, which seem to have been blighted suddenly, stand up gaunt and dead. Although vegetation seems to have been active here in former years, nothing will grow now. During the hot season the temperature is almost unbearable. It is visited by seismic disturbances, which cause the dead trees and hot stones to rattle like dry bones.

Insinuating.

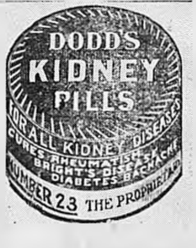
"Yes," boasted Slowpay, "I have bought an automobile now, but I will pay you that $5 I borrowed six years ago."

"Better be careful," responded Blinks, with fine sarcasm. "You might be apprehended for speeding."—Chicago News.

More to Be Feared.

"Don't you get tired of finding fault?"

"No," replied the patient man of responsibilities. "I suppose people have a right to discover faults. What I object to is the man who assumes that faults exist and never troubles himself to investigate."—Washington Star.



Things You Ought To Know

Buffalo will have an industrial exhibition in September.

St. Louis holds yearly "Buy in St. Louis" celebration in October.

Premier Okuma, of Japan, predicts German defeat.

Lieutenant Wirleo, of the Austrian army, having lost half his face in battle, refuses to again see the girl he was engaged to marry.

Africa has 226 languages and dialects.

Russian is spoken by 90,000,000 persons.

United States contains 57,272 blind persons.

One district in California contains 1,000,000 acres of government land open to homesteaders. Land office is in Sacramento.

Labrador has a population of 3,949.

Liverpool's milk suply is electrically sterilized.

The Post Office Directory of London for the present year weighs almost 15 pounds.

In modern war it now costs on the average about $15,000 to kill a man. In the Boer War this expense ran up to nearly $40,000.

An alarm clock for the deaf that awakens a sleeper by administering light blows with a paddle has been invented in England.

When the ground is covered with snow in at least one city in Norway a trackless trolley car hauls as a trailer a passenger car mounted on runners.

LIFEBOAT FAILURE.

Lusitania Disaster Demonstrated Inefficiency of Small Craft.

The sinking of the Lusitania has demonstrated two things important alike to shipowners and passengers: One is the inefficiency of the present lifeboat service and the other is the sinkability of a supposedly unsinkable ship.

As to the lifeboats, of which less than one half the equipment actually performed their mission, it must be noted that they were even in half readiness for launching, having been swung in the davits and made all ready for loading and lowering. The event occurred in early afternoon, when passengers were dressed and for the most part out of their rooms, and as to the officers and crew was at least anticipated as well within the scope of possibilities. With some fifteen minutes in which to load, lower and get away, fully one half of the boats became unworkable and of those lowered several overturned or were smashed against the ship's side. To the inlander who never saw a Lusitania, this failure and loss of boats seems inexplainable. To the passenger who has crossed on such a ship the difficulties and dangers of a launching are very real. In the first place, the boat deck corresponds in height to the eighth or ninth story of an office building. The boats are suspended from an iron ring at each end and a slight overload on one side causes them to list or tip. Nervous passengers are unconsciously apt to spring toward the other side, which then tips still more or spills out its contents. A well-fitted canoe in the water is a very fair illustration of the instability of a lifeboat when being lowered. A slight roll of the ship also swings the boat suspended over its side like a pendulum. The outward swing is harmless, but the force of the inward swing is destructive. An ordinary ship's lifeboat, filled to capacity, weighs about four tons and strikes the steel side of the vessel with greatp force. The wash of the waves against the ship where the boat must take the water is the same as where a heavy sea meets a high seawall, producing a boiling effect on a large scale and specially favorable to a turnover. Unless loaded far in excess of capacity, a modern lifeboat should yield a high average of safety after it has gone 100 yards from its ship.

In the old days of sailing vessels, the main deck where the boats were kept was only ten or fifteen feet above the water. As hulls grew in size with steam power, the boat deck and its boats were steadily lifted higher and higher, until now they occupy a dizzy height. Shipowners will dislike to give up the large amount of valuable space on lower decks necessary to accommodate the lifeboats, but apparently something of the kind will eventually be required.

It is evident, therefore, that our present system of lifeboating is absolutely inadequate, especially in the case of the large ships, and that some radical changes are imperative, to some extent in the boat itself, but particularly as to getting it into the water successfully—Popular Mechanics.

WHY THE COYOTE HOWLS.

(A Legend of the Pueblo Indians.)

The coyote wanders up and down the earth, howling so loud that he can be heard a long distance away, and all because he has the toothache, and it is a very sharp toothache that no cries so loud, as if that would ease his pain!

But though everyone knows that the coyote howls, yet everyone does not know that he does so because his teeth aches, and even if they do know that he has an aching tooth, very few know how he came to get such a pain. The Pueblo Indians know, however, and even the little children are told all about the coyote, and when they hear his sharp cry they know the toothache is very bad.

The coyote did not always howl so dismally, for in the very beginning of the world his voice was agreeable.

When the world was first made and all the animals came into existence, the gods of the Indians gave the coyote a bag made of skin and told him to carry it to a great white mountain which stood far to the south, but warned him that on no account must he open it. The coyote took the bag and started off, running as hard as he could. He ran and he ran and he ran, for many days and many nights, and he became very hungry, but he could find nothing to eat. "Perhaps," he said to himself, "there is food in this heavy bag I am carrying. And at any rate it will do no harm to look and see."

So he opened the bag, but lo! instead of meat or corn or fish, the bag was full of beautiful, shining stars, which, as soon as the opening into their prison house was made, flew straight up into the sky, and there they have remained ever since.

The gods, however, were very much displeased with the coyote for disobeying them, and letting all the stars escape, so to punish him they ordered him to roam up and down, up and down, through forest and field, crying an howling with the toothache that should afflict him forevermore.

Havana's Water Supply.

For more than 300 years the water supply of the city of Havana was carried through an open ditch, built in 1592. The supply originated at the springs of the Almendares River, nine miles south of the city, and this source still provides an adequate flow for the springs, which have since been fully developed, number 150 and are inclosed by a heavy wall of masonry which is constantly under military guard. An aqueduct has long since supplanted the ditch.

OBSTINATE INDIGESTION CAN BE CURED

Dr. Williams Pink Pills Go Right to the Root of the Trouble.

No trouble causes more widespread suffering and discomfort than indigestion. The ailment takes various forms. Some victims are ravenous for food; others turn sick at the sight of meals: but as a rule every meal is followed by intense pains in the chest, heartburn, sick headache and often nausea. Indigestion assumes an obstinate form because ordinary medicines only subdue its symptoms but do not cure. So-called pre-digested foods only make the digestion more sluggish, and ultimately make the trouble take a chronic form.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion because they go right to the root of the trouble. They make new rich blood, which so strengthens the system that the stomach does its own work and digests the food in a natural way. Many a terrible sufferer from indigestion has found a permanent cure through a fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among them is Mrs. H. Carmern, Locke street north, Hamilton, Ont., who says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only gave me new health and new life. For five years I was a great sufferer, was almost constantly doctoring, and spent a great deal of money with absolutely no result. My stomach was in such a dreadful condition that frequently it would not retain nourishment of any kind. When I ate I suffered terrible pains, a fluttering of the heart and often a feeling of nausea. In addition to this I was in a very anaemic condition, and felt as if I was lingering between life and death. One day while sitting in a park a lady got into conversation with me, and I told her my trouble. She asked me if I had tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that they had been a great benefit to her daughter. When I went home I decided to try this medicine. I soon found the Pills were helping me and continued taking them for several months, when I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for years, and I have since been the picture of health. I hope my experience may be the means of pointing to others the way to health."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MUSK.

Something About the Basis of Most Good Perfumes.

Tachienlu, which derives its importance from being what is called China's gateway to Tibet, is one of the principal musk markets of the world. During the past few years a large firm with headquarters in Paris stationed a representative at Tachienlu for the sole purpose of buying musk. It is very difficult to obtain pure musk, and every pod has to be carefully examined. While musk is exported at several points along the Tibetan border, the best quality is obtained at Tachienlu. Three thousand pounds of musk on an average are shipped every year from Chungking, and it is estimated that fully half of this amount passes through Tachienlu.

Most of the musk is sent to France where it is employed in the manufacture of perfumery. The musk is not only used for the perfume that wears this name, but is a most essential ingredient in all of the better classes of perfumery. Musk has certain radioactive properties that cause the odor of the perfume to be carried through the air in a way that would otherwise be impossible. The radioactive property of the musk affects most peculiarly the natives who carry it. If it is held close to the body for any length of time it produces sores that are probably similar in character to those caused by pure radium.

The musk pod above referred to is a sort of gland or pouch of the male deer, and the musk itself is secreted only during certain seasons of the year. It is said that this highly odoriferous secretion is provided by nature to enable the musk deer to be followed by its mate. This species of animal is much smaller that is generally supposed. It is seldom more than three feet long and twenty or twenty-two inches tall. It is becoming more and more scarce each year and at the present rate of destruction will eventually become extinct.

Quite True.

John Smart, Esq., sat in the club dining-room at lunch when a bill-collector, having somehow eluded the attention of the hall, walked up to him and laid on the table his overdue account.

The diner glared at the account, his fork suspended in the air. Then, solemnly and indignantly, he handed the paper to the collector.

"How dare you," he said, "infringe upon the rules of my club in this manner? Don't you know that a man's club is like his home? Don't you know I can have you forcibly ejected for coming in here without a card of membership or an introduction. The rules of this club require that if you have business with a member you wait in the hall when an attendant brings in your name. Now I demand that you go out into the hall at once, taking that bill with you, and that you send in your card in the proper way."

The collector, red in the face, but hopeful on the whole, complied.

John Smart, Esq., eating steadily, received the card on a silver salver. He studied it gravely.

"Ah," he said, sweetly, "tell the gentleman I'm not at home."—London Opinion.

Rough on Tommy.

The mails from home had just been received by a certain regiment. Not only were there letters, but many parcels from relatives and friends at home for lucky soldiers. One of the Tommies received a large box addressed to himself, and with a triumphant yell he rushed off to his company's lines and gathered them around him to share in the eagerly anticipated contents of his box.

"Smokes, lads!" he cried as he undid the wrapping. "From the old man, I knows it. An' there ought to be a bottle or two of Scotch."

He opened the box, gave one look at the contents and collapsed in a heap.

"What is it?" cried his comrades, pressing round.

"It's from my Auntie Mary," groaned the disappointed warrior. "Bandages an' ointment an' embrocation an' splints, an' a book on 'ow to be yer own Surgin!"—London Tit-Bits.

The Wrong Place.

Lawyer—My client did not understand your honor, as he is very deaf. Magistrate—And [illegible] this court for a [illegible]. Lawyer—Yes, your honor. Magistrate—Then tell him he had better go to a specialist.—Baltimore American.

Extreme justice is extreme injustice.—Cicero.

We Have Opened for Early Showing

A Shipment of advance Styles, Fall and Winter Coats for women, Misses and Children

The materials are Tweeds, Zebelins and Velours, Heavy, warm fabrics that look exceedingly smart and are serviceable as well

Curl Cloths too are fashionable in plain shades of brown, grey, navy and black.

Styles for the season of 1915 and 1916 are particularly interesting being of a military and semi-military tpye, close fitting in body, finished with broad belt across back or all around. The skirt is very full and hangs in graceful folds. Lengths are three-quarters and seven-eighths.

We Shall be Pleased to Show You These Styles

STEPHAN BROS.

EAST BRUCE

Who left their buggy top on the gate post? The wreck of the buggy wheel dished spokes broken out, axle bent, horse jumped ditch, top broken and had to tow it into the garage for repair. No person was hurt only suffering from nervious shock. Good job he was coming not going.

Horse buyers are around again. Of course same song, no market and not buying for the army. But have to buy them cheap or will lose money. No danger of Mr. horse buyer. It's a wonder where the horses that are bought all go without any market, there must be a burying ground somewhere, "who knows where."

Mr. Edgar Wilson, of the 11th con., Sundayed at Mr. Wm. J. Ross's

Mrs. A. Race left last week to visit friends at Bruce mines, Algoma.

Mr. Ross Woods is home for a couple of weeks. Always glad to see Ross around.

The Willow Creek bridge is to be rebuilt and a concrete one will take the place of the old wooden one. It is about 17 years since the old one was rebuilt. The abutements of the new bridge are to be 21 ft high and a 30 ft span, the abutements are to be built of piles, this will be the biggest bridge in the township of Bruce. The road will be closed to traffic for about two months. Jas. McKinnon has the contract for the cement work, and Hunter Bridge & Boiler Co., of Kincardine have the contract for the steel. This will mean 2½ miles further for some of the boys to go to see their "dear love", or else use the telephone or stay at home sweet home.

Centre Bruce Presbyterian church held the annual garden party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo Brown on Aug. 11. But owning to it raining it had to be postponed at the last minute, after some had arrived, till the next night, Aug. 12. The weather man was against the success of the garden party. But the congregation was not nor the people who came were not, it proved to be a success in every way. The gate receipts amounted to $115 and total recepts $231 which speaks good for a postponed affair. The grounds were light up with the torches as usual, those who have never seem them before think they are just the pure thing. The Kincardine Highland Pipe band was in attendance, this is seldom given at a garden party. The program was second to none, those taking part were, the Paisley chorous Misses Wittiey, McKay, Gillies, McKenzie, McInnes, Mr. Parker, Snowden J. McColl and D. McArthur. The ladies provided abundance of the eatables for the crowd. The congregation are to be congratulated on the success they always make at their garden parties.

RIVERSDALE

Mr G. Chatreau and daughter Bella visited last week in Gorrie.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos Allen and son Lorne, visited at the home of her mother last Sunday.

Last week Mr Sanderson motored to Zorra. He took with him his family and Mr. McDonald and Mrs. Stuart and son Mac.

A week ago Wednesday night a lecture was given in the Presbyterian church and afterwards views of the war zone were given. The pictures were much appreciated by everyone of the large audience. The pictures illustrated scenes in all the countries participating in the war and proved very instructive.

Misses Gordon of Teeswater, visited at the home Mr. Wm Abbott, last Thursday.

Mrs. Duncan Campbell visited at the home of Mr. John Thomson last Monday.

FORMOSA

Married, on Wednesday in our church. Mr. Stephen Minzinker of Berlin to Miss Florentina Schaefer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schaefer of Enniskillen.

Miss Lillian Schefrer and her brother Harold drove to Mildmay last Tuesday.

Miss Martin of Mildmay visited relatives here last week,

Last week Fred Rittinger of Mildmay supplied our town with fish.

The rain we had last week will long be remembered.

The barley and oats are sprouting again.

Mr. John and Will Hundt cleared the rock away from the front of the latter's home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Fedy and children of Mildmay visited relatives here on Sunday.

Jacob Schmidt of Mildmay was here looking for porkers on Friday.

MANY THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED

Thousands of Men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transporting this great army of Harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," $12.00 to Winnipeg.

"Return Trip East," $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. Agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including Stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation West of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, declares that two thousand Americans have enlisted with the Canadian forces and that more than 100 have been killed in action in Flanders.

More Recruits Enlist

The recruiting office is still open in Paisley, under the charge of Major Hay and Dr. Houston, so that none in this district who desire to soldier for their country need miss the opportunity. During the past week seven new men have enlisted there viz:

George Woolmer,	of Port Elgin
James Elder,	"
Wm. Geo. Overton,	"
Percy D. G. Ferguson,	"
Robt Geo. Gowanlock,	Orillia
John S. Price,	Grey Co.
Augustus C. Jenkins,	Walkerton

Beating the Government.

It is reported that three tons of the catalogues of a Toronto departmental store arrived here this week by freight for distribution by parcel post from the local post office, thus getting the advantage of the cheaper parcel post rates. It appears to us to be unfair to the retail merchants of the district that the post office department should permit that sort of thing. Besides it is unfair to the department itself, depriving it of the revenue that it should have under the same system in force which should not be circumvented in such a way. Our merchants, too, should meet this unfair competition by advertising more generally, and more vigorously.—Mount Forest Confederate.

College Re-opened.

The Walkerton Business College has opened for the Fall Term with a record attendance. For the first time in the history of the institution the ambitious young men and women of Walkerton who have attended High School for one or more years have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the Civil Service examinations in November and May. To students who have graduated in Civil Service work, the Dominion Government guarantees positions with salaries from $500 to $1200 per year. Students who have taken our Correspondence Course may enter College any time now and complete the work. Others interested would do well to apply at once for particulars.—P. J. Moloney, Principal. Phone 173. Box 115.

The Western Fair

The new steel Grand Stand on the Exhibition Grounds is nearing completion. It is a magnificent structure with a seating capacity for 5,000 people. Every seat in the whole building commands a good view of the track and amusement platform. "Safety First" has been in the minds of the management from the time the building was first thought of, and this principle has certainly been carried out in its construction. There are three twenty foot entrances through to the front, one for the reserved section and two for the 25c sittings. These entrances will also be used as exits along with the other exits at either end of the stand. The accomodation provided will certainly be appreciated by the visitors to the Exhibition and the management are to be congratulated on erecting such a fine structure. Although the accomodation will be far in advance of the old stand the prices will remain the same, 50c for the reserved section and 25c for the balance. Prize lists, entry forms, programme and all information from the Secretary A. M. Hunt, London, Ont.

Private Kingsbury Writes

(Continued from page 1).

fine troops, especially when bayonets were fixed, the sun shining, brightening up the steel. As our section was given 'eyes right,' I took a good look at Sir Robert, for it was the first time I had seen him.

Well, two weeks ago, we had the hardest week, the first day we were out with our guns, firing all day and on Tuesday we marched to the town of Ashford twenty-two miles from Sandling, left camp seven in the morning, arriving back the same time in the evening. The next day we had a sham battle with the 10th Battalion, the 18th won the day. It was very exciting, covering about eight miles of country, over hedges, ditches, etc. carrying out precisely what would happen in real warfare only minus fixed bayonets and shell. We had a bit of fun and this is how it happened.

We took our four machine guns, placing them in position, to drop a good fire on the enemy, then we had four dummy guns fixed up, so that they could be easily seen, so that when the 10th advanced, they thought they had us guns and all but when they found out the guns were only dummies of course they were fooled and they belong in our line of fire. Well, it was a good job that we were only going through the motions else they would have been no more so you see our section that day had to gain the points that won the day, their being umpires on both sides, giving the decision. The next day had another sham fight with the 20th battalion, the result being a draw.

On Friday morning at six o'clock we had orders to roll two blankets and water sheet, and great coat. I said to myself, I know what's coming, a day and night out in the fields, or using a military phrase, a bivouac.

Well, leaving camp after breakfast, we reached our destination at five in the evening at a place called Dymchurch, a very pretty village, there is a church standing there that is 800 years old. After having supper in the field where we were to camp for the night, we were allowed to go to the village till ten o'clock, then having to answer the roll call.

After spreading my sheet on the grass, I got under my two blankets and coat, and soon fell asleep, it being a dandy night but in the early hours of the morning, down came the rain, we all got soaking wet, and laid in it, for there was nothing else we could do. When five o'clock came the sun was shining brightly and my blankets and myself soon dried. Colonel Wigle marched us down to the beach, about a mile away, and we had a swimming parade, the salt water was fine, and I have never seen such a fine beach before, there being 7 miles of sand, well this was before breakfast, and started back at nine for Sandling. This past week we have had our guns out, firing and taking up positions, trench digging, bayonet fighting, physical drill, and I can safely say, then when the word comes for us to go either to France or the Dardanells, every man will be ready to fight for the good old flag, which shall never be torn down.

Just lately there has been quite a lot of Canadian papers come into camp, and by what I see, you are getting more news than what we are over here, so its not much good of me, saying much as to how the war is progressing. But one thing I will say that this war is not to be won on points gained, it would certainly be a very black lookout for Europe, but this war is to be won on endurance, the side that can last the longest. Germany will fight to the last man, to the last shilling and to the last dog and cat, but we all know which side is going to last the longest that MUST be us, we will be for the next three month's on trial, the third big drive for Calais, because I do not think that Warsaw can hang out much longer and if not mistaken, by the time you get this, Warsaw will be in the hands of the Germans.

I think I can safely say that in September we shall be either in France or the Dardanells, but whenever it is, so long as my letters are addressed to the G P O., London, its bound to find me, and in case of accident, the list will show my English address. Last month I was home on leave, for four days, mother was very glad to see me, had a nice time, she is 'keeping pretty well, but of course, she does not want me to go, I told her that she is not the only mother that wishes that, but I guess there are thousands of mothers who right down in their heart of hearts, do not want their boys to go, but duty steps in between.

Now am just about to quit, how is Harry, hope he is quite well, guess the times are not so bright as they used to be the wheels not going quite as fast as you would like them, please remember me to all the men, often picture myself along with them in the shop.

Now will say goodbye, always glad to hear from you, hoping that yourself and Mrs. Truax are quite will.

I remain

Yours truly,

GEORGE KINGSBURY.

Voter's List.

For Town of Walkerton, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections one and three of the Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the [illegible] day of August [illegible] and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the list and if any errors or omissions are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the errors corrected according to law.

ARTHUR COLLINS.

Clerk of Town of Walkerton

Dated this [illegible] day of August, [illegible].

FOR

ICE CREAM

GO TO

Erdman's PHONE No. 100

The Leading
REPAIR SHOP
and
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.--Walkerton

MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST" $12.00 TO WINNIPEG

"RETURN TRIP EAST" $18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—[illegible]

August 21st and 26th—[illegible]

August 24th and 28th—[illegible]

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO

Lace Curtains
Galore to Choose From

We have been very fortunate in securing a wel assorted stock of white, cream and ceru lace and srim curtains at old prices before the advance, and we quote a few lines at exceptional prices,

$2.50	Arab Curtains	3 yds	long,	special	$1,50	per. pr.
$2.25	"	"	"	"	"	$1.35	"
$2.00	"	"	"	"	"	$1.25	"

Also a splendid choice in lovely new patterns lace curtains, white and ceru, at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1,25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 to $8.00 pr.

Ladies white dresses, skirts, vests, corset covers, drawers, princess slips, etc., at specially reduced prices on centre table. Big saving on these garments.

Special values on all sizes of floor rugs

Now is your opportunity to save on summer goods ladies and childrens summer dresses, hats, waists, gloves, hosiery, etc., at clearing prices this month. Come in and look them over.

We have just passed into stock the first consignment of our fall dress goods, and we are proud of them. We will be pleased to show them.

McBurney & Co.

Counterfeit Fives.

Counterfeit American $5 bills are at large in Toronto. The arrest of a gang of counterfeiters in Detroit last week after the discovery of the spurious notes in the border cities suggests that some of these have floated into Ontario, so the wise man will watch his money.

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton

Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men,s balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

Vol. XXXIV—No 34 WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26th. 1915—8 PAGES

Dyspepsia and Indigestion are practically unknown to those who use

Nyal Dyspepsia Tablets

When you have overeaten or your digestive apparatus seems incapable of performing its duties—use NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

They are sure to produce desired results. Most stomach trouble is caused by indigestion and indigestion can promptly be corrected thru the use of NYALS' DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

These active, reliable tablets are offered to you in 25c. and 50c. boxes. You can depend on NYAL'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Our Semi-Annual Slack Season Sale

Only Three More days — Ends Saturday Aug. 28th

All Suits and Men's Wear will be cleared out at a discount of 10 to 25 per cent off every dollar spent here during the Sale.

Suits

Blues, Blacks, 10 p. c. Off

$ 27 00	for	$ 24 30
26 00	"	23 40
25 00	"	22 50
24 00	"	21 60
23 00	"	20 70
22 00	"	19 80
21 00	"	18 90
20 00	"	18 00
19 00	"	17 10

Tweeds 20 p. c. Off

$ 25 00	for	$ 20 00
24 00	"	19 20
23 00	"	18 40
22 00	"	17 60
21 00	"	16 80
20 00	"	16 00
19 00	"	15 20
18 00	"	14 40

Overcoats, Odd Pants, Frock and Dress Suits, 15 p. c. off.

First class Workmanship, Fit and Trimmings guaranteed.

All Men's Furnishings and Raincoats 10 to 25 p. c. off.

If you are looking for bargains don't miss this Sale

G. T. ROURKE, Quality Tailor and Men's Wear.

REXALL

Dyspepsia Tablets

Just a Little Better Than Any Other

Try a 25c. box

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

The Walkerton High School

Will re-open on

Tuesday Sept. 7th, 1915

In addition to the General Course, all the Courses leading to Pass and Honor Matriculation Examinations and to Entrance to Normal and Entrance to Faculties Examinations are provided.

Attention is called to the marked success of this school for a period of many years.

For further information address the Principal

J. P. Morgan, M.A.

M. G. DIPPEL, Secretary H. M. LAY, Chairman

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

See McBurney's fall dress goods.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

Vernon Tovell is visiting friends in Wiarton.

Read Rourke's ad on front page for bargains.

Big sale of traveller's samples at McBurney's.

Mr. Jos. Ellinghausen left on Friday for Detroit.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Girls wanted for Hosiery Factory—S. A. Rife & Co.

Mr. Wm. McLellan of Toronto was a visitor here on Sunday.

Pte. Frank Taggart of London visited here on Wednesday.

Mr Elroy Hergott spent the past week visiting in Riverdale.

Mr. Leo. Huether left on Friday last to spend two weeks at Winona.

A new cream seperator to exchange for a horse.—Apply at this office.

Miss McKinnon of Detroit is a visitor at the home of Mr. Jno. McKinnon.

Mr. G. S. Schwindt and Miss Rotha were visitors in Hanover on Monday.

Mr. W. J. Trussler of Goderich spent Sunday with his wife and child here.

School supplies—you will find every requirement at Hunter's Drug Store.

Hobberlins' special salesman will be at Stephan's next Tuesday Aug. 31st,

Order your suit and overcoat at Rourkes' sale. Saturday is last sale day.

Mr. Joe Wallace sr. of the 34th at London spent Sunday with his family here.

Mr. Chas. Stewart of Sarnia has accepted a position as tailor at Thos. Pye's.

Harvester's Excursion Saturday, Aug. 28th, Tickets at Hunter's Drug Store.

Mr. Chas. Brown has taken charge of S. A. Rife & Co tailoring department which will be a guarantee that only first class work will be turned out.

Mr. Frank Smith left on Friday for Detroit where he will spend two weeks.

We do French dry cleaning very reasonably.—Neil McDonald, Ladie's Tailor.

Mrs. G. S. Schwindt and two daughters are spending this week in Southampton.

Mr. Hodgson of Toronto was a visitor at the home of Mr. E. Pengelly this week.

Vic Eidt returned today from Tobermory where he has spent the past six weeks.

Lloyd Appel of New Hamburg is visiting at the home of his uncle, Mr. J. H. Appel.

Miss Beatrice O'Connor of Edmonton is the guest of Miss Donalda McKechnie.

Mr. and Mrs R. J. Hepburn and two children are spending two weeks in Southampton.

Mrs. H. Pepper and Mrs. Geo. Griffin and children are spending this week at Cargill.

Mrs. Ralph Terry returned on Saturday from Oakville where she spent the past two weeks.

Misses Mabel Seiling and Kate Foley have taken positions on the staff of Mr. N McDonald.

Miss Rose LaFrance returned on Friday last from London where she spent two weeks.

Privates Ernie Cartwright and Eth. Reichenbach of the 34th at London spent Sunday here.

Pte. Vic Bristan of the wireless guard at Tobermory visited at his home here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Klein and children left on Monday on a motor trip to Niagara Fall and Buffalo.

Miss Rubena Clark has resumed her duties as stenographer at the Canada Spool and Bobbin Co's office.

Mrs. P. Ward left on Tuesday for Bolton where she will spend a few days before going to Brandon.

Mr. C. M. Bowman M.P.P. in an interview states that western Ontario is favorable to abolition of the bar.

The local branch of the Knechtel Furniture Company has received an additional order for 10,000 shell boxes.

Rev' D. McLennan preached in the Methodist church Sunday evening to a large and appreciative congregation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford returned on Saturday from Charleston, Va., where they spent the past two weeks.

The new power line to Formosa has been completed, the first electric lights being turned on last Saturday.

Captain G. H. D. Martyn of London was among those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Shaw on Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Schnurr a Formosa youth has enlisted and left on Tuesday to join the 34th base company at London.

Miss Lydia Weiler, stenographer at Robertson & McNab's left on Saturday for Buffalo where she will spend a week.

Final preparations are now being made for the annual exhibition of the Northern Exhibition Agricultural Society.

Messers E. J. and C Skelton left on Wednesday for Formost, Alberta taking the boat trip from Owen Sound to Fort William.

Mr. A. R. Weber, foreman at J.W. South's mills at Otter Creek has purchased a Ford car from Leismer and Kaltfleisch.

Mrs. F. Clarke and daughter, Miss Rubena returned last week from Tobermory where they have spent the past three weeks.

Dr. R.H. Clarke, Professor of Chemistry of Walla Walla and Mrs. D. E. Millar of Thorold are visiting their sister Mrs. D. A. Walker.

The Walkerton bowlers have selected their rinks for the tournament on Labor Day. Eight local rinks will be entered in the competitions.

Mr. Hil Sparling, has resigned his position as clerk in McIlwains' butcher shop and leaves this week to accept a position in Port Elgin.

The Women's Institute will meet at Mrs Alex McLennan's on Thursday, Sept. 2nd. The Teeswater Institute will furnish the programme.

The Misses Ruby and Marion Truax who spent two weeks at the home of Mr. R. M. Player, returned to their home in Toronto on Saturday.

Meeting Postponed

The patriotic meeting which was called for Tuesday evening of this week was postponed until next week. Watch for bills announcing the date.

Mrs. McLennan was in Orangeville last week at the funeral of her brother-in-law, Alfred Collier, esq., Deputy Registrar of the County of Dufferin.

Mr. Roy Whitehead returned on Tuesday to Toronto after having spent the past two weeks with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Whitehead.

Mrs. Tuick and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Frances and children left on Wednesday for New York where they will take passage on the steamer Cymric for England.

Mr. Harry Kingsmill, son of the late Judge Kingsmill, a former prominent citizen of Walkerton, renewed acquaintances here this week after an abscence of twenty six years. Mr. Kingsmill is now manager of the Morococha Mining Company at Morococha Peru, South America.

The young daughter of a Mr. Schmidt, a farmer who lives a short distance north of Mildmay on the Elora Road, while playing about the barn on Friday afternoon, last, fell from the mow and broke her neck. Death resulted from her injury a short time after the accident.

The Secretary of the Horticultural Society wishes to draw the attention of the exhibitors at the coming flower show on the 27inst, to the following omissions in the published Prize List viz; No 8 Balsams should be omitted. No 15 should read "Collection Annuals, Balsams included, not less than 6 varieties also prizes for best display of Dahlias 75c and 50c. Jas Tolton.

Wanted

Pant and vest maker wanted. Highest wages.—G. Rourke, Walkerton.

Flat to Rent.

A five room flat to rent all freshly papered and all conveniences apply to C. Patrick.

Cash System

Neil McDonald must receive cash before he will allow anyone to take a parcel out of his shop.

Purchased Dodge Car.

Mr. Jno. Logie of Paisley has purchased a new Dodge car from the local agents, Kolpin & Cathrae.

Choir Picnic.

The annua' picnic of the Methodist church choir was held on Monday. The members of the choir spent a very enjoyable day on the shores of Black Horse Lake.

Three more from Walkerton

Three more local men have signed up and leave this week for London to don the khaki and join the base company of the 34th battalion. They are: Messrs Thos. Liddle, C. F. Nutting, Everett Truax.

Must have License

There is a penalty of $50 for first offence, $100 or jail for second offence and three months in jail without the option of a fine for the third offence for persons hiring or accepting money for the use of their autos without a chauffeur's license.

Attended Funeral.

Among those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs Shaw on Saturday were— Mr and Mrs Thos Scott of Hamilton Lieut. Had Robertson and Capt. G. H. D. Martyn of London, Mrs Dover of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shaw of Woodstock and Mr. Eric Robertson of Toronto.

Youth Got Noisy

A local youth who celebrated the victory of the baseball team at Teeswater on Monday by getting intoxicated, became so noisy on the streets that night-watchman Swanson laid an information against him on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He will appear before the magistrate in police court on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Military Day in Walkerton

An attempt is being made by the town council and several prominent men to have a military day on Wednesday, Sept. 15th. Efforts are being put forth to have the company of the 34th Battalion which is billed to be in Harriston for Sept. 14th, come here for the following day. If the arrangements can be made the regimental band and a machine gun section will also be here.

Horse Turns Somersault

Mr. R. Sutton's horse did a spectacular stunt in front of the town hall on Wednesday afternoon of last week. While being driven down the slight grade there the animal stumbled and turned a complete somersault. Fortunately it took matters very quietly and the only damage done was to the harness which was, as a result, badly in need of repair.

Who is Responsible?

Who is responsible for the deplorable condition of the vacant lot at the rear of the public library? The beautiful weeds which bedeck the scenery there are an eyesore and a disgrace to the municipality. The town fathers should see to it that conditions are remedied at once and that the lot in future is kept clean by the party responsible, whether it be the streets commissioner, the Department of Agriculture, the caretaker of the library or the Horticultural Society.

Engagement Announced.

Mrs. Forbes Clarke announces the engagement of her second daughter, Martha to Mr. William Bell Thompson, the marriage to take place quietly on August 31st.

Starting Cash System

As we intend to start the cash system after the 1st. Sept. we ask all those indebted to us to kindly call and settle their accounts before that date —McCarter Harness Co.

Engagement Announced

The engagement was announced from the R.C. pulpit on Sunday, of Mr. Anthony Zuber, jr. son of Mr. Anth'y Zuber, to Miss Emma Obrecht daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Obrecht of Walkerton, the marriage to take place in September.

Left for the West.

Among those who left Walkerton on Tuesday for the west via the new transcontinental route were:—Ed. Whitman Jno. Doerr, Robt. Young, Miss Young and M. Hiehn of Chepstow, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Batte and family and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yasek.

Defeated in Fergus

The Walkerton Junior lacrosse team was literally swamped in the semi-final fixture played in Fergus on Wednesday last, the final score standing 21 to 7 against them. This gives Fergus the round by fourteen goals and puts the locals out of the O.A.L.A. running.

Celebration Labor Day

The employees of the Knechtel Furniture intend holding their annual celebration on Labor Day, Monday, Sept 6th. A good program of sports is being arranged. The proceeds of the day will be devoted to the purchase of a machine gun for the Canadian army.

Council Strike Rate

The town council held a special meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of striking the tax rate for the present year and after some consideration fixed it at thirty-two mills. This is somewhat of an increase over last year's rate, but was made necessary by the increased expenditure this year.

Farmer Instantly Killed

Mr. Ruttle a well-to-do farmer living in the vicinity of Ripley was the victim of a fatal accident on Thursday afternoon last. The deceased was on a beam in the barn watching the slings which were in operation, but were not working satisfactorily, when a pulley became loose from its place and struck the unfortunate man on the head with terrible force. He fell to the barn floor and received such injuries that death ensued shortly afterwards. The late Mr. Ruttle was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Robt. Irwin of Walkerton.

Death of Mrs Shaw.

On Friday last there passed away one of Walkerton's most highly respected and best known residents in the person of Anna Robertson, widow of the late Alexander Shaw, K. C., whose death occurred at her home on Durham St. after but a short illness. The deceased was in her 77th year and is survived by four sons and one daughter, viz: Messrs J. R. of Woodstock, Alex of Texas, Farquhar of Winnipeg and Wm. of Walkerton and Miss Bede at home. Mr. Norman Robertson is a brother of the deceased. The funeral which was private was held to the Walkerton cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Left for West

The following left by C.P.R. for the West on Monday:—Mrs. W. A. Reed, Miss A. Murcar, Adam Denny, George Denny, George Craig, Wm. Craig, W. Petteplace, Joseph Lang, Urban Zettel, Thos. Schaus, Simon Lambertus, Walter Lancaster, John Whitehead, jr Horace Johnston, Serafin Kleist, Charles Bryce, Pete Wehenkel, G. Milliard Craig, H. L. Buehlow, Herb Wahn, A. Fayle, Andrew Lang, Joseph M. Schill, Alvin Riley, Eugene N. R. Reed, Henry Ernest, Hector McDonald, William Tronge, Wm. Finlayson, J. Cotterman, Frank Morrison, Bert Chatteau, Thos. Loftus, Ed Ernest, Chas Frieburger, and Thomas Cunningham.

Bruce Should Purchase Guns

The purchase of machine guns for the Canadian overseas forces, has become a live topic in Bruce County and is being discussed in every municipality. The difficult question is, how to raise the money, that is an amount which would do credit to this county, for that purpose. Several different methods have been advocated, personal canvas for subscriptions, etc., but to date no definite plan of campaign has been arranged. To settle the matter would it not be advisable to call a special meeting of the county council and make a county grant? This would mean that there would be no shirkers and each and every citizen of Bruce would necessarily contribute his share. Wentworth County Council took this course and the county is providing ten machine guns for the 1st and 4th Battalion. Let Bruce not be backward and let some member of the council or interested party, take the matter up at once and have the special meeting necessary, called for the consideration of the proposal.

Car for Sale

For sale at half price, 40 horse-power McLaughlin Car with new tires.—J.B. Huether.

Forty Days are Up

There were a good many people who made light of the theory of forty day's rain following the showers on St Swithins' Day, Thursday July 15th., but the old adage has held good, not in fancy but in fact, for with but few exceptions since that date there have been showers almost every forty-eight hours. Tuesday was the last of the forty days and it now remains to be seen whether the St Swithin's Day rain really had an influence with Jupiter Pluvius or whether we are merely having an extraordinarily wet summer. If St Swithin wants to hold his reputation, he must now give us clear sunny weather.

Sentenced to Five Years.

Robert Hornby of Wiarton vicinity, who was up on a charge of criminally assaulting a girl under sixteen years of age, appeared before Judge Greigg at the court house on Saturday morning and on being found guilty was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary This was Judge Greigg's first criminal case, and the first sentence which he meted out will meet with the approval of the populace of Bruce County. In the past some men who appeared on similar charges have been treated leniently by the court, but Judge Greigg's first sentence intimates that girls and young women can in the future look for protection from the courts of Bruce and the example made of Hornby should be sufficient warning to other men that should they be found guilty of rape, attempted rape or indecent assault, they too will receive their just deserts.

Spent Night in Lockup.

Paisley is a local option municipality and being unable to secure booze there John McNeill, a resident of that burg, came to Walkerton on Thursday last in order to satisfy his thirst of long standing with something stronger than water or local option beer. He drank too freely, however, and when night came, he had not only run out of cash, but had lost his ticket and acquired such a jag that he was refused passage on the train by the conductor. McNeill, when returning down town spied a tent near the tile yard of which he took possession and proceeded to make himself comfortable for the night. The boys who occupied the tent arrived shortly afterwards and ordered him out, but through his refusal to leave, McNeill, soon found himself in the hands of Chief Ferguson and later in the lockup. Here he spent the night, but as he was in no way disorderly he was allowed to go his way in the morning without paying the usual dollar and costs.

Attempted Suicide ?

With the rear windows as the "gods" and the back steps as box seats, some residents of the Centre ward were treated to a farce comedy in real life on a recent evening. The fun commenced when a family whose domestic life runs none too smoothly, started one of their usual and frequent "spats" The spat developed into a quarrel and the tumult increased in intensity, intermingled with harse words from hubby "the villain" which sounded something like this ! x ? !—! * * —, and soon the feminine factor of the controversy burst into tears and shouting that she was done with this world, rushed to the cistern, lifted the cover and jumped in. At this critical juncture the hero, in the person of hubby's brother appeared upon the scene and amid the applause from the rear seats, and shouts of "Let Her Drown" "Punk Stuff" from the "gods", he caught the drowning ? woman by the clothes and pulled her back to solid footing. The curtain was rung down and the final act closed when the wife's dripping form was seen in her husband's arms both asking forgiveness and promising to fight no more, and we have been informed that they have made good their promise for there have been no more scenes and no more rude noises in that domecile. The only objection which those who witnessed the comedy have, is that the hero received no reward for his act.

DIED

DEUTSCHMANN—In Walkerton at the home of her son Mr. E. J. Glave, on Thursday Aug 19th, Mrs. C. Deutschmann aged 67 years. The The funeral took place to the Lutheran cemetery in North Brant on Saturday.

ELDER—In Cargill on Tuesday, Aug. 24th, Mr. Chas Elder, aged 51 years, 1 month and 8 days. The funeral will leave his late residence this (Thursday) afternoon for the Cargill cemetery.

MARRIED

WILHELM—SCANLON—In the Formosa R. C church on Wednesday, Aug. 25th, Miss Eleanor Scanlon, daughter of John Scanlon of Brant, to Mr Albert Wilhelm of Cargill.

Operated On

Miss Bella Liddle of S. A. Rife's staff was operated on in the Bruce County hospital on Monday for appendicitis. The operation was successful and Miss Liddle is now recovering.

Taken to Central

Gaoler McKechnie on Monday, took Robt Brown who has been sentenced to a year in Central for stealing a bicycle at Hepworth, to Saugeen Junction. Here he gave the prisoner over into the charge of an Owen Sound officer who was escorting six other prisoners to the provincial institution to serve terms for various criminal offences.

Walkerton High School

The following pupils were successful at the Junior Matriculation. The successful pupils are divided into two classes—those that have secured complete Matriculation and those that have passed in at least eight of the twelve subjects. Complete Matriculation:—Melinda Coumans, Clare Hughill, Aileen Pinkerton, Jessie Wells, Gordon Pinkerton. Partial Matriculation:—Ferol Cunningham 8 subjects, John Frame, 10 subjects.

Military Day at Harriston.

The Town of Harriston Patriotic Committee have arranged for the celebration of a Military Day on Tuesday 14th September. The big attraction will be a full company of the 34th Battalion, commanded by Major C. E. Livingstone, now in camp at London, accompanied by a Machine Gun Section and the regimental Band. The committee also expect to have addresses by prominent military and public leaders, and will provide an interesting programme both afternoon and evening. The purpose is to raise money for patriotic purposes and to stimulate recruiting.

Injured in Lacrosse Game.

While playing lacrosse in Fergus on Wednesday last, Harry Wettlaufer of the local team received a nasty blow on the head. Harry remained out of the game for a short time and thought little of the blow, but shortly after reaching the hotel after the game he collapsed and lost consciousness. It was thought that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and was removed to the hospital. Fortunately however his injury was not so serious and after spending a day in the hospital he recovered sufficiently to return to his home here. Harry will probably have to remain out of the game for a year or two for should he receive another swat in the same place it would undoubtedly result in a more serious if not fatal injury.

Won the District

The controversy between the Walkerton and Teeswater Northern league baseball teams was settled by the league officials last week, the clubs being ordered to replay the game on the Teeswater diamond on Monday of last week. The game was called for 4.30 and the local ball-tossers motored to Teeswater accompanied by a large number of fans. As was expected they showed their superiority over their opponents by defeating them by a score of 6-4. The game was closely contested, full of thrills from the first to the ninth. In winning this game the Walkerton nine have captured the district honors and have qualified to enter the semi-finals with the Owen Sound Greys. Walkerton plays in Owen Sound on Tuesday of next week and the return game will take place here the following Saturday afternoon Sept. 4th.

Communication

WHAT ABOUT A MACHINE GUN OR AN AMBULANCE MOTOR?

About two weeks ago there was a meeting called by the Mayor to consider the purchase of a machine gun and at that meeting a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for said purpose. And also to confer with the neighboring municipalities so as to secure their co-operation in the matter. As yet there does not seem to be anything being done, while we see by our public papers that many of the towns and villages around us are "up and doing" having raised funds for the purchase of machine guns.

Surely Walkerton should not be so slow in doing something in the matter to help our Empire in the great struggle in which it is engaged. We may think that because we are so far from the seat of war, that it will not effect us, but we must remember that what effects the Empire will also effect us, and we ought to help in some way.

The ladies and the Red Cross Society are doing their part loyally and bravely in preparing for the men in the trenches, and for the wounded in the hospitals who are disabled and need all the attention we can give.

Perhaps some would prefer assisting in getting a motor ambulance, which would certainly be the humane side of the matter, and help to convey the wounded to the hospitals.

W.

Jocelin's Penance

During Richard's reign there was no law which necessitated an Abbot being a Churchman, and as soon as Prince John discovered this he decided to give the Abbey to Geoffrey. This determination was a blow to the Prior, as it menaced his plans; for should the Prince appoint the ruler of the Abbey, custodians would be sent thither, and he would have to give a strict account of all treasure listed on the Abbey books. After some discussion, the bishop spoke to Prince John, stating that the Prior protested against an appointed Abbot, and demanded the right of electing one of their own number. John at once broke forth in a rage, "God's blood! thou pope-holy monk; dost heard me? Geoffrey, and none other, shall have St. Edmunds, and a merry life he'll lead his sons. Geoffrey, Abbas Dominus!" and the idea of the dissipated courtier as a father abbot so amused the volatile Prince that he laughed. Then the Prior ventured to beg that he speak with him. The Prince motioned Geoffery and the bishop to leave the dais, and conversed for some time with him, his face darkening at the Prior's words, and then approving, he nodded his head, and at last, smiting his knee, exclaimed, "By my halidame, 'tis the thing! A fair damsel, a great fief, and a chance to spite my brother Richard—I mean to reward my brother Geoffrey."

In short, this was what the subtle Prior whispered. Adam de Cokefield, Chief Advocate of the Abbey, had been slain in the crusade against Palestine. He left his daughter Rohese and a rich fief to the guardianship of the Abbot of Bury. Now De Cokefeld's brother Advocates would refuse to accept as guardian of these riches any Abbot of the hated Regent's appointing; and by electing one of their own number Abbot, the monks would furnish a guardian satisfactory to them, and, at some future time, the Abbot could privately transfer the ward and her fortune to whomsoever the Prince should designate.

"Is this Lady Rohese fair, Prior?"

"Truly, so they say," answered the Prior so primly that the Prince laughed again, and was in high good humor with himself and all the world. He motioned his favorite to him.

"Here, Geff," he said, "the worthy Prior offers in exchange for a worm-eaten convent, rat-ridden and wrapped in debt, with droning, snivelling monks, the fairest fief in the realm, and a maid, Rohese by name—a name that brings to mind, a red, red rose. Thou shalt pluck this red rose, Geff, and pull the tassel of its golden purse. Wilt give up being an abbot for warmer temporal blessings?"

"Aye, that I will; a fair maid, a fair fief, and leave to serve my Prince, what more could a poor courtier ask? Thou are great and generous, my brother," and Geoffrey knelt to kiss John's hand.

"Away, then to the Council, Sir Prior; marshal thy black flock before thee; and thou, my Lord Bishop, attend us to the banquet hall, for beshrew me, if my stomach lieth not it is time to sup."

The Prior and monks followed the Seneschal to a nearby chamber; that worthy waving his baton with ponderous condescension, as if it were some fairy wand with which he could bestow the Abbey and lands as he would.

When they were seated at the great carved oak table, and the tapers had been lit in the sconces, no one spoke until Samson said, in a voice of command, "Produce the names." Already the man of power stepped forward to assume the leadership. Jocelin opened his scrip and gave the parchment to the Prior. With elaborate care he unsealed it, and read in his high, singsong voice:

"Roger, Prior,
Gilbert, Sub Prior,
Samson, Sacristan."

There was no comment upon the names, save John O'Dice's contemptuous grunt as the name of Gilbert was read. In silence the monks bowed their heads, as the Prior repeated the oath binding them to vote fairly. Then, one by one, they wrote a name on a slip of parchment, all but Richard, the butcher, and John, who was unequal to their task, delegated it to the Prior. Roger then read aloud the names. He had received the greater number of votes; a few for Samson, and one for Gilbert (presumably cast by that worthy himself), completed the toll. The face of Samson was unperturbed, but Jocelin paled with disappointment.

"My brethren," the thin voice of Roger broke the silence, "I grow old and weary of service, and I tell ye now that I shall soon bid farewell to our Alma Mater and away to the Holy City to pass my days in prayer and fasting."

"Wantoning and feasting," murmured the Medicus spitefully, having in mind a slip of Roger's long before he had gained the Priorship; to which Walter aspired.

"So, mes fils, I give you thanks, and tell you that I cannot be recorded St. Edmund's Abbot."

After some show of astonishment at this news, they fell into a lengthy discussion of it. A set of childish, simple men were these, unlearned in the ways of the world, but half men at best, as men went in those times; they babbled on to no purpose, finally holding Samson's suggestion that they ballot again on the two remaining names. This they did; and, save Gilbert's vote for himself, the parchments bore the name of "Samson, Sacristan." The Prior nodded his head, and Jocelin's eyes beamed with delight. Samson rose and made obeisance to his brethren. "I thank ye," he said, his rugged features unchanged, and two by two the monks filed into the banquet hall, where the Prior made known the Council's choice. The Prince did not lay down the lark's leg he was gnawing, nor did he pause to wipe his greasy mouth upon his gold fringed napkin—"I do as ye desire. Confirming the Council, I salute thee, Samson, Dominus-Abbas of Bury. Our Lord Bishop I appoint to install thee at thine own appointed time. Prior, remember De Cokefeld's fief, and thou, Abbot Samson, see that thou govern well and snatch thine Abbey from the Jews' clutches," spitting as he spoke to express his Christian abhorrence of the race, "for if thou fail I will be upon thee like the wolf upon the fold." Samson kissed the royal hand still holding the lark's leg; then he blessed the audience, and heading his monks with a stern glance at the Prince, which somewhat disconcerted him, he marched from the hall to the chorus of the fifty-first psalm, "Miserere mei Deus," leaving the chagrined Prince to exclaim, "By the true eye of God! Me thinks that one will govern the Abbey well."

The keep of Sir Adam de Cokefeld stood on a wooded plateau with the River Lark nearly surrounding it, a natural moat for the castle. Its portcullised drawbridge led to a paved courtyard, usually thronged by bearded foot soldiers in gleaming, clanking mail, or long leathern jackets and buskins, playing at quoits among stacked lances and the chargers, which grooms were feeding and rubbing down.

In the castle yard yawned a fireplace great enough to roast an ox whole, and its walls were hung with iron-spiked clubs, heavy maces and sheaves of quarrels, with their cross-bows. This hall was the entrance to the don-jon, or keep, where were stored the arms and provisions, used during sieges; and from the keep an iron barred doorway led into the living apartments, which opened upon a turfed ballum, one side of which was faced by the chapel and soldiers' quarters, backed by walls of great height and thickness.

At Sir Adam's death, the household of Lady Rohese vainly urged her to seek asylum in the nunnery near St. Edmunds. But her first grief past, she set the keep in order and spent the year of mourning in receiving her father's soldiers, who came straggling back, a few at a time from the unsuccessful siege of Jerusalem. With the aid of her seneschal, Gilbert O'Dice, she collected her rents and governed her people well. Though her chief vassals and tenants were much scandalized when on the day of judgment they assembled in the castle hall, and found the slim figure of their lady in the great judgment chair, with her maids behind her and old Gilbert at her side, wringing his hands that a woman should dare to sit in the seat, whence the long line of the Cokefelds had governed so well. But the maiden judge went calmly about her business, and settled a dispute between two grange-holders in a way that none could demur.

Thereafter she had gone on, somewhat laughed at by her father's brother knights and a great scandal and horror in the eyes of their ladies. "She can read," Bishop Riddel's sister Alicia exclaimed to her friend and gossip, the Lady of Clare. "An' Latin, too, like a monk, by my truth!" answered the other.

"The maid will come to no good end. God ne'er intended woman to aspire to the intellects of man." And they nodded their heads sagely over their posset cups, for they often spent the night together when the good bishop was away on some expedition with my Lord of Clare.

But the maiden holder of the keep went on her way, oblivious of praise or blame, a just ruler of her people; loved by all and worshipped by her soldiers; though her maids often whispered to each other that their lady had never smiled since the news of Sir Adam's death.

"But, 'tis not all from mourning our Lord," said Mary, eldest and favorite of the attendants, as they sat in the lady's bower one rainy autumn morning. "I have lived with Lady Rohese since we two were babes together, for is she not my foster sister? And well I know what page it was who played oftenest in our bower. Henry Leicester, Sir Adam's ward, would leave many a hawk unflown to play the lute as we sat at our needles; and, growing older—a gallant squire, he still wore her glove in his cap. An' by our Lady! maids, did I not go with Sir Adam and Lady Rohese to St. Edmunds, where two years ago they fixed their spurs upon young Henry, and she gave him his helmet with her colors in the crest? Then Sir Adam laughed, as the two looked long upon each other; an' blushing, looked again, as if they could not cease, and said to my Lord Abbot,—'Dominie there will be nuptials in St. Edmunds when this popinjay comes back from the wars, and takes up his inheritance.' An' then, maids ye should have seen Henry's face, and how he kissed our lady's hand, an' how she pulled me away; until we ran into the sacristy, that the knights and monks should not see how her bosom heaved and her eyes filled. Then she fell on my neck and murmured, 'O girl, I love him; I love him!'"

"And to this day has she never spoken of him?" asked Eunice, youngest of the maids, her round blue eyes moist with sympathy.

"Never, poppet! When news came of Sir Adam's death, she turned white and sat for a moment very still. Then she asked, 'And what news of Henry of Leicester?'

"'Tis thought that he died defending his lord,' was the answer.

"An' 'twas then our Lady cried 'Ah!' as if an arrow had struck home, and pressing her hand to her heart fell back in my arms in a swoon—the first of her life."

"'Tis like some tale of Arthur's court," sighed Anne, who was very sentimental, and fancied herself pining with love for a certain burly horseman, who knew not whether her hair was white or brown, and would give any maid in Christendom for one pot of nut-brown ale.

While thus the maidens gossiped softly over their embroidery frame, the mistress sat sadly looking out on the dreary rain-soaked ballum. Her purple robe, with its loose wide sleeves, was unadorned, though her white veil fell from a purple velvet dress, richly bejewelled with rubies and diamonds. As she sat musing with her cheek on her white hand, the fair maids, their tale of gossip done, had a laughing fling or two at the expense of a fair-haired youth clad richly in minstrel's garb, who sat idly strumming his harp in expectation that his lady would bid him begin his new ballad.

But Lady Rohese was in no mood for minstrelsy. For a [illegible] weary year she had eased her aching heart by attending upon the hard duties of her position, but now that she had learned thoroughly the routine, had systematized all the household workings (to the dismay of the servants), and had mastered the details and management of her fief, from the collecting of scutage-moneys (paid yearly to the King's exchequer) to the small dribblings of the rep-taxes into her own; she found time heavy on her hands, and many a dreary hour in which to brood over the lost father and lover. She was no lily maid—this Lady Rohese—left early, without a mother, alone with the servitors in her father's keep, his companion at hunt and board; tutored by the master of Ely's schools, who twice a week rode between the castle and the town, to teach the little maid who reigned supreme in Sir Adam's hall and heart.

So she had grown learned for a woman of her time and age. Straight, tall, and lithe as a willow wand; her small auburned crowned head set well upon her tower-like neck; she was formed in classic mould; taper of limb and straight of feature, with almond shaped eyes of deepest gray, and a generous scarlet mouth closing on teeth as white as the carved ivory necklace her father had brought her from eastern countries. Her skin was of that clear, creamy tint (just tinged on the rounded cheeks with pink), rarely beheld, save in some perfect flower.

Rohese recalled herself with a start, and looking toward the minstrel, said kindly, "Now, Raoul, let us hear thy ballad. May, move my chair to the frame, and I will bestir my sluggard self," and taking up her position in the midst of her maids, she began to ply a skilful needle, as Raoul, his petulance banished by her smile, struck the chords of his harp and sang to a plaintive air:

There dwelt a Page in Castle Clare,
And O he loved his Lady so,
And yet she moved so proud and fair—
She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care, nor know.

It was one morning bright and fair,
The Lady hawking rode that day,
And by a dark and deep mill stream
Her retin'e took their way—their way,
Her retin'e took their way.

All gaily decked in cloth of gold
The Lady rode and cried,
"Unhood the hawk at yon mill race"
To the leal page at her side—her side,
To the leal page at her side.

But when her favorite hawk sunk down,
All wounded in the Race—
"Alas"—she cried—"my goshawk rave"
Whilst tears ran down her face—her face—
Whilst tears ran down her face.

Then into the deep water sprang
Sir page, her hawk to save,
But never rose he from the stream—
The mill race was his grave—his grave,
The mill race was his grave.

The Lady she shed many a tear—
"That page I'll ne'er forget,
But tell me, Steward, did he save
For me my precious pet—my pet,
For me my precious pet?"

There dwelt a Page in Castle Clare,
And O he loved his Lady so,
And yet she moved so proud and fair—
She did not care, she did not know—
She did not care, nor know."

When the last note rippled away, Raoul sat expectant of a word of praise from Lady Rohese (while the maids exclaimed at the pitiful fate of the page, and the indifference of the lady); but the minstrel was doomed to disappointment, for as Rohese lifted her head from the embroidery frame to thank him for his song, the door opened and Gilbert O'Dice entered, his mature little frame drawn to its full height, and his weazened face portentous. He was followed by a young monk, and announced in a loud voice, as he bowed before his lady, "A messenger from our Lord, the Abbot."

CHAPTER VII.

The minstrel withdrew as the monk advanced and the maids turned again to their embroidery. Buxom, brown-haired Mary; slender, sharp-featured Bertha, with flaxen ringlets and paper-white skin, Anne, swart and tall (a Spanish father's blood showing in dusky face and eyes), and little childish Eunice, gentian blue of eye, with one long plait of the palest brown hair falling to her knees. Dressed in dark, close girdled robes, grouped about their lady like so many pretty garden flowers around a regal rose, they formed a blooming background to Rohese, as she straightened herself to receive the Abbot's messenger. The messenger, Jocelin of Brakeland, paused before them, dumfounded, with a missive half extended, gazing at them with child-like wonder and delight. Save for the wenches of Bury town, he had seen no other woman, and his mother, long since dead, was the only lady he had ever known. Rohese, though impressed with his appearance, was too accustomed to the young and handsome nobles who visited her father's castle, to be moved by even such beauty as the young monk possessed, and she could but smile at his evident confusion.

As he looked at her, as if for encouragement, their eyes met, the sparkling gray of the maid and the sombre brown of the monk, for a second the gray eyes twinkled with amusement, but their long lashes flickered and fell, and a blush crept over the maid's face, for the monk's gaze seemed but all piercing to her very soul; then his look took fire, in a flash it changed to one of devouring, appealing wooing; latent passion, smouldering unexcited, had flashed into flame. Nature had completed her work. This cloister-bred youth had found his manly heritage. The recognition of sex had come to him, and the man, a sworn celibate, loved.

Of course there was no analysis of this in Rohese's mind; yet she felt an intuitive alarm and resentment at the monk's long gaze, and maidenly fever (like these timid little lizards that tremble at the shadow of a leaf) unfurled her banners on the girl's brow and cheek. But quick as it came the blush faded, and she spoke with courteous dignity:

"What is the will of our Lord, Sir Monk?"

Jocelin started at the sound of her voice, like one awakened from a pleasant dream.

"Lady, I bring thee a message from our father, Abbot Samson."

"Samson, say'st thou? I have but returned from a stay in Norfolk, and knew not of a new Abbot."

"Hugo is long since dead, Madam, and our Abbas Dominus, Samson, has for many fortnights ruled over our Abbey wisely and well, adding to our number one hundred and fifty brethren from Normandy."

"Thou art welcome, sir; what ca' they thee?"

(To be Continued.)

It is just as well not to let your left leg know that your right leg is being pulled.

ICE CREAM BRICKS

Ice cream frozen in boxes—enough in each box to serve five or six—is a method of shipping that the City Dairy has developed until discriminating dealers everywhere have them on sale.

A pail of chopped ice and a little salt will enable you to serve Ice Cream at that picnic.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

The Oldest Warfare.

They are talking of the great wars fought in the days when this old world was considerably younger.

"But, you know," said Paul, "it always seems to me that those old warriors were very tame beside modern financiers."

"What on earth do you mean?" asked Maud.

"Well, they were always invading some one else's capital, weren't they?"—London Mail.

St. Joseph, Levis, July 14, 1903.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg, nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBOIS,
Commercial Traveller.

CIVILIZATION'S DEBT TO WOMAN

(Rochester Post-Express)

[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 25 organs at a great reduction in prices. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $50.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

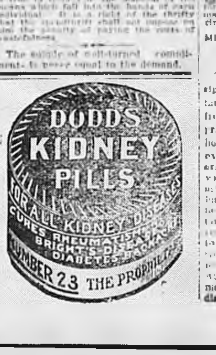
THE SPENDTHRIFT.

(Detroit Free Press)

The spendthrift assumes that in scattering the money and property falling into his hands he is exerting some sort of an inalienable right to which he was born. "It's my money," he says, "it's nobody's business what I do with it." When the money is gone and the winter of age is upon this same individual seems to think it another inalienable right to demand, and to receive support from and at the expense of other, thriftier persons, who are taxed to maintain refuges for broken-down wastrels.

Long ago the principle was laid down that "no man liveth unto himself." This is true in respect of the disposal of the means which fall into the hands of any individual. It is a right of the thrifty that the spendthrift shall not impose on him the penalty of paying the costs of wastefulness.

The supply of well-turned compliments is never equal to the demand.



DEGREES OF COOKING.

What is Meant by Rare, Medium and Well Done Meat.

Perhaps a word may be said about the degree of cooking, as indicated by the words rare, medium and well done, used in reference to the cooking of meat.

Some people interpret "rare" as meaning meat seared a little on the outside, but with the whole interior raw. This is far from a correct interpretation. The albumen should be coagulated, the fibres really cooked, but the juice may be yet red or pink. In "medium" there is still some pink left in the meat, though the red color has left the juice, while "well done" means no pink color in either juice or fibre, but not the overcooked, tasteless product so often served as "well done" meat.

The quantity and kind of meat used by any family depend upon its living habits, its appreciation of food values and the money available for food. The excessive use of meat means an unwise expenditure of money as well as an unnecessary tax upon the kidneys, and [illegible] it is a most important factor.—Woman's World.

HAVE YOU A BAD SORE?

If so, remember these facts—Zam-Buk is by far the most widely used balm in Canada! Why has it become so popular? Because it heals sores, cures skin diseases, and does what is claimed for it. Why not let it heal your sore?

Remember that Zam-Buk is altogether different to the ordinary ointments. Most of these consist of animal fats. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal fat, or any mineral matter. It is absolutely herbal.

Remember that Zam-Buk is at the same time healing, soothing, and antiseptic. Kills poison instantly, and all harmful germs. It is suitable alike for recent injuries and diseases, and for chronic sores, ulcers, etc. Test how different and superior Zam-Buk really is. All druggists and stores at 50c. box. Use also Zam-Buk Soap. Relieves sunburn and prevents freckles. Best for baby's bath. 25c. tablet.

Force of Habit.

"Funny things happen, even on street cars," stated old Dad Hiley. "Tother day I got on one that was entirely empty, and at the next corner it stopped and let another gent on. He was a middle aged person with a far-away look in his eye, and instead of taking his choice of seats he grabbed a strap and hung there, swaying and flapping like a fresh caught fish.

"'I don't aim to be inquisitive, podner,' says I, 'but if it's a fair question why don't you set down?'

"'Why—why,' says he, 'I could do that, couldn't I? But, oh, alas! It is too late to change the habits of a lifetime. I never saw an empty seat before!'

"So saying, he clung and swung clear downtown, and I went along just to look at him."—Kansas City Star.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

An Awful Shock.

Once upon a time a man remembered that the day was the tenth anniversary of his wedding, and he brought home some flowers and candy to his wife and [illegible] for a kiss. And it took great doctors nine days to restore the poor woman from the effect of the shock.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Where Leaders Stand.

There is one Asiatic idea as to the right place of the commander in warfare which is altogether different from the frigid scientific Japanese principle. Sir Francis Younghusband has told us that when the British expedition to Lhasa first met the grand host of the Tibetans and a fight was provoked, with consequences disastrous to the primitive warriors, the lamas protested against the wickedness of the British attack. The Tibetans, they insisted, had never meant resistance, and for proof they pointed to the presence of the leaders with the troops. If, they said, any fighting had been intended all those in authority would of course have moved a day's march to the rear!—Manchester Guardian.

THE CUNNING OF CROWS.

In India These Birds Have Been Labeled "Shreds of Satan."

Travelers in the orient have much to say about the Indian crow, a bird that for uncanny knowingness and prankish audacity has perhaps no equal. Corvus splendens thus have ornithologists flatteringly labeled him. But a naturalist who knows the Indian crows at first hand has called them "shreds of Satan, cinders from Tartarus." To give the impish creatures their due, however, it should be said that life in India is not a little enlivened by their presence. A correspondent witnessed the following incident:

A small hawk had seized a little bird and perched on a leafless branch to devour its prey. The spectacle drew two crows to the spot. They hopped and flapped from branch to branch, noisily discussing the strategy of their intended raid.

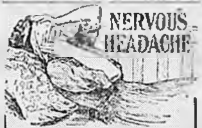
Then one of them quietly slipped away through the surrounding foliage. At the same time its mate flew in front of the perching hawk and, hovering within a foot of his beak, maintained a bustling pretence of snatching the tidbit. That effectually compelled the attention of the hawk. His prey firmly grasped beneath his feet, he angrily hissed and lunged at the hovering nuisance. So lively was the skirmish that the human onlooker forgot the existence of the second crow. But now that wily thief reappeared some distance in the rear of his destined victim. With stealthy sidlings and short, noiseless flights, he drew near. Then he made a swift dash, seized the hawk's long, barred tail by the tip, hung on it with his full weight and toppled the luckless hawk in a complete somersault from the branch! The released tidbit was instantly seized by the first crow, and the clever pair bore off their booty with much triumphant cawing.—Youth's Companion.

Why He Was Careful.

A man who believed in pedestrianism coaxed a friend to accompany him on a little jaunt. Every time they crossed the road his friend looked first one way and then the other and refused to budge if there chanced to be a motorcar in sight.

"It's all well enough to be careful," said the pedestrian, "but you seem to have [illegible] automobile [illegible]."

"I've good reason to be careful," answered his friend. "The insurance policy I carry is void if I get run over by one."—Judge.



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

BIRD PROTECTION.

Few of Our Feathered Friends Injure Grain or Fruit.

With the increasing knowledge of the value of wild birds has come a demand for a larger measure of protection for them in their passage to and from Canada in their annual migrations as well as during their sojourn here. Numerous organizations are at work to this end, and some of our brightest minds are devoting their time and energies on behalf of the birds.

Farmers and fruit growers, almost as a unit, have come to recognize the value of birds as enemies of destructive insects. Careful investigations have shown that by far the greater number of our birds subsist on a diet of insects, and only on rare occasions do they attack fruit.

Still further education is required among the young, however, for the protection of birds and other nests. The Boy Scouts have been doing valued work in this direction.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Why He Got Up.

It was only about daybreak, but the commuter yawned. He yawned heavily two or three times.

"Got up at 6 o'clock," he explained. "Had to catch my train. When my wife waked me I said to her: 'Six o'clock? The chickens haven't begun to crow yet, have they? Why must I get up before the chickens do, I'd like to know.'

"'I don't know,' she said, 'unless it's because you're no chicken.'"—New York Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Appropriate Emblem.

"You women ought to organize a society for the encouragement of pockets."

"What do you mean?"

"And adopt as your insignia the dangling hand bag."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The one occasion when a man will probably refuse to be paid back is when someone has borrowed his wife.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

ISSUE NO. 34, 1915

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVERS and apprentices. Wages paid to apprentices while learning. Apply to the Slingsby Mfg., Co., Brantford.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCK AND [illegible] Farm, 223 acres; clay, brick house, basement barns, 96 x 60, cement silo, and hog pen; near towns, villages, depots, schools, churches, creameries, condensers (Hordenia), hydro power, telephone, and rural mail installed. Write for printed description and price. J. J. McNally, R. R. No. 1, Otterville, Ont.

TIMELY TIPS.

The Ten Commandments of Summer Health.

Thou shalt not drink ice water to excess.

Thou shalt not overeat, and impose too great a task upon a stomach that is naturally more delicate in the summer than in the winter.

Thou shalt not eat more than two full meals per day during the summer months.

Thou shalt not hurry thyself into a white heat, but take all things deliberately and quietly.

Thou shalt not sleep indoors if it is possible for thee to sleep in the open air.

Thou shalt not wear much clothing or tight clothing. Avoid wool fabrics and dark colors as much as possible.

Thou shalt not neglect a certain amount of daily exercise of a light, pleasant nature.

Thou shalt not neglect thy daily bath or swim.

Thou shalt not enter into war arguments, quarrels or other brain-heating activities.

Thou shalt not fail to let cold water run upon thy wrists when overheated, as this will reduce the temperature more quickly than anything else.

Drooping, Tired, Weary, Try This Remedy!

Don't give in to that depressed, played out, don't care sort of feeling. Better days are ahead. Cheer up, do as the other fellow is doing, tone and strengthen your blood, and you'll feel like new again. You'll dance with new found energy once you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They will quickly fill your system with energy, bring back the old appetite, restore that long lost complexion, make you feel like a kid again. A wonderful medicine, chuck full of health bringing qualities. You need Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box to-day at any dealer's.

MAKING PLANTS GROW.

Yield of Tomatoes Doubled by Use of Carbonic Acid Gas.

The value of carbonic acid gas as a plant nutrient has been the subject of considerable recent literature, including an interesting paper by H. Fischer, describing experiments in Europe. The author found that the development of both foliage and flowers was stimulated by an excess of carbonic acid in the air, while the yield of tomatoes was doubled, and that of cucumbers increased 12.5 per cent. by carbonic acid treatment.

It has generally been held that .03 per cent. of carbon dioxide in the air is sufficient for plant growth, but Mr. Fischer thinks that more than this can be utilized, provided there is ample light, and that experiments in this direction will give valuable results.

On the other hand, Mr. I. F. Kidd, an English investigator, finds that an excess of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere retards or inhibits the germination of seeds, but without injuring them. He suggests that the production of carbon dioxide in nature by the decay of vegetable matter may play a part of analogous to that noted in his experiments.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand, the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

One is Enough

"Before she married him, you know, she used to say there wasn't another man like him in the world."

"Yes, and now she says she'd hate to think that there was."

A Tremendous Offering of Peaches to the Canadian Red Cross Society.

The Jordan Harbor Peach Ranch will commence Sept. 1 to pack and ship 100,000 gallon hospital size sanitary cans, each containing six and one-half to seven pounds of Superba brand peaches for distribution through the Canadian Red Cross Society to overseas hospitals in British Isles, France and Belgium.

This undertaking is of great magnitude, representing fifty car loads of fresh fruits and the employment of over two hundred men and women, the peach season packing daily 5,000 large hospital cans.

These peaches are peeled, pitted and halved, then packed in large hospital sanitary cans in heavy syrup, then crated, six cans in each crate to be forwarded to destination through the Canadian Red Cross Society. The total cost is fifty cents per can. This charge includes all expenses. These fruits are packed exclusively for the Canadian Red Cross Society and cannot be purchased by the general public as they are prepared and delivered to the Canadian Red Cross Society at actual cost.

By remitting 50 cents through the Canadian Red Cross Society or direct to the Jordan Harbor Peach Ranch, Jordan Station P.O., Ont., it ensures one of these large cans of beautiful Superba brand peaches being forwarded to our sick and wounded soldiers.

Don't delay in accepting this opportunity. These fruits are urgently needed and will be much appreciated by our gallant defenders.

All subscriptions will be duly acknowledged and should be completed by Sept. 1. Remit now.

Contributions are being received from all parts of Canada. Think of our sick and wounded defenders in overseas hospitals. It's up to you to "do your bit at once." What is your answer?

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915

THE MATTER OF RECRUITING.

The Montreal Daily Mail gives the following summary of the recruiting in Canada by Provinces, which shows that the East is lagging far behind the West, with Ontario standing between the two extremes. The following are the figures:

Province	Pop.	Vol'l'rs.	P.C.
Ontario	2,523,274	36,300	1,44
Quebec	2,003,232	13,000	0.61
Maritime ..	937,955	7,400	0.79
Man. & Sask.	858,016	21,000	2.78
British Col..	392,480	10,000	2.55
Alberta	374,663	14,200	3.73
	7,089,650	103,700	

A good deal has been said about the conduct of some French-Canadians in trying to break up recruiting meetings. But too much importance need not be attached to this. In a large city like Montreal there will be found men with Socialistic, reactionary tendencies, men to whom notoriety is the breath of life, and who will be willing at any or all times to make trouble. A look at the summary, of course, will show that Quebec's percentage is low, but not much lower than that of the Maritime Provinces, the people of which cannot be accused of disloyalty. The Quebec people, we imagine, have not yet thoroughly sensed the fact that, in the words of Lord Kitchener, the solemn hour has struck when every Britain must do his duty.

Discussing this matter the Montreal Mail says that:

The figures for Quebec are particularly unsatisfactory because there is no province in the Dominion that has a finer type of manhood or greater unanimity as to the justice of the cause for which the two Motherlands of Britain and France are fighting. The fault must lie in the fact that the vital nature of the demand upon our patriotism has not been fully realized. It is evident that a still more stirring campaign will have to be inaugurated to bring the East to a full realization of the tremendous sacrifices that are called for, and in that campaign the best elements of our own province, both French and British, may be relied upon to join with absolute unanimity of purpose.

The Kingston Standard has seen fit to make a bitter attack on the French Canadians, or at least that turbulent section already referred to. Such notice only feed their vanity, and do no good. There are many splendid French Canadians fighting in the trenches.

THOSE WAR HORSES.

Premier Borden has solemnly promised to bring to punishment all those convicted of fraud in connection with the purchase of remounts for the Canadian forces at the front. If he is to implement his promise it is time that he was home to see that the rascals are put in jail. The story that has been coming day by day from Nova Scotia of the sort of animals bought by the Government has been an astonishing one. No horse was too old or too defective to pass the doctor, and there seemed to be no limit to the number of such horses that were bought. Horses that fell down and could not rise up without help were bought as chargers for the front. There appeared to be no age limit, horses over thirty years of age being enrolled among the forces. It was a mighty mean piece of business for anybody to sell such animals to the Government. But it would be hard to characterize the Government agents who bought them or the men who passed them. What sort of a fight could a Canadian put up when mounted upon one of these broken-winded, spavined and antediluvian specimens of horse flesh?

As a contemporary says, the whole business is a particularly squalid one. If our soldiers in going forth to meet a thoroughly armed and equipped foe were provided with flint muskets against the Mauser and the machine gun, with muzzle loading cannon against the latest quick firing Krupps, with soft iron against steel entrenching tools, and with all other inferior forms of equipment against a perfectly appointed enemy, the country would be aroused to fury at the villainous sacrifice of the men going to certain death and defeat. Yet we find right here in Canada in the full light of the twentieth century, that our heroic volunteers offering up their all for the Empire are provided with shoes unfit to wear, with inferior motor trucks, with defective field glasses, and with horses useless and worse than useless through age and physical defect. It is only when looked at in this wise that we see the real hideousness of the transactions which have been brought to light as a result of a motion persistently forced upon the Government by Hon. A. K. Maclean.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Grand Duke's tact is keeping the Russian army intact.

Sir Percy Scott may now revise his opinion as to submarines and dreadnoughts.

◆

The Manitoba election seales the Hon. Robert Rogers' fate in that Province. Where can he go?

◆

British soldiers may be used to help harvest the crops in Britain, each man getting four weeks' leave of absence.

◆

Germany is willing to give up her submarine warfare on conditions. But Britain is putting it out of business by degrees.

◆

Count Zeppelin will be glad to learn that the latest Zeppelin raid on British soil killed a few more children.

◆

Mrs. W. H. Martin, Bowmanville, when she heard her son was killed in France, said: "If I had another son I would like him to go, too." Spoken like a Spartan mother.

◆

Mr. Roosevelt will be a Toronto Fair attraction. He deserves the distinction. He has proven himself a true friend of Canada and the Empire at this juncture.

◆

The investigation down by the sea of the horse deals for the war shows that ancient steeds that had to be helped up when they lay down were passed by the Government agents and brought fancy prices.

We are told that the trouble-makers among the Hindus in British Columbia have nearly all left the country. There are about 2,500 there yet, and there is no further trouble with them. It may be that this war is having a good effect upon them.

◆

Those men who are holding out for better terms before they enlist should remember that the Canadian troops are paid munificently in comparison with the British soldiers' 28 cents a day. There is not much patriotic ardor in this haggling disposition.

The Labor's Peace Council, which is striving to prevent the United States from making war munitions for the Allies, is annoyed because President Wilson did not meet its representative the other day. President Gompers has put the other President wise as to the aims of the organization.

◆

Sir John French has paid many tributes to his air fleet, which is operating in conjunction with his army. His latest despatch said, "there have been more than sixty combats in the air, in which not one British aeroplane has been lost," and this is all the more extraordinary because almost invariably these fights took place over or behind the German lines. This is pretty fair evidence of the superiority of the British airmen over the Germans.

◆

Germany has issued through its Foreign Office a quarto volume of 232 pages—about 140 newspaper columns, says this week's Collier's. This book is intended as a rejoinder to James Bryce's Belgian Atrocity Report. Few persons will read further than the opening paragraph:

"Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insurrection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in flagrant violation of international law, and brought the heaviest penalties on Belgian land and people."

What was Germany doing there? When one reads the above paragraph there will be no necessity to read any of the rest of the pamphlet.

◆

The New York Sun, speaking of starving Luxemburg, says that "it cannot have escaped memory that when the Germans entered Luxemburg the people of that infinitesimal state were congratulated by the advancing Teutons on the sound sense and excellent judgment they had displayed in offering no opposition to the Kaiser's advance. They were held up as notable examples to the obstinate Belgians, and the world was informed that the German Empire would recompense the Luxemburgians for any damage they might suffer, guard them in their property and protect them as its friends. Now they are starving, and France is sending them the much needed food; and yet, says the Sun, there are persons who wonder why France achieves a sympathy that is not given to Germany.

◆

Dr. Hans Delbruck, professor of history at the University of Berlin, has issued a brochure which presents the colonial aims of Germany in a comprehensive manner. He is a member of the Reichstag and editor of the Preussische Jahrbuecher and a personal friend of the Kaiser. After reviewing possible areas for German colonization in Africa and Further Asia, Dr. Delbruck practically concludes that they are unpromising, but sees a field for colonization in Turkey. Dr. Delbruck's own version of the object in view is as follows: "From the North Sea and the Baltic to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf there will extend, not a German sphere of lordship, but a sphere of German work, of activity for the German spirit and German talent of organization." But the forcing of the Dardanelles will shatter this dream.

WAS SO WEAK
WOULD HAVE TO
STAY IN BED.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills
Cured Her.

Mrs. J. Day, 234 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart that I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am a cured woman to-day, and as strong as any one could be, and am doing my own housework, even my own washing.

"I doctored for over two years, but got no help until I used your pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE
Changeling

"She sleeps late," she thought, when breakfast was announced, and taking her accustomed seat, she bade a servant "see if Margaret were ill."

"She is not there," was the report the girl brought back.

"Not there!" cried Mr. Carrollton.

"Not there!" repeated Madam Conway, a shadowy foreboding of evil stealing over her. "She seldom walks at this early hour," she continued, and rising she went herself to Margaret's room.

Everything was in perfect order, the bed was undisturbed, the chamber empty, Margaret was gone, and on the dressing-table lay the fatal letter, telling why she went. At first Madam Conway did not see it; but it soon caught her eye, and tremblingly she opened it, reading but the first line: "I am going away forever."

Then a loud shriek rang through the silent room, penetrating to Arthur Carrollton's listening ear, and bringing him at once to her side. With the letter still in her hand, and her face of a deathly hue, and her eyes flashing with fear, Madam Conway turned to him as he entered, saying, "Margaret has gone, left us forever, killed herself it may be—read"; and she handed him the letter, herself bending eagerly forward to hear what he might say.

But she listened in vain. With lightning rapidity, Arthur Carrollton read what Margaret had written—read that she, his idol, the chosen bride of his bosom, was the daughter of a servant, the grandchild of old Hagar! And for this she had fled from his presence, fled because she knew of the mighty pride which now, in the first bitter moment of his agony, did indeed rise up a barrier between himself and the beautiful girl he loved so well. Had she lain dead before him, dead in all her youthful beauty, he could have folded her in his arms, and then buried her from his sight, with a feeling of perfect happiness compared to that which he now felt.

"Oh, Maggie, my lost one, can it be?" he whispered to himself, and pressing his hand upon his chest, which heaved with strong emotion, he staggered to a seat while the perspiration stood in beaded drops upon his forehead and around his lips.

"What is it, Mr. Carrollton? 'Tis something dreadful, sure," said Mrs. Jeffrey, appearing at the door, but Madam Conway motioned her away, and tottering to his side, said: "Read it aloud to me—read!"

The sound of his voice recalled her wandering mind, and covering his face with his hands, he moaned in anguish; then, growing suddenly calm, he snatched up the letter, which had fallen to the floor, and read it aloud, while Madam Conway, stupefied with horror, sank at his feet, and clasping her hands above her head, rocked to and fro, but made no word of comment. Far down the long ago her thought were straying, and gathering up many by-gone secrets, which told her that what she heard was true.

"Yes, 'tis true," she groaned; and then, powerless to speak another word, she laid her head upon a chair, while Mr. Carrollton, preferring to be alone, sought the solitude of his own room, where, unobserved, he could wrestle with his sorrow, and conquer his inborn pride, which whispered to him that a Carrollton must not wed a bride so far beneath him.

Only a moment, though, and then the love he bore for Maggie Miller rolled back upon him with an overwhelming power, while his better judgment, with that love, came hand in hand, pleading for the fair young girl, who, now that he had lost her, seemed a thousand fold dearer than before. But he had not lost her; he would find her. She was Maggie Miller still to him, and though old Hagar's blood were in her veins, he would not give her up. This resolution once made, it could not be shaken, and when half an hour or more was passed he walked with firm, unfaltering footsteps, back to the apartment where Madam Conway still sat upon the floor, her head resting upon the chair, and her frame convulsed with grief.

Her struggle had been a terrible one and it was not over yet, for with her it was more than a matter of pride and love. Her daughter's rights had been set at naught; a wrong had been done to the dead; the child who slept beneath the pine had been neglected; nay, in life, had been, perhaps, despised as an intruder, for one who had no right to call her grandmother; and shudderingly she cried, "Why was it suffered thus to be?" Then, as she thought of white-haired Hagar Warren, she raised her hand to curse her, but the words died on her lips, for Hagar's deed had brought to her much joy; and now, as she remembered the bounding step, the merry laugh, the sunny face, and loving words, which had made her later years so happy, she involuntarily stretched out her arms in empty air, moaning sadly, "I want her here. I want her now, just as she used to be." Then, over the grave of her buried daughter, over the grave of the sickly child, whose thin, blue face came up before her, just as it lay in its humble coffin, over the deception of eighteen years, her heart bounded with one wild, yearning throb, for every bleeding fibre clung with a death-like grasp to her, who had been so suddenly taken from her.

"I love her still," she cried, "but can I take her back?" And then commenced the fiercest struggle of all, the battling of love and pride, the one rebelling against a child of Hagar Warren, and the other clamoring loudly, that without the child the world to her was nothing. It was the hour of Madam Conway's humiliation, and in bitterness of spirit, she groaned, "That I should come to this! I should come to this! Theo first, and Margaret, my bright, my beautiful Margaret next. Oh, how can I give her up when I loved her, best of all—best of all?"

This was true, for all the deeper, stronger love of Madam Conway's nature had gone forth to the merry, gleeful girl, whose graceful, independent bearing she had so often likened to herself, and the haughty race with was the illusion dispelled? Margaret was not a Conway, nor yet a Davenport. A servant girl had been her mother, and of her father there was nothing known. Madam Conway was one who seldom wept for grief. She had stood calmly at the bedside of her dying husband, had buried her only daughter from her sight, had met with many reverses, and shed for all no tears, but now they fell like rain upon her face, burning, blistering as they fell, but bringing no relief.

"I shall miss her in the morning," she cried, "miss her at noon, miss her in the lonesome nights, miss her everywhere—oh, Margaret, Margaret, 'tis more than I can bear! Come back to me now, just as you are. I want you here—here where the pain is hardest," and she clasped her arms tightly over her heaving bosom. Then her pride returned again, and with it came thoughts of Arthur Carrollton. He would scoff at her as weak and sentimental; he would never take beyond the sea a bride of Hagarish birth; and duty demanded that she, too, should be firm, and sanction his decision. "But when he's gone," she whispered, "when he has left American behind, I'll find her, if my life is spared. I'll find poor Margaret, and see that she does not want, though I must not take her back."

This resolution, however, did not bring her comfort, and the hands pressed so convulsively upon her side could not ease her pain. Sure, never before had so dark an hour enfolded that haughty woman, and a prayer that she might die was trembling on her lips, when a footfall echoed along the hall, and Arthur Carrollton stood before her. His face was very pale, bearing marks of the storm he had passed through; but he was calm, his voice was natural as he said: "Possibly what we have heard is false. It may be a vagary of Hagar's half-crazed brain."

For an instant Madam Conway had hoped so, too; but when she reflected, she knew that it was true. Old Hagar had been very minute in her explanations to Margaret who, in turn, had written exactly what she had heard, and Madam Conway, when she recalled the past, could have no doubt that it was true. She remembered everything, but more distinctly the change of dress at the time of the baptism. There could be no mistake. Margaret was not hers, and so she said to Arthur Carrollton, turning her head away as if she, too, were in some way answerable for the disgrace.

"It matters not," he replied, "whose she has been. She is mine now, and if you feel able, we will consult together as to the surest method of finding her."

A sudden faintness came over Madam Conway, and while the expression of her face changed to one of joyful surprise, she stammered out, "Can it be I hear aright? Do I understand you? Are you willing to take poor Maggie back?"

"I certainly have no other intention," he answered. "There was a moment the memory of which makes me ashamed, when my pride rebelled; but it is over now, and though Maggie cannot in reality be again your child, she can be my wife and I must find her."

"You make me so happy, oh, so happy!" said Madam Conway. "I feared you would cast her off, and in that case it would have been my duty to do so too, though I never loved a human being as at this moment I love her."

Mr. Carrollton looked as if he did not fully comprehend the woman, who loving Margaret as she did, could yet be so dependent upon his decision; but he made no comment, and when next he spoke he announced his intention of calling upon Hagar, who possibly could tell him where Margaret had gone. "At all events," said he, "I may ascertain why the secret, so long kept, was at this late day divulged. It may be well," he continued, "to say nothing to the servants as yet, save that Maggie has gone. Mrs. Jeffrey, however, had better be let into the secret at once. We can trust her, I think."

In some anxiety Mr. Carrollton pressed on, until the cottage door was reached, where for a moment he stood gazing silently upon the poor woman before him. Upon the bed, her white hair falling over her round, bent shoulders, her large eyes shining with delirious light, old Hagar sat, swaying back and forth, and talking of Margaret, of Hester, and "the little foolish child," who, with a sneer upon her lip, she said "was a fair specimen of the Conway race."

"Hagar," said Mr. Carrollton, and at the sound of that voice Hagar turned toward him her flashing eyes, then with a scream, buried her head in the bed-clothes, saying: "Go away, Arthur Carrollton! Why are you here? Don't you know who I am? Don't you know what Margaret is, and don't you know how proud you are?"

"Hagar," he said again, subduing, by a strong effort, the repugnance he felt at questioning her. "I know all, except where Margaret has gone, and if on this point you can give me any information, I shall receive it most thankfully."

"Gone!" shrieked Hagar, starting up in bed; "then she has gone. The play is played out, the performance is ended, and I sinned for nothing!"

"Hagar, will you tell me where Maggie is? I wish to follow her," said Mr. Carrollton; and Hagar answered, "Maggie, Maggie—he said that lovingly enough, but there's a catch somewhere. He does not wish to follow her for any good—and though I know where she has gone, I'll surely never tell. I kept one secret for nineteen years—I can keep another as long," and folding her arms upon her chest, she commenced singing, "I know full well, but I'll never tell."

Biting his lips with vexation, Mr. Carrollton tried first by persuasion, then by flattery, and lastly by threats, to obtain from her the desired information, but in vain. Her only answer was, "I know full well, but I'll never tell," save once, when tossing toward him her long white hair, he shrieked, "Don't you see a resemblance—only hers is black—and so was mine nineteen years ago—and so was Hester's too—glossy and black as the raven's wing. The child is like the mother, the mother was like the grandmother, and the grandmother is like me, Hagar Warren. Do you understand?"

Mr. Carrollton made no answer, and with a feeling of disappointment walked away, shuddering as he thought, "And she is Margaret's grandmother."

He found Madam Conway in strong hysterics on Margaret's bed, for she had refused to leave the room, saying, "she would die there or nowhere." Gradually the reality of her loss had burst upon her, and now gasping, choking, and wringing her hands, she lay upon the pillows, while Mrs. Jeffrey, worked up to a pitch of great nervous excitement, fidgeted hither and thither, doing always the wrong thing, fanning the lady when she did not wish to be fanned, and ceasing to fan her just when she was "dying for want of air."

As yet Mrs. Jeffrey knew nothing definite, except that something dreadful had happened to Margaret; but very candidly Mr. Carrollton told her all, bidding her keep silent on the subject; then, turning to Madam Conway, he repeated to her the result of his call on old Hagar.

"The wretch!" gasped Madam Conway, while Mrs. Jeffrey, running in her fright from the door back to the window again, exclaimed, "Margaret not a Conway, nor yet a Davenport, after all!" It is just as I expected. I always knew she came honestly by those low-bred ways!"

"Jeffrey," and the voice of the hysterical woman on the bed, was loud and distinct, as she grasped the arm of the terrified little governess, who chanced to be within her reach. "Jeffrey, either leave my house at once, or speak more deferentially of Miss Miller. You will call her by that name, too. It matters not to Mr. Carrollton and myself whose child she has been. She is ours now, and must be treated with respect. Do you understand me?"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly answered Jeffrey, rubbing her dumpy arm which bore the mark of a thumb and finger, and as her services were not just then required she glided from the room to drown, if possible, he grievance in the leather bound London edition of Baxter!

Meanwhile Madam Conway was consulting with Mr. Carrollton as to their best mode of finding Margaret. "She took the cars, of course", said Mr. Carrollton, adding that "he should go at once to the depot, and ascertain which way she went. If I do not return to-night, you need not be alarmed," he said, as he was leaving the room, whereupon Madam Conway called him back, bidding him "telegraph for Theo at once, as she must have some one besides that vexatious Jeffrey."

Mr. Carrollton promised compliance with her request, and then went immediately to the depot, where he learned that no one had entered the cars from that place on the previous night, and that Maggie, if she took the train at all, must have done so at some other station. This was not unlikely, and before the day was passed Mr. Carrollton had visited several different stations, and had talked with the conductors of the several trains, but all to no purpose; and very much disheartened he returned at night to the old stone house, where, to his great surprise, he found both Theo and her husband. The telegraph had done its mission, and feeling anxious to know the worst, George had come up with Theo to spend the night. It was the first time Madam Conway had seen him since her memorable encounter with his mother, for though Theo had more than once been home, he had never before accompanied her, and now when Madam Conway heard his voice in the hall below, she groaned afresh. The sight of his good-humored face, however, and his kind offer to do whatever he could to find the fugitive, restored her composure in a measure, and she partially forgot that he was in any way connected with the blue umbrella, or the blue umbrella connected with him! Never in her life had Theo felt very deeply upon any subject, and now, though she seemed bewildered at what she heard, she manifested no particular emotion, until her grandmother, wringing her hands, exclaimed, "you have no sister, now, my child, and I no Margaret." Then, indeed, her tears flowed, and when her husband whispered to her, "we will love poor Maggie all the same," she cried aloud but not quite as demonstratively as Madam Conway wished, and in a very unamiable frame of mind the old lady accused her of being selfish and hard-hearted.

In this stage of proceedings Mr. Carrollton returned, bringing no tidings of Maggie, whereupon another fit of hysterics ensued, and as Theo behaved much worse than Mrs. Jeffrey had done, the latter was finally summoned again to the sick room, where she had last succeeded in quieting the excited woman. The next morning George Douglas visited old Hagar, but he, too, was unsuccessful, and that afternoon he returned to Worcester, leaving Theo with her grandmother, who, though finding fault with whatever she did, refused to let her go until Margaret was found.

During the remainder of the week, Mr. Carrollton rode through the country, making the most minute inquiries, and receiving always the same discouraging answer. Once he thought to advertise, but from making the affair thus public he instinctively shrank, and resolving to spare neither his time, his money, nor his health, he pursued his weary way alone. Once, too, Madam Conway spoke of Henry Warner, saying it was possible Maggie might have gone to him, as she had thought so much of Rose; but Mr. Carrollton "knew better." "A discarded lover," he said, "was the last person in the world to whom a young girl like Margaret would go, particularly as Theo had said that Henry was now the husband of another."

Still the suggestion haunted him, and on the Monday following Henry Warner's first visit to Worcester, he, too, went down to talk with Mr. Douglas, asking him "if it were possible that Maggie was in Leominster."

"I know she is not," said George, repeating the particulars of his interview with Henry, who, he said, was at the store on Saturday. "Once I thought of telling him all," said he, "and then, considering the relation which formerly existed between them, I concluded to keep silent, especially as he manifested no desire to speak of her, but appeared, I fancied quite uneasy when I casually mentioned it."

(To be Continued.)

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Gadsby Had Nothing to Say.

"Henry," said Mrs. Gadsby, "a poor man came to the house this morning and asked me if I had any old clothes to give away, so I"—

"Don't finish, don't finish!" shouted Mr. Gadsby. "I know exactly what you did. You went and gave away one of the best suits of clothes I had and probably a pair of shoes I could have worn for twelve months longer and a hat and there's no telling what else, all at a time when I can't afford to buy anything new."

"Don't be so hasty," said Mrs. Gadsby. "If you had listened to me instead of interrupting you would have saved your breath and kept your temper. The man wanted something for his wife, who is a cripple, he said, and I gave him one of my old skirts that I used to cook in."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX.

August 29, 1915. God's Care of Elijah. 1 Kings, 17:1-16.

Commentary.—I. Elijah, God's messenger to Ahab (v. 1). 1. Elijah the Tishbite—The name means "Jehovah is my God." The prophet is suddenly introduced. No information is given regarding his ancestry. Authorities are not agreed as to why he is called the Tishbite. It is commonly held that he was a native of a place called Tishbe, or Thisbe, in Naphtali, and removed eastward across the Jordan, and became an inhabitant of Gilead. Others believe that he was a native of a place called Tishbeh in Gilead. In his disposition he partook of the rugged, mountainous character of the region in which he lived. His dress was a mantle of camel's hair cloth or sheepskin worn with the wool outside, and gathered about the loins with a leathern girdle. Such was his appearance as, having left his rugged, mountain home, he appeared at the splendid palace of Ahab. Said unto Ahab—The Lord had a man in training, under his own direction, for this important mission. The prophet appeared unheralded and abruptly began to deliver his message. As the Lord God of Israel liveth—"As Jehovah liveth" was an ancient form of oath in Israel. Ahab had undertaken to put away the worship of Jehovah and had denied that he was Israel's God. Elijah at once affirms the existence and power of Jehovah. Before whom I stand—As a servant stands before his master and waits to do his bidding, so Elijah waited to do Jehovah's biding. Not be dew nor rain—To the people of that country the withholding of the rain meant famine. The rainfall was comparatively scanty at best, and no more than was necessary to produce the crops. A long drought would result in great suffering. Dew is very essential in that country to the growth of crops. The dews are so abundant upon Mount Carmel that vegetation there is green during the hot, dry summer, while in other parts of Palestine it is parched. These years—Three and one half years. See Luke 4: 25 and James 5: 17.

II. Hiding at Cherith (vs. 2-7). 2. The word of the Lord—God gave directions to Elijah, but we do not know how. We know that the prophet understood them. 3. Eastward—From Ahab's palace in Samaria. Hide thyself—Since Elijah was the apparent agency in bringing about the drought, the wicked Ahab would naturally seek his life, and it was prudent that he should conceal himself. By the brook Cherith—Many scholars fix the location of this stream east of the Jordan from the expression, "before Jordan," which, they say, has that signification. The brook flowed into the Jordan, but whether from the east or the west is uncertain. Elijah was in hiding from Ahab, and it would seem that he would be less likely to be found if he should go to some point east of the Jordan, than if he remained nearer Samaria; but tradition locates Cherith as a wady, or ravine, extending from the hills of Judea eastward toward Jericho. The walls of the ravine at the point shown as Elijah's hiding-place are almost perpendicular and very high. 4. Drink of the brook—This was to be his water supply. I have commanded the ravens—Much has been said against the idea that unclean birds brought food to the prophet, and attempts have been made to substitute the terms, "merchants," "Arabians" or "Orebites" for ravens, but there is no reason why we should not accept the literal meaning of the text. 5. He went and did—His act shows faith in God and obedience to His command. 6. Ravens brought him bread and flesh—As the feeding of Elijah during this period was miraculous, it is needless to conjecture as to the source from which the ravens procured the supply. Morning ... evening—Two substantial meals a day sufficed the prophet during the time of famine. 7. The brook dried up—It was probably from six months to a year that Elijah drank of the brook before the lack of rain caused it to cease to flow. See 1 Kings, 18.1, compared with Luke 4, 25, and James 5.-17.

III. Sustained at Zarephath (vs. 8-16). 8. the word of the Lord—The prophet had believed God, and had been receiving food just as it was needed. One has said, "From hand to mouth is a comfortable way to live if it be from the hand of God to the mouth of God's child." He was not surprised to receive further directions from the Lord. 9. get thee to Zarephath—A village north of Israel, between Tyre and Zidon, now known as Surafend. Ahab had not yet been able to discover his hiding place, and now he passes out of his jurisdiction into a Gentile nation dwell there—This was Jezebel's native country, and it was supporting and harboring the destroyer of Baal. 10. the gate of the city—All villages and cities were then defended by walls. widow .... gathering of sticks—It was the widow to whom the prophet was sent, and the prospects for entertainment were by no means flattering. a little water—It is always acknowledged as a duty to give water to the thirsty in the East, even to sharing the last drops. She at once started to fulfil the request. 11. a morsel of bread—A large demand to be made of a widow in time of famine. 12. thy God—She was a Gentile, yet she acknowledged the God of Elijah, whom she probably recognized as a prophet.

13. fear not—The prophet spoke words of assurance as well as authority. His command was a severe test of her faith. If she should provide food for Elijah, she and her son must the sooner perish. 14. thus said the Lord God of Israel—He declared the authority upon which he spoke. meal shall not waste neither ... all fail—Here was to be a miracle continuing as long as the famine lasted. 15. she went and did—Here was faith on the part of a Gentile woman in this same region (Matt. 15:28). did eat many days—From two and a half to three years. In nourishing Elijah she saved herself and her son. 16. wasted not—The meal and the oil multiplied, not in the hoarding, but the spending.—Henry.

Questions.—When did Elijah appear to Ahab? Describe Elijah's appearance and character. What was his message to Ahab? Why was this famine sent upon Israel? What reason was there for Elijah to hide himself? Where was he directed to go, and how was he supported? How long was he there before the brook dried up? Where was he sent from there? In what direction? What requests did he make of the woman? What miracle was performed?

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PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Divine sovereignty vindicated.

I. To the confusion of idolaters.
II. In the safety of God's servants.

I. To the confusion of idolaters. The revolt of the ten tribes had not altered the fact of God's supremacy in Israel. Though Ahab had raised a temple to Baal and though Jezebel had gathered around her an army of false prophets, and though the people were willing to have it so, the God of Israel had in reserve a man trained and willing to go forth to proclaim his sovereignty to that crooked and perverse nation. Never was reformation more called for, and never were supernatural works more necessary. Great miracles were necessary because of great and general apostasy. The appearance of such a champion as Elijah, armed with high credentials and wielding great power, marked a crisis in the history of God's ancient church. A great struggle was impending. The very existence of the church was at stake. Elijah was summoned to the court to declare God's judgment against Israel. Drought was one of the punishments declared by the law if Israel forsook God. Elijah went directly to Ahab, who could avert the calamity by his repentance. Elijah's message threatened a terrible plague, long and protracted suffering, a great national calamity. This appalling message voiced the wrath of God. The material elements were worshipped by the heathen and at this time by Israel, while the God who made them was forgotten. It was meet that men who practically denied the living God should be practically reminded of their dependence upon him. It was well that those who held Baal to be lord of nature, should be left to discover his impotence. Elijah trusted in the wisdom of God and obeyed His command. He recognized himself to be God's representative and as such manifested utmost fidelity and loyalty. He spoke under inspiration. Looking upon the scene, we recognize the value of one noble witness in the midst of public corruption and decay, and the grandeur, as well as the necessity, of a distinct personal profession of godliness. The issue was not a combat between Elijah and Ahab. It was right against wrong, faithfulness against treachery, purity against corruption.

II. In the safety of God's servants. God made his own selection among men to meet the demand at that crisis. Elijah was in the right attitude of preparedness for his work. He had placed himself absolutely and directly under the guidance of God. Strict, implicit and instant obedience characterized his life. He went forth into the busy, wicked world to the anxious and dangerous work of a prophet. He acted promptly, faithfully and with courage. He then followed the word of the Lord and went into hiding and silence to be prepared for his future great and solemn mission in the overthrow of idolatry and the vindication of the worship of the true God. For three and one half years Israel heard no more of him. That he must hide so long showed how great was the danger to which he was exposed. Elijah's food was supplied by the ordering and special providence of God. There was positive divine interposition in Elijah's preservation. His needs were provided for, though no man knew his dwelling place. Irrational creatures were divinely directed and engaged in the service of man. The infinite Father knew his servant's destitution and sent relief by the most unexpected and seemingly impossible conveyance and as surprising to Elijah as his presence had been to Ahab. The brook dried up only to give place to greater marvels. Elijah was then sent to what seemed to be the most dangerous of all places, the territory of Jezebel's father, and to one who was an object for charity, a widow needing help. Elijah was to find a refuge and welcome. The widow was to receive temporal support and spiritual blessing. God honored the widow with his command to feed his prophet. He saw that she would believe on him if only she had a promise to authorize her faith. She was given a sharp test of faith and trust. She was to perform a generous act toward a stranger, a pious act toward a servant of Jehovah. She had to make a sacrifice and trust to a promise which seemed least likely of fulfilment. She gave her only meal to the prophet and proved God's sustaining care through two years of famine. She was a striking example of obedience and submission.—T. R. A.

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John Bull.

"John Bull," a popular epithet for an Englishman, as a personification of what is supposed to be the English type, is derived from a prose political satire by Dr. John Arbuthnot, who used the name in his "History of John Bull" (1712, reprinted complete in "Pope's Miscellanies" in 1728). The subject of that history is the "Spanish succession during the reigns of Queen Anne and Louis XIV." Queen Anne is "Mrs. Bull."

"John Bull's mother" is the church of England, and "John Bull's sister Peg" is the Scotch nation, represented as in love with Jack (Calvin). The description of Bull is so close to the familiar figure in the pages of Punch that a sentence or two may be quited: "Bull in the main was an honest and plain dealing fellow, choleric, bold and of a very inconstant temper. He dreaded not old Lewis (Louis XIV.), either at back sword, single falchion or cudgel play, but then he was very apt to quarrel with his best friends, especially if they pretended to govern him. If you flattered him you might lead him as a child."

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EDITORIAL

Why cannot Walkerton send a machine gun to the war? Walkerton can and should.

AFTER PROHIBITION IN B. C.

A significant sign of the rising tide of public opinion in British Columbia against the liquor traffic is to be found in a statement issued by John Nelson, publisher of the Vancouver World, [Independent], in which he announces that his paper will undertake a definite campaign against the traffic. "British Columbia," the statement begins, "is shortly to be asked to prohibit the liquor traffic during the war. A convention is to be held in this city in a few days and a campaign will then be outlined and plans for its prosecution made."

"The present movement springs from causes, classes and interests which in the main have not hitherto been identified with temperance reform. One has only to move about in the business community of this city and Province to be convinced how comprehensive is the extent of the present sentiment. Undoubtedly the war, is responsible for many disillusionments, accounts for the present conditions.

"The present campaign will be an economic one. Throughout the province it is being fathered by shopkeepers, miners, professional men, mill hands, lumbermen, farmers and business men of all kinds.

The candid opinion of most sensible men today is unmistakably in one direction, namely, that no country that is at war has any business permitting the continuance of a trade which imposes unnecessary burdens of industry and commerce and entails worse ravages than war itself."

CONDITIONS HAVE MUCH IMPROVED

After one year of war, business conditions in Canada are quite as can be expected and indications are that there will be a steady improvement. The large orders for war materials that are being placed in the Dominion will materially help to better trade generally.

There already are signs that these orders are having a beneficial effect. Fewer unemployed men are to be seen and there is a steady call from farmers for help. During the last few days weather conditions in Ontario have brightened and the crops are splendid. Everything points to brighter days commercially, and the business men are smiling.

"ENGLAND WE HATE UND BY GOTT WE SMASH HER" IS GERMAN CRY

Edward Lyle Fox writes from Germany in the American Magazine:

Gott straf uns—wenn wir England schonen [God Punish us—if we spare England]

That is the German pledge. It is the oath of a nation—one nation against the other. It is a sincere oath, appalling sincere. They have made for this hate a ritual. About it they have written their stories and poems and songs. I have heard the three terrible words—Gott Strafe England—so many times that I have come to think of them as the sounds by which I shall identify Germany. It is their morning salutation. It is never spoken with levity. I heard men exchange it as if they were pledging anew a solemn oath. I heard the waiters in the Alston say it to each other. I heard it in Munchuon when a customer came into the shop to buy. I heard it in the hospitals at Gleiwitz, a wounded man uttering it to Dr Saunders and his wound was from a Russian gun. In Berlin they have published a book, "Gott Strafe England" with a cover showing John Bull and his money bag being roasted in hell. You know the Red Cross stamps you buy at Christmas time to paste on the back of your letters? They are selling hate stamps in Germany. They read, "Gott Strafe England." They are red and black stamps and the coloring means something. The black is for hate and the red is for blood. I walked through the front line trenches in Arras. I saw cut in the dirt wall the legend of Hate "Gott Strafe England." I thought the French were in Arras? I asked the soldier, "Are there any Englishmen with them?" "No" he said "but that does not matter. You see the French are England's fools, and we have no quarrel with them. We feel sorry for them for being fools. But England we hate, and by Gott, we smash her"

Lucknow Lad Drowned

A drowning accident occurred at Lucknow on Saturday, when Charlie Lockart, 16 years of age, second son of Ezekiel Lockart, 11th con. Kinloss, lost his life in Purvis Lake, about two miles from town.

Why is it?

Why is it, it is often asked, that people in small towns can find no better business than prying into other people's business, and then exaggerating the truth in regard to the same. People who pretend to be Christians, who attend church regularly, who, in the sight of their church neighbors are generous and charitable, yet who, without the slightest provocation, pick up some little mistake, or more often at nothing will so scandalize one as to ruin his or her reputation for life. While they would not steal from them worldly goods, yet they rob him or her of what is more precious than gold—a good reputation. Why can't people practice the Christianity that they preach and "do unto others as you would have them do unto you?"

Too Many Collectors.

The Christian Guardian says: We understand that certain foreigners are going up and down the country at the present time ostensibly collecting funds for schools in Persia. The terrible devastation going on in Persia at the present time gives a sympathetic introduction to the appeal that these collectors make, but we advise our people to beware. Even though they have what appear like good credentials, the almost certain probability is that they are frauds. There are plenty of legitimate ways of helping people these days without taking the risk of handing out your money and sympathy to frauds. Any special calamity in these Eastern lands is sure to bring around some dark-skinned collector with very formidable credentials.

A Cedar Raft.

The residents of town, who look back to the good old days when the cedar tie was the standard of value in Wiarton, can stroll down to the waterfront and give their eyes a farewell feast as a reminder of old times. In front of Johnston, Hunter & Crawford's mill is a raft containing 1,500,000 ft of cedar logs, probably the largest raft of cedar and in all likelihood the last to be brought here. July 29th Capt. Graham, of Manitoulin, left here with a gang of men and the Tug Crawford with about a mile of booms to make the raft up on the south shore of the Manitoulin from eleven dumps between the Duck Islands and Michaels Bay. They gathered the timber in Providence Bay and at noon Aug. 11th it was rounded up in the storm boom ready to start for Wiarton. In Owen Channel a head current was encountered and took nine and one half hours to pull it out and one half mile. The Tug Tedwell met them at Bears Rump Island at noon Aug. 11th and better time was made from there down, finally arriving here at 1 p.m., Aug. 17th, without losing a log, which is exceptionally good luck considering they were six days on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.—Wiarton Canadian.

Mr. Geo. Craig came home on Saturday from Walkerton hospital so fully recovered from his recent operation that he is able to attend to business about as usual again.—Paisley Advocate.

Think It Over.

With the prospects of another hard winter coming our way, a word of public caution could not be out of place. One of the best ways to produce hard times here is to patronize the departmental stores. Every dollar left at home can be used again and again, and many people are benefited, but when the departmental stores get our money it is gone for good. Think this matter over seriously, and do every cent of your buying at home this fall and winter.

THE "THIRTY-SECOND BRUCE."
17TH AUGUST, 1915.

(BY EX-QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT T. MANFRED DENVIL.)

It's a year to-day since we marched away
To the sound of the fife and drum;
And our scarlet coats were dedamped with rain
As we clambered aboard the waiting train;
But ardour undamped filled each breast beneath,
For we'd made up our minds for the victor's wreath—
For glory—or Kingdom Come!
Oh, the rousing cheers and the women's tears
And the martial strains of the band!
As, with's heaven's artillery overhead,
Away through the storm-rent morn we sped;
Away from home and sweethearts and wives,
On Freedom's altar to offer our lives—
Away—to a far-off land!
Our Captain then was proud of his men—
"H" Company, trim and spruce—
And a keener body 'twere hard to trace
Or sturdier sons of a stalwart race:
I was "Colours" then, and knew well the zeal
That each possessed for the common-weal,
And the honor of County Bruce.
It was an anxious day at Valcartier
When they picked out the "Overseas"
As some must be chosen, and some be left,
And many must go of their ranks bereft,
For, with khaki doomed in place of red,
Amateur soldiering days had fled,
And merit alone could please.
But our boys pulled through, as they meant to do—
As do they will, to the last.
For Captain Grover had captured their hearts—
Every inch a soldier, and a man of parts!
And he knew his lads would go where he led—
Follow him living, or lie with him dead!
Wherever their lot be cast.
And when, at Quebec, we'd marched on the deck
Of the transport, to cross the main,
I noted a look upon every face—
A resolute look which naught could erase,
That look—and dubbed them "The Fighting First."
Nor was that prophecy vain!
In the mire and damp of the Bustard camp
An esprit de corps was found
That filled with amazement all who had seen
The nucleus raw of that fighting machine;
(I was "Quarters" then, with another "Batt."
And, returning, mentally raised my hat
At the marvellous change all round!)
For the mud and the rains of Salisbury Plain
A history-page evolved—
With LANGEMARCK written in letters of steel—
With FESTUBERT fixed as a blood-red seal!
And were no more on that page e'er penned
Those names with Canada's aye will blend
Till earth and sea are dissolved!
It's a year to-day since they marched away—
The lads so trim and spruce.
And some fight yet; and in England some;
And Fate's hard decree just a few sent home.
And many in hospital wounded lay,
Waiting again to return to the fray:
May the God of Battles, Whose mighty Arm
Directs the conflict, protect from all harm
Our soldiers from County Bruce!

NOTE:—It will be remembered that on the morning the First Contingent left for Valcartier, a heavy thunder storm was in progress while the soldier boys were waiting at the depot and boarding the train.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

SHE RECOMMENDS "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Mrs. Corbett Read the Advertisement and Tried It

AVON, May 14th, 1914.

"I have used 'Fruit-a-tives' for *Indigestion and Constipation* with most excellent results, and they continue to be my only medicine. I saw 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised with a letter in which some one recommended them very highly, so I tried them. The results were more than satisfactory, and I have no hesitation in recommending 'Fruit-a-tives'" ANNIE A. CORBETT.

Time is proving that 'Fruit-a-tives' can always be depended upon to give prompt relief in all cases of *Constipation and Stomach Trouble.*

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Will Canada Carry Her Burden?

Great Britain and Europe, where productive industry has been paralyzed have months to feed, bodies to clothe, constructive operations to carry through and a thousand and one wants and needs to be satisfied—and Great Britain and Europe look to Canada in confidence for much of the needed supplies. It were folly for Canadian manufacturers and merchants to be downhearted during these terrible times in Europe. A great burden—a great duty—a great responsibility—has been imposed on Canadian manufacturers, merchants, bankers and workers. Shall Canada and Canadians shirk this burden, this duty, this responsibility?

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE IDEAL ROUTE

To and from **TORONTO**
During Canadian National Exhibition
August 28th to September 13th, 1915

REDUCED FARES

To Toronto from all stations in Ontario, also from Niagara Falls, Buffalo N.Y. and Detroit. Be sure to consult C. P. R. Agents regarding

Extra Train Service

To and from Toronto, Parkdale Station and Exhibition Grounds, also

Special Low Fares

From Principal Points on Certain dates

Particulars from R. G. Hunter Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia
Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects,—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education. For further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
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—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist. Successor to Dr Curam. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J. S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne St., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month from 2 to 6 p. m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hosmer's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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Real Estate bought and sold; money to loan; also agent for the Farmers' Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company. — Phone No 140, ring 2 & 1.

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Leads in age, influence, and success of graduates. Specializes in Gregg and Pitman Shorthand and all commercial subjects. Fall term begins August 31st. Write for our catalogue. Address, T. Wauchope, Principal, Younge and McGill Sts., Toronto.

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POSITIONS GUARANTEED
By Civil Service Commission to Students of the

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Who are successful at their November and May Civil Service examinations. Business—Shorthand and Preparatory courses, expert instructors. Catalogue free.
NEW TERM OPENS SEPT. 1st

C. A. Fleming, F.C.A.
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Photographs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

The range with pure white enamelled steel reservoir stamped from one piece. The

McClary's Pandora Range reservoir is seamless and clean enough to use in cooking, and preserving. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by H. A Havill

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Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July. Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county, however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $ to $ per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co

LIMITED

RIDGEVILL ONTARIO

Brant Township

Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come here if you want to buy at right prices.

H. H. MILLER

HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Western Fair London Canada

Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.

Excellent Program of Attractions daily.

Two speed events daily. Fireworks every night. New steel grandstand Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West of [illegible] and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100 35c | 500 $1.50

250 75c | 1000 2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE

WALKERTON - ONTARIO

Rev. Mr Baker of Richmond Virginia, an old Walkerton boy, occupied the pulpit of Geneva church very acceptably during the last two Sundays.—Chesley Enterprise.

Fall Fair Dates

The following are the dates of the all fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept 16 17
Neustadt	Sept. 23 24
Ayton	Sep 21 22
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 23 24
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 5
Markdale	Oct 12 13
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 75
Tara	Oct 86

Easy rests the head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.00

T. PYE SOLE AGENT

WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Won't Continue Insurance

Guelph will not renew the policies of the members of its first and second contingents. The chief reason given is that the Government has since provided pensions to look after the widows and children.

Condemn Practice

Carrying children on the handlebars of bicycles was strongly condemned by a St. Catharines' jury owing to a fatal accident that occurred in that way. This should be a warning to a good many Walkerton youths who make a practice of carrying youngsters and in some cases, mere babes on the handlebar of their cycles.

At a meeting of the Harriston patriotic committee, W. C. Chambers, M. P. P. and ex-Mayor Jno. Meikle john each contributed $500 for the purchase of a machine gun to be used preferably by the 34th battalion, in which quite a number of local officers and men are serving.

Canadian Prisoners in Germany.

A return received at Ottawa gives the total of Canadian prisoners of war in all parts of Germany up to last week as 1365. Of these 631 are at Giessen, 108 at Hanover, 157 at Munster 53 at Sennelager, 87 at Meschede, 18 at Ohdruf, and 11 at Oberhausen. The remainder are distributed in Belgium and the northwest of Germany. Appointments of Capt. Houston, 90th Winnipeg Light Infantry and Capt. J. H. Hough 3rd Victoria Rifles, as assistants to the officer in charge of records are officially confirmed. Capt. Hudson, 22nd Battalion, becomes temporary major, Lieut. Chasse temporary captain.

CENTRAL Business College STRAT ORD. ONT.

Fall Term From August 30th.

This is Ontario's best practical training school, with Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Our courses are thorough and instructors are experienced. We place graduates in positions. Write for our free catalogue at once and see if it interests you.

D. A. McLACHLAN

PRINCIPAL

Aug. 28

Canadian National EXHIBITION TORONTO

Sept. 13

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

"PATRIOTIC YEAR"

el Military Camp

ruction of Battleships

tles of the Air

MAMMOTH Military Display MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation

Millions in Livestock

Government Exhibits

THRILLING Naval Spectacle REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures

Creatore's Famous Band

Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

Field Grain Competition

Greater Poultry Show

Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FROM ALL POINTS

"For God's Sake, Let Me Stay!"

He pleaded with all the intensity his weakened body and soul could muster. His voice trembled. Tears lurked in his strained, anxious eyes. "I have traveled for two days on the train," he said. "I have been turned out of my boarding house. I have been turned out of a hotel in my own town. The local hospital refused me admission. Nobody wants me. For God's sake, doctor, let me stay."

This man had been a railway conductor. He had money to pay for his needs; so he applied to the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for treatment of the disease which held his life in its grip—consumption. But those sufferers without money and without friends, what of them? With their hopeless knowledge that people shun them, they believe it futile to seek relief. If their lives are to be snared they must be sought out and supplied with nourishment, medicine, and treatment. To do this costs money. Will you contribute a trifle to help in this effort to save lives? Please act quickly. Winter has brought keen suffering.

Contributions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives will be gratefully acknowledged by W. J. Gage, Chairman Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Avenue or R. Dunbar, Secretary-Treasurer, 223 King Street West, Toronto.

Kill Your Own Town

The fall and winter mail order catalogues have arrived from Toronto. Fill out a long list and send it to the city if you don't care what happens to Walkerton and your own business men who pay taxes and support the town in various ways.

The farmers on the 12th Concession are negotiating with the Mildmay Electric light Company, for the extension of their lines eastward on that concession to supply them with light and power. Those farmers who are now being supplied with current consider it one of the greatest conveniences on the farm.—Mildmay Gazette.

Auto Upset.

A Ford car, owned by a Carrick farmer, nearly came to grief on Tuesday morning. With a novice at the wheel and the rutty roads, the car left the road and upset into the ditch. None of the occupants of the car were badly injured although one of the passengers was pinned beneath the machine.—Mildmay Gazette.

Neck Broken by Fall.

While helping Frank Campbell draw in hay, about Tuesday noon, George Meckley, of Melancthon, fell backwards from the rack to the ground, striking on his head and shoulders and breaking his neck. Dr. Smith of Shelburne, was called, but could of course do nothing to help him, the unfortunate man living only a few minutes after the fall. Deceased leaves a widow and a large family.—Shelburne Economist.

Kincardine Plant Destroyed.

Fire believed to be of incendiary origin completely destroyed the three-storey brick building and plant of the Hunter Bridge and Boiler Company early Saturday morning of last week. The company was about to start manufacturing shells. Patterns of the special machinery being installed were burned. It is thought that German sympathizers were responsible for the fire. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Homeseekers Special each Tuesday

For the accomodation of Homeseekers' and general tourist traffic to Western Canada through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist cars will leave Toronto 10.45 p.m. each Tuesday until further notice running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with Homeseekers Excursion to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until Oct 26th inclusive and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C.P.R. Agent for full particulars or write M.G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

District Representative Wanted

The Echo received a phone message from a farmer Tuesday morning stating that there was work in this district for the District Representative who resides at Walkerton. It appears that the Perennial Sow thistle has made its appearance here, and as it is one of the worst known of weeds the situation demands immediate attention for if its seeds get among the rocks on the Peninsula it will require eternal vigilance to get rid of this weed. This thistle has put some farmers in Eastern Ontario out of business and is now alarming farmers in Kent.—Wiarton Canadian Echo.

Provide for Disabled.

An Ottawa despatch says: Criticism having been made that incapacitated Canadian soldiers were to be provided for under the pension system only to the extent of $5.50 per week, it is pointed out by the Militia Department that under the act allowance could be made for an increase grant in cases where it was deemed necessary and that moreover the scheme of pensions is not necessarily final. Moreover an incapacitated soldier, if friendless, can go to a convalescent home where he will be accorded every attention. Should he remain at home he will be entitled to a special allowance for an attendant

Do not need Consent of Wives.

Married men who wish to enlist need no longer have their wives' consent, and young men over 18 years of age, who wish to enlist, do not need to have the consent the consent of their parents. This regulation is now in force at the Recruiting Depot, and a number of men have already taken advantage of it. No person under eighteen years of age is allowed to join the Canadian Expeditionary Force in any capacity whatever. Young men who volunteer are required to take an oath to the effect that they are more than eighteen years of age, Warning is given that any who say that they are over eighteen when they really are not so old, are guilty of perjury, and liable to suffer the consequences.

Will be Exhibited at Toronto.

A small staff is busy this week in cleaning up and overhauling the bones of a great pre-historic mastodon, which has been the property of Mr. H. H. Harriston, of this town for years. The mastodon is being put in shape for the Toronto Exhibition where it will be sent next week to be placed on exhibition. The most interesting fact about it is that the bones were found in this district—in the township of amaranth, near Shelburne. It is said that remains of only three of these massive beasts were ever found in Canada, and this is one of them. One of the others is on view in the New York Museum of National History and the and the other at the University of Dakota. All were found in or about the township of Dufferin. Owen Sound Sun,

Cigarette users, as well as drinking men are to be barred from state employment in Kansas, under the rules promulgated by the new State Civil Service Commission.

Traffic has revived considerably on the G.T.R. For a number of months there was almost complete stagnation and the sidings were filled with empty cars, while the passenger traffic was light. Of late there has been a gradual change for the better and by fall the railway officials are expecting that traffic will be almost normal again.

Away go the Puttees.

An Ottawa despatch says: It has been practically decided by the militia authorities that the puttees worn by the Canadian soldiers will be done away with. Long boots will be worn instead. Just what type of boot has not been decided as yet. The trouble with the puttee is that in the wet weather it shrinks and binds the leg so tightly as to interfere with the circulation, and in the cold weather the feet are more easily frozen.

More Exposures.

Some shoking exposures in regard to the purchase of horses in Nova Scotia for the Canadian forces were made last week before the royal Commission which is enquiring into these matters, One man received $140 for a horse eleven years old: another got $105 for a 14-year-old; still another received $140 for a 14-year-old mare with a large ankle and a lame foot; 100 was paid for a twenty year old, with the heaves, which the owner had intended to kill in the fall. A lad was paid $165 for a horse that could not get up without help, but in this case the father of the lad asked the Commissoner to take the money back.

Another Boat Submarined.

The White Star Liner Arabic was torpedoed and sunk on Thursday by a German submarine near the place where the Lusitania went down. Of the four hundred odd people who were on board the biggest majority were saved. The Arabic was outward bound from Liverpool to New York and carried only a few passengers. She was a vessel of about fifteen thousand tons displacement.

Let the County Act.

The proposal has been made for Elderslie Tp. to provide a machinegun for our soldiers at the front. Instead of each municipality trying to raise funds by a municipal grant or private subscriptions, wouldn't it be more business like to convene a special session of the county council and purchase about 7 or 8 guns. We notice that Perth County has purchased 8 machine guns and as the county distributes the tax over a large area it would be better to call the county council together for this purpose. No doubt the Reeves and Deputies would not make a charge for their services for one day and a levy of one quarter of a mill on Bruce county property would buy 7 machine guns.—Chesley Enterprise.

Eugenia Plant Completed.

The Eugenia Power Plant is the second to be completed by the Hydro Commission and will shortly be in operation. The cost has been considerably below $775,000, and the power lines will feed eighteen municipalities between Owen Sound and Orangeville. The reception of Hydro power in the north will influence certain plans of the Commission respecting the enlargement of the scheme. The Commission has in mind some six developments along the Severn River and has some idea of a splendid development near the falls of the Saugeen, not far from Eugenia. If a good market opens for the electrical energy it is possible that all these developments will be connected, making a total production of some thirty thousand horse-power. It is not likely that any demonstration will mark the opening of Eugenia power. The power will be turned on quietly within the next few weeks.

To Panama Exposition via Rockies

At the present time there are a great many planning their annual tour. Considerable numbers visit the popular California resorts, while many prefer the unsurpassed resorts, palatial hotels and magnificent scenery of the Canadian Rockies. This year why not combine the two by a visit to the Panama Pacific Exposition? Numerous people in comfortable circumstances, well able to afford a trip have the idea that a journey of this nature is most expensive. This is not so; thanks to the Modern Railway facilities, an extensive trip, both interesting and educational, can be made with speed and comfort at a comparitively small cost. Why not investigate? Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any C.P.R. Agent, or write M.G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

80,000 Gone Overseas.

Over 80,000 men have now been sent from Canada for service at the front. There have been about 13,000 casualties, so that there are still 67,000 fighting men in England and France. This makes two army divisions. There are nearly 65,000 men in training at the present time at the various camps in Canada, and there is a proposal under consideration by the militia authorities to create four Canadian army divisions, two at the front and two to continue training in England and to act as reinforcements for the two in the fighting line. The present method of sending reinforcements from Canada has been found disadvantageous chiefly owning to the breaking up of units. It is felt more desirable to send reinforcements as complete units and this will be easier of accomplishment when the reserve troops are in England.

Made in Canada Made in Canada

A Columbia Grafonola

will return you dividends of pleasure for a lifetime.

Until Columbia Grafonolas were brought within reach of us all, folks who lived in country towns and rural districts hadn't the same opportunity for hearing good music that city folks have.

But the Columbia Grafonola has changed all that. Now, the Columbia Grafonola will play, perfectly, records of all the music of all the world. You can sit home in your parlor or living room and hear famous opera selections by the greatest of living artists.

You can listen to famous bands—such as Creatore's, Prince's, H. M. Scots Guards and others. You can hear magnificent symphony orchestras—famous violinists like Ysaye and Kathleen Parlow, old English, Irish and Scotch Ballads sung by such artists as David Bispham—or all the up-to-date light song and dance music of the day.

All this the Columbia Grafonola makes possible for you, and at a small cost.

You can buy a superb instrument for $15.00. Others as low as $20.00 or as high as $60.00. One for every taste and every purse and on easy terms

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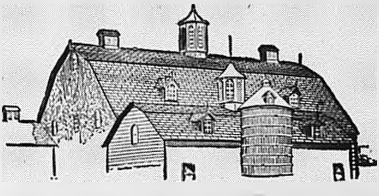
FARMERS!

Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"



Brantford Asphalt Slates

For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once. There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

FOUR MORE V. C.'s.

The announcement was made lately of the bestowal of four Victoria Crosses, two in respect of gallantry in Gallipoli, the recipients being two commissioned and two non-commissioned officers.

Captain Eustace Jotham, 51st Sikhs Frontier Force), for most conspicuous bravery on January 7, 1915, at Spina Khaisora (Tochi Valley).

During operations against the Khostwal tribesmen, Captain Jotham, who was commanding a party of about a dozen of the North Wazisistan Militia, was attached in a Nullah and almost surrounded by an overwhelming force of some 1,500 tribesmen. He gave the order to retire, and could have himself escaped, but most gallantly sacrificed his own life by attempting to effect the rescue of one of his men who had lost his horse.

Second-Lieut George Raymond Dallas Moor, 3rd Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment, for most conspicuous bravery and resource on June 5, 1915, during operations south of Krithia, Dardanelles. When a detachment of a battalion on his left, which had lost all its officers, was rapidly retiring before a heavy Turkish attack, Second-Lieut. Moor immediately grasping the danger to the remainder of the line, dashed back some 200 yards, stemmed the retirement, led back the men and recaptured the lost trench. This young officer, who only joined the army in October, 1914, by his personal bravery and presence of mind, saved a dangerous situation.

No. 465, Lance Corp. Albert Jacka, 14th Battalion, Australian Imperial Forces, for most conspicuous bravery on the night of 19-20 May, 1915, at "Courtney's Post," Gallipoli Peninsula. Lance-Corporal Jacka, while holding a portion of our trench with four other men, was heavily attacked. When all except himself were killed or wounded, the trench was rushed and occupied by seven Turks. Lance-Corporal Jacka at once most gallantly attacked them single-handed, and killed the whole party, five by rifle fire and two with the bayonet.

No. 10073, Lance-Corp. Joseph Tombs, First Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, for most conspicuous gallantry near Rue du Bois, on June 16, 1915. On his own initiative he crawled out repeatedly under a very heavy shell and machine gun fire, to bring in wounded men who were lying about 100 yards in front of our trenches. He rescued four men, one of whom he dragged back by means of a rifle sling placed around his own neck and the man's body. This man was so severely wounded that unless he had been immediately attended to he must have died.

EDINBURGH MARKSMAN'S FEAT.

The Edinburgh King's Prizeman, Quartermaster-Sergeant Dewar, of the 4th Battalion the Royal Scots, has received the thanks of the General Officer Commanding the 52nd Lowland Division for an excellent piece of work he has done in the trenches in the Gallipoli.

The incident is described as follows in the Divisional Orders:

"Major-General C. G. A. Egerton, C. B., commanding 52nd Lowland Division, congratulates and thanks Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Dewar, 4th Battalion Royal Scots, on the good work performed by Sergt. Dewar in discovering and killing with the first shot a Turkish sniper in rear of the firing line on June 21st, 1915, thereby proving that Sergeant Dewar's skill and proficiency as King's Prizemen was of eminent value to his country in the field.

"Major-General Egerton has been further desired by Lieutenant-General Hunter Weston, C.B., commanding 8th Corps, to add his congratulations, and to say that Sergt. Dewar never made as good a bull's-eye at Bisley as he did on this occasion.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Dewar gives some details of the incident in a letter to his wife. He says:

"I don't fancy trench warfare much at all—it seems very slow to sleep and eat and lie about the trench all day, with never a sight of an enemy, unless an odd sniper. I pinned one on Monday morning, and went out and got his rifle to-day. It is really wonderful the way they conceal themselves, and I can assure you one has to be wide awake to spot them. This chap was actually in the rear of our trench, and might have done a big lot of damage. He had a canvas bag with provisions and any amount of ammunition beside him, and, judging by the empty cases, must have fired a great number of rounds. The only thing I fancy might have been taken off him was his fez, which was made of green silk. I couldn't bear to touch any of his belongings, but his rifle proved too much of a temptation."

FAMOUS FOOTBALLER KILLED.

News has been received from France that Mr. Frank N. Tarr, only son of the late Mr. Frederick Tarr (who died under sudden circumstances some 12 months ago), has been killed by a shell at Ypres. Deceased, who was born at Ironville, Codnor Park, Derbyshire, was 29 years of age. He was a lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment, and at the time of his death was acting adjutant. He was educated at Uppingham, and for some years was a famous and popular three-quarter back player of the Leicestershire Rugby fotoball team. He developed his football at Oxford University, and received his blue from W. W. Hoskins in 1907, and he formed one of a great scoring line who, amongst them, scored the 17 points by which the Oxonians defeated Cambridge. He played in 1908 and 1909, and had the satisfaction of never being on the losing side in the inter-'Varsity match. In the same season he was honored by England, playing first of all against the Australians, at Blackheath. He also took part in the Welsh and French matches at Cardiff and Leicester.

NOTES.

There has just died suddenly at Norton Clatten, Mr. Geo. Brown, 71 who, after 50 years' work as a journalist, retired about three years ago.

The death has taken place at Wombwell of Mr. Oliver Bird, a well known and old resident. For a long number of years deceased ran a wagonette service between Wombwell and Houghton Main Colliery.

Though rescued by fellow workmen, Edward Kirk, aged 38, of Wharfe-street, Barnsley, who was partly buried by a fall of stone at the Monk Bretton Colliery, near Barnsley, died shortly after admission to the hospital.

The charge of attempted murder against two Hull schoolboys for tying a playmate in a sack and rolling him into a dyke, was reduced to common assault. The eldest boy, Stanley Easterby, 12, was remanded for a week and John Suggitt was placed on probation.

Ernest Wragg, 22, was remanded by the Nottingham magistrates on Wednesday on a charge of attempting to murder his wife at Lenton, in June. It was alleged that he fired at the woman with a revolver, and then shot himself. Prisoner since the occurrence had been an inmate of the Nottingham General Hospital.

The Prince of Wales' war relics are being stored for him in Windsor Castle.

Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, has been invited to attend the forthcoming National Eisteddfod of Wales at Bangor.

The London Gazette states that the King has appointed the Rev. William Keatinge, Chaplain of the Forces, to be an additional member of the third class, or Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St George, in recognition of distinguished service in the field.

Transvaal coal owners have offered the Imperial Government a gift of 100,000 tons of coal.

The total amount subscribed to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool's Serbian Relief Fund is £246.

A soldier of 14, Pte. A. H. Walters, R. A. M. C., has volunteered for foreign service.

The National Debt at the end of March last is placed at £1,161,951,702 in a White Paper recently issued.

The fifth week of Newcastle's tent recruiting campaign concluded on Saturday week. Five hundred men joined during the week, bringing the total up to 2,000.

The Rev. J. J. Merry, vicar of Cundall, Yorks., who has a family of seven, has three sons in the army and three daughters working as nurses in military hospitals.

The Exchequer returns from April 1 to July 24 show: Receipts £66,868,561; expenditure £340,213,422. In the corresponding period of last year the receipts were £52,697,278, and the expenditure £59,229,236.

A juvenile trick has had terrible consequences at Grimsby, where Geo. Harold Brown, a boy of 17, while walking on top of a fence to show his companions the art of balancing, missed his footing and fell astride the fence, sustaining internal injuries and succumbing in the local hospital.

The Rev. A. E. M. Glover, vicar of Middleton, near Leeds, has accepted the living of St. Olave's, York, in succession to the Rev. Canon C. C. Bell, now a canon residentiary of York Minster.

A sum of £1,000 has been bequeathed to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty for augmentation of the living of Brathay, Westmoreland, by Miss E. J. Bandock, of Ambleside, Westmoreland, who left estate valued at £5,715.

The death is announced of Sir William Carey, chief magistrate of Guernsey. His knighthood was among the New Year honours.

The death occurred after some days' illness, at his town house, 5 Aldford street, Park lane, of the Earl of Kilmorey. His lordship had been suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia.

Mr. W. H. Clement, managing chairman of the Variety Artists' Federation, has died at Ealing in his fiftieth year. Deceased, whose real name was Cartmell, was widely known as a ventriloquist by the name Clemart.

The grandstand at Gosforth Park Racecourse, Newcastle was destroyed by fire.

Big Ben, the Astronomer Royal reports, had only one lapse last year, and then he was only 3 seconds behind.

Major-General Alexander Wallace, C. B., was gazetted to the "special appointment" of Inspector-General of Communications.

There are fifty direct descendants of the late Captain William Hugh Dobbie, R. N., of Sailing Hall, Essex, now serving in the Army and Navy.

A fountain was unveiled at Southampton to the memory of the stewards firemen, and sailors lost by the sinking of the Titanic.

Mr. Heath Harrison, a former Liverpool shipowner, has sent £10,000 to Liverpool University for the endowment of a Chair of Organic Chemistry.

Captain Arthur Leake, R. A. M. C., the first during the war to win the clasp to a V. C., was among those who were decorated by the King at Windsor.

Dutch mussels, which had for generations been imported into England till last season, when the danger of submarine attacks kept the ships back have now arrived.

It was stated at Bridlington Town Council, Yorkshire, that up to July 17 the estimated loss to lodginghouse keepers in Bridlington owing to the war was £60,000.

Hook, near Surbiton, Surrey, has a population of 470, of whom 250 are children, yet, says the rector, 57 men are with the colours, including a son of thirty-five and his father of "thirty-eight."

Marlborough School has 2,284 Old Marlburians serving with the forces. Twenty-five of them have gained the D. S. O., 162 have been mentioned in despatches, and 130 have given their lives in the war.

A million men eligible for military service, whose places should be filled by women or men above military age, are, according to Brigadier-General Sir Eric Swayne, living within the area of the Northern Military Command.

Three boys, Joseph Margolis, Jacob Sulheese and Reuben Copstack, aged six and seven, of Oldham-road, Manchester, were found drowned in the Rochdale Canal, Newton Heath. It was thought that two were drowned trying to save the third.

Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., before leaving for the front, saw Lord Kitchener at the War Office and afterwards had an interview at the House of Commons with the Prime Minister, who shook hands with him cordially and congratulated him on his gallantry.

Having been contradicted by the Secretary of the Irish Recruiting Committee on his statement that the Warrenpoint recruiting demonstration cost £1,500 and only brought six recruits at £250 a head, the Lord Primate of Ireland now states that his informant on cost of the meeting was in error. He adds that the broad fact remains that those who listened to the speeches at a meeting organized with such pains and skill made a poor response to the appeal addressed to them from an All-Ireland platform.

Ernest Blythe, a "Sinn Fein" organizer was arrested at the house of the Rev. O. Osteran, Rockcorry, County Monaghan, for refusing to obey General Friend's order to leave Ireland. He was remanded by a special court and taken to Belfast. Four men were ordered out of Ireland. All of them disobeyed and have been arrested. Herbert Pim, a Belfast author, was remanded on a similar charge. Sinn Fein has been agitating against recruiting.

Samuel Coushall Balden, a solicitor, of Newhall street, was remanded at Birmingham on a charge of converting £1,200 to his own use. Mr. Balden was in the uniform of a private in the Army Service Corps. It was alleged that apparently the total defalcations would be over £10,000.

The marriage of Miss Violet Mary Ashburner Lodge, eldest daughter of Sir Oliver Lodge, principal of Birmingham University, to Mr. Rowland Waterhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Waterhouse, of Newport, Essex, took place on Wednesday week at St George, Edgbaston.

An old-age pensioner, Laurence Hayden, and his sister, Mary Anne Hayden, sixty-nine, found dead in their burning house at Collon, Co. Kildare, are believed to have been murdered. Neighbors who put out the flames forced an entrance and found brother and sister lying in their bedrooms with their skulls fractured. A box in a bedroom, supposed to have contained over £300, was empty.

The house-fly campaign has attracted much attention among medical health officers in Scotland, and on Tuesday week a novel exhibition was opened at the Scottish Zoological Park in Edinburgh.

Mr. Arthur Turner, of Camberwell, was killed while riding in his motor-car on the Farnborough road between Aldershot and Farnborough. Along with three other men and a boy he was thrown out of the car, which skidded on a hole in the road, leapt over a twelve-foot pathway into a ditch beyond, and turned over. Turner was pinned under the car.

During a severe thunderstorm on Friday last six Territorials were struck by lightning near Ipswich. One was killed and four seriously injured. Others took shelter under trees, but those who had no coats remained in the open. The Territorial who was killed appeared to have been struck on his cap badge, which was bent upwards, all the buttons of his tunic were ripped off and one boot torn off the foot.

It was reported to the Kent Education Committee on Monday week that up to the end of June 1,276 children in the county schools had been released to help farmers.

Growers agree that the Kentish hop crop must be poor; few expect the yield to be more than half last year's. Rains have caused much damage to fruit.

When boys were bathing in a disused pond near the old Vulcan Works, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs, one named Beckett got into difficulties on entering the water, which contained a lot of stringy weeds. His friend Blakeborough, a lad of seventeen, tried to rescue him but sank, Beckett could be seen floating just under the surface of the water. Another swimmer brought him to the side. Artificial respiration was tried but without success.

Mr. J. B. Tattersall, who has been elected to the presidency of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, controlling 50,000,000 spindles, in succession to Sir Charles Macara, who recently retired, began work as a "little piecer" and was afterwards a trade union delegate. He is a director of several Oldham spinning mills.

Corporal Upton, V. C., Sherwood Foresters, was quietly married at Lincoln recently to Miss Mary Chamber. The secret had been well kept. After the ceremony Corporal Upton took his bride to meet Corporal Sharpe, V. C., who, unable to attend the civic welcome given to Corporal Upton and Lance-Corporal Keyworth, two of Lincoln's V. C.'s, had a reception "all to himself" on Tuesday week.

The new bridge over the Medway at Wateringbury, rendered necessary by river improvements between Maidstone and Tonbridge, was opened last Thursday. The improved waterway will let 150-ton barges reach Tonbridge and facilitate hop and fruit transit.

Mr. Jose Diaz, a magistrate of the Gore division of Middlesex, has been found dead at his residence, Ferndean, Kingsbury. He had been greatly upset by the death of his wife a few months ago. Mr. Diaz was chairman of the Kingsbury Urban Council and a member of the Hendon Guardians. A Spaniard by birth, he was a near relative of Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico from 1877 to 1911, who died in Paris on July 2nd.

It was reported at a meeting of Nottingham lacemakers that while other branches of the trade were depressed plain it had greatly benefited through the Government demand for mosquito nets for the Dardanelles and Egypt.

By the death of Mr. W. R. Raper in college Oxford loses one of its smallest and most familiar figures. Mr. Raper, who was 73 years of age, was vice-president and bursar of Trinity College. He played a great part in Oxford life and was famous for the public spirit which led him to protect well known viewpoints from enclosure. His taste as a scholar was exquisite; his Latin verse was faultless.

For illuminating his garden at night with fairy lamps in honor of a wedding, Arthur Buckett was fined 10s. and costs at Southampton under the Defence of the Realm Act. It was stated that the lights caused a glare in the sky.

Evidence at a Southend inquest on the Rev. R. de Mayne Dodsworth, 68, of New Hearlston, Pleasley, Mansfield, showed that he went out to bathe and was seized apparently with cramp. His daughter said he was a good swimmer.

On his first experience of fishing, Mr. Cecil Harrington, of Egham, has caught at Staines a golden tench, stated to be the first caught in the Thames for the last twenty years. It is 14 inches long and weighs 1 lb. 14 oz.

Mr. Thomas Downey, solicitor, has been appointed town clerk of Stockton-on-Tees, at a salary of £700 a year.

Lord Howe's estates in Essex and Suffolk will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley in the autumn. The Suffolk estate near Long Melford is about 2,000 acres, the Cavendish estate 1,380 acres, and the Newton property about 472 acres. The Essex estate, close to Sudbury, includes three important farms and woodland.

Second Lieutenant F. W. Brian, 1st Welsh Regiment, awarded the Military Cross, is one of seven Chertsey brothers serving in the army. He joined the Scots Guards as a private and gained two medals in the South African War.

A Pickford motor-lorry hired by Messrs. Isler, of Bear lane, Southwark, London, was taking goods to Limpsfield, Surrey. When descending Titsey Hill, near Limpsfield, the vehicle got beyond control and crashed into a telegraph pole at the foot of the hill. The driver, Sydney Newman, of Kennington road, Kennington, and William King, a Woolwich shell turner, also of Kennington, were instantly killed.

A hand grenade which had been brought as a trophy from the trenches by Corporal Sidney Williams exploded in his house at South Wraxall, Wilts, when one of his children lifted it from the mantel shelf. The room was wrecked. A baby in a perambulator had a narrow escape. Both children were injured and were taken to hospital.

Returning from police drill at Saltburn, Yorkshire, Sergeant Walker and Constable Bell, of the East Cleveland police walked together through the woods between Saltburn and Skelton. They were examining an automatic pistol, which was accidentally fired, the bullet striking Bell. He died almost immediately.

Feather Toque in White

The toque of white is featured in many attractive styles and shapes. This one of white breast, showing a deep brim slightly flared at the top, is trimmed with a daring feather ornament. It is perched on the centre front and furnishes smart trimming. Many of these hats are feathered in heckle guinea-hen feathers and often a series of ostrich tips. These feather toques are new and suitable for wearing with suits of smart summer dresses.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT SUPPLY

An article, which should prove of interest to Canadians, is one appearing in the Bakery number of The Weekly Northwestern Miller. This article deals with the wheat supply of the world, and touches on a item or the advancing markets in the present, the quiet demand in [illegible], the heavier world shipments, the outlook for the world, and the prospects for this year's harvest of wheat. In the United Kingdom there is a further improvement in prices, which in the case of La Plata [illegible] ranges from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per qr.

The improvement is partly due to the advance in the United States and reports of unfavorable harvest weather in that country. Indian [illegible] ment quotations having advanced on the difficulty in obtaining wheat for shipment on the other side also [illegible] the market, and Karachi [illegible] on this side of the Suez canal were withdrawn from the market. Later the demand became sluggish on heavier shipments, especially to the United Kingdom and for orders, and buyers are again showing a decided power of reserve. The indisposition to buy is largely due to the increased supplies, and it is a notable fact that the Indian shipments this week were 586,000 qrs., against 88,000 in the previous week. This might have been expected to reduce Indian quotations, but the other circumstances previously noted were an effective preventive. As regards the supply outlook for the year, there is no material alteration, but the preliminary report of the area sown with winter wheat in Russia, and the estimate of the probable yield, have attracted some attention. Under war conditions it is naturally expected that the acreage would show some diminution, but the preliminary statement indicates an increase of no less than 2,200,000 acres. This would indicate that in Russia the draft for military purposes has not been equal to expectations, and the high prices current and prospective of wheat have encouraged the Russian farmer to take advantage of every possibility of harvesting the area. In addition, the Government has rendered considerable assistance, and to this some measure of the success must be ascribed.

It seems probable that the quantities to come forward from India during the coming weeks will be considerable, and the fact noted a week ago were 225,000 qrs. in excess of the estimation has, apparently, had no further effect on the actual situation. The shipments to Europe last week were 25,000 qrs. in excess of the estimate of requirements, and 115,000 above the previous week. The increase in the quantity on passage, however, was small, so far as the whole of Europe is concerned, but that to the United Kingdom increased 275,000 qrs. The supply position is, therefore, again bearish, and hopes that in due course the re-opening of the Dardanelles will admit of shipments from Russia and Roumania.

In Great Britain the wheat crop looks fairly well all around, but the beneficial rainfall has not extended to the whole area, and in places more moisture is needed. In France, after a spell of unsettled weather, with some heavy rains, the weather is cloudy in parts, but generally dry, and it is hoped that there will be no further rainfalls for some time. The outlook, on the whole, remains fairly promising, but it is feared that in some sections damage has accrued from excessive moisture. In Germany, abundant rains have removed the fears about the crops, and official reports are now optimistic, the area sown being alleged as equal to last year. In Austria the wheat condition is above the average, and rye is developing well. In Hungary, winter wheat is in very good condition, and the area of autumn-sown crops is about at average. In Switzerland the condition is excellent, the spring season having seldom been so favorable, and recent estimates give an increase of 15.1 per cent. in the crop. Within the last few days, however, heavy rains have undoubtedly compromised the situation. In Italy the weather has been of late rather unfavorable for maturing and harvesting the crop, and in the Riviera there was serious damage from floods. The Agricultural Institute gives the yield as 19.3 per cent. above last year. In Spain the yield of wheat is good, the sheaves are heavy in weight, but there are apprehensions of bad weather, and the harvest is being pushed as rapidly as possible. In Bulgaria the area sown is considerably larger, owing to the war, and the harvest promises to be exceptionally abundant. In Roumania the acreage is greatly increased, and the yield will probably be double that of last year. In Russia there are prospects of a fine harvest, and prisoners of war are being largely utilized as harvesters. Their labor is quite satisfactory, and there are said to be about 120,000 employed in the work of agriculture. Reports of winter wheat are favorable, and rye is above the average. The weather in European Russia has been rather cool, with heavy rains in parts, but there are sections which still need moisture. The International Agricultural Institute gives the yield of wheat as 52,653,000 quintals, which is 10.3 per cent above last year.

In North Africa the harvest is in progress under fairly favorable conditions. The outlook in Egypt is good, and there has been a ministerial decision authorizing the exportation of wheat without limit or restriction, but a record is to be kept in order to preclude any ultimate shortage in the country. Bombay, India, cables that the monsoon proceeds favorably, with rain in all districts. During the past week 26 inches have fallen in Bombay. It is expected that the monsoon will this week be normal. The International Agricultural Institute gives the crop as 23 per cent above last year. Showery weather continues in Victoria and in the Riverina district of New South Wales, which will further improve the position. In South Australia the season is exceptionally good, and agricultural areas have greatly benefited by the rain. In Queensland, however, there are only patchy thunderstorms. In Argentina the good weather has enabled the sowings of wheat to be continued under most favorable conditions. A new estimate of the 1914-15 crop gives it as 47.9 per cent. above that in the previous season.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

So varied are the styles in garden party hats that it is difficult to class them under that heading. Some are large and flat, others with drooping brims and still others in slightly poked effects. It is not so much the shape of the hat that brings it into the "Garden hat" class, as it is the trimming. Flowers, fruit and foliage serve as appropriate trimming, as will be noted in the illustration. Natural colored hemp is used in this hat, with facing of embroidered georgette crepe. An elaborate wreath of glazed fruit and flowers afford dainty trimming.

PROVERB OUT OF DATE.

Modern Science Makes Dead Men Tell Tales.

Science now opens the lips of dead men and virtually makes them tell who killed them. Science has become the greatest detective in the world, now is illustrated by Davina Waterson in the Alienist and Neurologist, with some most interesting examples from recent French criminal records.

A man was found walking away from a spot where the dead body of a man he was known to hate was discovered; and he had bloodstains on him and on his pocketknife. He explained these by saying he had stolen a rabbit, made a stew of it, and burned the skin and bones to escape detection. The story seemed too slender, and he was convicted. Then along came a physician and proved that the bloodstains on man and knife were really rabbit's blood and not human blood.

The American professors E. T. Reichert and A. P. Brown are the discoverers of the distinct characteristic chrystallization of the blood of each species of anical. They can even differentiate with certainly between the blood of men and women and of persons of the several races.

A mother was accused of killing a little girl. The coroner's jury, for lack of evidence, rendered a verdict of "murder by persons unknown." A suspicious neighbor a year later found a bloodstained knife hidden in a well. The mother said she had "used the knife to kill a rabbit last week." An expert tested the blood and pronounced it human blood shed a year ago. The terrified mother confessed her guilt.

The method of determining the age of a bloodstain was discovered by the Italian physicist, A. Lecaanazzo.

A son killed his father, cut his body into 130 pieces, buried them separately in the garden, and gave out that he was visiting friends in Paris. Six months later a farm laborer dug up a human hand. A medico-legal expert examined it and noticed several rather unusual callosities on the palm. He asked the son to give him his father's stick as a memento. The handle of the stick was a curiously-carved knob, and this fitted exactly the calloused palm. The son was convicted of the murder.

In a similar way the mutilated body of a woman was identified as that of a missing nun who had spent much time in prayer.

If a man is found shot through the head and with a pistol in his hand what more rational than a verdict of suicide? In real suicide the weapon is held so firmly that force is required to dislodge it. Several experts have tried to make the hand of a corpse grip a weapon, but have never succeeded, and their knowledge of this fact has often opened the avenue to detection of murder.

A man rushed frantically to his neighbors, saying he had found his wife burned to death in their home. A doctor examined the body and pointed out that burns made before death always contained serum, while those made after death contained none; that the burns of this woman's body contained no serum, and that therefore she had been killed and then set on fire. The man subsequently confessed that he had strangled her and set her body on fire in the hope of concealing his crime.

The Prussian Guards.

Frederick the Great originated the Prussian Guards. His ambition was to form a royal bodyguard of giants, and every country was ransacked by his agents to supply recruits. The most extravagant sums were offered to men of exceptional inches, and it is said an Irishman more than seven feet high, who was picked up by the Prussian ambassador in London, received a bounty of £1,300.—London Mail.

Was Constantly Troubled With Boils.

HAD NINE ON HIS ARMS AT ONCE.

Burdock Blood Bitters
CURED HIM.

Boils are caused by bad blood, and unless the blood is made pure you cannot expect to get rid of them.

Ointments and salves will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying medicine such as that grand old remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes:—"Last summer I was constantly troubled with boils. I had nine on my arms at once. I thought it was caused from bad blood so I got two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before the first bottle was done I began to feel a great deal better, and before the second one was finished I did not have a boil, nor have I had one since. I cannot recommend B.B.B. too highly."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HAD CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Doctor Said He was In a Very Dangerous Condition.

Mothers cannot watch their children too closely for signs of cholera infantum as this disease carries off thousands of infants during the hot summer months.

Mrs. Geo. W. Garland, Prosser Brook, N.B., writes: "Last summer my boy Joe, then a year old, was taken sick with cholera infantum. He was so bad the waste matter from the bowels looked as if it had come from a broken boil. I sent word to the doctor who was at a neighbor's, about a mile distant, and he said my boy was in a very dangerous condition. He sent me some tablets which made the child vomit, and when he learned that they caused vomiting he sent me more tablets to stop it. In the meantime I had been giving Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I continued using, and when the bottle was all used my baby was cured. I though it only fair to let you know about it."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is known from one end of Canada to the other as a positive cure for all bowel complaints.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for as there are many rank imitations on the market.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

Coffee a la Brazilian

The coffee of Brazil is the lowest priced in the world's market. Knowing this fact, I was the more surprised at the exquisite flavor of the coffee served in the public cafes of Brazil. I called this apparent anomaly to the attention of an old Anglo-Brazilian with whom I dined in Santos one evening, and he advanced the opinion that the Americans, Germans and French, the principal coffee drinkers, did not know how to have the beverage.

"You are all too free with water and too sparing with coffee," he said. "You spare your coffee and, I suppose —um—well, yes, possibly your nerves." Then he summoned the head waiter, held a short conversation with him in Portuguese and finally induced him to escort us to the kitchen in the rear and inaugurate for my benefit the ceremony of preparing a fresh tank of coffee.

The chef desired it particularly explained that coffee as generally used in Brazil was not roasted to the crispness of that treated in the United States. This insures against any but the most delicate of the flavoring essence being extracted in the boiling and thus imparts smoothness to the beverage. He also called attention to the fact that the bean is not ground fine. Each grain is cracked into not more than six or eight pieces by being run through a wide set mill and then carefully blown and sifted to get rid of the dust and small fragments.

But the main divergence from our procedure lies in the quantity of coffee used. An extract of meat advertisement defines its product as "a bull in a teacup." With no more exaggeration might the modern Brazilian nectar be styled "a plantation in a coffee cup."

The chef took four liter measures of the cracked coffee and added it to just twice that quantity of water, but not boiling water in a shallow copper pan. Here he allowed it to soak for five minutes before turning on the burners, quickly bringing the water to a boil so violent that pieces of the coffee were thrown out on the stove.

This agitation was followed by ten minutes' cooling on a side table, at the end of which time the chef added a half dozen drops of a pungent liquid from a slender green vial, the nature of which he refused to divulge, but which my friend told me was some kind of a neutralizing agent to eliminate a certain rawness, impalpable to other than trained palates. Almost immediately a nickel siphon was introduced just under the surface of the liquid, and about six liters of it was drawn off from the pan into a boiler.

Nothing now remained but the boiling down, which took half an hour and reduced the liquid to a volume of three liters and the consistency of thin maple syrup. In the boiler it was inky black, but when poured showed a stream which was amber bright and crystal clear. Thus the four liters of coffee beans made only three-quarters of that quantity of liquid coffee.

If you are not of a nature impervious to the appeals of the appetite your first cup of coffee in a Santos cafe will be an experience. You enter and seat yourself at one of the tables scattered in refreshing aimlessness over the cool marble pavement. Hidden in a tangle of shrubbery an orchestra is playing something with a catch and a sob in it that you are sure you have heard in another incarnation, while an electric fan placed in a palm tree sets a frond aquiver just above your head.

Even the rattle of the street sinks to a heavy hum and comes to your ear all peacefulness. Lulled by a veritable lotus eater's spell of content, you are about to drowse away and loose your fancy of the familiar but elusive melody that is still pulsing in the jungle in the patio when somehow you become aware that the mozo has set a little cup before you, which, from the pleasant odor and the thin curl of smoke above it, might be full of a fragrant incense.

You lift it to your lips and feel that strange stir of anticipation, that mysterious foretaste, called by sentimentalists "the soul of the drink," which steals over your preliminary to sipping a rare and pungent liquor. Now it touches your tongue, and you are willing to swear that the capsule of liquid life is dissolving in your mouth. In a moment more the fumes have risen to your brain, a thrill of energy goes tingling through your nerves, and you straighten up with the feeling that you are able to go out and build a railroad single handed. If you can go to sleep in the next twenty-four hours you deserve a gold medal.—New York Sun.

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Marriage is a lottery in which it is sometimes easier to win a girl's hand than her heart.

FARM AND GARDEN

SOME VETERINARY NOTES.

(A. S. Alexander, M. D. C., in Prairie Farm and Home.)

Applying a poultice may seem a simple matter to the man of inexperience; but it is not so simple as it seems. We know of a man who put a hot poultice on his dog's foot, and an hour afterward searched everywhere for it in the yard. The dog had eaten the poultice, of course, and experience teaches that this would occur.

Experience is necessary to prevent accidents and insure the proper doing of even simple things for sick people and animals. The man who puts a big hot poultice upon a horse's jaw or throat for the first time, knows that something is wrong when an hour or two afterward he finds the poultice cold and sagged away from the skin. A flaxseed-meal poultice is heavy from the presence of water and will sag unless properly applied. It is commonly used and beneficial in strangles (colt distemper) when an abscess under the jaw is coming to a head.

To put such a poultice in place, so that the hot flaxseed-meal will stay in contact with the skin, use a "many-tailed bandage." To make one, tear eight or ten tails six or eight inches long on each end of a strip of new unbleached linen, one and one-quarter yards long and half a yard wide. The cloth may be smaller or slightly larger than this, according to the size of the animal to be treated. Put the cloth in place by tying opposite tails together over the face, in front of the eyes, back of the ears and on top of the neck. Make the poultice as thick as soft clay or putty, adding a little wheat bran to keep it from sticking when dry. After the cloth is in place, unfasten or loosen two tails in front of the ears, and two others behind them; then pack the poultice material into place through this opening, mould it snugly upon the part needing the material and retie the tails to keep the poultice in place. This is the only plan that "works" perfectly.

To poultice a foot make the poultice material as before, lay it on a large square of new gunny sacking, or canvas, set the sore foot down upon it, bring up the corners of the sacking and fasten them in place with a strap passed through several holes in the sacking and then buckled around the pastern. It is better still to use a square of gunny sacking to be covered in turn by a square of canvas. Always tie a horse up short when such a poultice is applied, else he may tear it off with his teeth. If he is so sore and lame that he cannot stand up, he will have to be supported with veterinary slings or allowed to lie down. In the recumbent position he will leave poultices alone.

A many-tailed bandage should also be used when applying a poultice to the knee, hock or ankle. Before applying a poultice to the knee or hock, put a soft straw or hay rope as a bandage on the leg below; then put on the poultice or other dressing secured in place by a many tailed bandage. The straw bandage will help to support the poultice. Further support the poultice from above with strips of new unbleached muslin, or with straps fastened to a breast collar, or breeching strap, as the case may require. When a poultice cloth or other bandage is applied to a hock joint, remember to omit the point of the hock, else the bandage will not remain in place.

A horse should be tied up short in his stall when a knee or hock is poulticed. The standing posture is also necessary for the successful treatment of a cut ("broken") knee, or for a hock that is cut in front. Best results [illegible] obtained and [illegible] by such care. If the horse is allowed to lie down, the motion of getting up and down keeps the wound open and irritated. A horse should also be tied up after stitches are put in a large wound of the skin and muscles of the croup, at one side of the tail, commonly caused by the kick of a stable mate.

[illegible] POOR SEED CORN.

Bad germination in seed corn, combined with prolonged cold weather at time of planting, has been the cause of much disappointment this season to ensilage growers. The seed corn growers of south-western Ontario were almost equally disappointed, through being unable to find a market for their thoroughly-dried corn of strong vitality. Many samples were taken by seed inspectors, and the investigations made indicate clearly that at least 75 per cent. of the cause for a poor stand can be traced to the ensilage growers buying low priced seed.

Unfortunately, high priced seed is not always a guarantee of high quality, but low priced seed is possible only with corn that has had no special care in curing for seed. The farmer who gets $1.25 per bush. of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn taken out of his corn crib in the spring has more profit than the farmer who receives $2.50 a bush. of 70 lbs. on the ear for corn that has been kiln-dried or rack-dried in special corn-drying buildings.

If harvested in dry weather and kept in narrow cribs through the winter, the cheap corn may give a fairly satisfactory stand of plants with thick seeding and good soil and weather conditions. But too many farmers have learned to their sorrow the very serious risk they take in using corn wintered in this way. It is always advisable for growers to procure seed corn on the ear as during moist weather shelled corn in transportation or storage will absorb moisture and mold within a very few days, thus destroying its vitality.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

FROM HON. DUFF'S REPORT.

Farmers' Clubs in Ontario now total over 30.

Ontario's Horticultural Societies have 13,000 members enrolled.

Onion Smut is reported in Ontario for the first time, and means have been adopted to keep it under control.

Foul Brood among Bees, while held in check by the methods of the Department, does not seem to be disappearing.

Seventy-five per cent. of the farm help placed through the Ontario Department of Agriculture have been placed on yearly engagements.

Yellows and Little Peach diseases have been practically eliminated in Ontario, and measures have been adopted for the control of the cherry fruit fly.

Alfalfa is being grown in various parts of the province under the direction of the department, in order to supply farmers with seed suited to this climate.

In the acre-profit competition last year 500 bushels of potatoes were raised on one acre by a Middlesex competitor at a cost of $[illegible], and with a net profit of $167.15.

The average net profit of the five leading [illegible] last year in the acre-profit competition for potatoes totalled $124.[illegible], and that of the lowest five was $15.45.

Vegetable growers in Ontario are warned of the necessity of developing a home seed supply, since the former sources of supply, chiefly Germany and Holland, have been cut off.

There were 102 dairy factories in operation in Ontario in 1914, with [illegible] patrons; 161 creameries, with [illegible] patrons, and a total output of about 23 million pounds of butter.

In the dairy herd competition, conducted by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario in 1914, the first prize herd produced 7,922 pounds per cow for the six months from May to October.

Experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College continue to show that the variety of oats known as O. A. C. No. 72 is still at the front in all tests and is being more generally grown by the farmers of the province.

To clear Ontario of "scrubs" and undesirable sires, the Department is proceeding to enforce the law which regulates the compulsory inspection of stallions. This law provides that no grade stallion shall be allowed to stand or travel after August, 1918.

Farmers' sons take great interest in the Feeding Hogs for Profit Competition and in the 20 competitions last year the average net profit of the [illegible] was $[illegible], while the average of the first five winners was $10.10 per hog, and that of the lowest five $[illegible].

Experiments being carried on at the Experimental Fruit Farm at Vineland include one to determine the value of plant foods for the peach under certain conditions, another in pruning, in which 200 [illegible] trees are being used, one to determine the value of [illegible] bees; others to test varieties of strawberries, plums, pears, cherries, currants and gooseberries.

Be Sure the Grocer Sends Redpath EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR with the fruit you order for preserving.

Tell him, too, that you want it in the Packages originated for Redpath Sugar — 2 or 5 lb. Sealed Cartons or 10, 20, 50 or 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

Then you will be sure to get the GENUINE REDPATH— Canada's favorite sugar for three generations—the sugar to whose preserving purity you can safely trust good fruit.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 135

BEARS' TERRIBLE COMBAT.

Fought to the Death in Cage in Edinburgh Park.

As the result of an unequal fight waged in the bear pit at the Scottish Zoological Park, Edinburgh, the small [illegible] brown bear, a favorite among the juvenile visitors to the park, was killed.

Seven bears in all—five brown and two black—were accommodated in the pit, and the fight occurred between the small brown bear guarding a [illegible] which a larger bear considered was intended for it. The beast attacked the smaller one with deadly fury.

Some laborers hurled stones at the attacker, but the stones had little effect, and an attendant, who was hastily summoned, gamely went into the pit to the assistance of the overborne animal. He got hold of one of the large bear's hind legs, but was unable to pull the bear off its victim.

With a heavy club the keeper drove off the attacker, but only for a moment or two. The keeper also used a heavy whip until it broke.

In deadly grip the two bears rolled into the water, but the fight continued for some time, until the big bear was eventually beaten off. Badly mauled, the victim got into a cage, and its wounds were dressed and restoratives applied, but without avail, for the animal died later in the evening.

An examination of the carcass showed the terrible power in Bruin's claws. From the manner in which the big bear continued to hug from the spectators immediately after the fight had ended, the unequal nature of the combat was evident, for he appeared to have suffered little hurt.

Straws show which way the wind blows, but that isn't why drowning men clutch at them.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SELECTION OF A ROOSTER

The time has now come when almost every farmer desires to make improvements in his strain of layers. Most men have learned that the rooster of the breeding pen has a great deal to do with the egg-laying ability of next season's layers. This influence of the rooster has been believed in, to some extent, for years. But not until late years have we come to form definite ideas of his value and intelligent conceptions as to his selection and use. For many years the general farmer or ordinary keeper of poultry has from time to time every year or so, introduced into his flock roosters of strange blood with the hope of improving the flock and its activity as to egg production. In the selection of these roosters there were no rules laid down, except that they of course must be of good, healthy vigorous stock, and perhaps of the same breed. The result is that the average flock is a lot of mongrel-bred hens, without a characteristic so planted in the family as to breed true.

In the selection of a rooster I would seek among no flocks outside those of your breed. If your flock be Plymouth Rocks I would not think of looking for a rooster among anything but Rocks. I would want to know that he was of an egg-laying strain. I would want to know that the parties of whom I purchase make regular use of the trapnest and that this rooster's family has a good egg-laying record. I would want to know that in his general build-up [illegible] has not been sacrificed in weight and constitutional vigor.

It will pay you to get in touch with some good breeder. Tell him the condition of your flock and let him stock you with roosters next fall. By [illegible] the breeders one or two may be all you need.

One reason I have taken up the rooster question just now is that, by beginning now, you can so manage your old roosters as to have enough [illegible] to buy good roosters. This is done by disposing of your old roosters right now before the weather gets warm. As the breeding season is over you will have no more use for them until next year. The average cost of keeping a fowl is about [illegible] dollar per year. While your [illegible] are [illegible] and so are [illegible] for a whole year, [illegible] you will not only [illegible] but you will [illegible] the damage the roosters do in the way of fertilizing the eggs. The [illegible] production and handling of the nation's [illegible] is due to the farmer's neglect to remove the males from the flocks as soon as the hatching season is over. [illegible] part of this loss [illegible] roosters and it will be [illegible] saving a sum with which to buy a good rooster or two from [illegible] breeders. [illegible] If your local [illegible] I would [illegible] and after a [illegible] a feeding [illegible] for a [illegible] It will [illegible] the hens during the [illegible] If they are not good [illegible] would like to have I would take a reasonable amount [illegible] and buy good choice stock for [illegible] hatchings.

If you do not do this then you will [illegible] enough [illegible] to have bought the new roosters. Then why wouldn't this plan of selling the roosters now be the same as getting new roosters without cost? But before you select your next season's roosters be sure and read the foregoing article on selection.—Oklahoma Farmer.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Enables housekeepers and others to produce the finest quality of Home-made Bread without trouble. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

FACTS AND RULES.

Facts and rules which you should observe:

1. Red mites multiply most readily during warm weather, and in dark, damp, dirty houses.
2. Avoid all the hiding places possible. Change nest material often. Don't allow any decayed or broken eggs to remain in the nests.
3. When a house is once infested, very thorough treatment is required in order to get rid of them.
4. Any one of three methods may be used: (a) Whitewashing and painting with kerosene or crude carbolic acid; (b) fumigating with sulphur and painting with cresol emulsion; (c) spraying with lime sulphur solution.
5. To prevent mites, keep the house clean and paint the roosts and interior of nests every two weeks with kerosene and crude carbolic acid.

It is found that young chickens can take a greater proportion of animal food in the form of fish meal than as [illegible]. This is no doubt due to its being more readily digested. Some recently have reared perfectly on 5 per cent. of this food from the shell.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

Indian Runner ducks are growing rapidly in popular favor and in some sections are competing with hens for favor among poultrymen. Remarkable records for egg production have been made by the Indian runners, which are good foragers, grow rapidly and reach maturity early.

Full grown specimens weigh from four to four and a half pounds. This is about the weight of Pekins, but is not too small for profitable marketing since the ducklings can be rushed to marketing size quickly. The old fowls are good foragers and the heaviest laying breed of ducks known.

The market is far from being supplied and duck farmers are finding this a profitable branch of the business. The heaviest laying ducks necessarily are the most profitable, and duck growers are finding the Indian Runners, both colored and white, very satisfactory for this purpose.

The White Indian Runner duck makes a better appearance when dressed than the colored Indian Runner. It has every other quality of the Indian Runner and its spreading popularity bids fair to result, in a very few years, in the supremacy of the White Indian Runner duck over its sister with colored feathers.

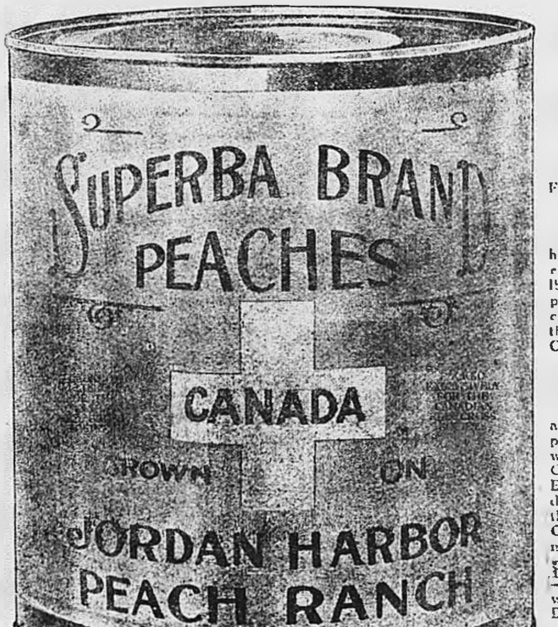
The Largest Reptile.

The largest existent reptile is the man-eating salt water crocodile of southern Asia and Australia, which, when full grown, measures thirty feet in length from end of nose to tip of tail (the man makes hardly more than a mouthful for this fearsome creature.

She that always complains is never pitied.

It Is Up to You to Do "Your Bit At Once." What is Your Answer?

WORK FOR THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



The above photo is a reduced size of package we are preparing

WE WILL PRODUCE 100,000 GALLON SANITARY CANS HOSPITAL SIZE FILLED WITH

SUPERBA BRAND PEACHES

FOR EXPORT TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN HOSPITALS

These Peaches will be peeled, halved and packed in heavy Syrup, each can containing from 6½ to 7 lbs. of Fruit. The cans will be packed in cases (6 cans in each case) for OVERSEAS DELIVERY through the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

COST PRICE

The actual Cost price to us is 50 CENTS Per Can

and your order will be filled at this price. If you wish to contribute towards providing a choice DELICACY for OUR SICK and WOUNDED, REMIT DIRECT by Money Order or through ANY BRANCH of the CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, when due acknowledgement will be made.

Remember! 50 CENTS

will help to provide a DELICIOUS DELICACY during the fall and winter months when Fruits are most needed and appreciated by our soldiers.

DON'T DELAY. Be one of the first to contribute. This is your opportunity.

Jordan Harbor Peach Ranch, Jordan Station P. O., Ontario

TOUCH AND GO WITH DEATH

Foreman Fell Into Vat for Boiling the Raw Silk.

Fell On Bale and Floated Till Relieved.

A man who is now at the head of one of the largest establishments for dyeing silks in this country tells a story of a strange and thrilling adventure that he passed through when he was still only the superintendent of the "boiling room."

"Silk," he says, in telling the story, "has been the means of my living and once it saved my life. Have you ever been in a room where they boil the raw silk? It's a hot, steaming place, with great bubbling vats that are sunk to a level with the floor. The raw silk, in bales, all fluffy and sticky, comes in on rolling trucks, and is dumped into the vats. The mass has to be stirred about a good deal before it gets soaked through and goes under.

"Just before the noon hour one day a truck came in with two bales on it.

"'Dump them into No. 6 vat,' I told the men. 'I'll stir them if you fellows want to go to dinner.'

"When they had gone I began to look around for the stirring fork. I couldn't find it anywhere. 'Confound Bill!' I said to myself. 'He loses everything.'

"I had hardly got the words out of my mouth when my foot went off the edge of the vat. I felt myself falling, and I was seized with the full conviction of death.

"I had time to think over just how terribly hot the boiling water would be and to wonder how much of me would be left when the men came back from dinner. Then I felt myself land flat on my back on the mass of floating silk.

"To this day I can see the very look of the old smoky roof as I lay on the island of silk with the boiling water on all sides. It was horribly hot there. The perspiration started out all over me, and I felt that I must move.

"First, however, I shouted as loudly as I could. When no one answered I cautiously tried to turn on my side. The bale of fibre began slowly to roll over. Nearly paralyzed with terror, I threw out one arm. It was just enough change in balance. I felt the rolling motion stop. Then I knew it wouldn't do to move. I lay on my back, poised on the middle of the bale, and waited for help. After a minute or two I began to realize that the silk was slowly sinking into the vat.

"You could hardly notice the motion. At first I could look out of the corner of my eyes and see the edge of vat No. 6. A little later, when I looked again, it was out of my line of vision. I couldn't move without having the bale roll over and if I remained still I would go down inch by inch into the scalding water below.

"I can remember that I became a little hysterical. It's funny what tricks the mind plays.

"'This is dyeing with a vengeance,' I said aloud, and I even laughed as I said it.

"It was growing hotter. Steam had begun to percolate through the silk, and I was wet through with the stifling clouds that rose from the surface of the water. I had no idea of time. By and by, however, some one answered my shouts. The door opened and two men came running across the room.

"'Get a pole!' shouted one.

"I knew that would be fatal: the slightest push and I would roll over into the steaming stew.

"'Boys,' cried I, 'don't touch me or it will be all over. One of you turn off the feed pipe.'

"I could hear the chug, chug of the steam being cut off from the vat. A moment later I could see the wet rim that broadened round the edges, and I knew the water was falling. It took half an hour to empty No. 6. For a while the two men ran round like excited June bugs. Then they got a rope and sat on the edge of the vat watching me with great staring eyes.

"As the water ran out the silk sank now on one side, now on the other. Could it start to roll! Both the men grunted and sat up very straight. Suddenly one of them cried out:

"'There's the bottom!'

"I felt the mass of silk settle against something. I heard the last water gulp as it ran out. Then I fainted away."—Youth's Companion.

Winding Puttees.

There are two kinds of puttees, the spiral and the straight. The former are cut in the shape of a half circle, and they fall in natural folds when wound round the calf. It is the straight military puttee which sometimes troubles the raw recruit, but its adjustment should present no difficulties if the following simple rule is carried out. In commencing to roll the cloth round the leg the end should be first placed against the one the inside of the foot. When the puttee has been twice wound round the leg it should be turned completely over. That is to say, the back of the cloth should be twisted round to the front. The cloth should then be wound in the ordinary way until the fifth turn is reached, when the puttee should be twisted as before. The effect of reversing the cloth at the third and fifth turn is to neatly fold the straight puttee round the calf without fear of it slipping when the wearer is running or marching.

Squeaky Shoes.

The "squeak" in shoes is caused by the inside and outside soles rubbing together in walking. To overcome this disagreeable trouble make an opening at the edge of the inside of the shank of the shoe and work a screwdriver between the soles to the tips, thereby loosening the inner and outer soles. Then work in a little French chalk, soapstone or talcum powder through the opening. By bending the soles back and forth or slightly tapping the edges the powder will work itself between them. The opening can then be closed with one or two tacks, and the squeaking will be permanently stopped. Such an emergency repair is very much better than the soaking or oiling frequently resorted to and yet does no harm to the shoes, provided the job is done by a competent shoe repairer.—Technical World.

St. Lawrence Sugar

Home Jam-Makers

This hint may Save your Jam!

No matter how fresh your berries, nor how thoroughly the jam is cooked, nor how clean the jars are, preserves are absolutely sure to spoil if the sugar used contains organic matter,—impurities—*and many sugars do*—

Home jam makers should profit by the experience of others and insist on being supplied with

St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar

which has always, and for many years, given satisfaction.

It tests over 99.99 per cent pure and is refined exclusively from cane sugar.—

Buy in refinery sealed packages to avoid mistakes and assure absolute cleanliness and correct weight—2 lb. and 5 lb. cartons; 10, 20, 25 and 100 lb. bags, and your choice of three sizes of grain: fine, medium, or coarse.

—*Any good dealer can fill your order.*

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, Montreal.

CROP CENSUS

Latest Bulletin as to Wheat, Hay, Clover and Alfalfa.

The Dominion Census and Statistics Office issued recently a bulletin giving a preliminary estimate of the yield of fall wheat, of hay and clover, and of alfalfa, based upon appearances at the end of July, as estimated by correspondents, and a report on the condition of other field crops at the same date.

Fall Wheat, Hay and Clover and Alfalfa. The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall wheat in Canada for 1915 is 25.10 bushels, as compared with 21.41 bushels last year, and with 21.79 bushels, the average of the five years 1910 to 1914. The harvested area of fall wheat in the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia amounts in 1915 to 1,208,700 acres, as compared with 973,300 acres in 1914, and the total estimated yield to 33,987,800 bushels, as compared with 20,837,000 bushels in 1914, an increase in total yield of 63 per cent. In area harvested, in average yield per acre and in total yield the fall wheat harvest of 1915 is therefore expected to be the largest on record. In Ontario the total estimated yield is 27,030,000 bushels from 172,000 acres, an average of 27.86 bushels per acre, and in Alberta, the other large fall wheat province, the total yield is 6,225,000 bushels from 215,500 acres, an average of 28.88 bushels per acre. The estimated yield of hay and clover in 1915 is 10,549,500 tons from 7,875,000 acres, as compared with 9,206,000 tons from 7,997,000 acres in 1914, the average yield per acre being 1.34 tons, as compared with 1.15 tons in 1914. Alfalfa shows a total yield of 154,765 tons from 92,665 acres, as compared with 129,750 tons from 90,385 acres in 1914; the average yield per acre is 1.71 tons, as compared with 1.44 tons.

Condition of Spring-Sown Crops.—Spring-sown grain crops continue to show an excellent average condition, all being for Canada above 90 per cent. of the standard representing a full crop. Beans, buckwheat and flax are 88 per cent. of the standard; potatoes and turnips are above 90, and the remaining crops are as follows: Corn 82, mangolds 89, hay and clover 91, alfalfa 87, sugar beets 89, and pasture 91. Converted into a standard wherein 100 represents the average yield per acre of the seven years 1908 to 1914, the condition of the principal grain crops at July 31, 1915, is as follows: Fall wheat 120, spring wheat 112, all wheat 113, rye and barley 111, oats 108, flax 107. That is to say, the yields per acre of these crops, according to their appearance on July 31, are expected to be above the average yields of the previous seven years to the extent of 20 per cent. for fall wheat, 12 per cent. for spring wheat, 13 per cent. for all wheat, 11 per cent. for rye and barley, 8 per cent. for oats and 7 per cent. for flax.

The Ancient Greek.

No greater gift could be made to our modern world than the rediscovery of the Greek physical supremacy. The secret of the method by which, for one brief period, they realized perfection was lost since [illegible]; no one knows how. At present so little do we understand the principles of training which guided the Greek in the arena, in the battle and in the dance, and so little the proportions of his figure different from ours of to-day, that Greek sculpture is in reality a puzzle to us. Certain postures fixed by the Greek sculptor seem to us contortions, bordering on physical impossibilities. There is always a terrific controversy over the restoration of Greek sculpture, and even when the arms and heads and legs we supply never look right.—New York Times.

New Outing Brand Sweater Coat

A magnificent lot of new coat sweaters in the finest grades of wool, and at last years prices, this the result of early buying. Made in three splendid styles of collars, the shawl, the convertible and the aviation. These coats are of extra quality, fine soft botany wool, knitted in fancy weaves, have two pockets and come in best plain shades and combinations of slate maroon, navy, brown, cardinal and pearl grey, sizes 36 to 44. Prices .... **$3.50, $4 and $4.50**

Men's Waterproof Coats of Imported English Make

Best quality all wool paramatta. All seams double sewn and cemented as well. These coats are guaranteed to be absolutely rain proof and have been tested under hardest conditions. They come in fawn shades are splendid fitting, collar buttons close to chin. The values are 15 to 20 per cent better than they can be bought at today. Two special grades at $10. and 12.50. Other extra good lines at .... **$5, $6 and $8.50**

Men's Strong Work Shirts of the Best Quality.

The Deacon Shirt "Canadian Made" is the best proposition we know of for the man who wants real wearing quality All seams are double sewn. The body of the shirt is made very roomy. The new fall shirts are of good color and pleasing patterns. sizes 14 to 18 Price 75c and $1

Do You Wear Holeproof Hosiery ?

Six pairs of Lisle or cotton hose are warranted to wear six months without holes, three pairs of silk. three months. If any pair fails in that time you get new hose free. Men's hole proof socks 25c. a pair and up. Women's and children's 35c. a pair and up.

Hobberlin's Special Agent will be Here Next Week

On Tuesday, August 31st. Meet him at our Store

Our Guarantee

We guarantee this garment to fit you perfectly. We also guarantee that the cloth, the linings, the trimmings, have all been thoroughly shrunk by our modern process. That it is cut and made from your individual measurements by our staff, entirely on our own premises. If you find any defects and will notify us within thirty days, we will make any necessary alterations or you can have another choice, or your money refunded without any questions.

The House of Hobberlin Limited

This is the Legal Guarantee that you will find inside of every garment made for you by the HOUSE OF HOBBERLIN LIMITED. It is as good as if it were issued by a Ten Million Dollar Insurance Company. It insures the life of the clothes. It means that if they are not entirely satisfactory: we return your money or will give you another choice. Could you ask anything more?

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

Mr and Mrs Harvey Romney of Windsor are holidaying at the formers parents Mr and Mrs Jos Romney.

Among those who left for the West on Tuesday were, Gordon Garland, William Garland, George Willson Nelson Clark, Henry Campbell, Robert Flett and William Reid.

Rev Wesley Baker of Richmond Va occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church here and delivered two excellent discourses.

Rev Mr Gale and daughter Gladys are visiting at Bay City, Mich.

Mr Alex Cameron of Toronto spent Saturday and Sunday at Mr Jos Romney's.

Miss Jennie Cameron of Chesley is visiting her cousin Mrs Adam Reid.

Misses Aileen Pinkerton and Kathleen Ruby are visiting in Walkerton.

Miss Sadie Romney returned to Toronto on Monday.

Miss Mertis Donnelly entertained a few of her girl friends to a party last Thursday evening.

FORMOSA

Miss Maggie Brick who has been spending her holidays here, returned to Preston on Monday.

Mr Ben Schwartz of Ottawa is spending his holidays here.

Mr Peter Graf of Teeswater made a business trip to the village on Wednesday.

Jos. Hauch is visiting friends in Buffalo and other cities.

Mr. J. H. Schetter has been making great improvements on his house the past two weeks.

Threshing will be all the go around here in a few days.

Mr and Mrs J H Musach of Riversdale, Mr and Mrs Henry Schnurr, and Mr and Mrs Amond Schnurr of Carrick spent Sunday in town.

Married—On Wednesday, Miss Eleonora, daughter of John Scanlon of Brant, to Mr Albert Wilhelm of Cargill.

We had lots of rain on Saturday and Sunday nights.

The electric lights were turned on here on Saturday for the first time.

Philip Flach is assisting Jacob Lehman on the farm this summer.

RIVERSDALE

A number of men from this neighborhood, left on Tuesday morning for the West. Among those who went were, Thos Loftus, Bert Chartrau and George Symon.

Last Friday evening Mr Jas Halliday entertained a number of the young people of this locality. All report a fine time.

On Wednesday and Thursday last Mr. Frank Sanderson motored to Kincardine with loads to see Ronnie Brown, whom they report little improved.

Mr and Mrs John Inglis of Belmore visited at the home of Mr John Thomson last Sunday.

Last week the Salem boys came out to Riversdale to play baseball and suffered a defeat, the score being 7 6.

NARVA

Miss Emma Morrison of Harriston is visiting at Mrs. G Bell's

Mr. Willie Keyes spent Sunday in Glamis.

Miss Rebecca Bell of Toronto accompanied by Mrs. Romnex of the same place is home for her holidays.

A number of ladies from this town attended the Women's Institute Meeting held at Mrs. N. T. Stewart's on Wednesday last.

Mr. I. Petch and two children of Edmonton have been visiting her sister Mrs Jno W Moffat this last week or so.

Misses Annie and Allexia Moffat were in Walkerton on Wednesday

Mr and Mrs Jas Meagher and nephew Aloyfius Clancy spent Sunday at Mr Wm Desmond's.

Mr and Mrs Jno Mutrie were at Mr. Jno W Moffat's on Saturday.

Mr Petrie Moffat accompanied by a lady friend, spent Sunday at the Lake.

Mr Fitzsimmons's new kitchen is gradually nearing completion. The plastering is being done this week.

Miss Mable Mooney entertained a few of her very select friends on Friday evening.

Mr Arthur Burrows was at Mrs C. Bell's on Friday night.

In an intermediate O.A.L.A. lacrosse match played in Hanover on Friday last the home team defeated Durham by 5-1. Overtime was played before a winner could be decided upon.

Two rinks of bowlers motored to Teeswater on Friday evening and both returned victorious. McBurney's rink defeated McKay by 10 and McNab won from Brink by 8.

Finished Harvesting

Among the first farmers in Brant to finish harvesting this season was ex-reeve Fred Frook, he having taken in his last load of grain from his hundred acre farm on Saturday. Mr. Frook states that this year's crop is an abundant one.

Annual Flower Show.

The Walkerton Horticultural Society will hold their annual flower show in the Town Hall, on Friday the 27th Aug. 1915. And with the consent of the exhibitor, all cut flowers exhibited will be sold at the close of the show. Proceeds to be given in aid of the Bruce County Hospital. Jas. Tolton Secretary.

Prize List Correction

A mistake was made in printing the prize list for the Flower Show which will be held on Friday evening. No. 15 read, "Collection of Annuals in pots, three varieties." This should have read "Collection of Annuals." Exhibitors are asked to take note and govern themselves accordingly.

Nearly a Crash.

Confused by the presence of a buggy between them on the road, the autos driven by Messrs W.J. Hyde and Hank Irwin almost ran into eachother head-on while passing on Queen St. South, on Saturday. It was the instantaneous decision of Hank to take the ditch that averted a collision that would have meant a fatality in all probability as Mr. Hyde had his wife and a couple of others in the car with him. Mr. Irwin's car went to the fence in front of Mr. J. B. Fleming's residence, doing no more serious damage than uprooting a shade tree and bending a panel on the fence.—Paisley Advocate.

Won W.F.A. Championship.

In the final game for the W. F. A. championship played in Listowel on Friday, the Mildmay football team surprised their most ardent admirers by defeating Listowel and carrying off the championship by a two goal margin, scoring four while the home team notched but two. Armond Whitehead was the star in the Mildmay lineup, scoring two goals. This win by Mildmay gives them the championship of Ontario. The champions are:—Goal C. Wendt, backs, W Berry, W. Diebel; half backs, G. Weber, G. Taylor, F. Schmidt, forwards, A. Whitehead, G. Schefter, C. Patton, H Godfrey and W. Schnurr.

Lost the Trophy.

After finding a resting place here for over two weeks, the Bowman Trophy has been won from the local bowlers, a rink of Paisley kitty tossers having captured the coveted silver dish after a closely contested game on Thursday evening. In the afternoon a rink of Arthur bowlers attempted to lift the trophy but failed to do so, Klein's rink defeating them by sixteen shots. The rinks were:

WALKERTON	ARTHUR
McConnell	Howson
Hunter	Brocklebank
Pye	Brocklebank
Klein (sk) 26	Keatus (sk)10

The next challengers being Paisley, a game was arranged for the evening, and the visitors emerged victorious by the close margin of two shots after a closely contested twenty-two end game. The rinks:

WALKERTON	PAISLEY
Reed	Muir
Eidt	Ray
Rourke	Shoemaker
Sieveright 19	Allen 21

The War Situation

The situation along the battlelines in France, Belgium, Russia and the Dardenelles, from the standpoint of view of the Allies, has considerably improved in the past two weeks and is now brighter than it has been for three months.

The main event of recent date was the declaration of war against Turkey by Italy on Monday and the immediate action of the Italian Government in sending troops to the assistance of the British and French at the Dardenelles, following out a campaign arranged in July.

The greatest naval battle of the war took place in the Gulf of Riga on Sunday when the German fleet attempted to force an entrance and were met by the Russian squadron with British submarines co-operating, and were forced to retire with heavy loss. A British submarine torpedoed and sank the Moltke, Germany's largest battle cruiser, and besides this three cruisers and ten smaller vessels were destroyed. Three German transports were captured and the troops they had landed on Russian territory were either killed or taken prisoners.

In the north, although the Russians are still retreating they are retiring very slowly and are said to be preparing for a final stand.

Latest despatches from the Dardenelles, report great gains for the British and it is declared that the victory is near at hand.

The French and British in the north of France are now on the offensive and several decisive victories are reported.

"A new big peace scheme" is being developed in Berlin, it was reported on Tuesday. The scheme will be disclosed to the world within a fortnight, if the German plans do not miscarry.

The Bowling Tournament

The final arrangements are being made this week for the Walkerton Bowling Tournament which will be held on Labor Day, Sept. 6th and following days. The officers of the club are confident that this year's event will be the most successful in the history of the club, and are preparing for a record crowd. Twelve greens have been put into shape and excellent prizes are being offered for the winners and runners-up in the three competitions. The Daughters of the Empire are taking charge of the refreshment tent.

Bilingual School Question Settled.

It is asserted on good authority that the Ontario bilingual school question is on the eve of settlement as a result of important conference held last week at which the Ontario Government, the new Seperate School Commission and and French and Irish elements were represented. The basis of agreement is thought to be the pratical abandonment by Ontario Government of the famous regulation seventeen which has been the cause of so much controversy, since it was promulgated some five years ago.

Cancels Tour.

According to Mr. J. B. Roberts organizer for the Speakers' Patriotic League, the league has been paying Professor F. W. Reidorf's a German by birth but a naturalized Canadian, to deliver patriotic addresses and arouse the patriotism of Canadians. Complaints in regard to Professor Reithdorf's nationality have been received and the professor has decided to cancel his engagements and return to Toronto. He is at present staying in Muskoka.

MANY THOUSAND MEN REQUIRED

Thousands of Men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transporting this great army of Harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," $12.00 to Winnipeg.

"Return Trip East," $18.00 from Winnipeg.

Consult C.P.R. Agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including Stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation West of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Voter's List.

For Town of Walkerton, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections [illegible] of the Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the [illegible] day of August 1915 and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the list and if any errors or omissions are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the errors corrected according to law.

ARTHUR COLLINS,
Clerk of Town of Walkerton

Dated this [illegible] day of August, 1915.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	" 38 bsh.		"......	38
Wheat	" "	90	to......	90
Barley	" "	60	to......	70
Potatoes	" bag (new)	75	"......	90
Butter	" lb.	22	"......	22
Eggs	" doz.	18	"......	18
Chicken	" lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	" "	12	"......	11
Turkeys	"	15	"......	16

Lace Curtains
Galore to Choose From

We have been very fortunate in securing a wel-assorted stock of white, cream and ecru lace and srim curtains at old prices before the advance, and we quote a few lines at exceptional prices,

$2.50	Arab Curtains	3 yds	long,	special	$1,50	per. pr
$2.25	"	"	"	"	$1.35	"
$2.00	"	"	"	"	$1.25	"

Also a splendid choice in lovely new patterns lace curtains, white and ecru, at 75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 to $8.00 pr.

Ladies white dresses, skirts, vests, corset covers, drawers, princess slips, etc., at specially reduced prices on centre table. Big saving on these garments.

Special values on all sizes of floor rugs

Now is your opportunity to save on summer goods ladies and childrens summer dresses, hats, waists, gloves, hosiery, etc., at clearing prices this month. Com in and look them over.

We have just passed into stock the first consignment of our fall dress goods, and we are proud of them. We will be pleased to show them.

McBurney & Co.

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men,s balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
AND
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.-Walkerton

MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED
FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST" $12.00 TO WINNIPEG | "RETURN TRIP EAST" $18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—[illegible]

August 21st and 28th—[illegible]

August 24th and 28th—[illegible]

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—
M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO

You will like the rich strength and full flavor.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 34

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd 1915—8 PAGES

FOR

Your Correspondence

The run of good writing paper is not only a reflection of your own taste but it is also a compliment to your correspondent. We have much pleasure in directing your attention to our very attractive lines of notepaper — in tablets by the quire or in boxes—Correspondence cards initialed or plain, 25 cents a box.

Fountain Pen Ink, Muscilage, Visiting and Playing Cards

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The Fall

Millinery Openings

September 14th and 15th
and the Following Days

—— THE ——

GARDINER MILLINERY

Rife Block, Walkerton

REXALL

Dyspepsia Tablets

Just a Little Better
Than Any Other

Trya 25c. box

SIEVERIGHT S
The Rexall Store

TheWalkerton High School

Will re-open on

Tuesday Sept. 7th, 1915

In addition to the General Course, all the Courses leading to Pass and Honor Matriculation Examinations and to Entrance to Normal and Entrance to Faculties Examinations are provided.

Attention is called to the marked success of this school for a period of many years.

For further information address the Principal

J. P. Morgan, M.A.

M. G DIPPEL, Secretary H. M. LAY, Chairman

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

Miss Holm is visiting friends in Toronto.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Monday next is Labor Day, a public holiday.

Walkerton Fall Fair, September 14th and 15th.

Miss Roberta Sillers leaves Friday for Ottawa.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S A. Rife &Co.

Crown Attorney Dixon was a visitor in Milton last week.

Miss Lucy Wettlaufer is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. E. Myles was a business visitor in Toronto this week.

High School text books and supplies at Hunter'sDrug Store.

Miss Jean Everett spent the past week with friends in Cargill.

Mr. Merwyn Norrish was a business visitor in Toronto this week.

Mrs John McKinnon of Detroit is renewing acquaintances here.

Dr. J. S. Reed has rented Mr. Thos, Young's residence on Yonge st.

Pte. Channing of London spent Sunday with his wife and children here.

Mr. and Mrs. Merner, Mr. and Mrs. Spahr and Miss L. Spahr motored here from Clifford on Thursday last and spent the day at the home of Miss M. Selbahu's.

Announcement

The New Fall and Winter line of Tailor Made Fashions for Men Women and Misses is now ready for inspection at our store

Men's Overcoats, Suits Pants and Fancy Vests, Ladies Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

Newest Fall and Winter Fabrics and Colors, elegant styles, finest workmanship, Faultless fit

Each garment cut to customers individual measurements.

Don't fail to see them before you order your Winter Clothes

Watch for window display this week.

G. T. ROURKE
Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

All kinds of Farm and Town Property for sale. Money to Loan.

Mr. L. Kruspe of Leamington is renewing acquaintances here this week.

Mrs. Carrol of Toronto, is visiting at the home of her mother's, Mrs. L. Wisser.

Mrs. James Brisley leaves today to spend a week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Pte. Levi Miller of the Tobermory guard spent the past week at his home here.

Mervyn Forsythe returned on Saturday from Teeswater where he spent a week.

We do French dry cleaning very reasonably.—Neil McDonald. Ladie's Tailor.

Mr. E. S. Robinson of Wingham is the new junior at the Bank of Commerce.

Miss Rotha Schwindt spent a few days of this week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Ruby Norrish left on Tuesday to resume her duties at her school near Drayton.

Joe Rennie and Norm Hibbert leave today to spent a week at the Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Ella Beattie of the "Elite" returned from the millinery openings this week.

Don't forget the celebration at the exhibition grounds on Monday afternoon next.

Dave Gerwin of London is taking a commercial course at the Walkerton Business College.

Miss Annie Giesler of Toronto spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Giesler.

Mr. H. M. Lay, manager of the local Bank of Commerce, is spending a holiday in Toronto.

Miss Bertha Frame is taking the Commercial course at the Walkerton Business College.

The Walkerton junior lacrosse team plays a game in Chesley this (Thursday) afternoon.

Use "Beaver Brand" Formaldehyde —guaranteed full strength.—sold at Hunter's Drug Store.

Miss Belle Lobsinger of Carlsruhe is visiting at the home of her aunt. Mrs. B. Ellinghausen.

Help buy a machinegun by attending the Knechtel celebration next Monday, or by buying a tag.

Miss Vera Norrish left on Tuesday to resume her duties on the staff of the Niagara Falls Collegiate.

Fires of incendiary origin destroyed both the skating and curling rinks at Listowel on Saturday night.

Miss Don. McKechnie left on Tuesday to resume her duties on the staff of the Shelburne public school.

Mrs. Chas. Pearson of Toronto who is spending the summer at Southampton was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Miss Kit Price left on Tuesday for Oakville, after having spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. C. Patrick.

Miss Grace Chalmers of Moncton spent Sunday with Miss Don. McKechnie and left on Tuesday for Dundalk.

Mrs. Gardiner has just returned after spending the last 10 days at the Toronto and New York Millinery openings.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Snider of Greensborough, North Carolina, were guests at the home of Mr. D. Robertson this week.

This locality experienced heavy frosts on Thursday and Friday nights of last week but very little damage was done.

The public and seperate schools re-opened yesterday, while the High School will commence on Tuesday next Sept. 7th.

Mrs. Langford and children who have spent the past few weeks visiting here, returned to their home in Toronto on Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Hall who has spent the past three weeks with Miss Ethel Pettyplace, returned to her home in Toronto on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fulton of Fulton's Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Henry of Clifford motored here on Sunday and spent the day with friends.

The Canadian National Exhibition opened at Toronto on Saturday. Despite the war and hard times the attendance was almost up to that of last year.

Miss Tessie Kuntz of the "Elite" staff who has been in Toronto for the past three weeks in the pattern dept. of G. Goulding & Sons, returned today.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Terry left on Saturday for Chesley where Mr. Terry will be employed for a month, making alterations at the Bell Telephone exchange.

Three rinks of Hanover bowlers played friendly games here on Tuesday evening and all three were defeated by big margins.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller and daughter, Miss Lulu, of Soo Falls, South Dakota, spent a few days of this week with the former's sister, Mrs. Hibbert.

Miss Nettie Kenny who has spent the past three months with her parents here returned to Toronto last week much improved in health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sanderson who have spent the past few weeks visiting relatives here and in Riverdale, returned to their home in Oakville on Sunday.

Messrs Frank and Victor, sons of Mr. John Scanlon, Beaver Glen Farm, Brant, have returned to their home in Toronto, after spending a week at their old home.

Mr. M. G. Dippel on Wednesday received word from his son Pte Louis Dippel, stating that the company of gunners of which he is a member, had landed safely in England.

The following took the C. P. R. for Western Canada on Saturday:—Geo. Baker, Joe Heffernan, Dougald McMurchy, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. White, Greenock. Leonard Condy and Miss Condy.

Mr. J. A. Clancy of Chicago, a graduate of the Walkerton Business College, is visiting with his wife at Mr. Rodger Clancy's. Mr. Clancy is western Division Agent for the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Jack Hartman, former blacksmith was a visitor here on Monday. Jack is now a resident of Stratford, having taken a position in a garage in that city and moved his family there, from Clifford.

The C. P. R. are running a through coach on morning train September 2nd to September 8th., from Walkerton to Toronto. This coach will return on evening train leaving Toronto 5.25 p. m. above dates direct to Walkerton. This service will be much appreciated as passengers from Walkerton will have no change to make For information as to special rates enquire Main Office—Hunter's Drug Store.

Wanted

Pant and vest maker wanted. Highest wages.—G. Rourke, Walkerton.

For Sale

30 yearling hens and 40 pullets, well bred barred Rocks. New house 50 ft. x 15 ft, Feed hoppers, etc. Horse, harness, 2 carts, sleigh.—C. F. Nutting, Walkerton.

Salt!

I will have a car of salt at the G.T. R. station on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Sept. 6th and 7th in barrels and sacks, Save money and secure it there.—A. J. Misch.

Prize Lists Printed

The prize lists of the Walkerton Fall Fair have been printed and are in the hands of the Secretary. Exhibitors wishing to secure a copy should appy at once

Purchased Dodge Car.

Mr. Alex. Strader of the South Line, Brant, has invested in a new motor car, having purchased, a five passenger Dodge machine from Kolpin & Cathrae, the local agents.

Examined and Accepted

Mr. Everett Truax who volunteered for overseas service was examined and accepted at Paisley last week. He however, was informed that the ranks of the 34th Battalion at London were filled up and as men were not at present required, he was requested to return home and await orders to report. Pte. Truax expects these orders to arrive in the course of a few days.

Drunk and Disorderly

John McCosh, an umbrella repairer who struck town on Saturday was gathered in by Chief Ferguson on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was remanded until Monday afternoon and on appearing before Magistrate Tolton was given his liberty, providing he shake the dust of the town from his feet in one hour which he apparently did This procedure of the magistrate is a commendable one, for as this gent had no money. it relieved the county of giving him free board for a month, which would have been the case had a fine been imposed upon him.

Odd Fellows Attend Funeral

A number of members of the Walkerton lodge of Odd Fellows attended the funeral in Hanover on Sunday afternoon of Charles Hunziger a young man who formerly was employed in that town. The deceased met death at Penetanguishene on Thursday last when he fell from the top of a water-tank which he was assisting to build. In the drop of one hundred feet, he broke five telephone wires and plunged through a scaffold, almost every bone in his body being broken. The unfortunate young man was only 25 years of age and was married but three months ago to Miss Krueger of Hanover. The funeral was the largest seen in Hanover for many months.

Lost Valuable Horse

George Bros., liverymen, had the misfortune to lose one of their heavy-draught horses on Saturday. The animal was recently purchased by the the firm for $250.00.

Patriotic Meeting

Owing to several counter attractions the attendance at the postponed patriotic meeting on Tuesday evening was not as large as was looked for. Those who were present appreciated the addresses of R. E. Truax. W. G. Weichel and the other speakers.

Soldiers Invited To Call.

Mrs. A. R. Thick called at the Telescope office before leaving for England last week and informed us that she would be pleased to have a call from any of the Walkerton boys who will be in England or will be in England with the Canadian forces. Mrs. Thick's address can be secured at this office by anyone who wishes to call or who desires to send it to a friend in England.

Patriotic Celebration, Monday

Don't forget the patriotic celebration on the afternoon of Labor Day at the exhibition grounds, under the auspices of the Knechtel Furniture Company's employees. The program includes lacrosse match, baseball match, races and patriotic addresses by R. E. Truax, M. P., W. D. Cargill, M.P.P. Senator J. J. Donnely and others. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of a machine gun for the Canadian Army. Refreshments will be sold on the grounds. Admission Adults, 15c, Children 10.

Flour Drops, Why Not Bread?

When the price of flour was raised last winter, the local bakers almost in twenty-four hours raised the price of bread, but although the price of flour, has recently dropped, almost two dollars per barrel, the advanced price of bread remains. While flour was at the high price the bakers were entitled to a higher price for their bread, but now that the decrease has came, after the harvest. the consumer and particularly the working man is entitled to a square deal which means that he should be able once more to purchase the five-cent loaf.

Won at Owen Sound

The Walkerton Baseball team journeyed to Owen Sound on Tuesday to play the first game in the semi-final series and practically cinched the series by defeating their opponents right on their own diamond by a 5 to 4 score. The game was hotly contested throughout. Walkerton scored one run in the first innings and Owen Sound four in the second, which ended the scoring until the eighth when Walkerton notched two and in one of their favorite ninth innings rallies, with two men down, McCartney knocked out a three-bagger, bringing in two men and winning the game. The final game of the series will be played at the exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon and will doubtless be the game of the season as the Owen Sound boys are coming here determined to overcome the lead against them.

Broke into Car.

An umbrella repairer giving his name as William Reilly who blew into town Saturday was caught in the act of breaking into a caboose at the local C. P. R. yards that evening by Mr. Polly the car inspector and was later arrested by Chief Ferguson. He was remanded until Tuesday for trial and was then sent up by Magistrate Tolton the nominal charge of trespass being changed to that of attempted burglary. Prior to his arrest the prisoner in soliciting work claimed to have been in the British army fighting in France and to bear out his assertion, would present a likeness of himself in uniform with two sons whom he claimed were still in the trenches. This game evidently brought him a good deal of work for he managed to buy quite a jag with the money he made. He knew, better, however, than to attempt the returned soldier game at the police court and was as mum as a clam in that respect. He is the first man to work that game on the public and is just a forerunner of many to come when the war is over, for then there will be scores of faker's with the sob story working the easy marks for a living. Reilly appeared before Judge Gregg on Wednesday morning and on electing to be tried by the Judge, was remanded to gaol until today for trial. He will be given a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

BORN

IRWIN—At the Bruce County Hospital Walkerton, on Wednesday, September 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. Robt Irwin, a son.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. Everett Truax desires to express his sincere thanks to his friends and neighbors for their many kindnesses shown him during the illness and demise of his wife, who died on Thursday July 29th. He also desires specially to thank his fellow employees of the R. Truax & Son's factory and others for their kindly assistance.

Messrs Dr. Fred Robertson of Vancouver, Eric of Milton, Dr. Harry of Richmond, Va., and Miss Ruth Robertson also of Richmond spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs Norman Robertson. The family reunion was arranged for the purpose of bidding farewell to Mr. Eric Robertson who is training in the aviation Corps and who will be called to the front in the near future.

Died at House of Refuge

Robert Muir, an aged inmate of the House of Refuge died in that institution on Thursday last and the remains were interred in the pauper's plot. The deceased who was a Canadian born, was 85 years of age

Patriotic Dance, Labor Day

Patriotic dance will be given in the town hall on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Knechtel employees. Gentleman 75c. Ladies free, Kuntz's orchestra will be in attendance.

Debentures Sold Here

The Younge st bridge and Waterworks Extension Debentures amounting to $8000.00 which yield 5 per cent, have been sold to parties in and about Walkerton by Town Clerk Collins at par. In taking the responsibility of the sale of these debentures. Mr. Collins has saved the town over four hundred dollars.

Attended Wedding

Among those who attended the Thompson-Clarke nuptials on Tuesday were—Mr. and Mrs. Rattle and Mr. and Mrs. Weiler and son of Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Haydon and Miss Clarke of Wingham. Capt E.R. Clarke of Tobermory, Miss Roland of Toronto, Mr. George Clarke of Toronto, and Mr. James Clarke of Galt.

Celebration at Formosa

A large number of Walkertonians attended the patriotic picnic in Formosa on Tuesday, which was held to celebrate the turning on of the electricity on the new power line, which was but recently completed. During the evening addresses were delivered by Mr. R. E. Truax, M P, Jno Purvis, Senator Donnelly, W. D. Cargill M. P. P., Jno Rowland and several other prominent men. A baseball match was also played between Teeswater and Formosa the game resulting in a win for the home team by a close score.

Thompson—Clarke

Two of Walkerton's well-known and popular young people were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at high noon on Tuesday, in the persons of Mr. Wm. Thompson, of the office staff of the Walkerton Electric Light & Power Company and Miss Martha Clark, daughter of Mrs. Forbes Clark. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother by Rev. Thos. Wilson of Knox church, The bride and groom were unattended. The bride was attired in a wedding dress of white embroidered net over brocaded satin and carried a boquet of cream roses and maiden hair fern. After the ceremony the wedding party and guests who were the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, only, partook of a sumptuous wedding dinner, The newly married couple left on the afternoon G.T R. train on a trip to Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara, the bride being attired in a travelling suit of navy serge. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents which attest the popularity of both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. On their return from their wedding trip they will take up their residence in the flat recently occupied by Dr. Reed, above Pinsky's store.

Should Join the "Nutt" Brigade

In an article last week which was published in the Herald and Times, our contemporary had several criticisms of the Telescope scribe to make and no doubt thought that he had struck a heavy blow when he said that "we would look better with a gun on our shoulder than going about the province to bowling tournaments." In regard to bowling tournaments the matter is scarcely worth paying heed to, but we have attended two this season, and to one were accompanied by a junior brother of the Herald-Times man, and therefore if going to tournaments is a sin, he has sinners nearer home. As is the case with all his articles, the dirty streak in the Times man shows through when he attempts to raise the question of shouldering a gun. The recruiting question is a decidedly personal one and in his jibe in this respect, Artie has struck us below the belt and taken us at a disadvantage. for we are prohibited by law from discussing it in a public journal. However we thank the Herald and Times man for saying that we would make a good soldier, and we regret that we cannot return the compliment, for such is the case, for like others we are aware that mentally deficient creatures are not accepted to the ranks of the Canadian or any other army. The only chance to become a soldier which Artie has, is to be number 18, of Company 23 of the "Nutt" Brigade which patrols the asylum grounds at Hamilton bringing down imaginary Zeppelins with pea-shooters.

Starting Cash System

As we intend to start the cash system. after the 1st. Sept, we ask all those indebted to us to kindly call and settle their accounts before that date. —McCarter Harness Co.

Knox Church

Rev. Thos. and Mrs Wilson and child returned on Tuesday from Hamilton Beach where they have spent the past few weeks and Mr. Wilson will resume his duties as Pastor of Knox Church on Sunday.

Old Veteran Dead

The second death within a week at the House of Refuge occurred on Tuesday when Peter Reilly an aged veteran of the Crimean war, who has been an inmate of the institution for some time passed away. The funeral was held from the R. C. church on Wednesday morning.

Brought to Hospital

The nine-year old son of Mr. Jos. Stroeder of Greenock was brought to the hospital this week in a precarious condition. The young lad had the misfortune to fall out of the mow in his father's barn about two weeks ago and was badly injured, It is reported that there is little hope for his recovery.

Bob Likes Game of War.

Pte. Bob Rowland, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Rowland of Walkerton, who left Niagara some time ago and is now in the trenches in France has taken a liking to the game of war, and expressed his view to a friend thus "This is a great game, has football beaten a mile.

Paid Dollar and Costs

The youth who got boisterous on the streets on Monday evening of last week, following the Teeswater-Walkerton baseball match, appeared in the court on Friday to answer to the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was found guilty and assessed the usual one dollar and costs.

Charges Are Groundless.

A rumor has been in circulation recently to the effect that Indian listers have been securing booze at the Savoy Cafe. Mr. Seales, the proprietor however, emphatically denies this and challenges anyone to prove the accusation that he has been guilty of illicit selling. His premises, he states, are open for the inspection of License Inspector White or Chief Ferguson at any time.

Merchant—Scanlon

On Wednesday, August 25th., in the Formosa R. C. church, was solemnized the marriage of Lenora C. Scanlon, daughter of Mr. John Scanlon of Brant to Mr. Albert W. Merchant of Cargill, Rev. Father Brohman officiating. The bride, who was attended by her cousin Miss Annie Scanlon, was becomingly attired in a dress of cream satin with pearl trimming and carried a boquet of bridal roses. The groom was assisted by Mr John Graf of Chepstow. After the ceremony, a large number of neighbors and friends repaired to the home of the bride's parents, "Beaver Glen" where a wedding dinner was served. In the evening a supper and reception was given at which a large number of guests were present from Pinkerton, Cargill, Walkerton and Formosa. The bride received many useful and valuable presents.

Special Session of County Council

The Warden has called a special meeting of the Bruce County Council to be held in Walkerton on Thursday of next week, September 9th. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the proposed additional grant for patriotic purposes. It was at first proposed to purchase a number of machine guns for the Canadian overseas forces, but the local committee has received a communication from the Acting Minister of Militia stating that the response to the call for these guns has been so generous that there has been sufficient funds received to purchase all that can be manufactured within a reasonable time. It is therefore necessary to divert the contribution into other channels. A meeting of the recently appointed Patriotic Committee was held in the council chamber on Friday evening to deal with the situation and it was decided to urge the County Council to make a grant or grants to the Patriotic Fund, a fund for the benefit of the disabled Canadian soldiers and the Red Cross Fund. Although the County has already made a grant to the Patriotic Fund, of this Fund there is distributed throughout Canada, monthly, the sum of $350,000.00, so it will be seen that the money already subscribed for this purpose will soon be expended. In Bruce County about $500 is paid each month to the wives and children of the sons of Bruce who are fighting the battles of the Empire, and the Patriotic Fund is considered to be worthy of a second grant. The Committee has been in communication with all the municipalities in the county and all of the councils agreed that another grant should be made by the county. Thus the members of the County Council should feel that they have the sanction of the people in this matter and It is hoped that they will see fit to make a large grant so that in the future it cannot be said that Bruce is not doing her share.

Jocelin's Penance

"Jocelin de Brakelonde, lady, and the Abbot commands that I bring back thy answer ere to-morrow's sunrise."

"Truly, ere sunrise, Brother Jocelin. 'Tis far to go alone and a darksome way by evening. Yea, I now bethink me. Each forest hath its John Scarlet and Robin Hood these days, and by my Christendom, an unarmed monk would little avail against such sturdy robbers."

"Alas, madam, methinks they would not care for the rough serge of a monk's robe, and I have naught else, for poverty is the vow of the Benedictine; yet though I wear no mail, and carry no sword, I fear not. God protects His own—they need no steel."

This doctrine was new to Rohese; reared among men whose sole aim in life was war; who learned early the motto "Mine honor and mine good sword," and she rather cavilled at such sentiments, though she could but admire the uplifted look with which Jocelin voiced his faith.

"Yet sunset or sunrise, Brother Jocelin," she said, "thou must have food and rest; so let us offer thee fair water for thy toilet, and a cup of wine and pasty for thy stomach's sake; whilst I read the will of the Abbot, and write me an answer to it. Nay, look not so wonderful that I should say 'write,' for I am not the only woman in the realm who can both read and write, and perhaps construe their bit of Latin, too."

"By my troth," she murmured to her maids, as Jocelin followed Gilbert O'Dice from the bower, "but these Abbey lubbers are but green goslings—but half men; and yet I would not dub ye dolts by saying he was half made."

"Set away the 'broidery frame, girls, and leave me; save thou, Mary; bring parchment and inkhorn." Rohese arose, and, moving to a desk near the row of windows which lighted the bower, sat there turning over in her hand the letter sealed with the oval seal, bearing the imprint of a steed (the Abbot's insignia), and tied with a purple cord; her thoughts strayed to the monk and his strange behavior, and she murmured, "Now, Pardie! I wonder what his meaning is?"

"Perhaps if thou wouldst open it, madam, thou wouldst know," Mary said, smartly, as she placed the ink and parchment on the desk.

"Tut, thou art pert; get thee gone to thy mates, and see that thy tongue prove not the unruly member." The girl gone, Rohese broke the seal and read, in the Abbot's crabbed script:

"Greeting to Rohese, Lady de Cokefield: As thou art the daughter of my chief Milite, and of my cousin, the Lady of Framlingham, it behooves me, now that thou art at marriageable age, to give thee in marriage as befitteth thy rank and station. Because thou art ward of our Abbey, I would that ye come to me that I might know thy will concerning the wedding. Jocelin of Brakelond, who bears this missive, will convey thy answer. So I bid thee set a time to visit me at Bradfield house. Our Lady's benison on thee.

"Given under my hand and seal at the Abbey of St. Edmundsbury.

"Samson, Abbas."

Rohese's face was scarlet ere she had finished, and when she had done she flung the letter from her, and stamping her foot with rage, cried, "Zounds! And am I to be parcelled off to some lout, who shall govern my people and rule my castle? Shall any Pope-holy Abbot put man into the bed or at the board where Henry of Leicester should have been? O, my love! And had not some cursed infidel's spear laid thy proud crest low, I should have been a happy wife, the proudest lady in the realm, whereas, now I am the dolourest maid in all Christendom. Parentless and husbandless," and laying her head on her arms, she sobbed bitterly.

Then she dashed the tears from her face. "Yet, let me think. How says the Abbot?" taking up the discarded letter, "Thy mother's cousin. Aye, I have oft heard old nurse tell of the rude Norman baron who, for love of my mother, his cousin, sought the cloister. Surely, then, if this be he, he will not force a hateful marriage on me when he knows how my poor heart is widowed. I'll to him, and tell him all my mind. Yet, Abbot though he be, let him beware if he cross me; the De Cokefeld will bends not." Rohese blew a silver whistle, suspended from her neck, and a page appeared. "Mordred, send Mary hither, and tell the monk when he has finished his repast I'll speak with him i' the hallum. 'Tis after the mid hour and the rain is past, is it not so?"

"Aye, my lady."

Mary returned, rather sulky after her mistress' reproof, but her face soon lost its pout in her delight at the news.

"Mary, we go to the Abbey on the morrow; our lord, the Abbot, hath invited me to visit him at Bradfield house. See to it that our apparel is ready, and that Gilbert prepare fit escort."

"Wilt thou take sad colored robes, madam?"

"Nay, wench; the gay 'broidered ones, as thou lovest me; the Abbot is a man, girl, an' I've a favor to ask of him."

Mary smiled appreciatively, and hurried away upon her errands. Rohese drew her cloak about her, and passed through the arched doorway which led from the tower into the hallum. The rain was over, the air was damply sweet, and the noon sun shone warm and bright on the steaming walk. By the keep wall some asters were flaunting their purple sprays in the sunshine, all rain-bejeweled. Jocelin, advancing up the walk, thought she was as beautiful as an angel, as she stood outlined by the gray stones, the jewels of her headdress not more sparkling than her eyes; her robe, as she stooped to pluck a flower, moulded to her exquisite figure. She raised herself as he came near.

"Ah, Brother Jocelin, is this not a day to warm thy monkish blood? Dame Nature hath finished her family wash and hung it out to dry in the sunshine."

"In truth, Lady, it sendeth forth a fragrant steam. But pardie! why mock at me for being a monk? I am a man, no less." A resentful note quivered in his voice, and Rohese saw that her careless jibe had pricked him.

"Nay," she said, kindly, "I meant no harm; many a lord of the church hath led his men to victory. 'Tis said that thy Abbot, Samson, fought with my father on the field of Flemmings."

"Aye, madam, so he did. But brute force and fighting valor are not all that is desirable in a man. Wisdom, learning, gentleness, to my mind, are more to be desired than fame in joust or journey. It will not be many years, Lady Rohese, till every man of quality shall be learned in our lore, and no one shall be called 'gentleman' who hath not this knowledge."

"Poor monk," she thought. "He prates of what he knows not," and resenting Jocelin's superior air, she said rather haughtily, "we have been trained in different schools, sir. 'Dieu et mon droit' is, to my mind, the only fit motto for a gentleman. Yet, 'God and my book' may serve thy turn as well. But a truce to these cross-questionings; my lord the abbot, commands my presence at Bradfield house, and I will go to-morrow."

"I will bear thy message, madam," said Jocelin, bowing coldly, for she had vexed and wounded him by her open contempt.

"Yet stay, Brother Jocelin," she called, as he moved slowly toward the donjon entrance, reproaching herself for her lack of courtesy, and wishing to make amends. He turned, and she came up to him somewhat hurriedly, her cheeks flushed by her generous impulse.

"Forgive me if I were rude, and go not from De Cokefeld to-night. The way is long and darkness will o'ertake thee. I fear for thy safety in the forest. Delay for the morrow, and ride with me to the Abbey." And she put out her hand and touched him on the arm. Jocelin was young, in love, the hand of the woman he loved lay lily white on his sleeve, sending a thrill through his veins. He looked deep into her eyes, with a smile like a caress on his delicate red lips; then he broke the first rule of his order—"Obedience."

"Lady I will not go to-day. Do as thou wilt with me," and he hurried from the hallum.

"Grammercy," murmured Rohese, gazing after him half smiling. "'tis the strangest monk I ever saw; yet methinks he is a man after all."

CHAPTER VIII

The morning dawned bright and clear and Jocelin awoke upon a soft couch, as different from his own straw pallaise as his thoughts and feelings differ from those of yesterday. Through his chamber window there came a great hullaballoo from the courtyard: a neighing of horses, barking of hounds, and the seneschal's shrill voice calling out orders. Within the castle all was bustle and preparation. Tittering maids paused in their skurry by his doorway to greet some saucy page on his way to unleash the dogs.

Jocelin lay for a moment on his luxurious couch, contrasting the elegant arras-hung chamber with his bare cell in the abbey.

"There is like comparison to be made of the life of monk and knight," he muttered bitterly, as he donned his robe and sandals; "one all bareness, coldness and desuetude, the other all light, life and action, crowned by fame and love. Love! Beshrew me! What hath a monk to do with love? He has taken the church to spouse, and 'tis a deadly sin for him to adulterate his conjugal thoughts. Yesterday me-thought I knew what love meant: a calm, sweet regard, strong in affection and admiration; such an emotion as one feels for parents, or the abbot. But now, wretched wight that I am, love hath slit me unawares; too late hath he opened my blinded eyes and vouchsafed to me a dazzling vision of his joys. Tantalus' feast spread to mock my unable heart. Love, life's fire with hope, fear, joy, sorrow, pleasure and pain, its components, hath wrapped me in longing and desire, and I—I am so weak that for a woman's smile I cast aside my good respect; break my vows and turn to a chitty-faced coward who trembles and dares not look his Lord in the face for fear his traitorousness will beam from his eyes, and announce, 'Here is a monk forsworn, a renegade.' How say the Scriptures? 'Whosoever hath looked upon a woman—' Aye, I am forsworn. This woman hath bewitched me. It is sorcery.

'O care me Jesu
Nunc libera me!'

And Jocelin fell upon his knees to tell his rosary. But as the beads slipped through his fingers he seemed again to feel the slight, warm pressure of Rohese's hand; and with every "Ave" came the tones of her voice, or the tinkling of her coldly sweet laughter. The monk was betrayed by the natural man within him; and as he arose from his fruitless endeavor to pray, and passed from his chamber, he realized with shame and delight that his heart beat faster, his pulse throbbed quicker, his eyes shone brighter, and his whole being seemed reanimated, enlarged, made stronger, more ready to do and dare, by this mysterious baptism of "Heavenly fire which men have called love."

When Jocelin had broken his fast in the great hall, he went out into the courtyard, where the retinue was already assembling, impatient to be gone; the dogs straining at their leashes, baying their delight at the prospect of a long scamper over hills and downs. Raoul, his gorgeous dress half covered by a cloak of green and gold brocade, a feathered cap on his head, was on his horse with a hawk upon his wrist; and Mordred, the page, behind him on a pillion, holding his harp carefully wrapped in a samite covering. Gilbert O'Dice was mounting a gentle old mule, grunting and groaning as he drew his furred cloak about his old limbs.

"Good morrow, Brother Jocelin," he said; "Zounds, but the air nips keenly, it benumbs the limbs."

"Nay, old shrew, not if there be blood in them," interposed Nicholas, the Master of Horse, from among his twenty odd horsemen, who sat mounted with lances at rest, while behind them were half a score of foot soldiers, armed, some with bows, and some with guisarmes; all grinned at this sally, for Gilbert O'Dice was no favorite in the household.

"Yea," said Raoul, in his clear, boyish treble, "we all well know that Master Gilbert hath sawdust for blood, and dull Sheffield whittles in place of bones." This had reference to the fact that Gilbert presided at the retainers' table, cutting the meat. The Seneschal moved uneasily in his saddle, and looked wrathfully from one tormentor to the other; but reinforcement now appeared in the person of Mistress Mary, who came forth from the keep, bustling and rosy, in blue kirtle and hood, bewitching the hearts of all beholders.

"At least, varlet," she said sharply to Raoul, as she superintended the strapping of a huge bundle upon a sumpter mule, "at least, Master Gilbert hath not two left legs and Judas-colored hair, as have some jack puddings we ken of."

This thrust went straight home, for Raoul was slightly lame and possessed that red hair accredited to the betrayer of our Lord. So the discomfited young minstrel sat biting his lip, with tears of rage and mortification in his eyes, while loud guffaws resounded through the courtyard at this sally, and Mistress Mary, well pleased with her retort, went forward with smiling face to greet her mistress, who just then emerged from the doorway of the castle, wrapped in a pelisse of rabbit skin over a red gown of richly brocaded satin. Rohese went up to her palfrey, which stood near by neighing with joy at sight of his lady. She laid her jeweled embroidered glove lovingly upon his mane, and declining the proffered aid of Master Nicholas, turned a dazzling glance on Jocelin, who stood staring, awkward, not knowing what was expected of him.

"Mary's eyes!" exclaimed the impatient beauty, frowning haughtily. "Art, flesh and blood that thou standest there dumb and still as a stone? I tell thee, Sir Monk, belted earls have sued for such a privilege."

"Gosling," whispered Mary, giving him a dig in the side with her rounded little elbow, "lift her to the saddle." Jocelin, with blazing face, lifted the soft, fragrant burden in his arms with a contrite murmur, "I did not know, Madam," and as for one blissful moment its sensuous sweetness brushed his breast, he felt that heaven could give no greater joy. Rohese, in the saddle, relented when she saw his face, and dimpling with smiles, extended her hand graciously.

"Well-a-day, of course thou did'st not know, thou cell-bred fellow. I forgot me thou hast never been to court, nor learned aught of chivalry. Mount, Brother Jocelyn, and ride beside me." Jocelin, with a pang of humiliation at the lowliness of his steed, mounted his mouse-colored jennet; and Mary being swung up with right good will behind Master Nicholas, with a small protesting squeak against the pressure that burly squire brought to bear upon her waist, the train moved through the portcullis and down the path leading to the ancient Roman roadway, which wound through Suffolk, close by De Cokefeld castle, and led almost direct to St. Edmundsbury. At its head rode Rohese and Jocelin, followed by Gilbert, Nicholas and Raoul. On either side the horsemen trotted, the foot soldiers bringing up the rear with several pages, who often brake away from the cavalcade into the coppice to join their hounds' exciting chase after some skurrying hare, and Raoul, too, sometimes lagged behind to fly his hawk when prey was sighted.

The autumn sunlight fell athwart the roadway as they passed, glowing upon the motley hues of their dress, and gleaming upon gold, silver and steel, until silhouetted against the dark woodland, the gay company moved like some bright pageant illumined by a master hand upon a russet background. As they rode, Jocelin had much to do to keep his jennet by Rohese's side, but she kindly restrained her palfrey; and falling behind the others, they moved slowly, deeply engaged in conversation. While ever and anon Mistress Mary, from her pillion behind Nicholas, looked backward with many an arch smile and nod at her lady, as if to say, "On to it, Madam; make him curse the day he took monkly vows." But to do Rohese justice, she did not think of conquest, and whatever coquetry she displayed toward Jocelin was but the inherent preening and speaking all creatures of her sex naturally fall into, in the presence of the male of their species; and if her voice took on a softer tone, and her blushes came and went under the ardent glances of her companion, she was conscious of no desire to attract or enthrall one whom she could consider neither eligible nor desirable either as suitor or admirer; indeed, she felt for the young monk a kindly condescension one feels towards a child, mingled with a touch of reverence for his calling.

Thus their intercourse was dangerously sweet, for Rohese, throwing aside the hauteur of a dowered lady, and the jibes of a maid familiar with the extravagances of chivalry, fell into a simple, joyous mood, as seductive as it was insignificant. And poor Jocelin, while marveling at her wit and evident knowledge of things he knew not the existence of, could but thrill at her warm tones and friendly glances, and fall more in love than ever.

St. Edmunds was but a day's journey from De Cokefeld castle, and the cavalcade, after a short noon rest, pressed briskly onward, until at sunset they wound down the chain of chalk hills which surround St. Edmunds; past several granges, skirting the village wall; and the forest behind the Abbey. As they passed beneath the prison tower, Rohese asked:

"What is yon grim turret?"

"The Abbey prison, Madam," Jocelin answered, and as the two rode by, its shadow lay across them in the fast gathering twilight. Rohese shivered.

"Doth its shadow not strike a chill to thy marrow?" she cried, urging her horse forward as she spoke.

"Yea, Madam, it would, were thou not beside me. Cold and darkness cannot abide where thou art."

CHAPTER IX.

The afterglow shone golden through the laced branches of the forest, and within the Abbey walls a bell rang, mellowed by the distance. The monk and maid rode on in silence. Behind them, the cavalcade indulged in interchange of speech and song, but Mistress Mary leaned on Nicholas' broad shoulder fast asleep, and he, for fear of losing so pretty a burden, spoke not to his companion, the Seneschal; who jogged on, numbed, cold and drowsy with his long ride in the keen air.

The glow of the sunset faded; shadows gathered about their pathway, faint stars shone in the gray-blue of the sky; and a hush seemed resting over all the world, as if each creature had sought its nest, its den, or home; and lay there close curled, or sat there by the cheery hearth fire basking in its domestic love and its homely joys. This thought was in Jocelin's mind as they rode so close in the narrow, dusky lane, as he watched the graceful, swaying figure beside him.

(To be Continued.)

Pure Ice Cream
in the Home

THE BRICK has greatly popularized City Dairy Ice Cream with the housewife. There is no other dessert that can compete with City Dairy Ice Cream in the summer.

Our Service makes it possible for your dealer to supply you with City Dairy Ice Cream in brick form so that you can serve it in your own home at Dinner, Afternoon Tea or Evening Party, just the same as your City Sister.

For sale by Discriminating Shopkeepers

City Dairy

Look
for
the Sign.

TORONTO.

UNUSED R. R. TICKETS

A matter of importance to the public and the railways has been settled by the Government. A nice point has been raised as to the possibility of refund of the war tax in case a person should change his or her mind in regard to the contemplated trip by train or boat. If the railways insisted upon the tax in such cases of changed intention, it was altogether likely that the public would set them down as extortioners.

Accordingly the railways submitted the questions to the Government—what should be done in case unused tickets presented for refund to agent before the train starts; to agent or general office after train departs; the same or some following day; in the case of passenger tickets; in the case of sleeping car tickets; in the case of parlor car tickets; in the case of steamship tickets. The answer which the railways received was as follows:

There can be no refund of the tax under any circumstances. Once the ticket is sold and the tax collected, it is as though it were in the Dominion coffers and nothing but an act of Parliament can get it out again. It was explained by the Dominion authorities that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise in applying literally the millions of tax stamps that would have been required on railway tickets, and the consequent difficulties that would have ensued owing to delay in affixing and cancellation of stamps, the present method has been adopted, and, that as none of the public would have reasonably expected a refund of a stamp that had been affixed and cancelled, if ticket were refunded upon, so also no refund may be expected wherever a tax has been collected, and the ticket used and refunded upon. In other words, the act of purchase of the ticket in accordance with the Tax Act is a completed transaction so far as the collection is concerned, and under no circumstances as the law now stands could it be refunded. To make a refund of the tax possible a special act would have to be passed by parliament.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

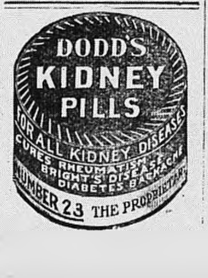
Noyon Cathedral.

Noyon, in France, held peculiar attractions for Robert Louis Stevenson because of its cathedral, where he heard the "Miserere" sung one summer afternoon. Of the place itself he wrote: "It is but a stack of brown roofs at the best, where, I believe, people live very reputably in a quiet way, but the shadow of the church falls upon it when the sun is low, and the five bells are heard in all quarters telling that the organ has begun. If ever I join the church of Rome I shall stipulate to be bishop of Noyon on the Oise."—Pall Mall Gazette.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Ruffles.

Some are fluffy.
And some are flat.
They are wide or narrow.
They are straight or circular.
They are selvedge, fringed or bound.
They are scalloped, battlemented or Van Dycked.
They are set on a foundation or each cord often joins them.
Though they appear on headgear and parasols they riot on skirts.
Of yore their sphere was underwear, now underwear spurns them and they flaunt their graceful fullness on outer garments.



Heated Bearings.

Sometimes when a bearing becomes heated and requires oil it will be found that the oil will not flow down in the oil hole. Either the hole is clogged with dirt or the heat may cause the air to rise and prevent the oil from entering. Where a wire cannot be used effectively the following remedy, although it is not infallible, is almost sure to make the oil reach the bearing.

Fill the hole with oil and quickly place the thumb over it to prevent the air from escaping, and if the oil cup does not leak the heated air inside will rise above the oil, and in two or three minutes it will be forced into the bearing, even if it has to pass considerable dirt.

When a bearing cannot be reached in this way, and when light oils, such as kerosene, are ineffective, try placing a little money in the oil hole and allow it to remain a few minutes, then use oil.—World's Advance.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a bleeding tumor on my face for a long time, and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

The Lands of Yesterday.

If one could only find the way
Into the land of yesterday!

How I would thrust the miles aside,
Rush up the quiet lane and then,
Just when her roses laughed in pride,
Find her among the flowers again.
I'd slip in silently and wait
Until she saw me by the gate.
And then * * * read through a blur of tears
Quick pardon for the selfish years.

This time, this time, I would not wait
For that brief wire that said: "Too late."
If I could only find the way
Into the land of yesterday.

I wonder if her roses yet
Lift up their heads and laugh with pride,
And if her phlox and mignonette
Have heart to blossom by their side.
I wonder if the dear old lane
Still chirps with robins after rain,
And if the birds and banded bees
Still rob her early cherry trees * *

I wonder if I went there now
How everything would seem, and how
But no, not now, there is no way
Back to the land of yesterday.
—New York Sun.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Unnecessary Alarm.

When Frederick the Great, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, was in possession of Dresden, he went to view the works of art in the royal picture gallery. The gallery director, Reidel, took the king through all the rooms and explained each picture as they went along. Frederick expressed his unreserved admiration for all the pictures, but when he came before a certain painting by Corregio he stopped, viewing it with particular interest.

"If you are willing," he said, suddenly, "I should like to have that picture—"

Reidel gasped, for he expected the king to say that he wished the picture for himself. But the king noticed his anxiety, and striking him on the shoulder, said, laughing:

"If you are willing I should like to have that picture copied!"—Youth's Companion.

The Only Way.

"I done wore out three foots of a graveyard rabbit in de hopes of good luck comin' my way," said Brother Williams, "an' I des 'bout come ter de conclusion dat de only way ter git dar is ter work fer yo' livin'."—Atlanta Constitution.

Things You Ought To Know

Washington's vice district is abolished by law.

The marked decrease in the damage by lightning in European cities in the last few years is attributed to the presence of electric wires which divert the bolts.

Buffalo's new Michigan Central station may be located in Exchange street.

Dr. G. H. Clark, of Waterloo, Ia., advises young men to always marry the oldest daughter of a family. Better trained, he says.

Bulgaria's population is about 5,000,000.

Montenegro's population is about 500,000.

Montenegro's area is 5,603 square miles.

Shanghai stonecutters receive 25 cents a day.

Canadian Pacific Railway will build a fence on both sides of its tracks from Halifax to Vancouver. The fence will be 7,000 miles long.

A species of tree of unlimited growth in Natal, heretofore regarded as worthless commercially, has been found to yield a juice that contains rubber in large quantities.

St. Paul produces about 3,000 pianos yearly.

Derrick City, Pa., has a well 5,820 feet deep.

In 14 years Pennsylvania Railway has paid out $11,500,000 in pensions to retired employees.

Norwegian cod liver oil prices are soaring.

German fruit is said to be reaching England via Holland.

English sportsmen are betting that war will end by Christmas.

Scientists estimate that there are 19,000 species of fish in the world.

After making more than 2,000 observations a Swiss scientist has decided that snails have no sense of sight.

A physician is the inventor of a hollow cane in which he carries all the medicine bottles he ordinarily needs to have with him.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

Owing to faulty action of the kidneys and liver, the blood becomes filled with disease germs that imperil health.

The first warnings are backaches, dizziness, headache and lack of energy. Act quickly if you would avoid the terrible ravages of chronic kidney complaint. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day; they cure kidney and liver troubles for all time to come. No medicine relieves so promptly, cures so thoroughly. For good blood, clear complexion, healthy appetite, use that grand health-bringing medicine, Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Get a 25c. box today.

BAD EGGS AND STAGE.

Pelting Unpopular Performers is a Very Ancient Custom.

The practice of hurling bad eggs at actors who displeased them has been in vogue with audiences ever since there has been a stage and a dramatic production. Chinese, Greeks and Romans ran to this sort of unfragrant criticism, and two stories told by a collector of odd things connected with the theatre are worth repeating.

A number of New York rowdies in the fifties threw a number of bad eggs at a pallid and trembling performer. He advanced to the edge of the stage, commanded silence and said:

"Noble sirs, deign to throw me but one good one—just one. I care not if it break over me, I shall manage it. I have eaten naught in two days. Pelt me with good eggs, I beseech you."

The appeal gained him a basket of good eggs by way of the back stage.

A man went to Shakespeare's theatre in the day of the great bard to throw bad eggs at an actor he disliked. Some one jostled him unduly, and he punched the jostler. The jostler whipped him, however, and finally sat him down in the bad eggs, which broke. So the would-be egg thrower was thrown out because of the odor and called a bad egg in the bargain.—New York Sun.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

His "Junior Partner" Entered.

Littleman was telling the young bachelors at a recent affair uptown just how to manage a wife.

"When you young fellows are married, you must take the upper hand at once," he said. "No weakness, no sentiment! Make your wife understand that, though you love her and so forth, she is the junior partner. If necessary resort to the effective methods of our caveman ancestors—use the heavy hand! Put her nose to the domestic grindstone. Why, when I speak to my wife"—

Littleman never finished. Why? See headline.—New York Times.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

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25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

ISSUE NO. 35, 1915

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WEAVers and apprentices. Wages paid to apprentices while learning. Apply to the Slingsby Mfg. Co., Brantford.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCK AND Grain Farm, 33 acres; clay, brick house; basement barns, 36 x 80, cement silo, and hog pen; near towns, villages, depots, schools, churches, creameries, condensary (Borden's), hydro power, telephone, and rural mail installed. Write for full description and price. J. J. McNally, R. R. No. 1, Otterville, Ont.

Science Jottings.

A paper mill at Maumee, O., reports a saving of $400 a month as a result of the introduction of electric drive. Not only has this resulted in a direct saving of power, but it has been found possible to reduce by two men the regular force of workmen.

The fishing industry of the United States is not merely as great as some of the countries of Europe, but no country in the world has had the foresight to stock its inland waters as the United States has done.

There are records of eight soundings in the Pacific Ocean where a depth greater than 30,000 feet was indicated.

Petticoat government seems to rule in the fish world, for the female predominates in nearly all species.

Russia has a total of 137 central electric stations, serving nearly 15,000,000 people.

In the entire world there are 3,424 spoken languages and dialects.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Crack of Bullet.

That bullets neither whine, hiss, howl, hum nor whisper, novelists to the contrary notwithstanding, is information given by Edward C. Crossman in Outing. With one possible exception—when at certain conditions of open country modern military bullets [illegible] to those standing back of the firing line—nothing is audible except a sharp crash of air closing around the bullet's base when it travels at high speed. At a velocity of 1,500 feet a second or more, the noise is "like nothing so much as a loud and very violently cracked blacksnake whip." Those who stand far enough from the rifle hear the bullet's crack and later the dull, thudding noise of the rifle itself, which has been outspeeded. Jack London makes a soldier hit at 600 yard range first hear the sound of the modern rifle and then feel the blow of the bullet. But the bullet would have killed him half a second before the sound from the rifle reached him.

TIRED NERVES

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Hardly Worth Mentioning.

As a New Orleans hotel keeper tells the tale of a ninety-year-old negro man who was homeless, penniless, infirm and crippled, crawled into a hayloft in a strange neighborhood to end his last hours. The darky who owned the hay saw a suspicious figure slinking into his stable and came with his shotgun to make the intruder a prisoner. Cautiously entering the stable, he detected a rustling in the hay, and, aiming his gun in the direction whence the sound came, yelled out:

"I got you! Dog gone you, I got you!"

The expiring wanderer raised his head and as he gazed down the gun barrels, replied wanly:

"An' a great git you got!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Literary Controversies.

Famous controversies over the authorship of poems include the following: "Laugh and the World Laughs With You," claimed by four or five different authors, is now credited to Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Her chief opponent was John A. Joyce.

"Rock Me to Sleep" was claimed by two different authors.

John J. Ingalls, the great Kansas statesman and writer, had his authorship of "Opportunity" disputed many times.

Walt Whitman and Mary Mapes Dodge had a stirring dispute about a little poem, "The Two Mysteries."

The authorship of Shakespeare's plays has been ascribed to Francis Bacon (Lord Verulam), Christopher Marlowe, Sir Walter Raleigh and other contemporaries.—St. Louis Republic.

A Pound of Cure.

"My son," said the family man, "is anxious to become a pugilist. I'm doing my best to prevent him."

"Let him go ahead," said the friend of the family, "and have some one pound him. You'll find a pound of cure worth more than an ounce of prevention."—Philadelphia Record.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1915.

KEEPS IT DARK.

Had Sir Robert Borden come boldly out at the beginning of the war and declared, as did Premier Asquith, that there would be no election while the war lasted, this country would have given its undivided attention to the successful carrying on of the war. But he did not do this. Even after Boards of Trade, city and county councils and many other public bodies had petitioned him against holding an election, he gave no sign, no promise, that one would not be held. Instead his lieutenant, the Hon. Robert Rogers, insisted that the people were clamoring for an election, and ought to have one. To show what was in the Premier's mind he forced Parliament to pass an Act giving the soldiers at the front a vote, and the ballots are now either in Britain or France ready to be handed out to the men on voting day. Yet we are told that Sir Robert is not thinking of an election, and that it is only the Liberals who are nominating candidates, and preparing for battle. Of course this is all non-sense. Most of the Tory candidates have already been nominated, and in Hamilton the Tories have already organized in anticipation of an election and are ready whenever the word is given. All this time the country has been kept on the anxious seat. Sir Robert will soon return home, and it is to be hoped that he will feel it to be his duty to give the people some kind of an assurance.

Under the circumstances the Liberals cannot be blamed for making some preparation for fight and for warning the people to be on their guard against whatever move the Government may make. The Liberals are more anxious to fight the Germans than to fight the Tories, but if they should foolishly force a contest the Liberals will be prepared to meet them. They have no fear of the consequences either.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Kaiser's conspiracy in the United States is another reminder to the people there that the Germans are their enemy also.

A Government that bought thirty-year-old horses for the soldiers to ride upon when they go to war should beware of the khaki election.

The Vancouver Sun suggests that Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier together tour the country in a recruiting campaign. Sir Wilfrid is willing.

The United States would be wise to overlook any little infringement on her rights, caused by the British blockade. The U. S. will be a winner should Britain win.

Instead of Germany starving Britain by her submarine blockade, in the seven months that have elapsed since the submarine got busy, her imports have increased over the corresponding period in the previous year by $850,000,000.

Twenty-seven million persons in Britain registered under the registration act, and the Government is now in possession of complete data concerning practically all the inhabitants. It is said that this registration gave a boom to recruiting.

The N.Y. Sun publishes a letter from a Philadelphian, who suggests that "in order to solve the question of creating a large British credit in this country; if England would consent to sell a portion of Canada to our Government, say the three western provinces, a very large credit could soon be arranged." This man must think that this is the Philippines.

The Pittsburg Gazette-Times notes that the battle-ship that brought over the $2,000,000 gold dollars was protected by cruisers, torpedo destroyers, etc., asks "Why don't the British take equal precautions for the protection of human life when there is no gold aboard?" Winston Churchill has already answered that question. They haven't enough ships.

Americans returning from London, we are told, agree that hosts of Britons require some shock to arouse them from their apathy. The thousands of youths to be seen enjoying themselves in public places apparently are not shirkers in the sense of being afflicted with cold feet. Rather they give the impression of not being able to grasp the magnitude of the struggle in which their nation is engaged. The censor is blamed for this state of affairs.

The Chicago Tribune, discussing the lynching of Leo M. Frank, says that "The south is backward. It shames the United States by illiteracy and incompetence, its hill men and poor whites, its millions of feared and bullied blacks, its ignorant and violent politicians, its rotten industrial conditions and its rotten social ideas (also) in circumstances which disgrace the United States in the thought of Americans, and in the opinion of foreigners." This may be true, but we would hate to say so.

The Buffalo Express says that if the States were to declare war with Germany they could

Sever diplomatic intercourse;
Send their fleet to the Irish coast;
Make immediate provision to raise an army and to enlarge their fleet;
Seize the German shipping in U. S. ports;
Stop all trade with Germany.

This, of course, would solve all the problems now existing between Britain and the States as to contraband or orders in Council. The U. S. fleet could also be used in keeping open the trade routes. But this is getting ahead of events.

We are living less luxuriously than we did before the war. The imports of carriages, automobiles, etc., were over eleven millions less for the twelve months last recorded than they were for the preceding twelve months, the totals being $7,420,000, as compared with $18,560,000. Importations of silks fell off by two millions; of tobacco by over a million; of precious stones by $1,[illegible],000; of watches by $600,000; of books, periodicals, etc., by over a million; of electric apparatus by three millions; of fancy goods by $1,800,000; of furs by $1,300,000; of trains by $2,[illegible].

Russia will be better served with railways after the war is over. The Maryland Steel Company has just received an order for 100,000 tons of steel rails. Russia has already bought largely of rails and rolling stock in the States. The report that Russia has contracted for [illegible] shells, at an aggregate cost of about $2[illegible],000,000, is confirmed by the statement of the president of a company that has got a part of the work, which has been divided up among at least five concerns, one of which is the Baldwin Locomotive Company. That does not look as if Russia was preparing for peace.

The British War Inventions Committee has been completed, with Lord Fisher as President. It will comprise (a) a central committee; (b) a panel of consultants composed of scientific experts who will advise the main committee on questions referred to them. The central committee will consist of Lord Fisher of Kilverston, G. C. B., O. M. president; Sir J. J. Thomson, O. M., F. R. S., Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K. C. B., F. R. S., G. T. Beilby, Esq., F. R. S. The consulting panel will comprise the following list, which will be added to from time to time as necessary: Prof. H. B. Baker, F. R. S., Prof. W. G. Bragg, F.R.S., Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, Sir William Crookes, O.M., F. R.S., W. Duddell, Esq., F.R.S., Prof. Percy Frankland, F.R.S., Prof. Bertram Hopkinson, F.R.S., Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., Prof. W. J. Pope, F.R.S., Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S., G. Gerald Stoney, Esq., F.R.S., Prof. the Hon. R. J. Strutt, F.R.S.

The Tories are playing their old game of criticizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Quebec for being too British, and pillorying him in Ontario on the charge of being disloyal. Sir Wilfrid is making some notable recruiting speeches, and newspapers, like the Toronto Telegram, instead of giving credit for the same, are knocking him on general principles. It's a rascally piece of business, and has compelled the Ottawa Citizen, which is not a supporter of the Liberal leader, to protest. It says:

"But at least there is no leading statesman in the public life of Canada to-day more loyal than Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the British tradition of freedom. The ignoble political game of crushing him between the millstones of nationalism in Quebec and Jingoism in Ontario would not be tolerated for long if the Canadian people understood it. There should be an end of it. Hon. P. E. Blondin might do something to end it by making a recruiting tour through the provinces."

Blondin is the Tory who wanted to [illegible] in the British flag.

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.

Mr. Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have had sick headache, been bilious, and have had pains after eating and was also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I used four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me. The best praise I can give is not enough for them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00; at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Could Not Bend Down On Account of Backache.

Mr. J. A. Lubiniecki, Dauphin, Man., writes: "It is my pleasure to write you in regard to Doan's Kidney Pills which I have been using for some time for kidney trouble, which used to affect my back so that at times I could not bend down, nor could I walk straight. I learned about your pills from your Almanac, and I bless the happy hour I thought of buying this medicine. One time a druggist persuaded me to buy —— s Kidney Pills, saying they were just as good, in fact he guaranteed they were. I yielded to his advice, and what was the result? I had bearing down pains in my back for two days, so I took the balance of the pills unused to the druggist, and told him to give me Doan's Kidney Pills as they would stop the pain in 12 hours at the outside. He told me he was sorry I did not use more of the pills, and lengthen the time to await results. I told him there is no need of waiting with Doan's Pills, they go right to the spot. No substitute for me."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's"

THE Changeling

Thus was that matter decided, and while not many miles away Maggie was watching hopelessly for the coming of Arthur Carrollton, he, with George Douglas, was devising the best means for finding her, George generously offering to assist in the search, and suggesting finally that he should himself go to New York City, while Mr. Carrollton explored Boston and its vicinity. It seemed quite probable that Margaret would seek some of the large cities, as in her letter she had said she could earn her livelihood by teaching music; and quite hopeful of success, the young men parted, Mr. Carrollton going immediately to Boston, while Mr. Douglas, after a day or two, started for New York, whither, as the reader will remember, he had gone at the time of Henry's last visit in Worcester.

Here for a time we leave them, Hagar raving mad, Madam Conway in strong hysterics, Theo wishing herself anywhere but at Hillsdale, Mrs. Jeffrey ditto, George Douglas threading the crowded streets of the noisy city, and Mr. Carrollton in Boston, growing paler and sadder as day after day passed by, bringing him no trace of the lost one. Here, I say, we leave them, while in another chapter we follow the footsteps of her for whom this search was made.

CHAPTER XXIII.

From the seaside to the mountains, from the mountains to Saratoga, from Saratoga to Montreal, from Montreal to the Thousand Isles, and thence they scarce knew where, the travelers wended their way, stopping not long at any place for Margaret was ever seeking change. Greatly had she been admired, her pale, beautiful face attracting attention at once; but from all flattery she turned away, saying to Henry and Rose, "Let us go on."

So, onward still onward they went, pausing longest at Montreal, for it was there Arthur Carrollton had been, there a part of his possessions lay, and there Margaret willingly lingered, even after her companions wished to be gone.

"He may be here again," she said; and so she waited and watched, scanning eagerly the passers-by, and noticing each new face as it appeared at the table of the hotel where they were staying. But the one she waited for never came, "and even if he does," she thought, "he will not come for me."

So she signified her willingness to depart, and early one bright July morning, she left, while the singing birds, from the treetops, the summer air from the Canada hills, and, more than all, a warning voice within her bade her "Tarry yet a little, stay till the sun was set," for far out in the country and many miles away a train was thundering on. It would reach the city at nightfall, and among its jaded passengers was a worn and weary man, Hopeless, almost aimless now, he would come, and why he came he scarcely knew. "She would not be there so far from home," he was sure of that, but he was coming for the sake of what he hoped and feared, when last he trod those streets. Listlessly he entered the same hotel, from whose windows for five long days a fair young face had looked for him. Listlessly he registered his name, then carelessly turned the leaves backward—backward—backward till, the only one remained between his hand and the page bearing date five days before. He paused and was about to move away, when a sudden breeze from the open window turned the remaining leaf, and his eye caught the name, not of Maggie Miller, but of "Henry Warner, lady, and sister."

Thus it stood, and thus he repeated it to himself, dwelling upon the last word sister, as if to him it had another meaning. He had heard from Madam Conway that neither Henry Warner nor Rose had a sister, but she might be mistaken; probably she was, and dismissing the subject from his mind, he walked away. Still the names kept haunting him, and thinking at last that if Mr. Warner were now in Montreal he would like to see him, he returned to the office, asking the clerk if the occupants of Nos. — were there still.

"Left this morning for the Falls," was the laconic answer, and without knowing why he should particularly wish to do so, Mr. Carrollton resolved to follow them.

He would as soon be at the Falls as at Montreal, he thought. Accordingly he left the next morning for Niagara, taking the shortest route by river and lake, and arriving there on the evening of the second day after his departure from the city. But nowhere could a trace be found of Henry Warner, and determining now to wait until he came, Mr. Carrollton took rooms at the International, where after a day or two, worn out with travel, excitement and hope deferred, he became severely indisposed, and took to his bed, forgetting entirely both Henry Warner and his sister, whose name he had seen upon the hotel register. Thoughts of Maggie Miller, however, were constantly in his mind, and whether waking or sleeping he always saw her face, sometimes radiant with healthful beauty, as when he first beheld her, and again pale, troubled and sad, as when he saw her last.

"Oh, shall I ever find her?" he would sometimes say, as in the dim twilight he lay listening to the noisy hum which came up from the public room below.

And once, as he lay there thus, he dreamed, and in his dreams there came through the open window a clear, silvery voice, breathing the loved name of Maggie. Again he heard it on the stairs, then little tripping feet went past his door, followed by a slow, languid tread, and with a nervous start the sick man awoke. The day had been cloudy and dark, but the rain was over now, and the room was full of sunshine—sunshine dancing on the walls, sunshine glimmering on the floor, sunshine everywhere. Insensibly, too, there stole over Mr. Carrollton's sense a feeling of quiet, of rest, and he slept ere long again, dreaming this time that Margaret was there.

Yes, Margaret was there. There, beneath the same roof which sheltered him, and the same sunshine which filled his room with light had bathed her white brow, as leaning from her window she listened to the roar of the falling water. They had lingered on their way, stopping at the Thousand Islands, for Margaret would have it so; but they had come at last, and the tripping footsteps in the hall, the silvery voice upon the stairs, was that of the golden-haired Rose, who watched over Margaret with all a sister's love and a mother's care. The frequent jokes of the fun-loving Henry, too, were not without their good effects, and Margaret was better now than she had been for many weeks.

"I can rest here," she said, and a faint color came to her cheeks, making her look more like herself than she had done before since that night of sorrow in the woods.

And so three days went by, and Mr. Carrollton, on his weary bed, dreamed not that the slender form, which sometimes through his half-closed door cast a shadow in his room, was that of her for whom he sought. The tripping footsteps, too, went often by, and a merry, childish voice, which reminded him of Maggie, rang through the spacious halls, until at last the sick man came to listen for that party as they passed. They were a merry party, he thought, a very merry party, and he pictured to himself her of the ringing voice; she was dark eyed, he said, with braids of shining hair, and when, as they were passing once, he asked of his attendant if it were not as he had fancied, he felt a pang of disappointment at the answer, which was: "The girl the young gentleman hears so much has yellow curls and dark blue eyes."

"She is not like Maggie, then," he sighed, and when again he heard that voice a part of its music was gone. Still it cheered his solitude, and he listened for it again, just as he had done before.

Once, when he knew they were going out, he went to the window to see them, but the large straw flats and close carriage revealed no secret, and disappointed he turned away.

"It is useless to stay here longer," he said; "I must be about my work. I am able to leave and I will go to-morrow. But first I will visit the Falls once more. I may never see them again."

Accordingly, next morning after Margaret and Rose had left the house he came down the stairs, sprang into an open carriage, and was driven to Goat Island, which, until his illness had been his favorite resort.

Beneath the tall forest trees which grow upon the island there is a rustic seat. Just on the brink of the river it stands, and the carriage road winds by. It is a comparatively retired spot, looking out upon the foaming water rushing so madly on. Here the weary often rest; here lovers sometimes come to be alone; and here Maggie Miller sat on that summer morning, living over again the past, which to her had been so bright, and musing sadly of the future, which would bring her she knew not what.

She had struggled to overcome her pride, nor deemed it longer a disgrace that she was not a Conway. Of Hagar, too, she often thought, pitying the poor old half-crazed woman who for her sake had borne so much. But not of her was she thinking now. Hagar was shriveled and bent, and old, while the image present in Margaret's mind was handsome, erect and young, like the gentleman riding by—the man whose carriage wheels, grinding into the gravelly road, attracted no attention. Too intent was she upon a shadow to heed aught else around, and she leaned against a tree, nor turned her head aside, as Arthur Carrollton went by!

A little farther on, and out of Maggie's sight, a fairy figure was seated upon the grass; the hat was thrown aside, and her curls fell back from her upturned face as she spoke to Henry Warner. But the sentence was unfinished, for the carriage appeared in view, and with woman's quick perception, Rose exclaims: "'Tis surely Arthur Carrollton!"

Starting to her feet, she sprang involuntarily forward to meet him, casting a rapid glance around for Margaret. He observed the movement, and knew that somewhere in the world he had seen that face before—those golden curls—those deep blue eyes—that childish form—they were not wholly unfamiliar. Who was she, and why did she advance toward him?

"Rose," said Henry, who would call her back, "Rose!" and looking toward the speaker, Mr. Carrollton knew at once that Henry Warner and his bride were standing there before him.

In a moment he had joined them, and though he knew that Henry Warner had once loved Maggie Miller, he spoke of her without reserve, saying to Rose, when she asked if he were there for pleasure: "I am looking for Maggie Miller. A strange discovery has been made of late, and Margaret has left us."

"She is here—here with us," cried Rose; and in the exuberance of her joy, she was darting away, when Henry held her back until further explanations were made.

This did not occupy them long, for sitting down again upon the bank, Rose briefly told him all she knew; and when with eager joy he asked "Where is she now?" she pointed toward the spot, and then with Henry walked away, for she knew that it was not for her to witness that glad meeting.

The river rolls on with its heaving swell, and the white foam is tossed toward the shore, while the soft summer air still bears on its wing the sound of the cataract's roar. But Margaret sees it not, hears it not. There is a spell upon her now—a halo of joy—and she only knows that a strong arm is around her, and a voice is in her ear, whispering that the bosom on which her weary head is pillowed shall be her resting-place forever.

It had come to her suddenly, sitting there thus—the footfall upon the sand had not been heard, the shadow upon the grass had not been seen, and his presence had not been felt, till, bending low, Mr. Carrollton said aloud "My Maggie!"

Then indeed she started up, and turned to see who it was that thus so much like him had called her name. She saw who it was, and looking in his face, she knew she was not hated and, with a moaning cry [illegible] forward to the arms extended to receive her.

* * * *

Four guests, instead of one, went forth that afternoon from the International — four guests homeward bound, and eager to be there. No more journeying now for happiness; no more searching for the lost; for both are found; both are there—happiness and Maggie Miller.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Impatient, restless and cross, Madam Conway lay in Margaret's room, scolding Theo, and chiding Mrs. Jeffrey, both of whom, though trying their utmost to suit her, managed unfortunately to do always just what she wished them not to do. Mrs. Jeffrey's hands were usually too cold, while Theo's were too hot. Mrs. Jeffrey made the head of the bed too high; Theo altogether too low. In short, neither of them ever did what Margaret would have done had she been there, and so day after day the lady complained, growing more and more irritable, until at last Theo began to talk seriously of following Margaret's example and running away herself, at least as far as Worcester; but the distressed Mrs. Jeffrey, terrified at the thoughts of being left there alone, begged of her to stay a little longer, offering the comforting assurance that "it could not be so bad always, for Madam Conway would either get better or something."

So Theo stayed, enduring with a martyr's patience the caprices of her grandmother, who kept the whole household in a constant state of excitement, and who at last began to blame George Douglas entirely as being the only one in fault. "He didn't half look," she said, "and she doubted whether he knew enough to keep from losing himself in New York. It was the most foolish thing Arthur Carrollton had ever done, hiring George Douglas to search!"

"Hiring him, grandma!" cried Theo. "George offered his services for nothing," and the tears came to her eyes at this injustice done to her husband.

But Madam Conway persisted in being unreasonable, and matters grew gradually worse until the day when Margaret was found at the Falls. On that morning Madam Conway determined upon riding—"fresh air would do her good," she said, "and they had kept her in a hot chamber long enough."

Accordingly, the carriage was brought out, and Madam Conway carefully lifted in; but ere fifty rods were passed the coachman was ordered to drive back, as "she could not endure the jolt—she had told them she couldn't all the time," and her eye turned reprovingly on poor Theo, sitting silently in the opposite corner.

"The Lord help me, if she isn't coming back so soon," sighed Mrs. Jeffrey as she saw the carriage returning, and went to meet the invalid, who had "taken her death cold," just as she knew she should, when they insisted upon her going out.

That day was far worse than any which had preceded it. It was probably her last, Madam Conway said, and numerous were the charges she gave to Theo concerning Margaret should she ever be found. The house, the farm, the furniture, the plate, were all to be hers, while to Theo was given the lady's wardrobe, saving such articles as Margaret might choose for herself, and if she never were found, the house and farm were to be Mr. Carrollton's. This was to much for Theo, who resolved to go home on the morrow at all hazards, and she has commenced making preparations for leaving, when to her great joy her husband came, and in recounting to him her trials she forgot in a measure how unhappy she had been. George Douglas was vastly amused at what he heard and resolved to experiment a little with the lady, who was so weak as to notice him only with a slight nod when he first entered the room. He saw at a glance that nothing in particular was the matter, and when toward night she lay panting for breath, with her eyes half closed, he approached her and said: "Madam, in case you die——"

"In case I die," she whispered, indignantly, "It doesn't admit of a doubt. My feet are as cold as icicles now."

"Certainly," he said. "I beg your pardon; of course you'll die."

The lady turned away rather defiantly for a dying woman, and George continued: "What I mean to say is this. If Margaret is never found, you wish the house to be Mr. Carrollton's?"

"Yes, everything, my wardrobe and all," came from beneath the bedclothes, and George proceeded: "Mr. Carrollton cannot of course take the house to England, and as he will need a trusty servant, would you object greatly if my father and mother should come here to live? They'd like it, I ——"

The sentence was unfinished. The bunches in the throat, which for hours had prevented the sick woman from speaking, disappeared; Madam Conway found her voice, and, starting up, screamed out: "That abominable woman and heathenish girl in this house, in my house! I'll live forever first!" and her round, bright eyes flashed forth their indignation.

"I thought the mention of mother would revive her," said George aside to Theo, who, convulsed with laughter, had hidden herself behind the window curtain.

Mr. Douglas was right, for not again that afternoon did Madam Conway speak of dying, though she kept her bed until nightfall, when an incident occurred which brought her at once to her feet, making her forget that she had ever been otherwise than well.

In her cottage by the mine, old Hagar had raved and sung and wept, talking much of Margaret, but never telling whither she had gone. Latterly, however, she had grown more calm, talking far less than heretofore, and sleeping a great portion of the day, so that the servant who attended her became neglectful, leaving her many hours alone, while she, at the stone house, passed her time more agreeably than at the lonesome hut. On the afternoon of which we write she was, as usual, at the house, and though the sun went down, she did not hasten back, for her patient, she said, was sure to sleep, and even if she woke she did not need much care.

Meanwhile old Hagar slumbered on. It was a deep, refreshing sleep, and when at last she did awake her reason was in a measure restored and she remembered everything distinctly up to the time of Margaret's last visit, when she said she was going away. And Margaret had gone away, she was sure of that, for she remembered Arthur Carrollton stood once within that room and besought of her to tell if she knew aught of Maggie's destination. She did know, but she had not told, and perhaps they had not found her yet. Raising herself in bed, she called aloud to the servant, but there came no answer; and for an hour or more she waited impatiently, growing each moment more and more excited.

(To be Continued.)

The man who invests his money in experience sometimes discovers that it pays no dividend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson X. Sept. 5, 1915.

Elijah and the Prophets of Baal.—1 Kings 18: 16-40.

Commentary.—I. Elijah meets Ahab (vs. 16-20). The time came when the Lord would put an end to the drought which had brought great distress to Israel. Ahab and his servant Obadiah had started out in different directions in search of pasturage to save the flocks and herds from starvation. Elijah met Obadiah on the way and announced that he would meet Ahab. Obadiah knew that the king had sought for the prophet and feared that, if he told Ahab where he was, he would disappear and still further elude his search. Elijah assured Obadiah that he would meet Ahab, and Obadiah told the king, who at once went to meet the prophet. Upon meeting him he accused Elijah of bringing the drought and the accompanying distresses upon Israel. The prophet boldly told the king that his sins and those of his father's house had brought the trouble on the nation. Elijah immediately became the master of the situation and told Ahab to summon the prophets of Baal and those of Asherah, the female deity corresponding to Baal, to Mount Carmel, and Ahab gathered the prophets there. The place of meeting was on the eastern part of Mount Carmel, from which point the Mediterranean Sea can be seen to the west, and the beautiful plain of Esdraelon to the east. Jezreel, Ahab's capital, was in plain sight, as also the scene of several of Israel's historic battles.

II. A test proposed (vs. 21-24). Not only had the prophets assembled at Mount Carmel, but also the people came. Elijah called upon the people to cease halting, or limping and staggering about between the worship of Jehovah and that of Baal. It was to be definitely determined which was the true God. He was the only representative of the true religion, and the prophets of Baal were many, but he proposed the test of an answer by fire to show the people the truth. No one but an Elijah could put forth such a challenge, and he did it in the fear of the Lord and in faith in him. The people could only declare the test to be a fair one. The followers of Baal claimed much for the power of their deity. He was the sun-god, and consequently was in touch with the powerful agency, fire; hence he would be expected to respond to Elijah's challenge and send fire to consume the sacrifice.

III. Baal proved powerless (vs. 25-29). Elijah called upon the prophets to choose their bullock for a sacrifice and prepare it, and then call upon their gods for an answer by fire. He thought best to caution them to put no fire under the sacrifice, for he doubtless knew the trickery to which the followers of false gods sometimes resorted. He gave them the first chance to show what their deity, Baal, the sun-god, could do. There was no lack of earnestness on the part of the worshippers of Baal. They called loudly, and exercised themselves violently in the hope that fire might fall to consume the sacrifice. There is a tradition that a man was concealed under the altar that he might kindle the fire at the proper time, but he was smothered before he lighted it. This is only a tradition and cannot be depended on. With all the frantic efforts of the Baal worshippers no fire fell. Elijah held them up to ridicule in the taunts which he hurled at them and this spurred them on to cry more loudly and to leap more frantically. They even cut their flesh with knives until the blood flowed. They tried from morning until the time of the evening sacrifice, or 3 o'clock, to get an answer, but their efforts were all in vain. Elijah was certain that this would be the outcome, but the priests of Baal had exerted themselves to the utmost with the hope that he would apply fire to their sacrifice. They had occupied nearly the entire day. They had called upon their god with loud voices. They had inflicted pain upon themselves. There was nothing more that they could do. They had signally failed. It was deeply humiliating to them to acknowledge that Baal was either unstable or unwilling to do what they most earnestly desired. Their only hope, after his failure to answer, was that Elijah's efforts would be equally unsuccessful. It would then appear that the God whom Elijah served was no more powerful than was Baal!

IV. The answer by fire (vs. 30-39). 30. Come near—There was a calmness in the prophet's manner that was in strange contrast to the frenzy of the Baal-worshippers. The people were invited to witness all that was to be done. Repaired the altar—Not the altar of Baal but an altar of Jehovah that had been used long before this time. 31. Twelve stones—It is noticeable that Elijah recognized Israel, not as two kingdoms, but as composed of twelve tribes. See Gen. 35. Israel shall be thy name—Israel means "prince of God," and was the name given to Jacob at Peniel (Gen. 32. 28). 32. In the name of the Lord—This expression characterizes all of Elijah's acts. It was for the honor of Jehovah that the people and the priests were called together at Carmel. A trench—To catch the water that was to be poured upon the sacrifice. Two measures—The measure was the "seah," containing from one and one half to three gallons. Some think the depth of the trench was as great as the height of the two-seah measure. 33. Put the wood in order, etc.—Thus far the preparations made were similar to those of the priests of Baal. Fill four barrels—The water-jars such as were used for carrying water and containing from three to five gallons each. Pour it. There must be no occasion to say that there was fire hidden somewhere about the altar. False religions have resorted to deception to establish their claims to supernatural power, but it must be made clear that there is no trickery here. 34. Third time—Twelve jars were used, "corresponding to the twelve stones of the altar, and for the same symbolic reason."—Edersheim. 35. Filled the trench—Divine power was to be displayed in a remarkable way. To explain the source of the supply of water during the drought, Tristram says, "Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say is never exhausted." The river Kishon flows by the base of the mountain and water might have been procured from there if the fountain or cistern was empty. It is reasonable to suppose that water had been carried to the place of sacrifice before Elijah was ready to use it. 36. Came near—In calm and trustful boldness. Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, or Israel. Elijah's address to God was made so complete that no one could doubt to whom he was appealing. Let it be known—The prophet wished two things made clear; first, that there was a God in Israel, and second, that he was God's servant. 37. Hear me, O Lord—Elijah's outburst to God finds most pronounced expression in the words of this brief prayer. The answer was not delayed. Turned their heart back again. His great desire was that the people should turn from idolatry to God. 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There was no mistaking its direction nor its power. It came from above and burned downward, commencing with the sacrifice and ending with the water in the trench. 39. Fell on their faces—They were not only convinced that it was the work of God, but fell down before him in an act of worship. The Lord, he is the God—The test had declared the existence and power of Jehovah, and the victory of Elijah over the prophets of Baal were taken down to the river Kishon and slain. This was in accordance with God's law that idolaters were to be put to death. The vindication of Jehovah showed that Baal worship was false-worship, and that the followers of Baal were either deceived or themselves deceivers.

Questions.—To whom was Elijah sent? What was the feeling of the king toward Elijah? Who arranged for the assembly at Mount Carmel. What test was to be made? Who represented the true God, and who represented the false gods? Describe the efforts of the priests of Baal. Describe Elijah's course after the failure of the priests of Baal. Describe the results of Elijah's prayer. What was remarkable about this prayer? What truths does the lesson teach?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The claims of deity.
I. Revealed the cause of calamity.
II. Demanded the devotion of Israel.
III. Required the overthrow of idolatry.

I. Revealed the cause of calamity. Our lesson takes up the controversy between Ahab and Elijah, as to the cause of the trouble which had come upon Israel. The alternative lay between Jehovah and Baal, and the object of a national gathering was to decide which was to be Israel's God. Elijah insisted upon the distinction which existed between the worship of Baal and the worship of Jehovah. It was not a matter of argument, but of demonstration. The ordeal proposed was peculiarly appropriate and marked a great occasion. Jehovah had often answered by fire. Baal was the heathen god of fire. The test which alone met Israel's need could alone prove Israel's God. The claims of deity must be established in deeds that only God could perform. Elijah would have the decision of the people spring from real convictions, based on sufficient proof. He would end the dishonor of God by the overthrow of idolatry, everywhere visible in Israel. Ahab had not paused to ask what moved Elijah to call for a drought or why his God should send it. Elijah charged Ahab with the ruin of his country. He charged him with complicity in the sin of Jeroboam, which had plunged the chosen nation into deepest degradation. With a clear insight Elijah touched the secret of the nation's sorrow. The root of the menacing evil, the desolating misfortune, lay in the broken altar.

II. Demanded the devotion of Israel. Elijah stood alone, undaunted, a witness for Jehovah appealing to the multitudes to cease their unworthy hesitation between unreconcilable services. Israel's inconsistency lay in an attempt to blend the claims of Jehovah and Baal. In wavering between them, an attempt to accomplish an impossibility, an insult to the authority and character of God. The reconstruction of spiritual life in Israel must begin at the point of its incipient overthrow. The drought and famine had prepared their stubborn hearts for Elijah's appeal and disposed them to consider.

III. Required the overthrow of idolatry. Elijah proved to be the man of the hour. To be zealous, to be a reformer, to seek to restore truth and religion to their former rule, when the alternative was ruin or revival, extirpation or reform, made his task most arduous and important. Nothing less than earnest consecration and strong courage on Elijah's part could have enabled him to endure his task at Mount Carmel. He gave precedence to his opponents at every point. He reduced his own resources to a minimum to show that truth was stronger than error. The people were all the more impressed by the final victory because of the marked inequality of the conflict. The priests of Baal exhibited passionate earnestness, furious, persistent prayer and an agony of entreaty. Full opportunity was given to show the worth of their idolatries and superstitions. When evening came they gave up the contest in despair. Then Elijah called the people to the broken altar, a sad evidence of the wicked zeal of Jezebel and a significant sign of the times. The repair of the altar appeared incidental. It meant to Israel the retracing of their steps of disobedience until they stood at the point of their departure from the precepts of the Lord. Calamity and disaster had come as a result of national departure from the worship of Jehovah. In itself the altar was nothing, but it was the place of sacrifice, the centre of fellowship and the sign of the covenant. Elijah's prayer stood in contrast to the clamor of Baal's priests. It was offered at the time of the evening sacrifice and pleaded for the honor of God and for mercy upon the penitent. When Elijah's faith was expressed in words, there came at once the answer of the living God. The demonstration was irresistible. The conflict with idolatry was settled. The claims of the living God were sustained. Retribution upon Baal's prophets was visited according to the law of God. Their destruction was the removal of temptation from Israel.

T. R. A.

Saluting Getting Bore.

"I walked along the Strand yesterday," a Londoner said, "behind an officer in uniform. Between the top of Arundel street and Charing Cross railway station he was saluted, and had to salute 30 times. This sort of thing is going on all over the town, and I have it on the authority of a colonel that it is considered by the commanding ranks as a beastly bore."

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P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

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EDITORIAL

Tara has the low tax rate of 25 mills.

Durham has a tax rate this year of 36 mills.

Belgium has published another official book in answer to Germany's charges. Belgium need not worry so much, since Germany's charges invariably answer themselves.

Part of the rope that lynched Leo E. Frank was sold for $1 an inch so Atlanta, Ga. What sort of feelings did the purchasers possess?

A special session of the Bruce County Council has been called to fix the amount to be donated by the county to the purchase of machine guns for the Canadian overseas forces.

The machine gun campaign of the Knechtel Furniture Company's employees is a commendable one and their celebration on Labor Day, to raise money for this purpose should be well attended. Those who cannot attend should buy a tag and thus help the men attain their mark.

Canadian soldiers at the front continue to write cheerful letters, which express confidence in the outcome of the war. These communications breathe the same spirit as is contained in the speeches of French and British statesmen, who are convinced that victory for their side is assured. It is the spirit that helps the fighter to win.

Figures of the voting in Alberta on the Liquor Act, which among other things propose to abolish the bar, show that 95,804 ballots were counted, of which 58,295 were for and 32,509 were against the measure; The majority for the "drys" was 20,786. The vote recorded was a large one, exceeding that cast in the parliamentary contest in 1911 by 26,029. The experiment represented by the act will start with more moral force behind it than is often the case with attempts at sumptuary legislation.

RIGHT WINS IN LONG RUN

The enemies of humanity are nearly always better organized than the friends of humanity. The enemies of humanity, knowing that their cause is bad, use every weapon of tyranny and brute force. We must not be discouraged because they win some temporary victories. Every man and every nation striving for peace and freedom has been defeated and discouraged for a time. The blood of the martyrs is the seed of humanity and civilization. But in the long run humanity and civilization keep on forging ahead

AGAINST BONUSES

The ratepayers of Collingwood have evidently come to the conclusion that it is poor business to grant a bonus to any manufacturing concern if the adverse majority recently given the Bryan Manufacturing Company by-law may be taken as an indication. Coming, as it did after a payment of a heavy tax bill on the Steel and Wire Mill which had been idle for some time and for which the ratepayers voted a loan only about a year ago the ratepayers were in no mood for further venture. The bonusing idea, once so widely practiced, is now far from popular, almost every town and city having one or two and perhaps more white elephant monuments to their folly in this respect. The mad race for industries has come to a halt and the ratepayers have assumed more than ever an attitude of the Missourian in respect to propositions which come before them.

NO TRADE WITH THE YANKEES?

Our ultra loyal, "no truck nor trade with the Yankees" government at Ottawa are sorely tried these days. Not long ago they were fain to borrow $40,000,000 in New York. They still find that exchange is heavy against getting money from London, and grumble greatly because to do so would cost them three per cent or more. But it is all right for Canadian citizens to pay a whole lot more than three per cent more for things that they want because of the defeat of the reasonable reciprocity proposals of the Laurier government. When Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues have to wear the tight boot they squeal. They also go right back on their loudly proclaimed anti-free-trade professions. Sauce for the goose [which is to say the Canadian electorate] does not seem to be sauce for the gander, that is, our Tory Government.

Model School.

Hanover Model school reopened last week, but owing to the short notice and a slight misunderstanding, the the attendance is lower than in late years. In a few days however they expect a fair attendance.—Post.

Former Walkertonian Enlists

Pte. "Dutch" Dopfer of the London Camp, now wears a stripe on his right sleeve, having been promoted last week. "Dutch" who is every inch a soldier in his khaki suit, expects to leave for England with a portion of the third expeditionary force in the near future. The Canadians are gradually dribbling over to Shorncliffe Camp, near Dover, and all the men up to date have been landed safely, thanks to England's sea power.—Palmerston Spectator. Pte. Dopfer is a former Walkerton boy and is well known here.

Talking of Raising the Lusitania

Engineers in England are discussing the possibility of raising the Lusitania. She lies at a depth of three hundred to four hundred feet on a bottom which is supposed to be hard enough to have prevented her becoming packed in the mud and grown into the sea's floor. The Lusitania and her cargo are estimated to weigh about 40,000 tons, which is a greater weight than has ever been dragged up from the sea's bottom. The depth at which she lies is perhaps also 100 feet greater than that at which divers have operated successfully but it is suggested that greater power and bigger forces might cope with the heavier weight. While there have been recent improvements in diving paraphernalia, which might make the work possible at such a great depth. It is wondered though, if the cost of the work might not be greater than the value of the salvage.

Denial from the Peninsula.

In reply to an article which recently appeared in the Herald & Times, stating that the Bruce Peninsula was a pool of vice, the Bruce Peninsular News at Lion's Head has the following to say in answer to it and to other statements made by Rev. D. McLennan, Sec'y of the Children's aid Society —"The misleading article, we believe is nothing but a lie, just as Secretary McLennan's epigram "that there is no religion north of the Sauble" is a lie of the Smart-Alec variety. The Bruce Peninsula is that portion of Bruce County lying north of Wiarton, and we venture to say that more "cess-pools of vice" will be found under Mac's very nose than he will find on the Peninsula. If things are so bad here, and so good in Wiarton and south, his duty is here rather than down in the "religious" quarter and no number of foul epigrams will serve as an excuse for not getting his hands dirty in a "moral" campaign. Answer to the following questions might wake him up.—

1. How many hours have you spent on the Bruce Peninsula during the past year?

2. How many prisoners from the Bruce Peninsula are in the Walkerton gaol and how many from the other part of the County?

3. As there may happen to be a prisoner from the Peninsula will you please state how long he had lived here before arrest? He will probably be found to be some of the social flotsam of some other portion of Bruce or Ontario.

A rink of Chesley bowlers composed of J. J. Neelin, D. G. Scott, W. T. Ross and D. J. McLaughlin (skip) will compete in the bowling event in Walkerton on Labor Day.—Chesley Enterprise.

Greenock Council

McNab's Hotel, Chepstow.
Aug 10, 1915.

Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment.

A O Herd damages to 7 sheep and 5 lambs by dogs	72 75
H. Wilhelm 108 yds gravel	10 80
C. Webb 108 "	10 80
F Graf 100 "	16 00
f Bruder "	25 00
Jas Keyes 50 "	5 00
I McIntosh 211 "	21 10
D Parliament 10	1 00
H Waechter 96 "	9 60
D Lamb 20 "	2 00
E Brownscombe 10	1 00
R Scott 30 yds gravel	3 00
W Patteplace 130 "	13 00
W Anstett 58 "	5 80
T Collins 40 "	4 00
A Zettler 173 "	17 30
W Halliday 25 "	2 50
F Sadlo 162 "	16 20
J Collison 190 "	19 00
P McArthur 170 "	17 00
S Parker 65 "	6 50
A Watson 140 "	14 00
A Watson putting tile cul con 20	7 50
D S Campbell 34 yds gr $3.40 road work $6.00	9 40
W Hadley 5 yds gl 50c timber for culvert 95	1 40
J Thompson putting in cul on town line Bruce & Gr	12 50
O Hay filling holes at Culvert & bridge town line Bruce	1 00
J Desmond 203 yds gravel	20 30
J Clark treas Culcas 1 1 acct	2 00
A Cassidy rd work pd taxes 1914	7 50
W Nicholls gl cont 29 yds at 27c less the price of gravel	7 50
A Waechter ref 1 dy road work overcharge	1 25
A Lang insp Cassidy-Flemming sheep	3 00
W Dungarlin rep approach at Gregg's bridge $7.50 and bill at Scotts $5.00	12 50
W Wittman building cement arch at Pinkerton	173 00
W Wittman wk sink hole con 8	5 00
J Coumans galvanized piping & bolts for railing	13 40
A Knox insp Wittman arch 6 days at $2.50	15 00
A Knox 2 lights 10 dys at arch	2 50
M McNab room council meeting	1 00
I Quinlan road through farm	700

Hay—Campbell—That the foregoing accounts being found correct, be paid and that the reeve issue order for same.—Carried.

Hay—McKinnon—That this council is of the opinion that the county council of Bruce should grant a sum of money for the purpose of buying machine guns to aid our Canadian soldiers in the present war, and that the Warden be requested to call a special meeting for that purpose at once.—Carried.

Collison—McKinnon—That the clerk be instructed to draft a by-law for the purpose of levying rates for the year 1915.

By-law No 531 was read and drafted a first time fixing the rates for 1915 as follows, viz;

General county purposes & war tax $8328 87 by rate of 4 and six-tenths mill on the dollar.

Municipal equivalent $142 41 by rate of eight one-hundredths mills on the dollar.

Township purposes $9156.12 by rate of three and four tenths mills on the dollar.

Public School purposes $2920.70 by rate of 2 mills on the dollar.

Pub S S No 1 $ 303 36 by rate of 1 2-10 mill on the dollar.

Pub S S No 4 $251.60 by rate of 2 mills on the dollar.

Pub S S No 5 $508 90 by rate of 3 5-10 mills on the dollar.

Pub S S No 6 $480.00 by rate of 3 mills on the dollar.

Pub S,S No 7 $440.28 by rate of 1 8-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub S S No 1 K G $73,91 by rate of 1 7-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub S S No 2 G C $115.00 by rate of 3 4-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub S S No 1 G C $326 86 by rate of 2 1-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub S S No 1 B G $89.00 by rate of 2 9-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub including debenture No 6 $43.21

U Pub S S 2 B G $525.12 by rate of 6 3-10 mills on the dollar, including debenture No 15, $73 58.

U Pub S S No 8 G E $201 63 by rate of 5 3-10 mills on the dollar including deb No 2 $511.98.

U Paisley E'd & Gr $252.41 by rate of 80-10 mills on the dollar including deb No 1 $18.03.

U Pub S S No 10 B G $313.88 by rate of 13 3-10 mills on the dollar.

U Pub S S No 16 B K G $290.00 by rate of five mills on the dollar including debenture No 10 $49.11.

U Pub S S No 7 K G $52.92 by rate of 2 8-10 mills on the dollar.

Sep S S No 3 $1012.70 by rate of 11 16 mills on the dollar.

U Sep S S No 4 G B $345.45 by rate of 4 0-10 mills on the dollar.

U Sep S S No 1 C C G $13,91 by rate of 4 1-10 mills on the dollar.

Campbell—Hay—That by-law No. 531 be now read a second and third time and finally passed,—Carried. by law No 531 duly read a second and third time and finally passed

Hay—McKinnon—That this council do now adjourn to meet at Pinkerton on Monday the 27th day of Sep. for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

Thos. H. Purdy.
Clerk.

HER DREAMS CAME TRUE

Life Unbearable from Indigestion Health Restored by "Fruit-a-tives"

MELLE. C. GAUDREAU

Rochon P.Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.

"I suffered for many years with *terrible Indigestion and Constipation.* I became thin and miserable. I had frequent dizzy spells and became so run down that I never thought I would get well again.

A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and *he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'.* I continued this medicine and all my Indigestion and Constipation was relieved. I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from Indigestion, Constipation or Headaches, try 'Fruit-a-tives'. *Give this lovely fruit medicine a fair chance* and you will get well the same as I did".

CORINE GAUDREAU.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE IDEAL ROUTE
To and from **TORONTO**
During Canadian National Exhibition
August 28th to September 13th, 1915

REDUCED FARES
To Toronto from all stations in Ontario, also from Niagara Falls, Buffalo N.Y. and Detroit
Be sure to consult C. P. R. Agents regarding
Extra Train Service
To and from Toronto, Parkdale Station and Exhibition Grounds, also
Special Low Fares
From Principal Points on Certain dates
Particulars from H. G. Hunter Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms in single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal — Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED
for
THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D.D.S., Dentist. Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne St., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 5 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honour Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband
Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hanmore's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

"For God's Sake, Let Me Stay!"

He pleaded with all the intensity his weakened body and soul could muster. His voice trembled. Tears lurked in his strained, anxious eyes. "I have traveled for two days on the train," he said. "I have been turned out of my boarding house. I have been turned out of a hotel in my own town. The local hospital refused me admission. Nobody wants me. For God's sake, doctor, let me stay."

This man had been a railway conductor. He had money to pay for his needs; so he applied to the Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium for treatment of the disease which held his life in its grip—consumption. But those sufferers without money and without friends, what of them? With their hopeless knowledge that people shun them, they believe it futile to seek relief. If their lives are to be spared they must be sought out and supplied with nourishment, medicine, and treatment. To do this costs money. Will you contribute a trifle to help in this effort to save lives? Please act quickly. Winter has brought keen suffering.

Contributions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives will be gratefully acknowledged by W. J. Gage, Chairman Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Avenue, or R. Dunbar, Secretary-Treasurer, 347 King Street West, Toronto.

NEW TERM OPENS
Sept. 1st.

NORTHERN Business College
Owen Sound, Ont.

Which is recognized as Canada's leading school of Business and Shorthand. Our own 3 storey building. Staff of specialists. We place graduates in good positions. Catalogue free.

NEW TERM OPENS SEPT. 1st

C. A. Fleming, F.C.A.
Principal.
G. D. Fleming,
Secretary.

Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

Your home merchant will back up our guarantee on this splendid range. Ask to see

McClary's Pandora Range and let him demonstrate its many exclusive features to you. A McClary dealer in every town.

Sold by H. A Havill

Business and Shorthand

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July. Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Western Fair London Canada

Sept. 10th - 18th 1915

$30,000.00 in Prizes & Attractions

Prizes increased this year by $3,000.

Excellent Program of Attractions daily.

Two speed events daily.
Fireworks every night.
New steel grandstand
Midway better than ever

Music by Best Available Bands

SINGLE FARE over all Railways West of Toronto and Fare and One-Third from outside points

Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all information from the Secretary.

W. J. Reid, President A. M. Hunt, Secretary

BUTTER WRAPPERS

Farmers or Dairymen requiring Butter Wrappers as provided for by the new agricultural regulations can secure same at this office at the following prices:-

100	35c	500	$1.50
250	75c	1000	2.25

Special quotations to the trade in quantities.

TELESCOPE OFFICE
WALKERTON ONTARIO

It is only two weeks until the Walkerton Fall Fair. Remember the dates. Sept. 14th and 15th.

Fall Fair Dates

The following are the dates of the fall fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept 16-17
Neustadt	Sept 23 24
Ayton	Sep 20 21
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 23 24
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 5
Markdale	Oct 12 13
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 7 8
Tara	Oct 8

Easy rests th head that wears a

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE. THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Did it ever occur to you when trying to get someone on the rural line that some people must rent the line by the year and use it by the hour.

As a precaution against having their factory burned by German sympathizers while they are engaged in the shell making business, the Hurter Bridge & Boiler Co at Kincardine, are having electric lights installed around the place and will engage night watch men.

Some newspaper men are terrible liars. In writing of a cyclone out west one of them said it turned a well inside out, a cellar upside down moving a township line, blew the staves out of a whiskey barrel and left nothing but the bung hole, changed the day of the week, blew the mortgage off a farm blew all the cracks out of a fence and knocked the wind out of a politician.

I've licked a dozen stamps for telegrams I've sent, I licked and stuck one on the cheque with which I paid the rent. I licked a stamp to paste upon a note which I renewed, and then I licked one to make the mortgage good. I've licked these stamps to show that I respect my country's will, and now I'd like to lick the men who introduced the bill.

Harmony

Music Teacher—What is your impression of harmony? Smart Student—A freckle faced girl in a polka dot dress leading a coach dog.

CENTRAL Business College
STRATFORD, ONT.

Fall Term From August 30th.

This is Ontario's best practical training school, with Commercial, Shorthand and Telegraphy departments. Our courses are thorough and instructors are experienced. We place graduates in positions. Write for our free catalogue at once and see if it interests you.

D. A. McLACHLAN
PRINCIPAL

Aug. 28 Canadian National EXHIBITION TORONTO Sept. 13

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

"PATRIOTIC YEAR"

Model Military Camp
Destruction of Battleships
Battles of the Air

MAMMOTH
Military Display
MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation
Millions in Livestock
Government Exhibits

THRILLING
Naval Spectacle
REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures
Creatore's Famous Band
Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

Field Grain Competition
Greater Poultry Show
Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES FROM ALL POINTS

Travers Pardoned

Sometime in June a movement was inaugurated for the release of William R Travers, formerly general manager of the Farmer's Bank. He has served nearly four years of his sentence in Kingston Penitentiary in connection with the failure of the above institution. The immediate cause of his pardon, was the fact that he has three sons on the firing line good patriotic self-denying boys.

Tax Rate 25 Mills.

The Reeve called a meeting of the Council on Monday night and the members were all present. The principal business was striking the tax rate for 1915. The Clerk provided estimates of the amount that would have to be raised and the Council fixed the rate at 25 mills on the dollar. Mr. Wm. Collins was appointed tax collector for 1915. A communication was received from Mr. D. Robertson, of Walkerton, re providing machine guns for the soldiers. The Council considered that the best way to raise the funds for same would be through the County Council and requested the Reeve to urge the Warden to call special meeting of the County Council at an early date so that the matter can be dealt with without delay.—Tara Leader.

War Pictures

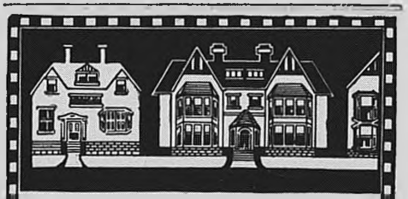
Under the authority of the War Office, arrangements have just been completed for taking a complete moving-picture record of events of the war in the British lines, both at the front and along the lines of communication. The leading film producers and exhibitors, it is announced, have been brought into a co-operation scheme, so that no single firm shall have a monopoly of the pictures. The first photographs will be taken in about a week. One complete set of the pictures will be retained by the War Office for historical records and instruction. This set will eventually be placed in the British Museum. The Board of Education is expected to co-operate in a scheme for the use of the films in the public schools.

Child Seriously Injured.

Last Friday afternoon, while playing in the hay mow in company with a number of other children, Gertie, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schmidt of the Elora road, met with a very serious injury. The children were sliding down the hay mow to the barn floor, and Gertie in her rapid descent was thrown into the hay chute, and went through to the stable. She was rendered unconscious by the terrible fall, and it was thought at first that life was extinct. Dr. Wilson was hurriedly summoned and upon examination found that the little girl has fractured her leg in two places above the knee, but was not otherwise dangerously injured. The fractures were reduced and her wounds dressed, and the child is making satisfactory progress toward recovery. Mildmay Gazette.

Fair Grounds Blaze of Light.

The electrical arrangements for the Canadian Exhibition should prove a pleasant surprise for visitors to the grounds. The handsome Gooderham Fountain has been equiped with colored lights, submerged in the fountain, that will flash and play on the falling waters in a manner that will greatly enchance the beauty of the Grand Plaza. Flags of the Allies in color will be stretched across the roof of the Manufacturer's Building and at night will be brilliantly illuminated. Another new feature will be the strings of colored globes strung about the grounds in all directions, while an artificial moon has been erected north of the grand stand in the outdoor agricultural section. The sphere is eight feet in diameter, contains 1,800 globes and when illuminated the supporting column will be invisible, giving the effect of a huge ball of fire hanging suspended in mid air. The interior of the buildings have been equipped with vacuum or nitrogen lights of high power, and these will add greatly to the brilliance of the indoor illumination. The grounds themselves never looked more beautiful. The floral arrangements are unsurpassed, while the lawns are a deep green and show no indication of the presence there this spring of the thousands of soldiers who were encamped over the winter.



Every Home Has Dozens of Uses for Panshine—

Keeps woodwork and paintwork spotlessly clean and white. Scours pots and pans. Cleans cutlery and glassware. Makes bathrooms spick and span. Keeps kitchens immaculate and sweet.

PANSHINE

is a clean, white, pure powder that has no disagreeable smell, won't scratch and will not injure the hands. Buy Panshine. You'll be glad you did.

Large Sifter Top Tin 10c. At all Grocers.

The Western Fair

The Prize List offered this year by the Western Fair Association is the most liberal in its history. In the Live Stock Departments the prizes are exceptionally large. The horse stables have been disinfected very thoroughly under the direction of Dr. Tomblyn, V.S., and everything put in first-class condition. In the cattle barns there will be increased accomodation, as last years tents had to be brought into service. A new sheep barn is being erected where accomodation has been provided for a very large sheep exhibit, as it is felt that the increase in the prize list will bring out all the large flocks. The Poultry Prizes are increased and should bring out all the best birds of Ontario. The prizes for grain and vegetables are also higher this year and there should be a large exhibit in this department. Prize lists entry forms, programs and all information from the Secretary, A. M. Hunt, London, Ontario.

Fatal Accident Near Glamis.

The 13-year-old son of Mr. John McLean lost his life through an accident in the harvest field. On Friday last he was helping his father to haul in and in driving through the field the wagon jolted into a watter furrow, when the front part of the load slid forward, carrying the lad with it on top of the horses. The team ran away and the boy was terribly injured by the wheels passing over him. The doctors found his internal organs very badly torn and bruised. The most scientific and skilful surgical treatment was administered and and the patient rallied so strongly that by the end of the week there was some hope for recovery. Death ensued, however early on Monday morning. The lad was the only son, and the family have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.—Paisley Advocate.

Orillia Brewery out of Business

The Orillia Packet says:—For fifty years, and perhaps a considerably longer period, Orillia, with one brief interval, has had a brewery. By the end of next month, however, it will have none. Mr. Wright's decision to sell out and withdraw from the unequal contest imposed upon him by Local Option is no surprise. One after an other the conditions which marked the era of licenses change and disappear and soon nearly every evidence that either the manufacture or sale of strong drink at one time received legal sanction in this town will have disappeared. If anybody asks "Does prohibition prohibit?" point him to the transformation wrought in Orillia during the brief span which has elapsed since, by an overwhelming vote of the ratepayers, the traffic was put under legal ban. At the end of the next month Mr. T. B. Cramp will take possession of the brewery property, and will begin the work of turning the building into a wholesome retail grocery and provision store. More power to his elbow.

Leaving for England

The important announcement was made on Saturday by Senator Lougheed, acting Minister of Militia, that twelve complete battalions were about to be sent over to England. The battalions selected are those in various divisional areas and military districts whose recruiting was started earliest. Battalions which have been selected from division area one; 33rd, Col Wilson, London; 34th Col. A. J. Oliver, Guelph; divisional area two; 35th Col. McCordick, Toronto, 37th, Col. Bick, North Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie; 58th, Col. H. A. Genet, Toronto. The senior battalion in each divisional area and military district has been selected to go to the front. No battalion has been chosen from the 3rd military district, eastern Ontario, because that district has recently furnished the 38th battalion for service in Bermuda. At the present time there are only a sufficient number of men in the district for garrison purposes. The official announcement states that "with a view to providing an uninterrupted supply of reinforcements it has been decided to increase by twelve the number of battalions now serving in England in infantry depots

Fighting in a Hotel

Hotelkeepers in licensed houses often find it a difficult matter to keep order in their own barrooms. It is a difficult matter to restrain men from becoming noisy and quarrelsome in a barroom because when the whiskey is in the wit is out. It has not always been the rule in Elmwood that the proprietor has been in control of his own house for sometimes the man who should be on the alert to put a stop to any disturbance at its inception has been unable to govern himself and, therefore, has no control over others. W. H. Bellinger the new landlord of the Queen's Hotel was in the real estate business before he came to Elmwood. He abhors a barroom brawl and when the O'Brien and McCurdy factions started in to make a bear garden of his hotel he did not take after them with a big stick but proceeded in the regular legal way as per the statutes of Ontario, and laid an information before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Mr. Montgomery, who issued the necessary papers and Constable Kidd served them on the belligerents and the trial comes up in Chesley tomorrow at 10 a.m. We have no doubt that his worship if he had the power and the accused are guilty, would sentence the trio to go to France or the Dardanelles where they would get enough of the real kind of fighting to last them the balance of their lives.—Chesley Enterprise.

Made in Canada Made in Canada

A Columbia Grafonola

will return you dividends of pleasure for a lifetime.

Until Columbia Grafonolas were brought within reach of us all, folks who lived in country towns and rural districts hadn't the same opportunity for hearing good music that city folks have.

But the Columbia Grafonola has changed all that. Now, the Columbia Grafonola will play, perfectly, records of all the music of all the world. You can sit home in your parlor or living room and hear famous opera selections by the greatest of living artists.

You can listen to famous bands—such as Creatore's, Prince's, H. M. Scots Guards and others. You can hear magnificent symphony orchestras—famous violinists like Ysaye and Kathleen Parlow, old English, Irish and Scotch Ballads sung by such artists as David Bispham—or all the up-to-date light song and dance music of the day.

All this the Columbia Grafonola makes possible for you, and at a small cost.

You can buy a superb instrument for $45.00. Others as low as $20.00 or as high as $60.00. One for every taste and every purse and on easy terms.

Come see and hear any Columbia Grafonola play Columbia Records. We will gladly play them for you.

C. A. FOX,
Dealer - - Walkerton.

FARMERS!

Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"

Brantford Asphalt Slates

For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles, while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg. 64

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. Vogan

Get Your Lawn Social Bills Printed at the TELESCOPE OFFICE.

Alma Ladies College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.
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PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

IRELAND PROSPERS.

The report of the Registrar General of Ireland for 1914 shows that Ireland's decline in population has been arrested and also her prosperity increased if the number of marriages is a criterion. Last year shows a population of 4,381,398 against 4,379,912 the previous year, with the lowest emigration rate since 1851. Marriages gained 23 per cent. over 1913. Improvement is shown in the matter of illiteracy, which is rapidly dying out. The figures of husbands and wives who signed the register instead of making their mark gave 91.6 for husbands and 96.1 for wives.

"As regards illegitimacy, Ireland compares favorably with most countries," says the report. "There were only 3 per cent. of illegitimate births in the whole country, Ulster showing the highest rate of any county at 4 per cent., and Connaught the lowest at .7. The general birth rate shows a slight increase.

A drop of 8 per cent. in the death rate is also noted, "old age" heading the list of causes, with tuberculosis a second. Last year's death rate was 16.2 the thousand.

A PATRIOTIC STREET.

Of all the streets in London the one which the Spirit of Patriotism seems to have chosen for her chief abiding place is Trafalgar street, Walworth.

According to a census published by the South London Press 175 members of Trafalgar street families are serving their King and country or have fallen in the war.

It is quite a short street, running eastwards out of the Walworth road as far as South street, and a great stretch of one side of it is occupied by a London County Council school building. All told, its houses do not number 150, so that on an average each house has furnished its fighting man.

But it is not an opulent residential thoroughfare, and some of its houses accommodate more than one family. Nevertheless, since many of the households include no male members of military age, it may be said that practically every family that could do so has furnished the country with a hero.

WOMEN CLERKS IN THE BANK.

The very sanctum of British conservatism, the Bank of England, has been invaded by women clerks. Over 200 of them are now employed in the bank in various forms of clerical work. While it is the war that gave women the opportunity of replacing men of military age, it is also war that created additional work in the bank through the war loan business.

Women have been employed in the Bank of England in the humble note-sorting capacity since 1895, but they had never before done clerical work. They often put in as much as twelve hours a day.

Other banks, it is stated, now contemplate following the lead of the Bank of England, which, despite its former prejudice against women, has been historically known as the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

A QUEER WAGER.

Henry Steel, head of the great English steel firm of Steel, Peech & Tozer, who has just died at his home here, was perhaps best known outside trade circles as the man who laid King Edward, then Prince of Wales, [illegible] to a carrot against a horse at the Epsom races. The Prince lost and paid with a carrot formed of coral mounted in gold.

Mr. Steel and his partner, Mr. Peech, formed the greatest firm of bookmakers on the English turf fifty years ago. The fortune which they made on the racetrack enabled them to enter the iron and steel industry as pioneers in 1875. Mr. Steel died at the age of 83.

NOTES.

The death has occurred suddenly in London of Mr. Seddon Nicholson, of Warren, Clapeltown, aged 62.

Willie Spencer (26), miner, Fern Bank, Woodsetts, died at the Rotherham Hospital from the results of an accident earlier in the day at the Dinnington Main Colliery.

The Royal Humane Society's certificate was handed by the chairman of the Wath Urban Council, to a local miner, George W. Taylor, for rescuing a little girl from drowning in the canal.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds has received with greeting and good wishes twenty-five sheep and fifteen hinds of beef from the Agent-General of Queensland for distribution among the Belgian refugees resident in the city.

From the Derby road Council school, Chesterfield, no fewer than 110 old boys have joined the colors.

Mrs. Gratton, of Ringwood road, Brimington, a well-known resident, passed away on Wednesday week. Deceased, who was one of the oldest residents of the parish, had attained the age of 78.

Private Edward Withens, of Mellor, who was a member of the Mellor Cricket Club, and well known in the district, has been killed in action at the Dardanelles. Private Withens, who was 23 years of age, was the first soldier from Mellor to go on active service.

Ernest Wragg, aged 22, a cycle hand, who has been working at Birmingham, was remanded at Nottingham on a charge of attempting to murder his wife, aged 20, by shooting.

The new Master of Downing College, Cambridge, is Mr. A. C. Seward, F.R.S., Professor of Botany.

H. M. Queen Alexandra has allotted £300 to the Church Army from the proceeds of the rose selling on Queen Alexandra's Day.

We understand that the postponed wedding of Miss Asquith and Mr. Bonham Carter is likely to take place during the last week of September.

The King has approved the appointment of the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford, in room of the Earl of Jersey, deceased.

A representative of the Duke of Marlborough attended at Windsor Castle on Monday week, the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, to place a new flag in the guard-room as the annual rent under which the Blenheim estate is held by the descendant of the great Duke.

An Order-in-Council published in the "London Gazette" extends the National Registration Act to the Isle of Man.

Two young mill hands, Lily Dobson, 15, and another girl aged about 20, were killed through the collapse of a wall in Canal road, Bradford.

The warm, moist nights have produced enormous crops of mushrooms, which have been selling at less than 6d. a pound in some parts of London.

The King's bounty has been granted to Mrs. Langridge, Copthorne, Sussex, to whom triplets were born recently. Her husband is at the front.

The Manchester City Council has co-opted two new members in place of members who have died. The last case of co-opting in the council was 26 years ago.

The number of employees of W. H. Smith and Son serving with the colors has now reached 1,800, a figure which represents a very high percentage of the total men available.

Private W. Ashford, 2d Yorkshire Regiment, who had been depressed by the death of his child, was found dead at Stainecliffe, Seaton Carew, with a rifle lying beside his body.

The King has conveyed, through Sir Frederick Ponsonby, his congratulations to Mr. W. H. Dall, of St. Mark's road, Kennington Park, who has six sons now serving with the forces.

Falling from a cliff into the sea at Porthcawl, Glamorganshire, on Monday night William Ashton, 16, who was staying in camp with the Cardiff Boys' Brigade, died after rescue by comrades.

"Truth," announcing that the Royal Show will be held in Manchester next June, says that all being well, it is hoped that both the King and the Prince of Wales will visit Manchester during the show week.

After being closed for over two months as the result of a strike and lock-out, the Garston Bobbin Works of Messrs. Wilson Brothers re-opened.

The "part-time" munitions factory which has been initiated by Newcastle business men made a commencement with four six-hour shifts, each consisting of about ten men.

A delegate meeting of the Northumberland and Durham Miners' Permanent Relief Fund decided to raise contributions from 5d. to 6d. per week in view of the gradual decline of the credit balance during the past seven years.

The Rev. T. A. Lee, junior curate at the Southwell Minster, is leaving to take up another appointment at Worksop.

The Rev. James Wallace, who has accepted the pastorate of St. James' Presbyterian Church, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, will be inducted on the afternoon of Thursday, 2 September.

The Rev. W. Palmer, who for five years has been pastor of the Baptist Zion Church, Barnsley, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist George street church, Nottingham.

Mrs. Matilda Tennyson, the last surviving sister of the poet, has just died at Bournemouth in her 99th year.

The death is announced of George Lambert, who was from 1871 to 1885 the professional tennis champion of the world. He was aged 70.

The death is announced of Mr. J. E. Rice-Jones, Hesketh road, Southport, who had been a member of the Southport Town Council for a number of years.

Two men were killed and several injured by an explosion which occurred at the works of Messrs. Spencer Cunsdale, cotton waste bleachers, Bury.

It was stated at an inquest at Sowe Waste, near Coventry, on Tuesday on Grace Lilian Broadhurst, aged twelve, who was found drowned, that after receiving a thrashing for stealing her sister's money the girl said, "I will go out and drown myself." In the early hours of the next day her body was recovered from the canal.

Conwil, a village near Carmarthen, has produced no National Register volunteer from its 1,275 residents. A member of the Rural District Council stated that a salary would have produced many applications.

Private William Clews was drowned while bathing in the Shipley estate reservoir at Heanor, Ilkeston, in the sight of his wife and children.

Eager to serve her country by releasing a man for the war, Alice Mathews, a young Poole girl of thirteen summers, is toiling with her father in a trawler. Daily she braves wind and weather, often going out at 1.30 a.m. and sharing in the roughest work. She is an excellent oarswoman. Seven of her uncles and twelve cousins are in the army.

Hundreds of people attended the town hall at Dover and handed in jewelry and money as self-denial gifts to the Red Cross Society in celebration of the anniversary of the war. A Crimean veteran gave his war medal and bars. A poor widow of 88 sent her two gold rings which she had worn for sixty years, her one wished them to be used for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

A young woman, aged about 25, who has not been identified, was found dead on the rocks at Howth, County Dublin, on Monday, having evidently fallen 150 feet over the cliff. She was wearing an engagement ring and a steel-plated wristlet watch.

The death was reported to the Flintshire coroner of Mrs. Sarah Kelsall, aged 88, whose son, William Kelsall, 65, was remanded by the Mold magistrates on the previous Friday on a charge of causing her grievous bodily harm, by cutting a tumor with a razor. The son's object, it was stated, was to relieve his mother of her pain.

Michael Rooney, a water bailiff, was patrolling a stretch of Lough Corrib, County Galway, on Thursday night week, when he came upon ten or twelve men netting the river. He seized the net, and the men then knocked him down, kicked him, and, taking his gun, ran away. One of them fired the gun and wounded Rooney. His life is still in danger. Two arrests have been made.

Elsie Bonnis, 24, whose relatives live in Battle road, Hastings, lost her life by drowning at St. Leonard.

One feature of the Lancashire Agricultural Show at Blackburn recently was the display of old Lancashire village industries. Here was the maker of heather besoms turning out two of these articles every five minutes; there the hand-loom silk weaver who made the white ensign for H. M. S. Birmingham. The wooden clogmaker was fashioning hoops for ammunition cases. The man who worked a hand loom for weaving wire netting was busy on a copper wire blind, ten yards of which he could turn out daily.

A party of peace preachers, consisting of six women and nine men, who were touring through Leicestershire have had their career brought to an undignified end. As they were leaving a meeting at Hinckley, in the Co-operative Hall, someone said that they were pro-Germans. They were promptly rushed and took refuge in a chemist's shop, from which the police rescued them. One advocate of peace was found in a passage and was severely handled. The party were finally smuggled away in a taxicab to a train.

Lieut. John George Smith, V. C., 15th Sikhs, was born at 117 Banbury road, Oxford, in 1895. His father is first cousin of Gen. Sir R. Baden-Powell. Lieut. Smith was educated at Repton and Sandhurst. At school he is best remembered for his acting in Shakespeare plays.

Men of Chertsey have so far won the French Legion of Honor, two military crosses, one distinguished conduct medal, three distinguished service orders. Twelve of them have been mentioned in despatches and several have been promoted at the front. It is believed that no other town with a population of only 12,800 has so many honors to its name.

On Tuesday week Mr. William Heather, 11 Priory street, Lewes, a native of the town, attained the age of 103. He worked as a bricklayer from the age of 15. He has a sister living at Worthing who has just reached 100 years, and four generations of his family live in the same house.

Instead of laying out for cricket some new fields adjoining Kingsgate Park, which Winchester College has acquired, a crop of cabbages for the winter is being raised on it.

MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

Pot Must be Clean, But Need Not be Fancy.

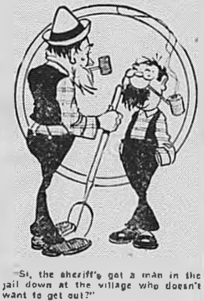
World-wide travelers all agree that the New Orleans Creole coffee is absolutely without a peer.

No complicated pots are necessary, the simplest pot made is just as capable of producing the finest cup of this delightful beverage as the most expensive percolator.

First and foremost, the pot must be absolutely clean, immaculately so, I may say. So many cooks think that simply washing the pot after each meal is sufficient, but this is not so. To repeat, the pot must be clean to insure success. Next the quality of the coffee berry plays an important part. Now that we have a good quality of coffee, and an absolutely clean pot, the next consideration is water. All that is needed of this is that it be fresh. Do not use that which has been in the kettle for some time, but clean, fresh boiling water. Rinse the kettle thoroughly, then put the water on to boil.

Take a tablespoonful of coffee for each cup desired, put in a cheese cloth bag or sack, then pour the boiling water on it, measuring carefully. Do not permit it to boil, just simmer; it must be kept below the boiling point for five minutes. Pack the spout with a clean piece of cheese cloth to keep the steam in; this also keeps in the aroma, which is wasted by escaping into the air.

Carefully follow these directions and you will be delighted with your cup of morning cheer. These three essentials are first and foremost: The perfectly clean pot, a good grade of coffee, using it medium fine, and placing it in the cheese cloth bag; then, last of all, the absolutely fresh boiling water. All this will produce a nectar fit for the gods, a true ambrosia that is within reach of the plainest home. Needless to say that cream, a good cream, adds the finishing touch to the perfect cup of coffee.



"Si, the sheriff's got a man in the jail down at the village who doesn't want to get out?"
"Who is he?"
"He's a bigamist."

WHY, IT IS DR. FIELD MOUSE.

(A Legend of the Pueblo Indians.)

Many animals have aching teeth, because they talked with the coyote, and could not cure him of his toothache when he asked their aid.

There were no medicine men in the early days of the world, and so when any animal, a lion or a tiger, or a bear or a fox, had a toothache, there was no one to cure him.

One day a little field mouse, who lives underground and knows a great deal about roots and plants and herbs, he lived so close to them, in burrowing near his home, found a strange root that had a very pleasant, [illegible] smell. The field mouse was a wise little animal, so he took the root and put it with others in his bag. As he was running along he met the Prairie Dog. "Oh, Friend Field Mouse, they say you are very wise about the plants that will help in sickness and pain," said the Prairie Dog. "Can you help my toothache, which is most distressing?" "I will try," said the Field Mouse, "for I have found a new root."

So the Field Mouse took the root and crushed it fine and mixed it with other roots, and putting some in the cheek of the Prairie Dog, to the great relief of the suffering animal, the ache was cured.

The news spread until all the animals heard of the wonderful cure effected by the quiet little Field Mouse, and they all assembled in great council to see the new remedy tested. The bear coyote was there howling with agony, for he had a very bad tooth in his jaw that gave him no rest day or night. The Field Mouse drew out the root, pounded it with a stone, mixed it with some other roots and a little fat and applied it to the jaw of the coyote, and in a very short time the sharp pain had gone and the coyote ceased to howl.

Then all the other animals made the Field Mouse the Medicine Father, and promised never to harm him.

PRACTICAL AND INEXPENSIVE.

The morning frock of indestructible voile is a practical investment for any woman. Most of these dresses are extremely simple in style, with little trimming but note than an embroidered or lace collar and cuff set. Illustrated is a charming frock of white indestructible voile with a flare full skirt, relieved by three narrow ruffles placed at equal distances from hem. A ruffle finishes the collar and sleeves, and a crushed satin girdle lends a color contrast.

Women, War, Woe

Scarcely more than figureheads are the many royal women of Europe who are [illegible].

The first real war women were the Amazons. They were a tribe of female warriors, and to have lived on the banks of the River Thermodon in Pontus, Asia Minor, who suffered no men to live among them. They are said to have been so called from their habit of cutting off the right breast (the word Amazon being from the Greek words meaning "without breast") to give them greater freedom in using the bow. During the war against Troy they fought under their queen, Penthesilea, against the Greeks.

Boadicea was queen of the Iceni, a tribe of Britain in the first century. The Roman commander of one of the cities, whom she had angry, had her publicly whipped. Burning for revenge, she gathered together her own and the neighboring tribes, stirred them up by a fiery speech and herself led them against the Romans. She burned Londinium (London) and other Roman towns and put to the sword at least 70,000 Roman people.

The Roman governor, who was away at the Isle of Man, hastened back, and a great battle took place near Saint Albans. Boadicea had the larger army, but the Roman soldiers were better drilled and armed, and after a fierce battle the Britons were defeated and Boadicea poisoned herself in despair.

In the third century we have Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, the daughter of an Arab chief and wife of Odenathus, King of Palmyra. She was remarkable for her beauty and learning, speaking Latin, Greek, Syriac and Egyptian, besides her own language. "She accompanied her husband in his wars and it is said that the success of his greatest battles with the Persians was owing to her prudence and bravery. On the death of her husband (A. D. 266) she took the title of Queen of the East, and for five years ruled with firmness and success. Rome's Roman tried to take away her power. At last the Emperor Aurelian defeated her in Palmyra. She defended herself with great bravery, until she found that the city could not hold out any longer, when she tried to escape, but was pursued and captured. She was made to grace the triumph of Aurelian and was carried through the streets of Rome, adorned with jewels and almost fainting beneath the weight of golden chains.

Probably the name of Joan of Arc was the first to come to the mind of those who read the headline of this article, for few women warriors are better known than the Maid of Orleans, born at Domremy, Lorraine, about 1411. "She was the child of poor and ignorant parents, and in her girlhood was a servant in a tavern. France was then at war with England, and the whole country was in great trouble. Joan used to listen to the talk of the travelers and think a great deal about the troubles of her country. She longed to do something to help the King, and by and by she fancied that she had visions from heaven and heard voices telling her that she must save the nation. The idea took such hold of her that at last she made people believe that God had really sent her to do a great work. The King, Charles VII, consented to let her lead the soldiers in an attack upon the English at the siege of Orleans, and she did it so well that the English were beaten and driven out of the town in a week's time.

"After this, and after the king was crowned at Rheims, Joan wanted to go home, for she thought her work was ended. But there were more battles to fight, and everybody believed that wherever she went victory would follow. So they would not let her go, and in the end poor Joan was taken prisoner by the enemy, after an unsuccessful battle and burned for a witch in 1431. The French king acted in a very mean and ungrateful way about it, and the cruel death of a noble and innocent girl was a shameful thing to everyone concerned in it. All the world has honored her since her death, and statues have been put up to her memory in Rouen, Paris, Philadelphia and other places.

Few names shone brighter among the world's illustrious women than that of Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and Empress of Germany in the eighteenth century. "No sooner had she ascended the throne, on her father's death, than her neighbors, Frederick the Great of Prussia and Charles, Elector of Bavaria, formed a league to rob her of a great part of her territory and sent large armies against her. The spirited young queen, then only 23 years old, bravely turned upon her foes, appealing to her brave Hungarians for support. She appeared in the Hungarian diet with the crown on her head, the sword of state by her side and holding her infant son in her arms. In a Latin speech she threw herself on the Hungarian nobility and stirred them to such a pitch of enthusiasm that the vast assembly shouted, as their swords leaped from their scabbards, "Let us die for our king, Maria Theresa!"

"When her husband Francis I. was elected Emperor of Germany he left the control of everything to her. She did many wise things, and in everything the good of her subjects was her first care. Her court was a great contrast to the wicked courts which disgraced most other European rulers of that time. On the death of her husband she admitted her eldest son, Joseph, to share her throne. It was during her life that the treaty was made dividing Poland. She was very unwilling to have anything to do with it and at first refused to sign it.

But Europe is not the only continent which boasts of woman warriors. In our own United States in Revolutionary days we had at least two notable instances; for one, that of Deborah Samson, the girl soldier of Plymouth, Mass., who made her down suit of fustian and fought until she was shot through the shoulder and again until she was cut on the head. She masqueraded under the name of Robert Shirtliffe, and her identity was not discovered until, lying in a hospital and pronounced dead by the nurse, the doctor laid his hand over her heart.

Another Moll Pitcher, is, perhaps, even better known. She was the wife of a soldier, who, at Monmouth, on June 28, 1778, saw her husband killed in the act of firing a cannon. The men were about to remove it from the field when she arrived and ordered them to fire. She remained at her post all day and was rewarded by the praise of Washington and a commission as sergeant. Her real name was Mary Ludwig Hays. Her husband, whom she had married just before the Revolution, was a German. He served under Captain Francis Proctor, and his wife, a tall, rather handsome woman, with a wealth of auburn hair, had permission to accompany the army, washing and mending for the soldiers, and in time of battle she carried a pitcher of water about with her, hence her name.—Philadelphia Record.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The farms of the United States support 20,000,000 farm workers. They feed 100,000,000 Americans.

In Lake Baikal, in Asia, the extraordinary depth of more than 5,000 feet has been reached, making this by far the deepest fresh water known.

The population of New York City grows 7,000,000 in four years.

The nitrate of soda product of Chile amounts to 1,000,000 tons a year.

In 1912 automobiles killed 21 persons in London and 231 in New York.

A Japanese inventor has provided an iron kettle which bursts into song the moment the kettle begins to boil. The sounds are produced by steam bubbles striking against musical metallic bars just above the water.

The Brazilian lady does not go shopping. She regards it as undignified, and sends a servant for samples.

The whale's progress through the water is limited to ten or twelve miles an hour.

As a rule, army horses live the longest, and teams next.

The opal is more difficult to imitate than the diamond.

Geologists say that the Caspian Sea is sinking.

A child is born every [illegible] seconds in Germany.

Successful experiments have been conducted in Venice with a vessel designed for the work of raising sunken submarines to the surface. The submarines Narvlo and Squalo were submerged at a depth of ten fathoms, and both were raised within one hour.

The Cost of Shells in War.

How prodigiously the new use of artillery is increasing the cost of war may be seen from Lloyd-George's recent statement that Austrian and German factories were producing a quarter of a million shells a day, and that the Entente powers must prepare to equal or exceed that figure. Taking $15 as an average cost of a shell, this comes to $3,750,000 a day for each side for this item alone. The cost of maintaining a soldier in the field has commonly been estimated at $2 a day, the estimate including ammunition. No such estimate can hold when the cost of shells alone for both sides equals the entire estimated cost of 3,000,000 soldiers. It is easy to see how British expenses, $15,000,000 a day last fall with 2,000,000 men under arms, have increased to $15,000,000 a day. The Dardanelles expedition, to be sure, is costly, but a very important item is the increased use of shells since the spring offensive began in Flanders. This item alone will far exceed the total cost of most wars. The cost in life is fortunately by no means proportionate, no trustworthy figures are yet available as to the proportion of casualties caused by artillery and by small arms, but it is certain that the money cost of taking life by artillery fire is very high.—Springfield Republican.

To Create a Vacuum.

If you have ever worked in a physical laboratory you probably have seen a vacuum receiver and learned how difficult it is to create a perfect vacuum even with this instrument.

A vacuum can be created in a simple way by using two drinking glasses, a small candle end and a piece of blotting paper. The glasses must be the same kind and of the thin glass kind. The candle end is lighted and put into one glass, the blotting paper is well dampened and placed on top of the glass, the other glass inverted and its rim placed exactly over the lower one and pressed down tightly. The candle will burn up all the oxygen in the glass and go out.

The air in the glass, being heated, will expand, and some of it will be driven out from under the moist paper; then as the portion remaining cools it will contract and draw the upper glass on the paper and [illegible]

Fortune From Soap.

A fortune of £305,761 has been left by Mr. T. J. Barratt, the head of the Pears' soap business, for whose great advertising campaign he was personally responsible.

He left to the Greenwich Naval Hospital two wine coolers, two sauce boats and a teapot, which formerly belonged to Lord Nelson, and various bequests to his servants. To some he left $25 in lieu of mourning, desiring them, however, not to spend it."

COMBINED SILK AND CREPE.

The [illegible] quite popular [illegible] to produce a transparent [illegible] material arranged to create [illegible] plum color [illegible] the same color [illegible] a moderately wide [illegible] some of the charmeuse a pointed [illegible] short folds.

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry.

"In dysentery the discharges from the bowels follow each other with great rapidity, and sometimes become mixed with blood.

Never neglect what at first appears to be a slight attack of diarrhoea or dysentery will surely set in. Cure the first symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Docherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for dysentery and summer complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think, she would ever get better."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming to be the same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.

Price, 35 cents.

FIRES IN HOMES

Simple Precautions That May Save Lives and Property.

Fires in the home are easier to prevent than to extinguish.

Practically every fire originating in a dwelling house is due to carelessness or neglect.

The attic, cellar and all clothes closets should be cleaned at least once a year and all useless material and rubbish removed and burned.

In storing clothing, remove all matches and other material from the pockets. Do not hang clothes near hot chimneys.

Do not go into clothes closets with lighted matches or candles.

Use only safety matches and keep them away from children. Never throw burned matches on the floor or into waste baskets.

Do not use inflammable shades on lamps, candles or electric light bulbs.

Coal oil lamps should always be filled by daylight. They should be kept clean and properly trimmed. A dirty lamp is unsafe.

Never allow little children to carry lamps, and never set lamps on a table cover. Children may pull them over.

A fuse is the "safety valve" of an electric system, and should never be replaced by one of larger size or of any other material.

Do not allow paper or rubbish to accumulate behind steam coils or radiators.

Gas stoves should never be connected up with rubber tubing. Gas pipe, rigid and secure, is the only safe connection.

Rags and cloths saturated with cleaning and polishing oils may ignite spontaneously in a few hours. Burn them at once.

Be careful of ashes. Do not deposit them against wooden buildings or fences. Far better to pour a pail [illegible]. Far better to pour a pail of water over them than to take the risk of a strong wind carrying live coals and starting fires.

Especial care should be taken in the home to prevent fires from starting, because when they do start there is seldom a man about to extinguish them. Where women and children are housed, the utmost vigilance is necessary on the part of those responsible for their welfare.

THE BEST WAY

In Which to Do a Handful of Useful Things.

To remove stains, the securely a tablespoonful of cream of tartar in the part of the garment that is stained, then boil it in the usual manner.

To save an enameled ware preserving kettle that has become burned, put a handful of ashes and some water in it, and let it stand a few hours. This removes the scorched part.

To make pies and not have them [illegible] the crust, sprinkle Indian meal on the board instead of flour before rolling the under crust.

To clean nickel plate when it has turned dark on the kitchen range, rub it with a flannel cloth dipped in vinegar.

To clean enameled ware that has become discolored, apply a paste made of salt and vinegar.

Was Weak and Run Down.

COULD NOT STAND THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.

When you feel weak and run down the heart becomes affected, the nerves become unstrung, and the least excitement causes a feeling of utter lassitude. What is necessary is to build up the heart and strengthen the shaky nerves by the use of such a remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. A. Williams, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves, and was so weak and run down I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WHITE HONEY CROP REPORT.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met recently. Three hundred members reported from all parts of Ontario, showing an average of 55 pounds per colony. There is about an average crop, and the quality is excellent. The buying power of the public is below the average, however, and it is likely that prices will range slightly lower than those recommended by the committee last year. In fact, some honey has already changed hands at prices recommended below.

Selling should be brisk at these prices, as the market is clear of old honey and the high price of sugar is causing householders to turn to honey as a substitute for caned fruit; considering that it requires no preserving, but can be stored in a dry place, regardless of temperature, without even removing it from the tin. One case was reported where berries were allowed to waste and 60 pounds of honey purchased to save the expense of picking and caning the berries.

The prices recommended by the committee are as follows:

No. 1, light extracted, wholesale, 10c to 11½c per lb.

No. 1, light extracted, retail, 12½c to 15c per lb.

No. 1, comb, wholesale, $2.00 to $2.75 per dozen.

No. 2, comb, wholesale, $1.50 to $2 per dozen.

These prices are f.o.b., in 60-lb. 10 lb. and 5 lb. tins; the former being net weight with the tin thrown in, the two latter being gross weight. The difference in time and trouble of filling the small tins about equalizes the price. In selling to the wholesale merchant the lowest wholesale price should be asked; while the retail grocer should pay the highest wholesale price. The retail price to the consumer might vary according to the quantity he takes in any one purchase, and whether he supplies his own package.

Signed by the committee:

Wm. Couse, H. G. Sibbald, W. J. Craig, Morley Pettit, sec.-Treas.

County.	Pounds White Honey	Average No. Pounds Per Colony Spg. Count
Algoma	3,420	58.5
Brant	35,111	74.8
Bruce	22,551	42.8
Carleton	3,335	52.0
Dufferin	16,125	51.8
Dundas	6,000	58.8
Durham	4,320	16.1
Elgin	54,240	60.2
Essex	12,474	41.5
Glengarry	21,075	55.9
Grenville	1,800	100.0
Huron	10,830	26.7
Kent	350	50.5
Lambton	33,780	65.2
Lanark	5,714	19.0
Leeds	7,625	14.7
Lennox	3,900	28.8
Lincoln	21,095	39.4
Middlesex	205,701	78.2
Nipissing	4,016	28.7
Norfolk	2,905	15.4
Northumberland	9,106	20.7
Ontario	14,601	33.5
Oxford	43,765	69.2
Parry Sound	1,500	107.0
Peel	54,848	95.5
Perth	61,166	78.5
Peterboro'	2,216	28.7
Prescott	35,261	41.3
Prince Edward	7,750	34.7
Russell	18,430	52.6
Simcoe	77,488	41.3
Stormont	12,525	58.1
Victoria	9,910	27.4
Waterloo	4,625	41.8
Welland	27,175	47.8
Wellington	21,245	40.6
Wentworth	26,260	51.1
York	81,750	70.6
Totals	1,053,725	55.1

MILKING RECORDS.

Nine years ago the live stock branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with certain record associations representing breeds of dairy cattle, began to record the performance of pure bred milking cows. Each record association agreed upon a standard yield for cows of its respective breed to qualify for registration, while the live stock commissioner formulated regulations under which the tests were to be carried out. At the end of each year a report of the work has been issued, containing a list of the animals that qualified for registration during the year, their breed, age, ownership, milking period, production of milk and fat, and such other information as might reasonably be looked for in an official report. Each year the work has increased until the seventh report, just issued, contains no less than 152 pages of information. During the year 453 cows qualified for registration, including 196 Holsteins, 123 Ayrshires, 35 Jerseys, 9 Guernseys, 14 French-Canadians and 26 Shorthorns. The highest records made were: Shorthorns, 15,535 lbs. milk, 540 lbs. fat; French-Canadian, [illegible] lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat; Guernsey, 11,[illegible] lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat; Holstein, 23,717 lbs. milk, 833 lbs. fat; Jersey, 15,211 lbs. milk, 761 lbs. fat; Ayrshire, 16,696 lbs. milk, 729 lbs. fat.

This report for the second time contains an appendix containing the records of cows which produced sufficient milk and fat to qualify for registration, but failed to calve within fifteen months after the commencement of the test, as required by the registrations. This report is of special interest to dairy farmers who are anxious to build up the milking qualities of their herds. Copies will be sent to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

A BULLETIN ON SWINE RAISING.

The second edition of Bulletin No. 17 of the Federal live stock branch, entitled Swine Husbandry in Canada, has been issued, and may be had on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The interest in swine raising, stimulated, no doubt, by the high values of pork products, made such a demand for information on this subject that the first edition printed last year was quickly exhausted. This edition brings up to date statistics with respect to [illegible] [illegible] and the trade in hog products. It is shown that the total exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1916, amounted to 157,918,319 lbs. as against 27,641,140 lbs. the previous year. The bulletin covers the whole field of swine raising, giving the results of official experiments as well as the practices of successful farmer swine raisers. An interesting section describes the system of feeding hogs in Denmark, where combinations of food are prepared according to their food units in which one pound of grain—wheat, barley, peas, corn, etc.—constitutes one food unit, which is equal to 8 lbs. mangels, 4 lbs. boiled potatoes, 5 lbs. alfalfa, 6 lbs. skim milk or 12 lbs. whey. It is shown that the diet is varied in a definite way for pigs of different ages.

NOTES.

The number of female animals that may be bred to one male varies quite widely according to the age, vigor, feeding and general management of the animal, and also according to the length of the feeding season. According to experienced breeders, the following will be a safe guide: To the bull, 50 to 60 cows; to the stallion, 50 to 75 mares; to the ram, 50 to 60 ewes; to the boar, 15 to 20 sows.

To prevent worms in hogs the following mixture is suggested. Keep this before the pigs at all times: Charcoal, one bushel; hardwood ashes, one bushel; salt, eight pounds; air-slacked lime, eight pounds; sulphur, four pounds; pulverized copperas, two pounds. The lime and salt are first mixed very thoroughly, then the ashes and charcoal are mixed. The copperas should be dissolved in two quarts of hot water and sprinkled over the entire mass, mixing it thoroughly. The mixture may be stored in a barrel or boxes and used as needed. A generous supply should be before the pigs where they may eat it when they wish.

Experiments have proven the average milk cow requires about an ounce of salt per day. Heavy milkers should have more. Keeping salt where the dairy cows can reach it at all times maintains their good health and encourages a heavy milk yield by promoting thorough digestion and assimilation and having a cooling effect on the whole system of the animals, at the same time making it easier to bring butter of a superior flavor and color at churning time.

Some people seem to think that a thin hog is a bacon hog. It is not; but the pig that is well grown on a nitrogenous ration, and that is nice and sleek, but not fat, is the market-topper nine times out of ten.

Pot-bellied, hay-fed colts tell the story of improper feeding, slow growth and poor form.

A ton of clover or mixed clover hay was found at the Wisconsin Station to be equal to three tons of corn stover for milk cows.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington gives the following list of plants that are benefited by applications of lime: Spinach, lettuce, beet, celery, onion, cucumber, cantaloupe, asparagus, cabbage, peanut, rhubarb, pea, pumpkin, bean, tobacco, alfalfa, clover, barley, wheat, oats, timothy, gooseberry, currant, orange, quince and cherry. Indian corn is only slightly benefited. Plants which are said to be slightly injured by lime are cotton, tomato, cowpea, Concord grape, peach, apple and pear, and those really injured are radish, flax, blackberry, black raspberry and cranberry.

THE ONLY CURE FOR A WEAK STOMACH

Indigestion and Similar Troubles Must be Treated Through the Blood.

Indigestion can be treated in many ways, but it can only be cured in one way—through the blood. Purgatives cannot cure indigestion. By main force they move on the food still undigested. That weakens the whole system, uses up the natural juices and leaves the stomach and bowels parched and sore. It is actually a cause of indigestion—not a cure. Others try pre-digested food and peptonized drugs. But drugs which digest the food for the stomach really weaken its power and makes the trouble chronic. The digestive organs can never do the work properly until they are strong enough to do it themselves. Nothing can give the stomach that power but the new, rich, red blood so abundantly supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. So the reason for the success of this medicine is plain. Nothing can stimulate the glands and nothing can absorb the nourishment from the food but pure red blood. And Dr. Williams' Pink Pills surpass all other medicines in giving this new, rich blood. Mrs. D. E. Johnson, Hemford, N. S., says: "For months I was a great sufferer from indigestion; food of any kind was distasteful to me, and after eating I would suffer much. Naturally I grew weak and was but a shadow of my former self. I was taking a doctor's prescription, but it did not help me in the least. Then I read of a case similar to my own cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try this medicine. By the time I had taken six boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared, and I could eat heartily of all kinds of food. More than this, I found my general health greatly improved through the use of the Pills. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for indigestion."

You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Lack.

If you're looking for something to do, son,
Don't think your chance is small.
Don't wander away and get blue, son,
For there's labor that suits us all.
If you're built for fight, there's a chance to fight
In the lands that are far away.
If for peace you yearn, you can take your turn
In the eloquent display.

You can march to the battle line, son,
You can teach if you're learned aright,
You can toil where the grain grows fine, son,
And study your book by night.
There are tasks that wait till the hour grows late
And never a task that's through.
Don't doubt and sigh, as the hours go by.
There's plenty for you to do.
—Washington Star.

Determined Curiosity.

"There's no use of investigating that official. He hasn't done anything."

"Let's investigate him and ascertain how he dares draw a salary without doing anything."—Washington Star.

Canada's Favorite Sugar since the days of the Pioneer
Redpath

CANADA'S pioneer sugar refiner was John Redpath, who in 1854 produced "Ye Olde Sugar Loafe"—the first sugar "made in Canada".

Redpath Sugar has been growing better and more popular ever since. When there seemed no further room for improvement in the sugar itself, we made a decided advance by introducing the Redpath Sealed Cartons.

These completed a series of *individual packages*—2 and 5 lb. Cartons and 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—which protect the sugar from Refinery to Pantry, and ensure your getting the *genuine* Redpath.

Get Canada's favorite Sugar in Original Packages.

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL. 130

THE POULTRY WORLD

THE MOULTING SEASON.

The moulting period is much longer than most amateurs suppose, as the first stage is likely to pass unnoticed. It is a gradual process and starts slowly. At first a few of the large feathers drop out, one or two at a time, but as the season advances the moult becomes more rapid.

While the fowls are in light moult the hens probably will continue to lay, but laying generally ceases when heavy moulting begins. This is when the hen drops the mass of small or body feathers. Prolonging the laying period not only retards the moulting period, but it is likely to result in loss of strength and vigor.

A hen that begins to moult in July should be newly fledged in October. If the moult is delayed the fowls affected will be exposed to considerable inclement weather without natural protection, and unless unusually comfortable quarters are provided they are almost certain to suffer from disease from such exposure.

Late moulting nearly always is the result of a desire to get the largest returns at the moment, even at the expense of the future. But is a late moult economical?

The moulting period should be a period of rest for the reproductive organs, and it will be when the fowls are not forced, either at its beginning or completion. Under such conditions and with proper care, hens usually will begin to lay in February. The eggs also will be large, perfectly formed and with good shells. The fertility, hatchability and strength of the chicks will be all that one can expect or desire.

When a large flock of hens is kept over, an early moult will, of course, be of advantage, because of early winter laying is possible only when accompanied by early moulting. This means a late summer or early fall moult, which is natural with pullets that were hatched fairly early and that have been kept laying.

For birds hatched later and those that for any reason moult in July a forced moult is sometimes employed, the hen being made to begin her moult earlier than she would naturally.

The theory of forced moulting is that by reducing flesh sufficiently, the feathers become dead and loosen, and, therefore, drop out more quickly; then by feeding liberally new feathers are grown rapidly, the body built up and a laying condition restored.

The most radical method practised consists of confining the hen and feeding her from one-quarter to one-half of what she would ordinarily require. Even this liberal ration consists of the foods less fattening, such as oats and wheat bran.

Both males and females moult earlier if they have been confined for a considerable time. Fanciers who want to exhibit at the fall and early winter shows make use of this fact to assist them in getting candidates for three honors in fresh, new plumage.

The production of both feathers and eggs requires much the same kind of nourishment; which is perhaps the real explanation of why hens in heavy moult seldom lay. If a ration sufficiently rich to form both feathers and eggs rapidly was provided, the digestive machinery would soon collapse and neither feathers nor eggs would be formed. Thus, whether the hen forms feathers or eggs, she must be supplied with a small but appreciable amount of mineral matter and a liberal supply of protein, because feathers are found to contain both mineral matter and a liberal supply of protein, because feathers are found to contain both mineral matter and protein. It then becomes apparent that feathers and eggs are not so different in composition as form and appearance would lead one to believe.

A soft, oily skin is favorable to a rapid and healthier growth of feathers, and hens or other animals may be fed to promote such a condition. To secure this a liberal supply of such fat containing foods as beef scraps, oil meal, etc., are often included in rations for moulting hens.

Oil meal is not especially palatable and should be used sparingly, possibly one part in sixteen or twenty of dry mash as commonly compounded. With the light and active breeds, beef scraps may be fed in hoppers, thereby affecting a saving, as fowls soon get a sufficient quantity, and are not continually picking over the dry mash for bits of this animal food, wasting grain to save scraps. When fed in mash, 15 per cent is a fair proportion.

To those who would take advantage of forced moults a word of caution is due. Do not reduce rations abruptly. Furthermore, do not reduce them to the extent that the fowl's constitution is impaired. Rather depend upon confinement and a selection of feeds that have little forcing or fattening tendencies. This would mean the elimination of food especially rich in either fats or protein; for example, beef scraps, corn, oil meal, etc. Select those that in themselves form more nearly a maintenance ration, such as oats, with wheat bran and sufficient green feeds always available during the moulting season, little enough of these to maintain health, with the assistance of free access to the grit and shell boxes.

The general welfare of the birds should be looked after. Males should be excluded from the pens. As the hens are timid and tender while the new feathers are growing, fowls in moult should not be caught. They should be placed in a building which has been recently thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a mite exterminator, and should be thoroughly rid of body lice before moulting begins.

NOTES.

The oft-repeated statement of clean, fresh water in clean drinking founts, well-balanced growing feed of good quality, plenty of green feed in some form, good poultry quarters, well ventilated, and the abundance of plenty of room for the growing stock should be heeded in the dog days, if the best results are to be obtained. A little extra care with the stock during the summer months will repay one in early maturity of the pullets, which means eggs sooner in the fall and the breeding stock better able to do their best in January, February and March, when eggs for hatching are desired.

The poultry keeper who has overcrowded the growing stock these hot nights and still warmer days will find that maturity will be delayed and that the expected exhibition fowl will not materialize or the pullets did not lay the first eggs when expected. The results obtained in poultry are what one makes them in the proper management of the same from shell to maturity and beyond. The different degrees of success with poultry are due to the different grades of care one gives to the stock. Some poultry keepers are better than others, and the biggest profits come to the best handlers.

* * *

"Well, Jones, I just saw the doctor about my loss of memory."
"That so? What did he say?"
"Made me pay in advance!"

History of Anatomy.

The way in which we are so "fearfully and wonderfully made" was largely a mystery to the ancients. It may be said that anatomical science was practically unknown prior to Aristotle, 384 B. C. Before that date nearly all that was known of anatomy was derived from the dissection of the lower animals. Aristotle did something in the way of science, but it was not until the time of the famous Alexandrian school, a century before and a century after the birth of Christ, that the anatomy of man began to be fairly understood. The Ptolemies were great patrons of science and were the first who granted physicians license to dissect the human body.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Perfection to Which the Mechanical Arm Has Been Brought.

They are making artificial limbs with such perfection to-day that a technical observer who is also an enthusiastic baseball "fan" declares that he would not be surprised to see in the not far distant future some wooden-armed pitcher making a "good" [illegible]. What is known as "glass arm" would be effectively superseded by "wooden arm."

Though this is a daring leap of the imagination, which, however, most [illegible] verify, the perfectly good armed [illegible] of the [illegible] still some of the things that can be done with artificial arms are simply amazing. Here you see a man lighting a cigar and with a naturalness of action and pose which would deceive the casual observer.

The mechanism is controlled by certain movements of the stump of the flesh and blood arm, and so little knack is necessary to the successful working of the artificial member, and yet withal it is not very difficult to acquire.

It is said that the man who is light on his feet can pick a pin from the floor without difficulty, but it is not so stated that he can give the "[illegible]" to a ball so that it will speed to the batter like a projectile from a high powered gun. As a matter of fact, he is pleasurably satisfied with the many very necessary things that can be done with the mechanical arm without venturing now into the luxury and excitement of out-door sport.—Buffalo News.

FOREST FACTS.

The forest productions of Canada are worth one hundred and seventy-five million dollars every year.

No other crop compares with it in value. The wheat production is worth fifty million dollars a year less.

Yet the continuance and development of this enormous harvest of trees does not conflict in any sense with the enlarging of the wheat or any other agricultural crop. On the contrary, the preservation of the forests is the best guarantee of the fertility of the Canadian farm.

Forest conservation has no quarrel with the reasonable and patriotic lumberman. Correct methods of forest management maintain and increase both the productiveness and the capital value of forest land and draw from it the best return it is capable of giving.

Forest conservation does not mean a "Hands Off" sign on every area of trees. It means care as opposed to carelessness, construction as opposed to destruction, good use as opposed to abuse. The conservationist is not a faddist. He believes in cutting crops of trees with an eye to future as well as present profit. He does not look on a forest as a silver mine, to be gouged out as fast as possible and abandoned as a waste.

The Federal and Provincial Governments of Canada own 93 per cent. of the forest lands. A very considerable part of these lands are under lease, but the ownership remains vested in the people. The situation in the United States is a remarkable contrast. There, the people possess a title to not more than one-fifth of their magnificent timber resources. Whatever policy of forest conservation the Canadian people choose to adopt will blanket 59 per cent. of the forest area of the country.

Your neighbor might like to know truths like these.

Conscientious.

Dodson and his friend Jones stood conversing on the corner. Dodson looked up, clutched his companion by the arm and whispered, "Hurry, Jim!" Around the corner they went and made off up the street. Then Jones called Dodson to account. "Creditor of mine," answered Dodson. "It isn't like you to dodge creditors," said Jones. "Are you up against it?" "Well," was the reply, "I have enough in my pocket to pay him, and if he caught me I might do it. Now let's go and spend some of this money so I can give him an honest excuse if we should happen to see him again."—Argonaut.

ZEPPELIN NIGHTS

These Zeppelin raids at night must cease. Both Hulkson and myself find that our digestions are being impaired, and that on the morning after we have that kind of brackish sensation in the mouth which we have never thought for years, and which we never thought to meet again once we had stepped down in married life.

We are both special constables, and whenever a Zeppelin is seen anywhere near the British coast, the safety of London demands that Hulkson and I should be sent for by the nearest police station. We do not mind going to the station; we have never before been so familiar with the hospitable and cheery interior of these establishments. Our grievances, in fact, are peculiar, and must be gone into in some detail.

Take my own first. I alone have a telephone, although Hulkson lives in the same block of flats. Consequently it is always I that am aroused. Generally I have been asleep about an hour and my wife not quite so long. She wakes first and seizes the telephone. Hearing the message, special constable emergency call, given with what you might call the fused telephone voice, she is surprised, hurried, a little cross and wakes me painfully.

I hustle into clothes. London is afire—deadly gases are rolling down our street—my friends are withering—where is my truncheon?—can I get some food?—are a few of the thoughts that stagger through my half-awakened brain, and then I remember to call Hulkson. Of course, it is his wife who wakes first, and he gets a little unpleasantness, too, I hope. Then we rush to the station. We pass a real policeman or two on the way. They smile benignly on us: "Hulzcraft again, sir?"

In the station yard are a large number of the afflicted unfortunates. All appear to have dressed in a hurry and under various emotions. Thus some are protected against the idea of a cold night and have overcoats and mufflers; others, amazed by the prevalent notion of poison gases, are apparently relying almost entirely on the respirator—the rest of their costume is sketchy flannels. All are busily consuming rumor. This appears to originate from the special telephone. "Have you heard? They've got it from Southend—whole place on fire! Zepps now over Hounslow; now over the Crystal palace; now Victoria station! The Alexandra palace is burnt down. We're just off to Deptford!" These are a few of the observations that pass from mouth to mouth, increasing in quantity and importance at fresh arrivals and providing fresh ground for impression.

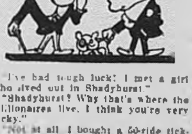
Meanwhile, the officers appear very busy, bustling through the crowd of us to their staff room and managing to look as though they knew everything that we are dying to find out. As a matter of fact, I once caught an annual commissary, and he—but no, there are censors about! Well, so far, you may declare that beyond being turned out of bed, Hulkson and I have little to complain of. We are among the more or less cheerful crowd of men, some of whom we know; the stars shine overhead and we are allowed to smoke.

My friends, you have forgotten the canteen. Have you ever eaten large hunks of bread and cheese and drunk heavy beer in a smoky room full of real and amateur policemen at 2 a. m.? Have you ever—but no, you've never been in a police station at that time and if you have you wouldn't have been given supper. Not that we are given it, either! But, by the time one has exhausted all rumors, there are no orders to be executed, there is no sign of anything hostile, not even a cloud, it is a long time since dinner, the morning is fresh, the world is awake—someone suggests it lightly, you think perhaps it won't hurt the canteen to still be open, so you go—there's an end of it.

Bread and cheese and beer are fine things, but take a constable's word and avoid them at 2 a. m., particularly if you are going to be in bed before three. And on these occasions, the order to dismiss always comes just as we leave the canteen.

I don't know whether the catering department is in league and close communication with Scotland Yard or the Admiralty, but the mutual arrangement seems admirable. Our services are dispensed with as soon as our appetites are appeased. Now I am looking for a philanthropic lady to start a Special Constabulary Destroyed Digestion Fund.—London Express.

* * *



"I've had tough luck! I met a girl who lived out in Shadyhurst."

"Shadyhurst! Why that's where the millionaires live. I think you're very lucky."

"Not at all. I bought a 50-ride ticket and then got turned down flat by her!"

The "University" of Ham.

The town of Ham has perhaps the most notable chateau in France. As ancient as Rheims Cathedral, its enormous walls has held as prisoners Joan of Arc, Conde, the Huguenot leader, and Prince Louis Napoleon after his attempt at Boulogne in 1840 to win over France. Here for six years he was a compulsory student, as he himself put it, in the "University" of Ham until his escape in 1846 disguised as a workman.—London Chronicle.

Easily Arranged.

"How did you come to get married?" asked a man of a very homely friend.

"Well, you see," he replied, "after I'd vainly tried to win several girls that I wanted I finally turned my attention to one that wanted me, and then it didn't take long to arrange matters."—London Strand Magazine.

* * *

How the farmer may make money is the concern of many an essay, and much good advice. Some farmers reap dollars from the scent of the onion beds.—Boston Record.

MIGHTY MAUNA LOA.

This Gigantic Volcano is a Worthy Rival to Vesuvius.

The lofty volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands, rising above the ocean from 5,000 to nearly 14,000 feet, are only the summits of gigantic mountain masses that rise abruptly from the bottom of the Pacific. Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, stands 13,675 feet above sea level, but its slopes descend beneath the sea, as shown by deep sea soundings, with a grade fully equal to if not greater than that of the visible slopes. The same is generally true of the submarine slopes of other islands, and the depths attained by these continuous slopes, within thirty or fifty miles of the shores, vary from 14,000 to 19,000 feet. Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, if their true bases are considered to be at the bottom of the Pacific, are therefore mountains of as great an altitude as Mount Everest, or approximately 30,000 feet. In general the Hawaiian island group consists of summits of a gigantic submarine mountain chain which projects only its loftier peaks an dmose above the water. On the island of Hawaii the volcanic forces are still in operation.

The one continuously active volcanic vent of the island is Kilauea, far down on the eastern flank of Mauna Loa—"the great mountain." No other volcano in the world approaches Mauna Loa in the vastness of its mass or in the magnitude of its eruptive activity. There are many volcanic peaks higher in the air, but most of them are planted upon elevated platforms, where they appear as mere cones of greater or less size. It is not yet known at what level the base of Mauna Loa is situated, but it is below the sea, probably far below.

Mauna Kea—"the white mountain"—is also a colossus among volcanoes. Its summit, 13,825 feet, is a trifle higher than that a Mauna Loa, but its slopes are steeper, and its base is therefore much smaller. The magnitude of Mauna Loa is due chiefly to the great area of its base, which is nearly elliptical in shape, with a major diameter of seventy-four miles and a minor diameter of fifty-three miles, measured at sea level.

In the aggregate of its eruptions Mauna Loa is also unrivaled. Some of the volcanoes of Iceland have been known to disgorge at a single outbreak masses of lava fully equal to those of Mauna Loa. But such outbursts are infrequent in Iceland, and a century has elapsed since any of such magnitude have occurred, though there have been several minor eruptions. The eruptions of Mauna Loa are all of great volume and occur irregularly, at an average interval of about eight years. In view of the total quantity of material it has disgorged during the last century no other volcano is at all comparable to it.—From a Bulletin of the United States Geological Survey.

Imitation Jewels.

Nature is often copied with conspicuous success by those engaged in the imitation of precious jewels. Zircons are composed of silicia and zirconia. Their lustre is deceptive, a means having been discovered of extracting the color, thus leaving them diamonds to all appearances, although their falseness promptly proclaims itself when put to a test. Precious stones are often dyed with such thoroughness and cleverness that, it is asserted, the stone may be broken without discovery of the process, that is to say, by the uninitiated.

In Oberstein, Germany, the sole industry is the manufacture of imitation jewelry and the dyeing of chalcedony and other stones. The onyx, carnelian, bloodstone and agate may be enriched in color by immersion in the dyepot. The stones are placed in vessels containing the coloring matter and are then subjected to great heat for periods varying from a few hours to a week or more. In the case of chalcedony, which shows bands of different degrees of intensity, certain of the bands take the color and others do not. The stones then receive a further stewing in pots containing other dyes.

Fluorspar is capable of great improvement in that when subjected to a heating process and crocidolite is given a hue of blood red by a similar method.

The emerald and the catseye are of all stones the most easily imitated. One family at Oberstein is said to possess the secret of converting crocidolite into catseye. Catseye also may be made of aragonite, some of the hornblendes, and even of fibrous gypsum.

Popular Poverty.

Katie, aged seven, was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Jones. One day, when the new minister called, Katie, upon her own invitation, went into the parlor to entertain him until her mother came downstairs. As she approached the parlor door, Mrs. Jones heard the minister ask Katie how many children her mother had, and was very much surprised to hear her little daughter reply "six."

Her mother wisely made no comment upon the startling reply of the child, but sent her out to play, and when the minister's visit was over she asked Katie why she had told him that her mother had six children, and was more dumfounded than ever when Katie said, "Because, I did not want the strange gentleman to know that you were so poor that you didn't have but one child."—National Monthly.

The Supreme Test.

"So you think Grace Brown is perfect, my son?"

"Well, yes, mother."

"Have you seen her temper the [illegible] [illegible]?"

"Where's that, mother?"

"Calling up a wrong number on the telephone with a cross operator at the other end and somebody trying to break in on the line."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Merchandise for Fall Selling

Is gathering in Splendid variety. Contracts made from 3 to six months ago both in European and Home Markets have been very satisfactorily filled and we can say with every confidence that your choice here, for the coming season will, in most departments, be equal to former years.

We Suggest Early Selection—Advices from manufacturers clearly indicate that all repeat orders can only be filled at greatly advanced prices. This applies particularly to all Manufacturers of woollen garments and piece goods, such as Men's Clothing. Women's Coats, Tweeds, Flannels, Woollen Underwear, Wool and Wool Mixed Dress Goods, Coatings, Etc.

A Suberb Collection of Coats for Ladies'. Misses and Children's Fall and Winter Coats

From three separate Manufacturers who are known from coast to coast for their excellent garments and style.

These Coats have arrived early and the showing is almost complete They come in many different and attractive styles and while the showing is large you will find no two coats alike in the better grades.

Styles are very attractive this season and the kind that make for comfort as well.

Velours and broadcloths, Velvet and cordeline, tweeds, camel's hair and curl cloths are a few of the materials, all beautifully trimmed:

$1.50and$1.75 Middy Blouses, Clearing$1.13

Middy Blouses in white and white trimmed with red and with blue in two of the best styles that we have had this season in sizes from 14 16 and 18. These are $1.50 an $1.75 reduced to **$1.13**

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains at $1.50, 2 and $2.50

36 inches wide, 2½ and 3 yards long in white and ivory, also ecru in a beautiful range of patterns suitable for any room: They are made of good materials with the smooth even finish. Some have lace edges others lace and insertion with hemstitching] Scrim curtains are in great demand as they wear well, are easily laundered and are most effective being hung short on windows. Very special per pair $1.50, 2,$2 50

Preparing for School Days That are Near

Holidays are nearly over and school doors will soon be open to receive the more or less willing seekers, after knowledge and school outfits must be supplied. In our boy's outfitting section you will find most everything that the boy will need.

Boy's Norfolk Suits of good durable tweed in grey and brown mixtures, well made and with special linings for ages from 6 to 16 years at.......... **$3.50 to $6.50**

Boy's special quality, Lion Brand Knickers at 50c. to $1.10. Bloomers and plain knickers, Shirts, Sweaters, Caps, Stockings.

STEPHAN BROS.

GET YOUR EXHIBITS READY FOR THE

NorthernExhibition

—— ON ——

Tuesday and Wednesday

SEPTEMBER 14th and 15th

Two Bonds of unquestioned merit at unusually attractive prices

Government of Province of Ontario

Due 1st May, 1925. Interest 1st May and November. Denomination $1000.

Ontario is the wealthiest, most populous, and most substantial Province in the Dominion of Canada, and as a consequence its securities are most highly regarded.

To Yield 5%

City of Toronto

Due 1st July, 1925. Interest 1st January and July. Denomination, $1000.

The City of Toronto, in the points of population, wealth, industries, etc., is the first municipality in the Province. The assessed value of its property is in excess of $565,000,000.

To Yield 5.05%

Full particulars on request.

A. E. AMES & CO.

Investment Bankers Union Bank Building, Toronto *Established 1889*

53 King St. West

110

FORMOSA

About all of our farmers here, are about through harvesting.

Miss Justan Zinger of Cleveland' Ohio, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Zinger since last week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kreitswiser of Teeswater, were here on business last Wednesday.

Last Thursday when Alex. Kropp and Seraphine Meyer were loading a plaining machine at the station, the machine fell on Kropp and he will be laid up for some time.

Jacob Lehman was the first one that thrashed here this summer.

Mr. Andrew Oberle of Walkerton, was here on business last Thursday.

Mr. M. R. Dixon of Walkerton came to town with Mr. Cryderman last Friday.

Miss Lizzie Schell of Buffalo is visiting her father here and her sister Miss Schmidt at Walkerton.

The young folks are on the look out for apples, which are very scarce this year, There will be no cider this year.

Mr. Chas Buhlman of Mildmay came to town on Sunday by auto.

Ralph, son of Mrs F Oberle of Walkerton is visiting his relatives here the last few days

---

Rev. Edmund Kayser, pastor of St. James Lutheran church in Tolleston, near Indiana, was found lying dead in a vacant lot adjoining his home last night. There was a bullet wound in his throat and a window cord tied tightly around his neck, Deceased had some time ago appealed to the police for protection, having been threatened for his pro-German utterances,

It was a Bitter Pill

The following from last weeks Teeswater News, indicates the feeling prevalent in our neighboring burg towards the Walkerton Baseball Club. It is very apparent that the Teeswaterites take their defeat in anything but a sportsmanlike manner and it is a bitter pill to swallow:—

"The most hotly contested ball game of the season took place in the park on Monday afternoon. when the Walkerton team met our village nine to decide the championship of group No. 2 Considerable interest was manifested by the men as it seems almost impossible for the visiting team to keep to any code of right or justice when out to win,"

No Booze Labor Day

According to a recent act of Parliament, Labor Day has been placed on the "dry" list and consequently no booze can lawfully be sold on that day.

Married Here.

The marriage took place at the home of Rev. J. W. Sanderson on Wednesday of last week of Mr. Walter Stark of Paisley to Miss Eva Parker, second daughter of Mr. Horatio Parker of Cargill. Mr. and Mrs. Stark left on Saturday for Swan Lake, Man., where the groom has a lucrative position in a grist mill.

Field Crop Results.

The following are the prize winners in the Field Crop Competition in this district :

1	N. A. Rowand, O.A.C. ½	90	Points
2	G. E. Tolton, ...	82	"
3	W. A. Tolton, Banner..	80½	"
4	Jas. L. Tolton, ...	78½	"
5	Jno. Whitehead O.A.C. ½	78	"
6	Albert Flatch, Banner...	70	"
7	Jas. A. Lamt, O.A.C. ½..	71	"

Walkerton Boys in 34th Batt

A group picture of all the Walkerton boys who are in the 34th Battalion has been placed in the window of the G.N.W. Telegraph Office. There are twenty-three in the group and as the 34th has now gone overseas, it will be of interest to local people to know who they are;—Capt G.H.D. Martyn, Lieut, H, D. Robertson, Quarter-master Sergeant A Earwaker, Sergeant W. C. Winters, Corporal P. R. Shannon, Corporal Geo. Himmelspace, Corporal F. Taggart, and Privates F. Jewell, A. Farrer, E. Reichenback, E. Cartwright S. G. Small, G. Haas, A. Ballantyne, A. R. McCarter, J.J Wallace, H, VanHatten, F. Zettel, A. C. Jenkins, R. Hyslop, N. Dennie, R. Addley, V. M. Bell,. The latter four and Pte. Fred Jewell left for England some time ago in a special detail company.

Successful Flower Show

The annual flower show of the Walkerton Horticultural Society held on Friday evening last was the most successful in the history of the Society. The hall was appropiately decorated and as there were exhibits in every class the many flowers and plants in their varigated colors presented a beautiful appearance. The show was well patronized by the townspeople. The prize-winners were.

No 1—Collection of Sweet Peas, 6 colors 12 blooms, 1st. Miss B. Rowand, 2nd. H. M. Lay.

No 2—Collection of Asters 4 colors, 3 bloom, 1st. H. M. Norrish, 2nd Mrs. Jas. Tolton,

3—Collection of Nasturtiums, 1st. Mrs. Pletsch, 2nd, Miss B. Rowand.

No 4—Coll. Gladioli, 1st. Archie Tolton, 2nd D. McKechnie.

No 5—Coll Dahlia, 1st H. M. Norrish 2nd Mrs. H. Pletsch.

No 6—Display Dahlia, 1st H. M. Norrish,

No 7—Coll Pansies, 1st. Miss B. Grainger, 2nd. Mrs. Wm. Weber.

No 8—Coll Zinnias, 1st Mrs. Jas. Tolton, 2nd Mrs. Wm. Weber,

No 9—Coll Balsams. 1st Mrs. H. A. Havill, 2nd Mrs. S. Saunders.

No 10—Coll Single Petunias. 1st H. M. Lay.

No 11—No entries.

No 12—Phlox Drumondi, 1st Miss B, Rowand. 2nd Mrs. H.A. Havill.

No 13—Coll Marigolds, 1st Miss B. Rowand, 2nd Mrs John Lambertus.

No 14—Flowering Geraniums, 1st Mrs. S. Saunders.

No 15—Coll Begonias, 1st Mrs. Jas. Tolton, 2nd Mrs. S, Saunders.

No 16—Coll Annuals, 1st Miss B. Rowand, 2nd Mrs. H. Pletsch.

No 17—Table Boquet in vase, 1st Miss B. Rowand, 2nd Mrs. Wm. Weber.

No 18—Basket cut flowers, Mrs. H, Pletsch, 2nd H. M, Lay.

No 19—Coll Ferns, 1st Mrs. N. G. Searle, 2nd H. M. Norrish,

No 20—Coll Plants, 1st H. M. Norrish, 2nd Mrs Searle.

No 21—Window Box, 1st K. M. Taylor, 2nd K. M. Taylor.

No 22—Hanging Basket, 1st Mrs. Jno. Lambertus, 2nd Mrs. Ramsey.

After the flower show, the flowers which were on exhibition were sold by auction, the proceeds of the sale being given to the hospital. The floor was then cleared and about fifty young people participated in an enjoyable dance.

Communication

Dear Sir:

While I enjoyed much of what was said last evening in the town hall bearing on ancient and modern history and of the ways and means by which the present war is to be brought to a successful finish, I felt dissapointed that neither of the speakers made any reference to the cause of the war. Indeed one of the speakers said that no man could tell the cause. Now that all men in Canada and the British Empire have equal rights to express their opinion, I beg to say that the cause of this, and other wars, has been a disregard to God,s authority, and as such, that this war is a judgement on all the nations and that all the nations must suffer whether neutral or otherwise. So, that the resistance of the British Empire should not be against the bondage that is sure to follow if the opposing nations should get the victory.

Judgement is intended to bring the nations to repentance, confession of sin and forsaking of it. Then God's way is to grant forgiveness and restore to liberty, as with the individual, so with the nation, but the plan of the opposing powers in this way is to bring the nations into bondage whether they repent or not, and so God says, "My ways are not your ways, nor your thoughts my thoughts." So that while the judgement is of God, the maintenance of the principles of righteousness and universal brotherhood is also of God.

And so I feel satisfied that sacred and human history will substantiate my conception of the war and its cause.

Two thousand years ago we find Herod the King of Egypt using the sword to destroy all the male children of Bethelem to make sure, as he thought of destroying the holy child, Jesus who had been sent of God to bring liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to them that were bound or in bondage, but Herod's plan failed. Now we have the Kaiser and his war lords using the sword to destroy innocent women and children male and female on sea and land that they may control the destiny of the nations and keep them in bondage, but the God that saw and heard the mourning and desolation of Bethelem, sees the desolation and mourning of the British Empire today, and, will in the end frustrate all the opposing powers. It is no secret that all the diplomatic efforts of the British Empire had failed before she was forced into arms.

So that all the right thinking people of all nations must admit that she is justified in employing every available means to prosecute the fight to the finish, while she may admit that the time has come when judgement must begin at the house of God. The nation that fights for the right is fighting for God.

A Walkerton Citizen,

THE WAR SUMMARY

In the week that has passed there has been very little doing on the long battle lines in Europe.

The Russians continue to give ground before the Austo-German advance through Poland and have retired many miles in the week that has passed. Their retreat is being made in good order and their losses are slight while they are inflicting terrible losses upon the invading hordes of Germans. The reason for the defeat of the Czar's great army is the lack of arms and amunition. As Japan is now shipping munitions to Russia and the factories in Russia are turning out immense quantities of arms, etc., the army of that country will soon be well equipped. A better condition of affairs in the north can then be looked for and the Germans will find it difficult to hold the territory they have gained.

On the southern front, according to the despatches, the week has apparently been one of inactivity, but reading between the lines one can see that there is a great movement on foot on the British firing line. Kitchener's great army of hundreds of thousands of men who have been encamped in England are being transported across the channel and great preparations are being made for the long looked for drive.

The Italian army continues to make ground against the Austrians and at the Dardenelles the Allies are also gaining territory and the forcing of the straits upon which to a great extent hinges the probable duration of the war, will be accomplished in the near future.

The prophets are once more at work foretelling the end of the conflict, some stating that the declaration of peace is one year away, while others declare that Germany will be on her knees six months hence. The ground for making these prophecies is that Germany, according to great financiers, will in the course of a few months, be in a state of bankruptcy.

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses - Walkerton

Voter's List.

For Town of Walkerton, County of Bruce

NOTICE is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in sections one and three of the Voter's List Act the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised assessment roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that the said list was first posted up at my office on the [illegible] day of August 1915 and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the list and if any errors or omissions are perceived therein to take immediate proceedings to have the errors corrected according to law.

ARTHUR COLLINS.
Clerk of Town of Walkerton

Dated this [illegible] day of August, 1915.

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No, 190

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
— AND —
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.—Walkerton

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods reveals a grand display of all the Modish Fabrics, special prominence being given to navy and black serge. Nothing is smarter than a serge suit and we have prepared for a popularity with vast consigments bought early at old prices and you will be delighted with the selection at 50c., 60c 75c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2

New crepes, gabardines, poplins, corduroys, brocade velvets, worsted and tweed effects among the novelties ready now for your inspection.

New silk Crepes, Taffeta Duchess, Poplin and paillette silk for autumn dresses in the new shades and black at $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2 a yard.

Ready-to-wear Department

See our ready to wear department, we have received a large consignment of "Northways" Coats for Ladies, Misses and Children, beautifully fitting garments in the newest styles in plain cloth and curl cloths and the donegal tweed effects which are sure to please you. Come and see.

Big sale of Travellers Summer samples on centre tables, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, whitewear, etc., at worth while savings

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to.......	$17.00
Oats	"	38 bsh.		".......	28
Wheat	"	"	90	to......	90
Barley	"	"	60	to.......	70
Potatoes	"bag(new)		75	"	90
Butter	"	lb.	22	"	22
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"	14
Turkeys	"		15	"	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight.
The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men,s balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 39

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th 1915 —8 PAGES

"THE ELITE"

High-Class Millinery

Millinery Novelties

A Cordial Invitation is extended to the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to attend the FALL MILLINERY OPENING on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 14th and 15th or any time most suited to your convenience.

THE ELITE

FOR

Your Correspondence

The use of good writing paper is not only a reflection of your own taste but it is also a compliment to your correspondent. We have much pleasure in directing your attention to our very attractive lines of notepaper — in tablets by the quire or in boxes—Correspondence cards initialed or plain, 25 cents a box.

Fountain Pen Ink, Muscilage, Visiting and Playing Cards

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The Fall

Millinery Openings

September 14th and 15th
and the Following Days

— THE —

GARDINER MILLINERY

Rile Block, Walkerton

Announcement

The New Fall and Winter line of Tailor Made Fashions for Men Women and Misses is now ready for inspection at our store

Men's Overcoats, Suits Pants and Fancy Vests, Ladies Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts

Newest Fall and Winter Fabrics and Colors, elegant styles, finest workmanship, Faultless fit

Each garment cut to customers individual measurements.

Don't fail to see them before you order your Winter Clothes

Watch for window display this week.

G. T. ROURKE

Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton

JAMES COULTER

(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

All kinds of Farm and Town Property for sale. Money to Loan.

REXALL

Dyspepsia Tablets

Just a Little Better Than Any Other

Try a 25c. box

SIEVERIGHT S

The Rexall Store

Read Reaney's sale ad on page 4.

S. A. Rife & Co for overcoats.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. W. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Walkerton Fall Fair, September 14th and 15th.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

Mr. Hil Snarling of Port Elgin spent Sunday here.

Remember the Soldier's Aid Bazaar, Oct. 7th and 8th.

For good suits at medium prices, go to S. A. Rife & Co.

Mr. Wm. Lindsay of Toronto visited relatives here this week.

Walter Ellinghausen is "devil" at the Herald-Times.

Mrs. C. Reaney visited friends in Toronto last week.

Mr. Harris Rife returned from Durham on Friday last.

Miss Annis Rennie was a visitor in Toronto last week.

The High School reopened for the fall term on Monday.

Norval O'Malley was a visitor in Toronto this week at the ex.

Miss Mina Bock of Port Elgin was a visitor in town on Monday.

Mrs. (Rev.) R. Kane of London is renewing acquaintances here.

Mr. J. B. Huether left this week to conduct a sale at Simcoe, Ont.

Follow the crowd to Walkerton on Military Day, September 15th.

Miss Tillie Lippert of London spent the week-end at her home here.

Dr. Farewell and Bosie were visitors at the Toronto Ex. this week.

Miss Gertrude Oberle was a visitor at the Toronto Exhibition last week.

"Scotty" Scales spent a few days with friends on the 12th. of Brant.

Misses Pearl Rife and Clarice Vogan were visitors in Guelph last week.

Ptes. Al Ballantyne and Henry Vonhatten of London spent Sunday here.

Follow the crowd to the Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday next, Military Day.

Mrs. Paull Miller of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting her sister Mrs. Adolph Moseack.

Fall Millinery opening at "The Elite" Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Miss Ora Mason of Galt was the guest of Miss Myrtle Jenkins over the holiday.

Master Hugh Chisholm of Dunkeld left Monday to attend High School in Chesley.

Mr. Richardson of Clifford was a guest at the home of Mr. E. Myles on Monday.

The Bruce Herald and Times will hold their annual paper holiday next week.

Miss Edna Deibel of Hanover was the guest of Mrs. Claude Cooper on Sunday.

Tuesday and Wednesday of next week are the days of the Walkerton Fall Fair.

Mr. J. W. South and Miss Florence Ostrander were visitors in Toronto last week.

The hospital Aid meets in the council chamber on Saturday Sept. 11th at 3.30 p.m.

Mrs. Jno. McGivern returned last Friday from Callander, North Bay and other points.

Charlie McKay of Paris, formerly of Walkerton has enlisted in a Toronto regiment.

Mr. Nelson Wettlaufer of Lindsay is visiting his mother Mrs. H. W. Wettlaufer.

Mrs. R. Graham and Mrs. R. Southwake of Paris spent Labor Day at Mr. A. S. Royce's.

Miss Vera Wesley of the Stratford General Hospital staff is visiting at her home here.

Miss Hilda White left last week to resume her duties as head milliner at West Moncton.

Miss Violet Nelson of Elmore is visiting at the home of her uncle, Mr. Jos. M. White.

Miss Freda McCrum of New York is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCrum.

Miss Jean Everett leaves on Monday for Stratford where she will attend the normal school.

Mr. W. J. Chisholm of Detroit spent the holiday with his mother Mrs. J. Chisholm of Brant.

Mr. Wm. Fawcett, retired farmer of London, Ont., is visiting his sister, Mrs. T. Goodfellow.

Have your magazines, newspapers, rags and rubbers ready, they will be called for this week.

Mr. Walter Smith and sister Annie were among those who were at the Toronto Ex. this week.

Rev. Father Montag of Deemerton was taken ill and brought to the hospital last week. His condition is reported serious.

Pte. Ches Cunningham of the wireless guard at Tobermory spent the past week at his home here.

Lieut. Leslie Young of London spent Sunday at his home in Cargill and was a visitor here on Labor Day.

Owing to the holiday and an over crowding of other work, the Telescope is some hours late this week.

Patronize the cash tailor. Give us a trial at dry-cleaning. Goods called for and delivered.—Neil McDonald.

Mrs. H. A. Schumacher, (nee Miss Gladys Young) and babe of Niagara Falls were visitors here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Ross of Forest spent the holiday with the latter's parents. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McKay.

Mrs. I. Ellinghausen and child, of Detroit who have spent the past month here, returned on Monday to that city.

Ladies leave your orders early for suit and overcoat. Wartime prices.—Neil McDonald, ladies' and gents tailor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Huether and Leo returned on Thursday from Southampton, where they have spent the summer.

Mr. Wm. Weiler, a graduate of the Walkerton High School, has been engaged to teach at Separate School No. 1, Carrick.

Miss S. Clark of the B. Co. 4, returned last week from her home in Campbellford where she spent the past couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wahlquist accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. Wahl, motored here from Galt on Saturday and spent the week-end at Mr. N. Eidt's.

The Pinkerton Women's Institute will hold their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Alexander, con 12 Greenock on Wednesday, Sept. 15 at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. J. R. Shaw of Woodstock was a visitor here this week, having been called to the bedside of his sister, Miss Shaw, who was operated on for appendicitis on Monday.

Mr. J. M. Hall of Port Hope formerly of the staff of S. A. Rife & Co. arrived here last week in company with his brother and has opened a tailoring establishment in the block next to S. W. Vogans' hardware.

Miss B. Harron of the staff of the Bruce County Hospital left on Tuesday for her home in Listowel. Miss Harron has completed her three years training and returns next month for the graduation exercises and to receive her diploma.

Masters Jack and Mark Hanna returned to their home at Niagara Falls on Tuesday after spending a holiday with their grand-parents Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Ferguson. They were accompanied by Miss Nellie Ferguson who will visit at the Falls, Port Colborne and Stratford before returning home.

General Servant Wanted.

Apply to Mr. Norman Robertson, Walkerton, Ont.

Terms Cash

Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired at Neil McDonald's clothes hospital.

House for Sale

On Durham st., opposite Pletsch's flour mill.—Apply to Miss McCormick.

Sale of Household Furniture

Three stoves and two bedsteads, one parlor sofa and other articles.—Apply at this office.

For the Hospital

Will the people living in the country bring their magazines, newspapers rags and rubbers to Mr. McCool's barn this week.

Engagement Announced

Mr. F. J. Fraser announces the engagement of his daughter, Eva, to Mr. Vernon Johnston of Stayner, the marriage to take place early in October.

Hang out Your Flags

Every citizen should assist in putting the town in gala attire on Wednesday next. Show your patriotism by decorating your home or premises with bunting and flags.

New Tailoring Establishment

J. M. Hall and brother have opened up a tailor shop one door east of Vogans' Hardware. All the latest styles of woollens on hand. Fit, style and workmanship guaranteed.

Physically Unfit.

David Netske was one of those who signed up for the 71st Battalion but was turned down by the Medical Examiner as physically unfit. He was found to be minus a big toe.

Died At Hospital

The nine-year old son of Mr. Jas. Stroeder of Greenock who was brought to the hospital last week suffering from injuries received in a fall from the mow of his father's barn, died on Wednesday morning of last week and was buried on Friday in Greenock.

Took a Stroke

Mr Geo. Wissler an aged resident of the west ward suffered a paralytic stroke at his home on Saturday last. He has since been in a precarious condition and his recovery is doubtful.

Moving to New Stand

The Red Star Theatre will be moved to the new stand in the Kilmer Block this week. Mr. Pilsson, the proprietor expects to put on the first show in the new theatre on Saturday night.

Horses for Army

Mr. W. J. McNally shipped a car of horses to Windsor on Thursday last, and Mr. Robt. Irwin shipped a second car via C. P. R. to Montreal on Wednesday. These animals were all purchased for army purposes.

County Council Today

The special meeting of the County Council is being held in the council chamber this (Thursday) afternoon commencing at one o'clock. The purpose of this special meeting is to make a grant to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Operated On

Miss Shaw was suddenly taken ill with appendicitis on Monday and was removed to the hospital. An operation was at once performed, which was successful and her many friends will be pleased to learn that she is now recovering.

Normals open Sept. 14th.

A striking increase in the number of applications for entrance to Normal schools is reported with a result that the department has found it necessary to defer the different schools until Tuesday, September 14th, so that provision may be made for the overflow.

Promotions in Bruce Regiment

The Ottawa Gazette of Saturday last announced the following promotions in the ranks of the 32nd Bruce Regiment: -To be provisional Lieutenants, Ralph B. Glave, Victor A. McKechnie, and Elliot R. Dixon; to the rank of Lieutenant, W. F. Lamb.

Zuber--Obrecht

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the R. C. Church on Tuesday morning when Miss Emma Obrecht, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Obrecht became the wife of Mr. Anthony Zuber, eldest son of Mr. A. Zuber. Mr. and Mrs. Zuber will reside in Walkerton.

Joined Medical Staff

Mr. Russel White son of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. M. White of Walkerton, who has been a druggist in Niagara Falls for some time has joined the medical corps of the Canadian Overseas Army. Russel expects to secure his uniform and leave for England in the near future.

Reilly Dismissed

Wm. Reilly the umbrella man, who was arrested last week for attempting to break into a C.P. R. car, appeared before Judge Greigg on Thursday morning, and after being given a hearing was dismissed. Reilly stated that he was an old railroad man and claimed that he was merely looking for a place to sleep. As he had no funds and pleaded hard for his liberty the judge dealt leniently with him.

Bruce Soldiers to be Here

Walkerton's Military Day will be of special interest to the people of Bruce County, as arrangements are being made to have all the Bruce boys training at London, drafted into the Company which will perform here that day. As the 34th goes to England in the immediate future, this will give the relatives of these soldiers an opportunity to come to Walkerton and bid, what will undoubtedly be a last farewell before they sail for England.

Patriotic Picnic a Success.

The patriotic picnic of the Knechtel employees on Monday was a decided success, the total day's proceeds amounting to over $300.00. Of this amount $123.00 was collected by girls selling tags. In the afternoon the married men defeated the single men at baseball by 4—3, while the lacrosse match resulted in a win for the "Will-Bees" by 8 goals to 6. Addresses were delivered by Senator Donnelly, and R. E. Truax, M. P. The dance in the town hall in the evening wound up a most successful day. Kuntz's orchestra supplied excellent music.

"Misch" Hinsperger Enlists.

Mr. A. W. Hinsperger formerly of the Telescope staff, who has been working at the printing trade in Toronto for some time, has enlisted and left last week for the front. "Misch" who finished his trade at this office, was one of the cleverest athletes in Western Ontario, full of pluck and resource, and will be right at home at the game of war. Every town in this district will remember him as the fast football player, and clever baseballer, and the best wishes of a great host of friends will follow him to the scene of activity. His friends and workmates at the Sovereign Press, Toronto, assembled on Wednesday evening of last week, and presented him with a beautiful wrist watch on the eve of his departure. We hope to see Misch back again at the conclusion of the war.

Season for Cotton-tails

A number of Walkerton nimrods are apparently not aware that there is a close season for cotton-tails as they have already commenced hunting them. Game warden White informs us that the open season for these rabbits is similar to that of hare, and the youngsters now engaged in hunting them are liable to a heavy fine.

Big Crowd Coming

Military Day on Wednesday next should bring an immense crowd to Walkerton. The program which will be put on by the company of the 34th Battalion and the regimental band will be worth going miles to see. The manouvers and drills at the exhibition grounds will give the public a good idea of the efficient training which recruits receive at military camps, prior to being sent to England. You cannot afford to miss that opportunity of seeing their mimic warfare.

Taking over Business

Misses Cooke and Selwood, milliners of Chesley are taking over the millinery business of Mrs. Porteous. Miss Selwood has just returned from New York where she has been attending the millinery openings while Miss Cooke has been in Toronto attending the openings there. Both ladies have had a number of seasons in the city and fully understand the wants and will be able to look after the welfare of the ladies of Walkerton and vicinity who may be pleased to call and inspect their stock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Signing for 71st Battalion.

Lieut. J. Farrell, formerly of the Merchants Bank staff here, has been here this week assisting Capt. Klein at the recruiting office at the armory. Men are now being secured for the 71st Battalion of the Canadian Overseas forces and since Monday, fifteen recruits have placed their names on the roll. They are:—Everett Truax, Albert Miller, Clarence Krueger, David Seiling, C. F. Nutting, Doc. G. Cunningham, Wilfrid McKay, Louis Anderson, Melville Wilson, Harry Wettlaufer, Ted Wilhelm, Walter Yaeck, Pete Loughleen, Wm. Gillen and Wm. Wolfe.

Poachers Beware!

The game poachers this season will be obliged to exercise more care in breaking the law than they have in the past, as a new game warden is on the job, in the person of Mr. Jos. White. Many sportsmen who have constantly bewailed the laxity of the authorities in the enforcement of the game laws will welcome the news that Mr. White has decided to act in this new capacity and there is no doubt but that he will make as an efficient a Game Warden as he does a License Inspector. There is a great deal of ignorance, locally with regard to game laws and everyone who carries a gun should get posted on the open season and other regulations for the protection of game. In former years there has been shooting out of season, and shooting on Sundays was not infrequent, but Mr. White declares that the game must be protected and as he is here to enforce the law, the habitual poacher must now beware. Any hunter refusing to allow the game warden to search his bag, is liable to a fine and anyone found guilty of breaking the law is not only liable to a fine, but will also have his game confiscated.

Military Day Sept. 15th.

Largely through the influence of Mr. John Rowland, Walkerton is to have a Military Day on Wednesday next, September 15th which is the last day of the Walkerton Fair. The big attraction will be a full Company of the 34th Battalion now in camp at London, accompanied by a Machine Gun Section, soup kitchen, and the regimental band. The program which they will give at the exhibition grounds is as follows.—

AFTERNOON

3.30 o'clock, Platoon Company and Battalion Drill.
3.50 " 10 men "C" Company, Extended Drill.
4.00 " Machine Gun Drill.
4.15 " Racing and Competition.
5.00 " Drill "A" Company.

EVENING

7.30 o'clock Physical Drill "C" Company 10 men.
7.45 " Machine Gun Firing Exercise
8.00 " Bayonet Exercise 40 men "D" Company.
8.10 " Club Swinging, Serg. Potts—Illuminated.
8.30 " Physical Drill with Arms "D" Company.
9.20 " Drill "A" Company "Fancy"

BORN

ANDERSON—In Walkerton [illegible] day Sept. 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Anderson of Owen Sound (nee Miss Lenore Thompson) a daughter, Grace Margaret.

MARRIED

FISCHER—WAECHTER—Married in the Formosa, R.C. Church on Wednesday, Sept. 8th, Miss Tillie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Waechter of the townline, Formosa, to Mr. Dominic Fischer of near Mildmay.

Private Sale of Furniture

Miss McCormick will sell by private sale, at her residence, between Saturday next 11th, inst and Saturday 18th, inclusive, the following articles of household furniture:—two Klondyke heaters, one coal self-feeder, one sideboard, one kitchen sideboard, one book-case, one bureau, dining-room chairs, one parlor hanging lamp, etc.

Purchased Field Kitchen

The Walkerton branch of the South Bruce Women's Institute and the ladies of the Soldiers Aid have each purchased a field kitchen for the use of the men going to the front. The two kitchens will be brought to Walkerton and exhibited on the Exhibition grounds on Sept 15th, the second day of the Fair. They will be presented to the 71st regiment which is now being formed at London.

A Successful Tournament.

The third annual tournament of the Walkerton Bowling Club, held this week, despite impossible weather on Monday, was a success. There were forty-two rinks entered in the competition all but eight of which were from neighboring towns. There were rinks present from Southampton, Port Elgin, Lucknow, Wiarton, Owen Sound, Chesley, Ripley, Teeswater, Harriston, Clifford, London, Mitchell, Kincardine, Hanover, Cargill, Paisley and other towns. Bowling commenced at 11.30 on Monday morning, continued until four o'clock Tuesday a. m. and was recommenced at nine o'clock and continued without cession until Wednesday morning at 1.30, the last bowls being thrown in the final of the consolation when the roosters were sending forth their clarion to the awakening town. The prize winners were:—Trophy competition, 1st. Zimmerman of Cargill, 2nd McLaughlin of Chesley. Association, 1st. Tilker of Harriston, 2nd, Bell of Southampton, Consolation, 1st. Shoemaker of Paisley, 2nd. Trout of Wiarton. The only Walkerton rink to make a showing was that comprised of C. H. Rogers, N. Hiscox, H. G. Hunter and T. Pye skip, who succeeded in reaching the semi-finals of the trophy event, but were put out of all three competitions. Owing to the heavy call for advertising space this week, we are unable to publish the results of each game.

Walkerton Enters the Finals

The second game of the semi-final N. B. L. baseball matches between Owen Sound and Walkerton played here on Saturday afternoon resulted in another win for the locals by a score of 6-4 and thus they have qualified to enter the finals with Wingham. The game was the most exciting and best exhibition of baseball on the local diamond this year. Walkerton scored one run in the second two in the third two in the fifth and one in the eighth while the visitors were held scoreless in the sixth when two men crossed the plate and to these were added two more in the seventh. The rally of Owen Sound in the seventh made the score 5-4 and their stock rose rapidly. The rally was short-lived, however, and in the remaining two innings they failed to tally. One of the most spectacular plays of the season was pulled off by Wilson at centre field when in the ninth innings he nabbed a long fly with his left hand after a thirty yard sprint. Smith at right field, also starred, catching three almost impossible ones. Walkerton now plays Wingham for the silverware and are confident of winning the championship. The teams lined up:—

WALKERTON		OWEN SOUND
McCartney	c	Ramsey, Proctor
Anderson	p	Bell
Runstadtler	s s	Loos
LaFrance	1st b	Watson
J. Wallace	2nd b	McDonald
D. Wallace	3rd b	McIlrath
Mullin	l f	Coates
Wilson	c f	Wentley
Smith	r f	Bremner

Umpire, Mahoney, Toronto.

Communication

Walkerton, Sept. 6th, '15

To the Editor of the Telescope.

Dear Sir:—

On reading the comments in the Bruce Herald and Times of last issue on the inauguration of the electric lights at Formosa, I notice that some comments were made which were misleading to the public, insomuch, that these statements conveyed to the public mind that the citizens of Formosa, also surrounding country turned on more beer-taps than electric lights. I say without fear of contradiction that personally I never saw a more orderly and respectable crowd gathered together than was at Formosa. I also made frequent visits to the hotels and saw no boozing there. Also said hotels closed at 10 p. m. sharp. I hope the editor of the Herald-Times and his informer will retract what they have said. My friends and others went out to have a pleasant time and we had it and perhaps conducted ourselves better than those who stayed at home to knock the good old town of Formosa.

Yours truly

JNO. ROWLAND.

Jocelin's Penance

His very heart yearned for the beer and warmth of a home; the clinging touch of a woman's hand, and that pride and joy of possession which fills and thrills a father's heart as he watches his wife with a child upon her bosom. So intense was his gaze that Robese felt and resented it, and turned upon him, knitting her white brow beneath its dusky hood. Jocelin, moved by that frown, broke forth with suppressed passion:

"Nay, madam, frown not on a poor shaveling, who but seeketh to imprint thine image on his starved and empty heart!" Startled at his vehemence, Robese shrank from him, and turned her horse toward her companions. But Jocelin had no opportunity to say more, for around the angle of the abbey wall came the gleam of torches, and the rattle of accoutrements, and Abbot Samson, accompanied by attendants, came toward them. He rode a large black mule, with gilded bridle and saddle and housings rich in jewels, which sparkled in the light of the cressets. The Abbot sat his steed well; a portly, martial man, with ruddy face, piercing, bushy-browed eyes, and eagle-beaked nose, with grizzly russet beard falling upon his purple gown, over which he wore a rich fur cloak, clasped with one blazing ruby set in gold.

Jocelin drew rein like one stunned at this unlooked-for appearance, and Robese and her train did likewise. The Abbot's face was stern, and his eyes gleamed angrily beneath their pent brows. But Robese, undismayed, bent low in her saddle at his "Benedicite," and in smiling sauciness cried out, "Goden, our Liege; and Holy Father, what came ye forth to seek?" The Abbot started at the sound of her clear, young voice and glancing at her lovely merry face, his brow cleared, and he answered in a tone he meant to be kindly:

"Madam, I find a fair vassal where I sought a disobedient monk!" Here he darted a lightning glance at Jocelin, who shrank under his rebuke, and drew back into the shadow of the trees, murmuring, "A renegade, a renegade!"

"Had thy vassal e'er seen thy kind face, my Liege, she would not have tarried over night to prepare such poor woman's gauds with which she sought to win favor in the sight of her dread Lord," answered Robese softly, moving her horse to the Abbot's side, and meekly bowing before him that he might touch her head in blessing.

"It was not needful, my daughter," smiled the Abbot; "the swan needeth to borrow no feathers," and he took her rounded chin in his hand and looked straight into her clear eyes.

"Thou art somewhat like thy father, child, but thou hast thy mother's own look in thine eyes," and he kissed her gravely on the brow, with a muttered blessing and a half-suppressed sigh; and Robese looked trustingly into his strong face, and felt that here she had found a shield and a buckler for her orphaned heart, with intuitive wisdom realizing the advantage she had gained over any possible suitor in rallying so strong an ally; and she murmured to Mary, who had now drawn near, with Master Nicholas and Gilbert, "Poppet, we'll wed no man, save at your will."

When the Master of Horse and Gilbert had been received by the Abbot, the former fell behind with Robese's attendants, and Jocelin, of whom none took notice, spurred his jennet among his brother monks, and rode with them to the Abbey, giving scant answer to their eager questionings.

The Seneschal rode up beside John O'Dice, his brother, and after a fraternal greeting, the monk, nodding his head toward Jocelin, asked, "And what delayed the youngster?"

"Some woman's frippery stayed our lady, brother John, an' the monk tarried at her command to escort her."

"Aye, it's not the first time monk tarried at the command of rosy lips, Gilbert," chuckled the other, with a dig in the rib of his less robust relative which nearly unseated that worthy.

"How now ye Abbey lubbers grow rough!" he protested peevishly. When he had righted himself again, he queried:

"But the Abbot seemeth wroth. Is it the way of his to so rave at such a small disobedience?"

"Nay," answered the monk, "our father ever saleth his anger, but for some reason he willed not thy lady at Bradfield now, and Jocelin should have returned to the Abbey ere his Highness, the Prince, came. But this delay, the unlooked for coming hence of the lady, and the untimely arrival of the prince and Queen-mother, hath sorely discomposed his Lordship."

"What! the Prince and Queen at the Abbey? Zounds!" and old Gilbert straightened himself, involuntarily, in the saddle. "By the death of the saints, John O'Dice, then we are really going to court!"

"Yes, oldster, an' a right grand sight it is, for our Abbas Dominus keepeth open house, more like unto some rich and mighty lord, to my mind, than the superior of a handful of sack-clothed brethren."

But their gossip was brought to an end by the arrival of the cavalcade at the gate of the Abbot's house; here the porter opened to their knock with a "Benedicite," and the monks entered and dispersed to their various quarters.

The Abbot and the rest of the party soon arrived; the brothers' Hospitilar came forth and the steeds disappeared as if by magic, Robese's train gladly following a good hostler to the refectory.

"I must make thee excuse, daughter," said the Abbot, "for not receiving thine henchmen, but indeed the hall, parlors, chambers; yea, even the butteries and kitchens, of Bradfield house are thronged like a beehive, for Prince John and the Queen have large retinues."

"Ah, madam," whispered Mary, giving her lady's arm a squeeze, "perhaps 'tis the prince himself the Abbot intends thee for. By your lady, thou art good as queen already." Robese only shook her head at her irrepressible forewoman, but a red spot glowed on her fair cheek and there was a flash in her eye which boded little good to the husband forced upon her, be he prince or peasant.

Surrounded by bowing courtiers, the Abbot led his ward up the marble steps into the arched vestibule of Bradfield house. They crossed a great hall; it was eighty feet long, with three aisles, and far down the vista Robese could catch a glimpse of a dais half curtained from the rest of the hall, where the Prince and Queen Elinor sat with their lords and ladies about them, while music and laughter filled the air.

In the upper part of the hall there was a hurrying to and fro of richly dressed servants, pages and gentlemen, and a few passing monks, pausing to look on the scene with wistful eyes. Along the walls on either side were brazen sconces holding great waxen tapers, and the Abbot signed with a finger, whereon the pontifical ring blazed like a tiny sun, to an attendant, who took one from its socket and went before them into the Abbot's private parlor; a small, but elegant room, hung with purple damask embroidered with the Episcopal insignia. Here the Abbot, laying aside cloak and cap, seated himself, first drawing a stool near his own chair for Robese. Mary withdrew to the other side of the parlor, he began in a low voice.

"My daughter, it vexeth me sore that thou art come hither this day. Had Jocelin returned as I bade, I could have prevented thy coming."

"Nay, Father, I did but in courtesy beg that he wait, as I was desirous to come at once. Chide me not for an unimportant happening; what matters a few hours?"

"Unimportant, sweet Chox?" The Abbot frowned and tugged at his beard. "By my signet ring, Lady Robese, thou thinkest as light of disregarding the wishes of thy Suzerain as the forest [illegible] of answering not a page's whistle." The sternness of his tone somewhat disconcerted Robese, but she only sighed, and looked down upon her folded hands as if to say, "I am an orphan maid; 'tis cruel to be unkind to such an one." Perhaps she conveyed this idea to Abbot Samson by that mysterious way women have of impressing men without the aid of speech.

"Be it as it may," he continued in a milder tone.

"Man proposeth and woman doeth as she will. 'T was ever thus; one of thy soft and gentle sex will wreck a kingdom and wonder if men smile not thereat."

"[illegible], the Queen is here, and Prince John, too, with his dissolute followers. Think'st thou Bradfield a fit place for a maid, so filled with [illegible] courtiers and [illegible]."

"Surely, my lord, her Majesty will give me protection, and place me among her ladies."

"Jean [illegible], my poor lamb, that thou shouldst fall into such a wolf den," the Abbot murmured to himself. "But it matters not now, thou art here, and the court is here, and we must entertain them with all due courtesy and patience; I must say patience, 'tis enjoined by our order, but I like not their visits," and the Abbot rose and paced the parlor for a few moments, a regal figure in his rich robes, far removed from the lowly monk who, travel-stained, dejected, naked of foot, and coarsely clad, once lay in the Abbey prison.

"Yet come, come," he said finally; "thou needst rest and food. Wilt sup with me, child, in this parlor?" Robese, pleading fatigue, declined, and he rang for a page.

"Conduct the Lady de Cokefield and her tirewoman to the guest chamber, and send proper refreshments thither," and mistress and maid, having received his lordship's benison, followed their sprightly young guide through narrow corridors up a stair, and finally came to a long, low chamber which fronted the east way. Adjoining this were sleeping rooms for Robese and Mistress Mary, and here the page left them to arrange their belongings, which they found piled there. He soon returned, however, with a small pasty, some delicate tarts, and a great goblet of hot spiced wine, which he set forth, and with an impudent wink at Mistress Mary, and a low bow to Robese, was seen in the corridor outside their door, [illegible] whistling away; he paused to say knowingly, with a nod toward the hall below them:

"His lordship, the Abbot, hath ordered this corridor door close barred."

CHAPTER X.

Stern as was the Abbot's reprimand, and keenly as Jocelin felt his displeasure, he entered into a penance of a ten days' fare of bread and water, and banishment from the Abbot's court, almost gladly; for, after all, rewards and punishments are from within, and the real punishment of the young monk consisted, not so much in remorse for his disobedience, but for the state of mind which prompted it.

The Abbot's rule was despotic. Held in absolute awe and reverence by his inferiors, he was obeyed unquestionably, and served in all humility, as a mighty spiritual ruler. As a temporal lord, his power was hardly less great; within the four crosses that bounded his wide domain, land and water were his; men, women and children his vassals, and mighty barons must uphold his standard, and obey his mandates, only second to the King's.

The townsman paid for pasturage on his commons; market men could not sell their goods until Abbey buyers picked, and even the Folkmote was presided over by an alderman who held his horn of office from the Abbot.

Jocelin's failure to return to the Abbey was a grievous mistake, which by reason of frustrating the Abbot's plans, bade fair to change the whole life of one for whom the monk would have sacrificed everything. But unaware of the result of his delay, and in his ignorance attaching no significance to the presence of Prince John at Bradfield, Jocelin, in his cell, pondered on his stay at De Cokefeld castle, and his enamourment of Robese, until in a few days he began to be ashamed, and despised the sudden gust of passion which had so bent him. "I am no better than a reed shaken by the wind," he told himself, and finally having come to regard the whole happening as a temptation of the devil, he began to liken himself to St. Anthony, and become wonderfully uplifted and exalted in spirit. After a day of such contemplation and much prayer, Jocelin felt that peace had once more come upon his perturbed spirit, and he set to work upon a special manuscript for the library. Having written the Canticles on a tinted parchment, he had begun to illumine a border of pomegranates and passion flower around each page of these love songs of Solomon.

"My fault atoned for by fasting and prayer," he told himself, as he painted a royal purple petal, "reinstated in our Father's favor, I can meet and greet the fairest of the land without an added heart beat. Verily the flesh is weak, but the spirit is the conqueror." But here Jocelin fell into the common error of inexperience, in imagining that any effect ever dies. A misdeed, be it ever so small, leaves a scar on the character of the committer which time cannot remove. Thoughts and deeds write life's history in indelible characters, which tears nor blood can erase. Jocelin also erred in thinking that the flame of passion once kindled in a virgin heart can be quenched by any amount of reasoning or pious meditation. Love is a natural law, and whoever falls beneath its power must work out his own salvation for good or ill. Heredity, environment, mental and moral training, may elaborate the relations of man and woman, but ever the male will seek his mate, and the female yearn for hers, as truly as two fluids separated by a membrane will mingle by the law of osmosis.

As Jocelin painted and moralized, he paused to read a line of the text. Before the sight of a beautiful young woman had awakened in him visions of new possibilities in life, Jocelin had often wondered why it was said that the Rabbins of old forbade the young men of the synagogues the reading of the Canticles. Now he knew. Every word of the lover's passionate appeal started forth on the page, as if in letters of fire.

"Thou art fair, my love,
Thou hast dove's eyes within thy
locks;
Thy lips are like a thread of scarlet."

Robese's flower-like face came between him and the page again and again, till it so blurred beneath his eyes that he could not see to paint upon it; and in despair, he threw aside the brush and went out in the garden.

It was golden mellow day. A few leaves fluttered down now and then in gorgeous bouquets of scarlet and gold; the trees and sod still retained a tinge of green, and a golden haze seemed to mingle and melt into the rich landscape. Yet the sadness of adieu was in the air, as if the earth was mourning the passing of the fair summer, and the pale blue sky seemed to bend low over the Abbey garden. From the forest sounded faintly the dull thud of the chopper's axe, and the acrid, pungent scent of burning leaves came from the orchard, where Brother Tristan, his rusty brown robe well kilted above his bare shanks, raked and burned the fallen leaves and the long sere grasses, droning a plaintive chant as he worked.

Jocelin paced up and down the walk with bowed head, unconsciously keeping time with the dirge-like song of old Tristan. His mood of religious exaltation had passed into one of fierce rebellion against the existing order of things, and a passionate crying out for the joys denied him by reason of the oath he had sworn at the high altar of St. Edmund's; though the training of a lifetime aided him in stoutly resisting this new evil which assailed him and threatened to uproot the deepest teachings from the young monk's heart. "We are betrayed by what is false within," and false or true, this new inclination fought against all old [illegible] and feelings, and when Jocelin was most sure that he had defeated it, it the sternest to conquer him. Thus he paused to and fro, the warning of the singer falling unheeded on his ear:

"Men are like grass,
Our lives they pass,
As swiftly as the river flows
Love's [illegible] lifts up its dew-rimmed
head;
It buds and blooms,
And then its doom,
Till all at once we feel a cold,
And know that we are growing old."

But what dreamer or lover ever heeded warning until too late, when the dreams fade, leaving him still stranded on the cruel rocks of reality. So Jocelin fought the fight with himself, the bitter battle of the spiritual arrayed against the natural man, until a brother came down the colonnade and called to him; but he was so engrossed that the other spoke several times before he lifted his head.

"Jesu, Jesu! my young brother," cried Walter the Medicus, in a peevish tone; "where art thy wits woolgathering? I have come but late from Bradfield house, and our lord has deigned to forget thy little indiscretion, and wills that thou appear in his hall today to attend on him. His highness holdeth court."

"Nay, not to-day, Brother Walter; not to-day," impatiently murmured Jocelin, scarcely knowing what he said. "I must pass the time till compline in meditation and self-interrogation. I pray thee have me excused for this day from attendance at Bradfield."

"How now?" exclaimed Walter, testily. "If thou showeth not appreciation of the Abbot's forgiveness, thou goest to pot. By our Lady, art verily ruined and wasted! Our lord is not a patient man, young shaveling, and we oldsters had much ado to bring about this pardon. 'Twas by our intercession this revokement was made."

"If she had not wished me to love her, she should ne'er spake me so fairly," muttered Jocelin. "Ehue!"

"What!" cried Brother Walter, greatly scandalized; his little light eyes narrowed to points with curiosity; "what sayest thou, my goose?"

This brought Jocelin to his senses. "What say I, my frere? I but murmured a line of the Canticles. Depart in peace; I thank thee and thy confreres for their intercession, and will attend on his lordship anon." Brother Walter trotted away in the rapid jerky pace peculiar to him, muttering to himself as he went, "I am little learned in the scriptures, but I vow a candle to our Lady that young Jocelin ne'er learned such sayings from the great Solomon."

(To be Continued.)

Inefficiency of Broken Steel.

Experience has shown that the end of a bar of steel that has been broken the box was severed from its bindings off should never be used for the working or cutting end of a die or punch. The fibers in the end of such a bar have been so severely strained in breaking that the steel is unsuitable for performing the work done by a punch or die. The broken end should be made the shank of the punch, while the end of the bar that was cut off should be used for the cutting end of the tool.

TORONTO'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER DISSIPATION IS CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM the demand has spread from year to year until it is now on sale in nearly every town in Ontario. There seems to be something about the climate of Canada that makes it the confection that everybody craves in warm weather—infants, invalids, children or grown-ups, it makes no difference what your state or station. City Dairy Ice Cream is most refreshing, nourishing and digestible.

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We want an agent in every town.

A Giant Among Dwarfs.

The intellect and genius of Franklin were perhaps never more manifest than when, as the colonial agent of Pennsylvania, he appeared before the British House of Commons in order to undergo an inquisition into the taxation questions which were brewing the trouble which subsequently resulted in American freedom. No fewer than 200 questions were propounded to him by some of the ablest legal and political minds of the old country. To each and every one of them he replied in a masterful manner. Edmund Burke in commenting on the matter said that Franklin reminded him of "a man being examined by a parcel of schoolboys," while Charles James Fox remarked that his inquisitors were "dwarfs in the hands of a giant."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Preserving Table.

Fruit.	Heat.	Time.
Plums	195 degrees F.	25 mins.
Damsons	182 degrees F.	25 mins.
Peaches	193 degrees F.	20 mins.
Apricots	194 degrees F.	20 mins.
Cherries	194 degrees F.	25 mins.
Gooseberries	181 degrees F.	25 mins.
Currants	167 degrees F.	25 mins.
Blackberries	191 degrees F.	25 mins.
Remark: Cook slowly.		
Raspberries	167 degrees F.	25 mins.
Remark: Cook slowly.		
Pears	212 degrees F.	15 mins.
Remark: Peel and core; cook in halves.		
Apples	212 degrees F.	15 mins.
Remark: Peel, core and halve.		
Tomatoes	185 degrees F.	
Remark: Add water and salt.		

CHILDHOOD DANGERS

No symptoms that indicate any of the ailments of childhood should be allowed to pass without prompt attention. The little ailment may soon become a serious one and perhaps a little life passes out. If Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house minor troubles can be promptly cured and serious ones averted. The Tablets can be given to the new-born babe as well as the growing child. Thousands of mothers use no other medicine for their little ones. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

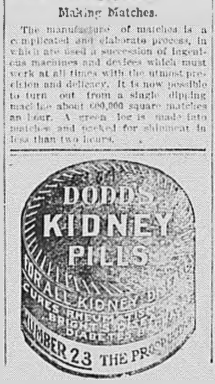
Just Ornamental.

Customer (looking at auto)—What, the lamps not included in the advertised price of the machine? But the lamps are shown in the illustration. Salesman—My dear sir, so is a very beautiful woman, but we're not giving a lady with each car.—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Making Matches.

The manufacture of matches is a complicated and elaborate process, in which are used a succession of ingenious machines and devices which must work at all times with the utmost precision and delicacy. It is now possible to turn out from a single dipping machine about 600,000 square matches an hour. A green log is made into matches and packed for shipment in less than two hours.



Men Eat More Than Women.

That men eat 5 or 6 per cent. more than women—not because they are gluttons, but because they actually require that much more nourishment—appears as a result of an investigation made in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institute at Washington by Francis G. Benedict and L. E. Emmes, says the Literary Digest. The reason for the discrepancy seems to be that women have a smaller proportion of active tissue than men of the same weight and more inactive material, such as fat. The investigation disclosed that the average woman generates only 1,365 heat units in the twenty-four hours as against 1,63[illegible] produced by the man, or about 2 per cent. more for the latter per lb. of body weight. When groups were compared after careful selection of individuals of nearly the same height and weight the men were found to produce about 12 per cent. more heat than women.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address, Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

AN ARMY AND A MOB.

It's Discipline That Makes the Difference Between Them.

An army is not an army, but a mob, unless every item in it can be trusted to do the same thing at the same moment at the word of command. So obedience is not a virtue in a soldier, but a necessity, for unless he learns it he cannot attain to the military virtues. It has been proved, for instance, again and again that obedience is the way to courage.

When it is a habit with men they face danger as they form fours because they are told to, and the habit of obedience is stronger in them than their natural fears. It is, in fact, part of a soldier's technique, and unless he has learned it he is an amateur liable to stage fright.

There may, of course, be an irrational discipline which destroys a soldier's intelligence, as irrational technique destroys intelligence in any craft. But the fact remains that soldiers have to learn obedience by means of a training specially designed to teach them obedience, just as a musician has to practice scales. When he has learned it he can exercise his intelligence far better than if he had not learned it because he is braver and cooler for having learned it.—London Times.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Lonely.

I hate night to come, for I dread it,
I am sorry the work hours have flown.
That stairway—in sickness I tread it—
I shudder to think I'm alone.
Alone in the home—there's no feeling
Akin to such aching as this—
Alone to my bedroom I'm stealing,
No babies to cover and kiss.

Now gone are the joys and the gladness
That made it a haven of rest;
Now heavy its rooms are with sadness,
And dreary its halls at the best.
The stairway—in mockery squeaking—
I answer each night with a groan,
For this unto me it is speaking:
"Old man, you're at home and alone!"

I hate night to come with its bedtime,
I shudder to think through the day
That home, with its terrible dread-time
Awaits—and the children away.
For home that is filled of the laughter
And prattle of innocent mirth,
From cellar to topshelf and rafter
Is the loneliest spot on the earth.

His Guess.

Mrs. Bacon—This paper says distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition. Mr. Bacon—Some of those careless mermaids left the gas burning, I reckon.—Yonkers Statesman.

NOBEL'S GREAT GIFT.

Yearly Prizes That Come From the Fund He Left to Posterity.

Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish scientist and inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, leaving his fortune, which was estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund of which the interest should be yearly given as prizes to those persons who had during the year contributed most to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, awarded as follows:

"One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations and the abolition or reduction of standing armies and the calling and propagating of peace congresses."

The value of each prize is, on an average, $40,000. The awards for physics and chemistry are given by the Swedish Academy of Science, that for physiological or medical work by the Caroline Institute (the faculty of medicine in Stockholm), that for literature by the Swedish Academy of Stockholm and the peace prize by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian storthing.—Philadelphia Press.

Sleep Without Drugs.

"Doc, how can I get to sleep without using dope?" asked a man troubled with insomnia of a noted physician.

"On going to bed assume a comfortable attitude in which every muscle is relaxed," said the doctor, "but not the attitude in which you are accustomed to go to sleep, though something resembling it. Every movement, even coughing and yawning, must be strictly repressed, especially the desire to turn over. Maintain the same attitude without change, constantly resisting the longing to move or turn over. As a rule, by the end of fifteen or twenty minutes of this you will find yourself growing very drowsy and then, just as the desire to roll over become absolutely uncontrollable turn with the least possible effort and assume the position in which you habitually go to sleep. Natural sleep should follow at once. This method seldom fails. Give it a thorough trial at least before resorting to a drug to bring sleep."—Buffalo Express.

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that bracing health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot the disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25 cent box to-day.

Perfection of Womanhood.

Upon the silent sands
She stands,
And for some thousand years has
stood,
The sign of perfect womanhood.
A suffragette?
Not yet.
For thus far she has never tried
To swat man's pride;
Nor by her frenzied deeds
Upset his creeds;
Nor ever cast a vote,
Nor put on pants,
Nor had the whiskers grow
On that severe expanse
Of face she shows
To every man who goes
Her Way
And say,
In all the years and years and years
Of history—of—hopes and fears
Oh, ladies, how to silence all,
The Sphinx has never talked at all,
The Sphinx has never talked at all,
The Sphinx has never talked at all,
THE SPHINX HAS NEVER TALKED AT ALL!
Aye, there she stands
Upon the silent sands,
And for some thousands years has
stood,
The sign of perfect womanhood.
—Resolcat.

St. Isidore, P.Q., Aug. 18, 1904.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients, always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

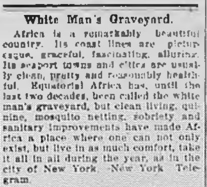
Yours truly,

DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

White Man's Graveyard.

Africa is a remarkably beautiful country. Its coast lines are picturesque, graceful, fascinating, alluring. Its seaport towns and cities are usually clean, pretty and reasonably healthful. Equatorial Africa has, until the last two decades, been called the white man's graveyard, but clean living, quinine, mosquito netting, sobriety and sanitary improvements have made Africa a place where one can not only exist, but live in as much comfort, take it all in all during the year, as in the city of New York.—New York Telegram.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

ISSUE NO. 36, 1915

AGENTS WANTED.

CASH IS YOURS, AND EASY TO GET if you take on this agency. All automobile owners want cheaper tires. We offer tires at cost to our privileged members. Membership fee is only five dollars. You save it on purchase of one tire. If you want agency for your territory you must be alert and write at once for particulars and plan. When you show the plan you book the business. If you own a car you should become a member yourself. Artus Tire Club, 2 Wood street, Toronto, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR IS HELL

So is cooking with coal or wood. Turn your old coal stove into a modern gas range by installing one of the OIL-GAS BURNERS, burning fuel or crude oil at a saving of about 25 per cent. over coal. Can be installed in your own stove or furnace. We want District Managers in every county. Will be shown at Exhibition. OIL-GAS BURNER CO., 10 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

Bad Spellers.

Lord Wolseley noted that spelling had been the weak point of many great commanders. He was defending Marlborough against the charge of illiteracy, brought by Lord Chesterfield for one, who said he was "eminently illiterate, wrote bad English and spelt it worse." Wolseley replied that a great many of Marlborough's distinguished contemporaries, such as Lord Chancellor Somers, spelled quite as badly and that Wellington and Napoleon also were among those who could never learn to do it properly.—London Telegraph.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

The Robins.

"The robins are not good solo singers," wrote Lowell, discoursing of his garden acquaintance, "but their chorus, as like primitive fire worshippers they hail the return of light and warmth to the world, is unrivaled. There are a hundred singing like one. They are noisy enough then, and sing, as poets should, with no after thought. But when they come after cherries to the tree near my window, they muffle their voices and their faint pip, pip, pop! sounds far away at the bottom of the garden, where they know I shall not suspect them of robbing the great black-walnut of its bitter-rined store. They are feathered Pecksniffs, to be sure; but then how brightly their breasts, rather shabby in the sunlight, shine on a rainy day, against the dark green of the fringe tree! ... For my part I would rather have his cheerfulness and kind neighborhood than many berries!"

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Sickroom Clothing.

Clothing used in the sickroom never should be put in the laundry bag after it is used. Place it in a clothes boiler at once and cover with boiling water and soap solution and allow to come to the boiling point. Clothing used in infectious diseases should be treated this way for three successive days. This not only kills matured bacteria, but any undeveloped spores as well. When the sickroom clothing is of thin, delicate fabric the washing in the soap solution and hot water, followed by rinsing in hot water, will be sufficient. In such material the heat of the iron in ironing will complete the sterilization. It is advisable always to have some of the soap solution ready for use. Cut the soap in small pieces, cover with cold water and set on the back of the stove to dissolve. For one boiler of clothes use enough solution to make a thick suds.—Today's Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Regulating Bread Prices.

A simple plan for the regulation of bread prices was in vogue in England from the time of Henry III. to the beginning of the nineteenth century. The "assize of bread" was set every week by the authorities of every borough and manor, when the price of the loaf was regulated by the ruling price of wheat, the margin of reasonable profit being left to the baker and miller. Departure from the official price was heavily punished.—London Mirror.

How to Keep Things.

Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.

Keep yeast in wood or granite ironware.

Keep fresh lard in granite ironware vessels.

Keep vinegar in wood, glass or granite ironware.

Keep crusts and pieces of bread in a granite ironware bucket, covered closely, in a dry, cool place.

Oil of sassafras, applied full strength, is excellent for chilblains.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1915.

GERMAN PLOTS IN THE STATES.

Shortly after the present war began German plots came to their work in the United States. These were followed by Dr. Dernburg and certain German professors who attempted to poison the mind of the people against the allies and even tried to prejudice the American people against their own country and in favor of Germany. Threats were made against the political life of the President, and a German-American party would be formed to defeat him at the next election. Efforts were made to prevent the United States from selling goods to the allies, and we have the authority of Mr. Gompers for saying that German agents fomented strikes in the U. S. munition factories with a view to prevent their manufacture or exportation.

The New York World asserts that it has documentary proof of a widespread German plot in the States. This proof has been forwarded to the President at Washington, and is said to implicate Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Dr. Dernburg and other German notables. While its aim was to paralyze all efforts to make or sell munitions to the allies, it contemplated not only the purchase of newspapers, but even the American Press Association. There was also in view the purchase of certain munition factories, which are named, and funds were raised to pay men to strike. While Germany sought to prevent all traffic between Britain and America, she was planning to open up trade through some neutral country whereby she could get munitions of war for herself. While Austria was calling upon the States to cease exporting to Britain, they were preparing a scheme whereby they could get American supplies sent to them.

Count Bernstorff, confronted with the evidence, refuses to talk for publication. No doubt he needs time to concoct some story in the hope of saving himself from trouble. The matter, we understand, is now in the hands of the President. What stage he will take in the face of such a conspiracy we have no means of knowing. But he will scarcely remain quiet, at a time when the Kaiser seems to be doing his best to run the United States of America for his own selfish purposes.

◆

THIS IS OUR WAR TOO.

We are not fighting for Britain, we are not fighting for the Empire primarily; we are fighting for our lives, with Canada as the stake. Not only has the Kaiser declared that he wants a "place in the sun," but a dominant German political body has declared that Germany must extend her colonial possessions as a result of the war. Britain cannot be held by the Germans under any conditions. But if she were successful, there is no country Germany desires more than Canada. We are fighting for our own hearths and homes, and every [illegible] man should understand this. As [illegible] it that we should and could to make it impossible that this country can be Prussianized? It is said that [illegible] Canada will want [illegible] her population [illegible] a formidable force of 150,000 men in [illegible] to form a very important [illegible] in the decision of the contest. [illegible] at least one in ten of her population in arms, and probably one in [illegible], and Britain has probably one in twelve. Mr. N. W. Rowell, the Liberal leader, declares that Canada should have 300,000 men at the front, and the Montreal Gazette says that these men could be forthcoming, and it adds: "Canada, as part of the British Empire, has to help to the utmost to victory, for her territory would be legitimate spoil for the enemy, if the fortunes of war [illegible] possibility went against the allies." Australia and New Zealand are doing if anything better than Canada in proportion to population, and Australia proposes to take a register of her population to find out what more she can do to bring this war to a successful close.

People ask us how long the war will last. [illegible] in France and Flanders, it may last until doomsday. Since the battles of the Marne and the Aisne there has been much fighting, but little progress. If Paris and Calais are still safe from the Germans, Germany is still safe from the allies. No man [illegible] what may happen in Russia or [illegible]. The Russians may be so driven back that they cannot return for months, if ever they return, and should Von Hindenburg and [illegible] be let loose upon the western theatre of war the result might be [illegible]. What [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] to make [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the other [illegible], and if [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] young men with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and a half millions of Germans in the United States ready to strike. Canada should be prepared for all eventualities.

EDITORIAL NOTES

In the meantime the United States [has] Germany's sympathy.

◆

Japan proposes to [illegible] a little [illegible] in Canada's interest.

◆

As between the United States and Germany, the German-Americans will fight for Germany.

◆

The London Free Press has thrown to the wolves the grafting Manitoba Tories and calls for their punishment.

◆

The United States has declared their neutrality in the Italian-Turco war. [illegible] hard work being a neutral these days.

◆

The Toronto News wants the Government to have two or three years after the war is over to cover up its tracks.

◆

[illegible] represents the loss by [illegible] in this year's crop in Saskatchewan. What Ontario loses cannot be much less.

◆

A female employee who was drowned when the Lusitania was sunk has been adjudged by the courts as a [illegible]. The validity of her will depended upon the verdict.

◆

We have seen that Belgian and Russian fortresses are unable to stand up against big guns and high explosives. The same rule should work when the big guns and high explosives of the Allies begin to belch fire and iron against the German defences.

◆

Seventeen thousand men have come from the East to help in the harvest, and more are expected. This is more than the West needs, and looks like [illegible] somewhere, says the Saskatoon Phoenix. But if they get stuck they can find a chance at the recruiting booth, which is always open.

◆

The Royal Commission investigating the graft charges in connection with the building of the Manitoba Parliament building has issued a report finding that fraudulent overpayments to the amount of $600,000 had been paid by the Government to contractors. This money was evidently used as a campaign corruption fund.

◆

Sir Edward Grey answered the question how long will the war last when he said in reply to the speeches of the German Chancellor and Minister of War:

"The speeches of the German Chancellor and Finance Minister make it clear that Germany is fighting for supremacy and tribute. If that is so, and so long as it is so, our Allies and we are fighting and must fight for the right to live, not under German supremacy, but in real freedom and safety."

◆

Harry Lauder is going to the front. "I volunteered my services, and the Red Cross made all the arrangements. I start early this month," he said to a reporter. "I am going out in my kilt, simply as Harry Lauder, and I don't propose to sing any character songs. I shall sing 'I Love a Lassie,' 'Roamin' in the Gloamin',' and suchlike songs that have a chorus to them which the men can take up." Harry is doing his bit. He has sent his son to the front, has loosened his purse strings, and is now going himself.

◆

While this merciless war is devastating almost the whole world, and while our allies are largely composed of members of the Catholic Church, the man who will raise his voice in attack on their religious belief is little better than a traitor and a spy. While Belgium is lying bleeding and prostrate, France fighting with heroic desperation and Italy battling for our rights it is monstrous that any British subject can be found to flout and jeer at them because of their religion. We prefer to believe that no man in his sane senses would be so misguided.

◆

Prof. Gietzdorf, of Woodstock, who has been objected to as a speaker under the auspices of the Speakers' Patriotic League protests that he is not a pro-German. He is credited with making the following charge against the German-born clergymen of the Lutheran church. "You see, the Kaiser is the Bishop of the Lutheran Church, and the Canadian church is chiefly under the United States synod, which adopted the German point of view that England was responsible for starting the war. These ministers are continually preaching enmity and disloyalty against Great Britain, and the German farmers read nothing but German papers."

For 7 Years

Was Troubled With Her Liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills CURED HER

Mrs. E. L. Hurst, 61 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years, also have had constipation, causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are the original so be sure and get "Milburn's" when you ask for them.

Price, 25c a vial or 5 for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Changeling

if Margaret were found she wished to know it, and if she were not found it was surely her duty to go at once and tell them where she was. But could she walk? She stepped upon the floor and tried. Her limbs trembled beneath her weight, and, sinking into a chair, she cried, "I can't, I can't."

Half an hour later, she heard the sound of wheels. A neighboring farmer was returning home from Richland, and had taken the cross-road as his shortest route. "Perhaps he will let me ride," she thought, and hobbling to the door she called after him, making known her request. Wondering what "new freak" had entered her mind, the man consented, and just as it was growing dark he set her down at Madam Conway's gate, where half fearfully, the bewildered woman gazed around. The windows of Margaret's room were open, a figure moved before them, Margaret might be there, and entering the hall door unobserved, she began to ascend the stairs, crawling upon her hands and knees, and pausing several times to rest.

It was nearly dark in the sick-room, and as Mrs. Jeffrey had just gone out, and Theo, in the parlor below, was enjoying a quiet talk with her husband, Madam Conway was quite alone. For a time she lay thinking of Margaret, then her thoughts turned upon George, and his "amazing proposition." "Such unheard of insolence!" she exclaimed, and she was proceeding farther with her soliloquy, when a peculiar noise upon the stairs without caught her ear, and, raising herself upon her elbow, she listened intently to the sound which came nearer and nearer, and seemed like some one creeping slowly, painfully, for she could hear at intervals a long drawn breath, or groan, and with a vague feeling of uneasiness she awaited anxiously the appearance of her visitor; nor waited long, for the half-closed door swung slowly back, and through the gathering darkness the shape came crawling on, over the threshold, into the room, toward the corner, its limbs distorted and bent, its white hair sweeping the floor. With a smothered cry, Madam Conway hid beneath the bed-clothes, looking cautiously out at the singular object which came creeping on until the bed was reached. It touched the counterpane, it was struggling to regain its feet, and with a scream of horror the terrified woman cried out, "Fiend, why are you here?" while a faint voice replied, "I am looking for Margaret. I thought she was in bed"; and rising up from her crouching posture, Hagar Warren stood face to face with the woman she had so long deceived.

"Wretch!" exclaimed the latter, her pride returning, as she recognized old Hagar, and thought, "she is Margaret's grandmother. Wretch, how dare you come into my presence? Leave this room at once," and a shrill cry of "Theo, Theo" rang through the house, bringing Theo at once to the chamber, where she started involuntarily at the sight which met her view.

"Who is it? Who is it?" she exclaimed.

"It's Hagar Warren. Take her away!" screamed Madam Conway; while Hagar, raising her withered hand deprecatingly, said, "hear me first. Do you know where Margaret is? Has she been found?"

"No, no," answered Theo, bounding to her side, while Madam Conway forgot to scream, and bent eagerly forward to listen, her symptoms of dissolution disappearing one by one, as the strange narrative proceeded, and ere its close she was nearly dressed, standing erect as ever, her face glowing and her eyes lighted up with joy.

"Gone to Leominster! Henry Warner's half-sister!" she exclaimed. "Why didn't she add a postscript to that letter and tell us so? though the poor child couldn't think of everything; and then, unmindful of George Douglas, who at that moment entered the room, she continued: "I should suppose Douglas might have found it out ere this. But the moment I put my eye upon that woman, I knew no child of hers would ever know enough to find Margaret. The Warners are a tolerably good family, I presume. I'll go after her at once. Theo, bring my brochet shawl, and wouldn't you wear my satin hood? 'Twill be warmer than my leghorn."

"Grandma," said Theo, in utter astonishment, "what do you mean? You surely are not going to Leominster to-night, as sick as you are?"

"Yes, I am going to Leominster to-night," answered the decided woman, "and this gentleman," waving her hand majestically toward George, "will oblige me much by seeing that the carriage is brought out."

Theo was about to remonstrate, when George whispered, "let her go; Henry and Rose are probably not at home, but Margaret may be there. At all events a little airing will do the old lady good"; and rather pleased than otherwise with the expedition, he went after John, who pronounced his mistress crazier than Hagar."

But it wasn't for him to dictate, and grumbling at the prospect before him, he harnessed his horses and drove them to the door, where Madam Conway was already in waiting.

"See that everything is in order for our return," she said to Theo, who promised compliance, and then, herself bewildered, listened to the carriage as it rolled away. It seemed so like a dream that the woman, who three hours before, could scarcely speak aloud, had now started for a ride of many miles in the damp night-air! But love can accomplish miracles, and it made the eccentric lady strong, buoying up her spirits, and prompting her to cheer on the coachman, until just as the dawn grew rosy in the east Leominster town appeared in view. The house was found, the carriage steps let down, and then with a slight trembling in her limbs, Madam Conway alighted and walked up the gravelled path, casting eager, searching glances around, and commenting as follows:

"Everything is in good taste: they must be somebody, these Warners. I'm glad it's no worse." And with each new indication of refinement in Margaret's relatives, the distance seemed less and less in the mind of the proud Englishwoman.

The ringing of the bell brought down Janet, who with an inquisitive look at the satin hood and bundle of shawls, ushered the stranger into the parlor, and then went for her mistress. Taking the card her servant brought, Mrs. Warner read with some little trepidation, the name, "Madam Conway, Hillsdale." From what she had heard, she was not prepossessed in the lady's favor, but curious to know why she was there at this early hour, she hastened to the making of her toilet, and went down to the parlor, where Madam Conway sat, coiled in one corner of the sofa, which she had satisfied herself, was covered with real brocatelle, as were also the chairs within the room. The tables of rosewood and marble, and the [illegible] curtains had none of them escaped her notice, and in a mood which more common furniture would never have produced, Madam Conway arose to meet Mrs. Warner, who received her politely, and then waited to hear her errand.

It was told in a few words. She had come for Margaret—Margaret, whom she had loved for eighteen years, and could not now cast off, even though she were not of the Conway and Devenport extraction.

"I can easily understand how painful must have been the knowledge that Maggie was not your own," returned Mrs. Warner, "for she is a girl of whom many ones might be proud, but you are laboring under a mistake—Henry is not her brother." And then, very briefly, she explained the matter to Madam Conway, who, having heard so much was now surprised at nothing, and who felt, it may be, a little gratified at knowing that Henry was, after all, nothing to Margaret, save the husband of her sister. Yet a terrible disappointment awaited her. "Margaret was not there," [illegible] were her lamentation that some time elapsed ere Mrs. Warner could make her listen, while she explained that "Mr. Carrollton had found Maggie the day previous at the Falls, that they were probably in Albany now, and would reach Hillsdale that very night, such, at least, was the import of the telegram which Mrs. Warner had received the evening before. "They wish to surprise you, undoubtedly," she said, "and consequently have not informed you."

This seemed probable, and, forgetting her weariness, Madam Conway resolved upon leaving [illegible] home at his leisure, while she took the Leominster cars, which reached Worcester in time for the upward train. This matter adjusted, she tried to be quiet; but her excitement increased each moment, and when at last breakfast was served she did but little justice to the tempting viands which her hostess set before her. Margaret's chamber was visited next, and very lovingly she patted and smoothed the downy pillows, for the sake of the bright head which rested there, while to herself she whispered mechanically, "Yes, yes," though to what she was giving her assent she could not tell. She only knew that she was very happy, and very impatient to be gone, and when at last she did go, it seemed to her an age ere Worcester was reached.

Resolutely turning her head away, lest she should see the scene of her disaster, when last she was in that city, she walked up and down the ladies' room, her satin hood and gaudy brochet shawl, on that warm July morning, attracting [illegible] attention. But little did she care. Margaret was the burden of her thoughts, and the appearance of Mrs. Douglas herself would scarcely have disturbed her. Much less, then, did the presence of a quietly-dressed young girl, who, entering the car with her, occupied from necessity the same seat, looking herself a little annoyed at being thus obliged to sit so near one whom she mentally pronounced "vulgarly unendurable," for not after did Madam Conway turn her face that way, so intent was she upon watching their upward speed, and counting the number of miles they had come.

When Chatham was reached, however, she did observe the woman in a shaker who, with a pail of [illegible] berries on her arm, was evidently waiting for some one.

An audible groan from the depths of the satin hood, as Betsy Jane passed out and the cars moved on, showed plainly that the mother and sister of George Douglas were recognized, particularly as the former wore the red and yellow calico, which, having been used as a "dress-up" the summer before, now did its owner service as a garment of every day wear. But not long did Madam Conway suffer her mind to dwell upon matters so trivial. Hillsdale was not far away, and was each moment nearer. Two more stations were reached, the [illegible] was [illegible]. [illegible] was in sight, the bridge appeared in view, the whistle sounded, and she was there.

Half an hour later and Theo, looking from her window, started in surprise, as she saw the village omnibus driving to their door.

"It's grandmother!" she cried, and running to meet her, she asked why she had returned so soon.

"They are coming at noon," answered the excited woman, then, hurrying into the house and throwing off her hood, she continued, "He's found her at the Falls, they are between here and Albany now; tell everybody to hurry as fast as they can; tell Hannah to make a chicken pie. Maggie was fond of that; and turkey—tell her to kill a turkey—it's Maggie's favorite dish—and ice cream, too! I wish I had come this minute," and she wiped the perspiration from her burning face.

No more mysterious hints, no more lonesome nights; no more thoughts of death for Margaret was coming home—the best-loved of them all. Joyfully the servants told to each other the glad news, disbelieving entirely the report fast gaining circulation that the queenly Maggie was lowly born, a grandchild of old Hagar. Up and down the stairs Madam Conway ran, flitting from room to room and tarrying longest in that of Margaret, where the sunlight came in softly through the half closed blind and [illegible] late summer blossoms [illegible] for the expected one.

Suddenly the country stillness was broken by a sound, deafening and shrill on ordinary occasions, but falling now like music on Madam Conway's ear, for by that sound she knew that Margaret was near. Wearily went the half hour by, and then, from the head of the tower stairs, Theo cried out, "She's coming!" while the grandmother buried her face in the pillows of the lounge, and asked to be alone when she took back to her bosom the child which was not hers.

Earnestly, as if to read the inmost soul, each looked into the other's eyes, Margaret and Theo—and while the voice of the latter was choked with tears, she wound her arms around the graceful neck, which bent to the caress, and whispered low, "You are my sister still."

[illegible] the vine-wreathed balustrade a fairy form was leaning, holding back her breath lest she should break the deep silence of that meeting. In her bosom there was no pang of fear lest Theo should be loved the best, and even had there been, it could not surely have remained, for stretching out her arm, Margaret drew her to her side, and placing her hand in that of Theo, said, "You are both my sisters now," while Arthur Carrollton, bending down, kissed the lips of the three, saying as he did so, "Thus do I acknowledge your relationship to me."

"Why don't she come?" the waiting Madam Conway sighed, just as Theo, pointing to the open door, bade Margaret "go in."

There was a blur before the lady's eyes, a buzzing in her ears and the footfall she had listened for so long was now unheard as it came slowly to her side. But the light touch upon her arm, the well-remembered voice within her ear, calling her "Madam Conway," sent through her an electric thrill, and starting up she caught the wanderer in her arms, crying ingloriously, "Not that name, Maggie darling, call me grandma, as you used to—call me grandma still," and smoothing back the long black tresses, she looked to see if grief had left its impress upon her fair young face. It was paler now, and thinner, too, than it was wont to be, and while her tears fell fast upon it, Madam Conway whispered, "You have suffered much, my child, and so have I. Why did you go away? Say, Margaret, why did you leave me all alone?"

"To learn how much you loved me," answered Margaret, to whom this moment brought happiness second only to that which she had felt when on the river bank she sat with Arthur Carrollton, and heard him tell how much she had been mourned—how lonesome was the house without her—and how sad were all their hearts.

But that was over now, no more sadness, no more tears, the lost one had returned; Margaret was home again—home in the hearts of all, and nothing could dislodge her, not even the story of her birth, which Arthur Carrollton, spurning at further deception, told to the listening servants, who, having always respected old Hagar for her position in the household as well as for her education, so superior to their own, sent up a deafening shout, first for "Hagar's grandchild," and next for "Miss Margaret forever."

CHAPTER XXV.

By Theo's request, old Hagar had been taken home the day before, yielding submissively, for her frenzied mood was over, her strength was gone—her life was very nearly [illegible]—and Hagar did not wish to live. That for which she had striven had been accomplished, and though it had cost her days and nights of anguish, she was satisfied at last. Margaret [illegible] would be a lady still, the bride of Arthur Carrollton, for George Douglas had told her so, and she was willing now to die, but not until she had seen her once again, had looked into the beautiful face of which she had been so proud.

Not to lay, however, did she expect [illegible], and just as the sun was setting, [illegible] which [illegible] Margaret at [illegible] fall away to sleep. It was at [illegible] hour that Margaret was went [illegible], and soon, as the [illegible] in the day's departing glory, a graceful form came down the woodland path, where for many weeks the grass had not been crushed beneath her feet. [illegible] saw her as she left the house, Madam Conway, Theo, all but [illegible] asked whither she was going. They knew, and they who knew her best, all followed slowly after, waiting in the woods until that interview should end.

Hagar lay calmly sleeping. The servant was as usual, away, and there [illegible] to see Margaret as with whitened cheeks and beating heart she [illegible] the threshold of the door, [illegible], until she reached the bed where Hagar lay, her crippled hands folded meekly upon her breast, her white [illegible], and a look of [illegible] about her half-shut mouth, as if the thin pale lips had been much used of late to breathe the word "forgive." Maggie had never seen her thus before, and the worn, [illegible] face had something touching in its sad expression, and something startling too, bidding her hasten, if to that woman she would speak.

"Hagar," she essayed to say, but the word died on her lips, for, standing there alone, with the daylight fading from the earth, and the life-light fading from the form before her, it seemed not meet that she should thus address the sleeper. There was a name, however, by which she called herself—a name of love, and it would make the withered heart of Hagar Warren bound, and beat, and throb with untold joy. And Margaret said that name at last, whispering it first softly to herself, then bending down that her breath stirred the snow-white hair, she repeated it aloud, [illegible] involuntarily as the rude walls echoed back the name "Grandmother!"

"Grandmother!" Through the senses locked in sleep it penetrated, and the [illegible] once so fiery and black, [illegible] and bright again, as Hagar Warren woke.

"Was it a delusion, that beauteous [illegible] which met her view, that soft, [illegible] on her brow, or was it Maggie [illegible]?"

"[illegible]mother," the low voice said again. "I am Maggie, Hester's child. [illegible] Do you know that [illegible]?"

Through the films of age, through the films of coming death [illegible] darkness, old Hagar [illegible] and [illegible], and with a scream of joy, her shrunken arms [illegible] convulsively around the maiden's neck, drawing her down, still nearer still, until the shrivelled lips touched the cheek of her who did not turn away, but returned that kiss [illegible].

(To be Continued.)

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The funeral was about to begin. "Pardon me," remarked the undertaker to the somewhat boisterous man. "Are you one of the mourners?" "Well [illegible]—the corpse is my mother-in-law, if that's what you mean," replied the boisterous man.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XI. September 12, 1915.

Elijah's Flight and Return.—I Kings 19: 8-18.

COMMENTARY.—I. Elijah fleeing from Jezebel (vs. 1-3). Jezebel had remained away from Carmel and had kept the priests of Asherah away also. Ahab told her of the fruitless efforts of the followers of Baal to obtain an answer from their god; of Elijah's mocking them; of the calm faith of the prophet; of the descending fire, which consumed the sacrifice, the wood, the altar, the dust and the water; of the cry of the people, "The Lord, he is the God"; of the slaughter of the prophets of Baal and of Elijah's prediction of rain. Jezebel was so angry upon hearing these things, that she took a most solemn oath that Elijah should be put to death before another day was over, and sent the prophet a message to this effect. It may have been fear on her part that kept her from sending an executioner to take his life at once. The message gave Elijah notice of conditions and ample time to make his escape. The message showed that his life was in danger at the hands of this angry and fiendish woman, and prudence led him to do his part in securing his own safety. The record does not show that the Lord had anything further for the prophet to do in Jezreel at that time. He fled to Beer-sheba in the southern part of the kingdom of Judah. Here he was beyond the jurisdiction of Ahab. Beer-sheba was nearly one hundred miles south of Jezreel. It was one of the earliest settled places in Canaan. The name which means the well of the oath, was given by Abraham to the well he dug there; for an oath was taken by Abraham and Abimelech, that the well was the property of the former. Beer-sheba still exists and is inhabited by Mahommedans, who are especially fanatical. A Christian mission is now maintained there.

II. Miraculously fed (vs. 4-8). 4-7. Elijah wished to be alone; he therefore left his servant, who had been with him at Carmel and had accompanied him thus far on his journey, and went alone a day's journey into the wilderness. He sat in the shade of a juniper tree, a shrub ten or twelve feet high, on the edge of the desert. The bold prophet had become disheartened. The marvellous display of power on Carmel had not been followed by the wide-spread reformation he had expected. He was worn and faint from his labors and journey and from hunger. He felt as if he had done all he could. In wishing that he might die he showed human frailty. His grief and weariness induced sleep. Twice an angel wakened and pointed to food that was in readiness for him. Food and water were miraculously provided for him as they had been repeatedly before at Cherith and Zarephath. Even if Elijah had made a mistake in fleeing from Jezebel, his journey was to be turned to good account for him. 8. Meat—Food. Forty days and forty nights—Moses had twice fasted the same length of time, and Jesus also fasted forty days.

III. At Horeb (vs. 8-18). 9. Unto a cave—A ruined chapel covers the rock on which the prophet is supposed to have rested. The granite rocks enclose it on every side, as though it were a natural sanctuary.—Stanley. What doest thou here—The Lord by this question brought a tender reproof to Elijah, and proceeded to give him a deeper revelation of Himself than He had ever before received. 10. Jealous—He had defended the honour of Jehovah. Forsaken thy covenant, etc.—Three charges are made, disobedience, sacrilege and murder. I only am left—Elijah was the only one on Carmel to defend the God of Israel, and in his despondency and ignorance he thought he was the only one in the nation loyal to Jehovah. They seek my life—In the prophet's belief the true religion was all but stamped out. 11. Go forth—The Lord was now ready to teach Elijah his much-needed lesson. He would first gain his attention and then give instruction. Wind ... earthquake—These were but the manifestations of God's power, and Elijah recognized them as such. 12. A fire—A constant blaze of lightning. The Lord was not in the fire—He might have spoken by means of the wind or the earthquake or the fire, but He desired to teach Elijah a lesson that could not be presented in that way. Still small voice—With the voice came the conviction to the prophet that God was speaking directly to him. 13. Wrapped his face in his mantle—An act of reverence and awe. He waited to hear what the Lord would say further to him. He heard the question recorded in verse 9 repeated, and answered it in the same way. 14. Shalt thou anoint—The Lord thus disclosed to his servant something of the future. 15. Go return—Elijah had traveled three hundred miles on foot to receive his orders, and must return the entire distance to carry them out. Damascus—The capital of Syria. Anoint—An important commission was given Elijah. "It is the word of the Lord foretelling the agencies by which the wicked house of Ahab shall be destroyed."—Whedon. Elijah anointed Elisha to be a prophet in his stead, but we have no record that he anointed Hazael or Jehu, yet he may have done so privately. His successors performed the offices. 17. Hazael ... Jehu ... Elisha—The sins of Ahab and Jezebel were to be avenged and a Gentile king, an Israelitish king and a prophet of the Lord were to have part in the punishment to be inflicted. 18. Yet will I leave me seven thousand (R.V.)—Elijah was the only representative of Jehovah on Mount Carmel and he thought he was the only one in Israel, but the Lord let him know that there were thousands who were true to him and would remain true. They had not forsaken God nor had they bowed down to Baal, nor kissed him. It is a common practice for idolaters to kiss their idols or kiss their hands at them.

IV. Call Elisha (vs. 19-21). Elijah's northward journey must have been a joyous one compared with that to Horeb. His mission to Elisha was entirely successful and that young man was more prepared to follow him after Elijah's mantle had been thrown upon him. Elisha became his constant attendant, after he had returned to his home and had made a farewell feast for his people. Elijah had told him to go back to his home and in doing so had brought a test upon him. Elisha was convinced that a divine call was upon him, and he went with Elijah and was associated with him until Elijah's translation. He was the great prophet's worthy successor.

Questions.—Describe the scene of Elijah at prayer for rain. Describe the journey to Jezreel. What was Jezebel's feeling toward Elijah as she learned what had been done at Carmel? Where did the prophet go from Jezreel? For what did Elijah wish? How was he fed in the wilderness? Describe Elijah's experience at Horeb. Upon what mission was he sent from Horeb? What did Elisha do after Elijah had cast his mantle upon him?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—God's gifts to Elijah.

I. Restoration.
II. Revelation.
III. Recommission.

I. Restoration. Elijah had no time to magnify himself after his triumph on Mount Carmel. Jezebel's message to him displayed only determined and increased hostility. It was harder to bear than all his previous hardships. Not being present on Carmel, Jezebel had received with skeptical scorn the report from Ahab. In a passionate fury she declared her purpose to withstand Elijah. This was the apparent blighting of Elijah's long-expected hopes, after prayer and waiting and mightiest effort. It was at that time God suffered him to pass through a most severe mental conflict. It was a spiritual crisis in his life to meet a spiritual necessity. It prevented self-exaltation in the triumphs of God's cause, and prepared Elijah to accept of different methods as God presented them. For the time his depression seemed almost overwhelming. He looked for better fruit of his ministry than he could discern. He dwelt in bitter sorrow upon the conditions as he saw them, that God's covenant had been forsaken, his altars thrown down and his prophets slain. That was the darkest hour in the prophet's history. God alone could understand and rightly judge him. God controlled Elijah's conduct by gentle agencies. His pity was as evident as his knowledge. God's first care was to give Elijah rest and sleep. His strength had endured a terrible strain on Mount Carmel.

II. Revelation. God's further method of relief included a manifestation of himself. Elijah needed special communication from God. He needed to be corrected in his judgment as to his own labors and the cause of truth. He needed the divine assurance that his labors had accomplished more than he had supposed, that God had seven thousand witnesses to the fact, who had been strengthened by his ministry. Elijah's overwhelming anguish of soul was like the whirlwind which prepared the way for the still whisper of heavenly peace. A question from God suggested his responsibility. When the still, small voice fell upon his ear, he was smitten to the heart and humbled at Jehovah's feet. God's question was adapted to convince, reprove and humble Elijah. The "what doest thou here" pressed upon his heart. The still, small voice, which only a listening man could hear, was more divine and mightier than all that Elijah had witnessed before. There was a great difference between God's power and God's presence. Amid the war of elements the prophet was unmoved by fear. The still, small voice caused him to cover his face with his mantle and bow in humble worship in the recognized presence of God.

III. Recommission. God addressed Elijah by name. He still had confidence in him. He was not cast aside, relinquished. God had more work for him to do. He was to be strengthened and cheered by companionship. Continued isolation was not necessary. Though disappointed, Elijah might live and do good work for God, not by continuation of Carmel's triumph, but by other means. Just as the hurricane and the earthquake [illegible] the still, small voice in its impressive and subduing [illegible] Elijah's ministry had done its work thus far. Invasion, revolution and judgments from God were to do their part in Israel through other instruments than Elijah. The prophet was delivered from his depression by a revelation from God, by the assurance of success and the appointment to future work. For his own sake and the good of others he must be up and doing. With renewed physical powers, new occupation, prospective companionship and the association with faithful prophets in Israel, Elijah left the mount with his views all changed, with his thoughts of God corrected. Though Israel was under the thraldom of idolatry, Elijah could be content to be God's minister and know that God was over all. After this wholesome discipline and humiliation Elijah could go forth with renewed strength and courage and with clearer vision.

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Her Knowledge of Music.

The names of musical compositions do not always convey the impression that is intended by their composers, as one listener discovered recently at a [illegible] concert. [illegible] was much interested in the music and sat [illegible] listening to every note. A particular air had just been played. It [illegible] of music [illegible] [illegible] the "Humoresque," [illegible] "[illegible]," she said, [illegible] to be heard by those [illegible] playing something [illegible] after that other beautiful piece. It ought not to be allowed."—Argonaut.

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EDITORIAL

The United States Public Health Service has decreed that the family washrag is a spreader of disease and that it must go. According, if the order is obeyed, every female member of the household will henceforth have her own washrag, while the male members will continue their ancient custom of soaping themselves with hands unadorned and then sticking their head and arms under the tap or into the filled bath tub or basin. It is a feminine institution that the Health Service has attacked.

Mr. W. S. Dingman, vice-chairman of the provincial license commission, appealed to the members of the Canadian Press Association to forward the movement towards prohibition in Ontario. As a substitute for the bar, he urged a string of temperance hotels all over the country. If the people want prohibition he is quoted as saying they are entitled to have it. His hearers, remembering his attitude towards Mr. Rowell's policy in 1911 when the coveted goal was nearer than it will be again for many a day, no doubt had to chuckle to themselves.

Men must be a weak creature if the confession of Dr. Aletta Jacobs, a distinguished feminist of Holland, made the other day in New York is true, that the men of the Netherlands would vote for pretty women in preference to able ones. We suspect it is, for men now vote for men to represent them in public bodies for various other considerations than their ability, sometimes it is because they belong to the same lodge as the voter, and strange to say, the city which should set an example to this province of better things. Toronto is the worst transgressor in this regard.

The second strike trouble in the South Wales coal fields has been settled by giving the men practically all that was demanded. The The men were stronger than the Government, it would seem, and the Government gave way. There are unselfish as well as selfish men in Wales, however. It is doubtful if any part of Great Britain is doing better for the army. In proof, the Welsh Borderer's Regiment, which before the war included four battalions, now has nineteen. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers have increased their strength from seven to nineteen battalions, and the Welsh regiment from seven to twenty battalions. Each regiment has, in fact the strength of an army division.

Though it would appear to outsiders that the true voice of the United States proceeds from the mouth of Theodore Roosevelt in these days he is the object of almost universal attack and ridicule from American newspapers. There is the liveliest apprehension on the part of both Republicans and Democrats that he may be the next Republican candidate for the presidency.

* * *

Work was commenced Tuesday on the Hydro sub-station, which is being erected at the rear of the old market building. Mr. Lunney of Elmwood has the contract and will likely rush it through in three or four weeks. It is only a small building, about 11 x 13 ft. with 12 foot walls. The floor and ceiling will be of concrete, and the walls of red pressed brick.—Durham Chronicle.

Cost them $6 Each

Archie and John McCurdy appeared before Magistrate Montgomery about 8 o'clock last Thursday morning and pleaded guilty to the charge preferred against them by the Elmwood hotel-keeper. They were each mulcted to the extent of $2 and costs, amounting to $6 or $12 in all. Jack O'Brien could not be served because he had taken a reserved slat seat for the harvest fields on Tuesday. He was not the aggressor in the racket but may yet have to pay the penalty for getting mixed up with the scrappers from North Brant. When John is stooking he will be casting many a furtive glance around to see if a constable from the wild wooly and wake-up-west is trying to serve a paper on him. If he can't hide in the stook he will hit the high spots on the prairie like a marathon runner making his final spurt. Good-bye John, don't stop long.—Chesley Enterprise.

The annual paper holiday of the Mildmay Gazette is being observed this week

John Illig, G.T.R. freight shed man at Walkerton, who has been ill, is improving slightly at his home at Ambleside.—Mildmay Gazette.

On Friday evening, E. J. McTavish, tailor, had the misfortune to fall and sprain his foot. The accident happened when Mr. McTavish was leaving the I.O.O.F. hall and as he descended the stone steps to the sidewalk he fell, and received painful injuries. Brother Forester carried E. J. to his home where he will be forced to remain for some time. It is to be hoped he will soon recover.—Ripley Express.

On Thursday Mr John Cox, of Kincardine was assisting in drawing grain into the barn, when he was knocked off the load, as the wagon was being drawn through the doors. Mr. Cox received a deep cut on the head which required several stitches. As we go to press we learn that Mr. Cox is in a fair way to recovery.

Broke his Leg.

A peculiar, but very painful accident befell Mr. David Henry, of the 12th of Huron last Friday afternoon. Mr. Henry was engaged unloading barley in his barn with a hayfork when the horse which he was leading fell and rolled over on his right leg, breaking it at the ankle. It is thought the collar the animal wore choked him for the time, with the above result.

Gideon Ruttle had a miraculous escape from serious injury on Saturday last as he was driving his motor car to Ripley. When opposite Dan Gillies farm he struck a rut in the road, bending a radius rod, making it impossible to steer the car. It took to the ditch and turned turtle, but Gideon jumped and escaped with only a few bruises. The car was damaged, but is being used as usual on the rural mail route.—Ripley Express.

Talk about patriotism. If you are a real patriot, show it in the town you live in when you talk about that town be loyal to it. Don,t condemn everybody else in the town and try to let people know that you are the only live wire in the town. If you are a live one they will discover it without you drawing attention to it. It is a true patriot that stands by the town he lives in and boosts its interests.

Aylmer must be populated by a number of dippy people. The Reformer tells of the appearance of a man in that town recently who was aged and bent with work and dressed in cotton jeans. The kodak fiends got after the poor fellow and snapped him. Surely common decency should allow the appearance of any stranger, no matter what his garb, to pass without such a display and lack of courtesy How would some of the kodak fiends like to have their dad snapped if the world had not been all sunshine to him.—Kincardine Reporter.

Plenty of Harvesters

Ontario has contributed nearly 30,000 harvesters for the West. More than half that number alone having passed through Toronto. It required twenty five coaches to accomodate the last batch of excursionists who left on Saturday. The C.P.R. operated a special train of fifteen cars while the G. T. R. accomodated the harvester's on the regular western trains, the total complement being 1,400 passengers. "If the western crops are not garnered in record time this fall" said a prominent railway official, "the farmers will not be able to attribute it to any delay being caused through the lack of farm help. Ontario sent an unusually fine class of harvesters the greater part of whom were young men." When the railway officials started out in search of harvesters for the West it was felt that the recruiting for service at the front would have had a marked effect but, strange to say, the response greatly exceeded the expectations of the officials. No trouble was experienced in any part of Ontario in obtaing the right class of men, many of whom have expressed a willingness to enlist for active service, on their return from the West.

The Fall Fair.

The horses on the farm that work so hard from year to year can easy tell the way they're fed the fall fairs are drawing near. The bleatin sheep likewise the pigs, the chickens and the ducks, can tell they're getting tapered off to win the easy bucks. The turnip of the rotund type, the mangold like a post, are getting chesty in a way to make a farmer boast. And then the big red apples too, have shooed the worms and bugs, and reckon to be carted off with knitted socks and rugs. The pillow-slip, the slumber rug, the mat of gorgeous hue, are getting so uneasy now they scarce know what to do The mottoes worked in green and gold with words and phrases sweet, are planning to take in the show their ancient friends to meet. They've shed the moth balls weeks ago, and hung out on the line, to give out the impression that they're new since '09. The old gray mare is awaitin' now to get her final rub, and the pumpkins reckon that they'll grow bigger than a tub The license of the peanut stand and for the ginger fiz, it was let out a month ago for this enormous biz. It is a goodly thing to do to enter up your stuff, and show by heck, your farmin brains ain't just a case of bluff. To grow the biggest onion and the finest peck of peas, it straightens up the spinal joints and bolsters up the knees. To win in lemon pies and tarts and buns and layer cake it makes the lungs blow bigger and the heart to palpitate. All hail the fall fair and its ways, let all the prize extol of those who grow the monster squash, four men can scarcely roll.—Ark in Guelph Mercury.

A new departure in the threshing line in this district occurred on Aug. 23rd, when James McEwing of Queen Hill held a moonlight pea threshing The engine and separator were set out in the field and started about 6 p.m. continuing till about 10 p.m., finishing up a 12 acre field of peas in that time.—Paisley Advocate.

Mrs. Daniel Knechtel Ill.

Mrs. Daniel Knechtel, wife of the president of the Knechtel Furniture Co., and one of Hanover's oldest and respected citizens, is seriously ill, having been siezed with a paralytic stroke early Tuesday morning while Mr. Knechtel was getting ready to leave for Rochester to attend the Baptist convention. At time of writing, (Wednesday afternoon), we are pleased to state that she is resting easier and appears to be some better.—Hanover Post.

Special Notice

The management of the Western Fair through the efforts of Hon. Sir Adam and Lady Beck, are able to announce that the Red Cross Society will have an exhibit in the Transportation Building during the whole Exhibition of a number of curios, shells, machine guns, and a large number of very interesting articles of warfare which will occupy over 100 feet of floor space, also an exhibit of articles, etc., which has been prepared by the Red Cross Society for the use of the soldiers at the front. This will afford an opportunity of a lifetime for visitors to the exhibition to see these interesting articles. Single fare over all railroads west of Toronto starting Sept 10th, good till Sept. 20th.

Small Wants

Kitchener wants men,
Lloyd George wants shells,
Balfour wants ships,
McKeens wants cash,
Harmsworth wants scalps,
French wants Canadians,
Canada wants war orders,
The Kaiser wants the earth,
And will probably get Hades.

Fall Fair Dates

The following are the dates of the all fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept 16-17
Neustadt	Sept 23 24
Ayton	Sep 20 21
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 23 24
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 5
Markdale	Oct 12 13
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 7 8
Tara	Oct 8 9

Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Easy rests th head thatwe rs

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE. THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

THE FAMILY PHYSICIAN

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Standby in This Ontario Home

SCOTLAND, Ont., Aug. 25th, 1913.

"My wife was a martyr to Constipation. We tried everything on the calendar without satisfaction, and spent large sums of money, until we happened on 'Fruit-a-tives'. We have used it in the family for about two years, and we would not use anything else as long as we can get "Fruit-a-tives."

J. W. HAMMOND.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is made from fruit juices and tonics—is mild in action—and pleasant in taste.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON

Another Great Advance

Income Doubled, now $75,000. Another Large Addition to Faculty and Equipment in Arts and Medicine Greatly Increased Enrollment in View

Write for Particulars to
E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph. D. President.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

THE IDEAL ROUTE To and from TORONTO During Canadian National Exhibition

August 28th to September 13th, 1915

REDUCED FARES

To Toronto from all stations in Ontario, also from Niagara Falls, Buffalo N.Y. and Detroit. Be sure to consult C. P. R. Agents regarding

Extra Train Service

To and from Toronto, Parkdale Station and Exhibition Grounds, also

Special Low Fares

From Principal Points on Certain dates

Particulars from H. G. Hunter Walkerton, or write M. G. Murphy D.P.A., Toronto.

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farina Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:— Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory terms to single and double entry, Bookkeeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

—A—
Representative WANTED

for

THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES

TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. L. D.S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S.REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 5 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Honor Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and Implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J G CARTER, Greenock P.O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hanmore's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

CENTRAL Business College.
STRATFORD, ONT.

Ontario's Best Business College

Our instructors are experienced. Pupils get individual attention and graduates are placed in positions. We are receiving applications we cannot meet. Students may enter at any time. Send for our free catalogue and see if it interests you.

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PRINCIPAL

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

NEW TERM OPENS Sept. 1st.

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ont.

Which is recognized as Canada's leading school of Business and Shorthand. Our own 3 storey building. Staff of specialists. We place graduates in good positions. Catalogue free.

NEW TERM OPENS SEPT. 1st

C. A. Fleming, F.C.A. Principal.
G. D. Fleming, Secretary.

Photograhhs

Our photographs are more than good photographs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

F. J. Fraser
Studio - - Walkerton.

STOVES

If you want a stove buy a "HAPPY THOUGHT." None better. Also a full line of Heating Stove at

H A HAVILL
Walkerton - - Ont.

MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE

Forced to Raise Money to Save us from Financial Ruin.

$12,000.00 worth of High-grade CLOTHING, DRYGOODS, GROCERIES, and Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES in this great Sale.

Sale Begins SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th., at 9 o'Clock a. m. for Thirty Days Only

Every table, every counter in our store is piled high with merchandise marked at ridiculously low prices. These goods must find new owners They have stayed their welcome here, but are right at the height of their usefulness to you. Clearance prices prevail. Magnificent values are to be found throughout the store. Do not let one opportunity to save escape you. Go through slowly, inspect carefully each and every article on the bargain counters. You'll find many items you need at prices that give you the greatest value of the year.

C. REANEY - PLESKEY'S OLD STAND
PHONE 8 - **WALKERTON**

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Scan this List of Money-Savers

GROCERIES

Six lbs finest rolled oats for	**25c.**
3 packages Cornflakes	**23c.**
Silver can Condensed Milk, 2 tins for	**25c.**
Prime Canadian Cheese	**18c.** a lb.
Water white American Coal Oil	**15c.** a gal.
Crown Fruit Sealers, pints **65c.** a dozen; quarts, 75c. a doz; half gallon 85c, a dozen	
8 Cakes Oatmeal Toilet Soap for	**22c.**
2 large bars, pure Castile Soap for	**22c.**
Finest quality Cornstarch	**7c.** a package
6 lbs. rolled wheat for	**25c.**
Heintz Sweet mixed pickles reg 35c for	**25c.**
8 lb Washing Soda for	**10c.**
3 lb Sago for	**23c.**

PRODUCE TAKEN AS CASH

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Mens heavy wool Socks per pair	**22c.**
Mens Police Suspenders 30c. value for	**22c.**
Mens striped Shirts, reg $1 for	**68c.**
Mens Work Shirts, light and dark colors, reg 75c,	**63c.**
Mens Black Overalls, with bib, reg $1.25 for	**89c.**
Mens striped Overalls reg $1.25 for	**89c.**
Mens Winter Caps, newest styles, reg $1.25 for	**69c.**
Mens fleece lined Underwear, reg 50c. per garment	**39c.**
Mens wool Underwear, reg $1, $1.25 values per gar	**89c.**
Ladie's and Men's Raincoats reg $7 for	**$3.98**
Ladies' fall and winter Coats, regular up to $15 clearing at	**$4.98**

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at less than cost. Space will not permit a list of prices.

Furs all Greatly Reduced. See these.

Men's and Boys' Clothing at less than Half Price. Be sure and see these as we are discontinuing these lines.

EXTRA SALESPEOPLE WANTED!

Sunflower Salmon, 1 lb tin, reg. 15c, 2 tins **23c**

KNEE-DEEP IN BARGAINS

Japan Tea, 30c quality reduced to **25c a lb.**

FORMER PRICES FORGOTTEN

EXTRA

Opening Day Saturday, Sept. 11

To stimulate interest in the great event, we will give absolutely FREE, 5 Yards of Dress Goods with every purchase of $2 or over in dry goods to the first 25 customers, Only.

FORMER PROFITS FORGOTTEN

5 lbs Roasted Coffee for 90c or per pound **19c**

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY

4 pkgs Star Ammonia, reg. 10c pkg. sale Price 4 for 25c

It certainly pay you to give this price list your most careful consideration while only a partial list of what we have to offer. Hundreds of articles which are quickly picked up by shrewd buyers are not enumerated here. It affords a most unusual opportunity to secure values that will not be duplicated in this locality for years. Our customers will therefore profit by some of the most wonderful values ever offered by this or any other store.

DRYGOODS

Batting in 1 lb rolls, per roll	**16c.**
Mosquito Netting, all colors	**2c.** a yard
Moire Ribbons, finest quality, 7 in. wide reg 50c yd for	**20c.** a yd.
Embroidery Insertions, regular value up to 50c. a yard while it lasts	**7c.**
Silk and Lace Insertions and bead trimmings, reg value up to 50c. a yard going at	**10c.** a yard
Another assortment of braids and trimmings going	**3c.** a yd,
Bleached Sheeting 8-4 finest quality, reg 35c for	**23c.** yd
Twilled unbleached Sheeting 8-4 finest quality, reg 40c. a yd for	**29c.**
Fine quality Flannelette, 28 inches wide	**7c.** a yd
" " 17 inches wide	**8c.** a yd
Checked apron Ginghams with or without border reg 15c yd for	**10c.**
Best quality English Prints reg 15c a yd for	**9c.**
Striped Ticking, fine quality, featherproof	**22c.** a yd
Striped and plain black Denim, heavy quality	**22c.** a yd
Cretones, reg 25c. and 35c. yd choice while it lasts	**12½c**
Blue flannell, 30 inches wide, best quality, reg 45c. a yd. for	**33c.**
Rock fast Drill Shirting, best quality	**13c.** a yard
Upholstering material, reg 75c. and $1 for	**35c.** a yard
Colored Sateens, reg 15c., 20c. and 25c. for	**10c.** a yard
Unbleached Cotton, best quality 40 inches wide, regular 15c. for	**11½c.** a yard
Imported French Kid Gloves reg $1.25 for,	**59c.**
" " long, reg $2.50 for	**75c.**
Linings in Spun glass and hetherbloom, regular 25c to 50c. for	**10c.** a yard
Dressmaker's Canvas in black and linen shades, reg 15c to 25c a yard for	**5c.**
Dress Goods popular shades and weaves, black included reg value up to 200 yds for	**69c.**
Dress Goods all weaves and shades, value up to $1 00 yd for	**33c**
Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, reg up to $7 a pr for	**$3**

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN PRICES

OUR GUARANTEE--We assure each and every customer absolute satisfaction. We guarantee every statement made, and will take back, exchange or refund the money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatever. Every article and garment in the store marked with plain figures.

Come to the sale expecting the greatest bargains you ever saw or heard of. We assure you that your expectations will be more than realized. Come early. Buy now while the prices are down.

**REMEMBER THE DATE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 11th., AT 9 A. M.
AND BE ON HAND WHEN THE DOORS OPEN.**

C. REANEY WALKERTON

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

HEROES GRAVES IN FRANCE.

In the course of a discussion on the projected law authorizing the French Minister of War to acquire in the name and at the expense of the French State, a sufficient amount of ground for the burial of British and Belgian soldiers who have fallen in the war, the Temps takes the opportunity of eulogizing the British.

It says: "The French Government by this law will undertake not only the acquisition, but the expense of the enclosure and upkeep of these cemeteries if, contrary to all belief, England does not wish to share the expense. By the passage of this law the entire French nation will participate in the spontaneous work begun and carried on by the peasants and communes wherever British soldiers have been interred on French soil.

"On all sides, but particularly in the valleys of the Aisne and the Marne, the tombs of the British have been the object of the greatest care, which has deeply moved the British people, who are accustomed to reverence for the dead.

"Our allies will see here just a tribute paid to their heroism. It is for their own country that they face death, but it is upon French soil that their blood has been shed. We cannot forget that they came and ranged themselves by our side during the dark hours of adversity. In providing for the fallen a peaceful burial ground where there families may come and pray, we are merely fulfilling our duty. We are only knitting more closely the ties, already so close, which unite the two nations in sentiment as well as in policy."

"TRENCH BACK"—NEW AILMENT.

The latest complaint to get a name of its own in this war of surgical surprises is "trench back." Many cases are under treatment at the Kitchener Indian hospital, Brighton.

They come almost invariably from the trenches, says Capt. Sandes, writing in the British Medical Journal. Usually the injury is caused by sandbags or masses of earth hurled on the men's backs by bursting shells. Some patients have been so seriously injured that they have had to be carried on stretchers; in milder cases, the symptoms are very like those of lumbago—the patient suffers severe pain and is unable to stand upright.

Fortunately a rapid and effective cure has been found in ionisation with sodium salicylate, which is a method by which the drug is made to penetrate the skin by the agency of an electric current. Under this treatment, carried out in the electro-therapeutic department of the Kitchener Hospital, quite helpless men have recovered after a short course of treatment.

NEW CRIME CATALOGUE.

The war has made a big decrease in crime, but has brought into being many new offences. They are, said a police official, of the following class:

A man in uniform—probably a deserter—goes to a house saying he has to arrange for the billeting of troops. When in an upstairs room he asks for a tape measure, and when left alone he steals any valuables he can find.

Rogue officers in uniform stay at hotels and pass bad cheques for the hotel account and with tradespeople.

Women, who say they have just come back to England from hospitals at the front bring good news of "missing" soldier husbands, and then, saying they have lost their purse, borrow money.

Offences under the Defence of the Realm Act, illegal lighting and signalling.

Cases of illegal buying of stores from camps which have been parted with as "waste."

NEW NAVAL MEDAL.

The King has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a medal to be known as the Naval General Service Medal, to be awarded for service in minor naval warlike operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or police, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify the award of a medal in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

The medal will have a distinctive ribbon, white with crimson borders and two crimson stripes on a clasp with appropriate wording.

His Majesty has further been pleased to approve the award of the Naval General Service Medal with Clasp inscribed "Persian Gulf, 1909-1914," to the officers and men of His Majesty's ships who were employed in the operations for the suppression of the arms traffic in the Arabian Sea or Persian Gulf between October 19, 1909, and August 1, 1914.

TO DEFEAT GAS ATTACKS.

Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the automatic system of firearms, claims to have devised a simple method of dealing effectively with German gas attacks.

"A line of flame in front of the British trenches," said Sir Hiram, "would cause the gases to rise, when they would be one diluted to a point of harmlessness before they descended to earth. My system therefore consists of a screen of fire raised by petrol bombs. The latter, to be fired by fuse and percussion, would be propelled in the enemy's direction by an apparatus which has been patented by a French mechanician and is capable of throwing the bombs a distance of 300 yards. It will cost about £25."

LIEUT. GLADSTONE MEMORIAL.

A memorial stone has been placed in Hawarden (Flintshire) churchyard, on the grave of the late Lieut. W. G. Gladstone, Lord-Lieutenant of Flintshire and M.P. for Kilmarnock Burghs, who was killed in action in April last. The inscription contains the following quotation from the last letter Lieutenant Gladstone wrote to his mother:

"It is not the length of existence that counts, but what is achieved during that existence, however short." The stone is an exact reproduction of the adjoining memorial to his father, the late William Henry Gladstone.

NOTES

Councillor W. C. Fenton is to be the new Sheffield alderman. The Conservative party have the selection of a successor to the late Ald. George [illegible] and their choice has fallen upon Mr. Fenton.

Becoming entangled in the revolving machinery of an overhead crane at Parkgate Iron Works, a laborer named Knight was crushed to death.

The body was recovered from the [illegible] near Northfield road, Rotherham, of Edwin Allan Davies, 60, iron-worker, whose home was at 18, Harvey Street.

At a representative gathering in the Eastwood urban council chamber, Mr. Fryar, on behalf of the parishioners, presented Mr. Henry Hopkins, who has just retired after having held the position as postmaster for thirty-four years, with an illuminated address and a purse containing £71, as a mark of public esteem.

Walter Marriott, 24, a miner, of Barnsley, was hanged at Wakefield for the murder of his wife, Nellie Marriott, on June 6.

James Reynolds [illegible], a Crimean veteran who took part in the battles of Alma and Inkerman and the storming of Sebastopol, has died at Leeds in his 80th year.

At a meeting of the council of the Yorkshire Miners' Association it was reported that [illegible] members had lost their lives with the forces, making altogether 250 during the war. A resolution of sympathy was passed with the relatives.

Feast week was celebrated at Clay Cross, and the pits were "playing" Monday and Tuesday, this being the extent of the miners' holidays, as compared with the usual week. There was no flower show or sports, and the pleasure fair was the chief item to occupy the holiday makers' attention.

Unable to pay £23 owing in rates, a west end woman hairdresser pleaded at Marylebone that her business had fallen off because it was a luxury.

Several soldiers' wives charged at Clerkenwell with drunkenness told the magistrate that they were receiving about 30s. a week separation allowance.

David Davies, 71, the "gentle shepherd of Dartmoor," was sent to prison for six weeks for being in St. George's Church, Shrewsbury, with intent to commit a felony. He was caught tampering with the poor-box.

Rev. S. Morrison, minister of [illegible] Range Presbyterian Church, has received a commission from the War Office appointing him chaplain to the [illegible] Division of the new army.

Temporary Lieut. Prince Leopold A. L. Battenburg, the King's Royal Rifles, has been gazetted a lieutenant.

The King has been pleased to become colonel-in-chief of the Welsh Guards, to whom he recently presented colors.

His Majesty the King, through Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, the keeper of the privy purse, has sent a cheque for £100 for the [illegible] as a donation to the munition workers' [illegible] fund.

A whale measuring thirty feet has been washed up at Rhossili Sands, in Gower peninsula, near Swansea.

The King has sent a message of congratulation to Mrs. Horrocks, of Southport, who has just celebrated her hundredth birthday.

Cardiff has been visited by a plague of flies, and millions of them, nearly double the size of house flies, are pestering the inhabitants.

Two soldiers of the Army Service Corps were drowned in the Thames near [illegible] station through the upsetting of a canoe.

A [illegible]-old boy named Johnston was killed while handling the rifle of a sentry guarding a bridge at [illegible], Ireland.

Members of the Volunteer Training Corps are to be given an opportunity of working in munitions factories during the week-ends, states Col. Sir Edward Stern.

The Vicar of [illegible] (the Rev. J. J. Priestley) was found dead in bed early on Sunday morning.

The Rev. Dr. John Ross, the pioneer Protestant missionary in Korea, has died in Edinburgh, aged 73 years.

Richard Marsh, the famous novelist, is reported to have died at The Ridge, Hayward's Heath, after a long illness.

Mr. Tatham Gwyn, from 1895 to 1909 Director of Navy Contracts, died at his Yorkshire estate, Langton Hall, Malton, on Wednesday, aged 76.

The death has occurred at his residence, 53 Norfolk road, of Mr. William Clayton, the oldest member of the pharmaceutical profession in Sheffield.

Mr. Edwin Greene, the celebrated song writer and composer of "Sing me to sleep," has died at his residence at Cheltenham at the age of 58.

Miss Knollys, the niece of Lord Knollys, private secretary to the late King Edward, was drowned on Tuesday week while bathing at Chirk Castle, where she was the guest of Lord and Lady Howard de Walden.

The death has taken place at Scarbro' of Mr. Francis Goodricke, aged 78, for forty years secretary and manager of the Scarbro' Spa. He retired at the end of 1909, and was granted a pension of £150.

Sentence of one month's imprisonment in Belfast Goal was passed by the magistrate at County Down Sessions on an Irish lady of position, Mrs. Margaret Bethel, of Ballievoy House, County Down, for cruel ill-treatment of a servant girl named Bridget Murphy, aged nineteen. It was alleged that the girl was beaten with a stick and that her hair was cropped with horse-clippers. Notice of appeal was given.

The first postwoman made her appearance in the streets at Brighton. She carried a well filled post bag and attracted considerable attention. Women are already serving in the town as tramway conductors, railway ticket collectors, and carriage cleaners, newspaper sellers, and drivers of tradesmen's carts.

In the church at Great Hampden, Bucks, where lie the remains of the famous John Hampden, a memorial brass has been placed to the memory of Private Trevor John Ezra Hampden, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed near Ypres on January 18, aged nineteen. He was the only son of Mr. John Danham Hampden, of Southsea, and direct descendant of John Hampden, who fell in the battle of Chalgrove Field, 1643.

Over a thousand gifts of jewelry have been given by the women of Dover to the War Anniversary Fund. The proceeds will be sent to the King for the benefit of the Red Cross Funds of Britain and her Allies. Cash gifts of £200 have also been received.

The strike of Dundee trawl fishermen in consequence of a war bonus having been withdrawn was settled on a novel basis. The owners agreed, in place of the bonus, to pay over to the Dundee Infirmary half a crown weekly in respect of each skipper and leading seaman, and on these conditions the men returned to work.

Lord Decies has generously placed Beresford Lodge, Birchington-on-Sea (three miles from Margate), at the disposal of the committee of the [illegible] Club—a convalescent home for officers.

Dr. Harold J. Eustace, of Widnes, Lancashire, died Friday week. Twelve years ago, when broken down in health, he arrived in the town, believing that only physical work would bring recovery. He entered the [illegible] of the Widnes Foundry Company as a laborer. For [illegible] weeks he worked hard and no one suspected his identity. When an accident took place he rendered first aid so efficiently that the works doctor made inquiries. The result was that Dr. Eustace revealed his real name.

Two workmen were drowned in a sewer in Manchester after a violent thunderstorm. They were working when the storm broke and in trying to reach the manhole they were swept off their feet and drowned.

It was stated at the Portsmouth [illegible] meeting that a colonel's daughter and a captain's wife are serving as conductors in the corporation tramway cars to release two men for the army. They are handing their pay to charity. Portsmouth has now thirty women conductors and twenty-five postwomen.

In Herefordshire and Worcestershire there is a glut of plums. So large is the crop that large numbers will waste on the trees. A farmer stated that on a farm in the Severn Valley there are fifty tons of plums of one kind alone.

The trade of the port of Swansea is being seriously handicapped through coal trimmers' excessive charges. Trimmers are earning from £6 to £10 a week. One shipper gives returns showing that he paid four gangs of trimmers between £9 and £10 each for less than 30 hours' work. In another case similar sums were paid for 28 hours' work.

An examination of the stones set in the processional cross and the cross on the altar at St. Paul's church, Worthing, has revealed them to be of German manufacture and imitation coloring. This has so stirred the patriotic feelings of the worshippers, says the vicar, that he has asked to be allowed to replace the imitation stones with real British ones. Consent to this has been given.

Seventeen Oxfordshire families have between them given ninety men to the army and navy.

C. Grahame-White has resigned his commission as flight commander to supervise aeroplane-making by the company of his name.

News has been received by his relatives of the death of Private W. J. Dan Tuffs, aged forty, who leaves a widow and thirteen children, ten under the age of sixteen.

Mr. A. J. Herbertson, professor and reader in geography in the University of Oxford, author of many geographical works, has died at Colmore, Oxfordshire.

After being buried for ten hours by a fall of roof at the Newdigate colliery, Nuneaton, a miner named Joseph Parry has been rescued little the worse for the ordeal.

Since the declaration of war all classes of crime have shown a remarkable decline except pocket-picking. Its increase is said to coincide with the prohibition of racing.

Mrs. Eliza Waugh, Manor Farm, Magor, Monmouthshire, who continued farming after becoming a centenarian, has died within seventeen days of her 102nd birthday.

After Mr. Jesse Collings, president of the Rural league, had recruited 11,000 men, the War Office thought it in the interests of agriculture to call a halt, said Mr. Henry Chaplin.

The Wolverhampton newspaper, the Midland Evening News, has suspended publication until the end of the war. It has been published since 1884 by the Midland Press, Limited.

Mr. David Blair, one of the oldest newspaper owners in Scotland, has died at Greenock in his seventy-sixth year. He was the proprietor of the Greenock Herald and the Helensburgh News.

The postponed wedding of Miss Violet Asquith, daughter of the Premier, and Mr. Maurice Bonham Carter, Mr. Asquith's private secretary, is likely to take place during the last week of September.

Asked to address a public meeting in a kursaal, Father Bernard Vaughan wired back: "As an Englishman I could not speak the King's language in a place bearing so Prussian a name as kursaal."

Relics of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., including the British and French decorations he received for destroying single-handed a Zeppelin over Flanders, are being exhibited at Exmouth in aid of the fund for providing comforts for the troops at the Dardanelles.

Major Gilbert Stirling, aged seventy-two, formerly of the 9th Lancers and Royal Horse Guards, died on Saturday week at his residence, Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray. He married the Hon. Norah Rosaline, fourth daughter of the third Baron Rossmore and aunt of the Duchess of Newcastle. He leaves two sons.

An Aberdeen doctor, writing of "hundreds of heroes" he has seen, says a Scottish soldier who has had his left arm amputated, one leg broken and his jaw wounded, remarked when told he would have to go home: "Oh, weel, I hae got my ither airm yet, and I'll just work awa at hame in Auld Scotland."

Lord Derby, referring at Stockport to the manner in which Cheshire and East Lancashire have responded to the call for men, said General Sir Ian Hamilton, in command at the Dardanelles, had implored him to get more drafts sent out to reinforce "one of the finest divisions it has ever been my fortune to come across."

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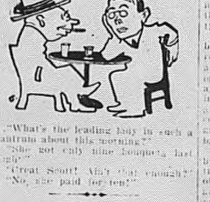

"What's the leading lady in such a tantrum about this morning?"

"She got only nine bouquets last night."

"Great Scott! Ain't that enough?"

"No, she paid for ten!"

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Abram-man.

It was at one time the practice to allow the inmates of the Abraham ward of Bethlehem hospital, London, to go about begging for the benefit of the hospital. Certain vagrants imposed on the charitably inclined by pretending to be actual inmates and were therefore known as Abram-men; hence the term Abram-men, one who obtains money by shamming sickness.—London Express.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

One of the most frequent questions [illegible] concerns this trouble. Yet the [illegible] in health matters, [illegible] expert dentist and have the trouble set right. [illegible] will be found a cavity in the teeth which requires stopping.

There is a popular idea, like many current notions extremely foolish, that derangement of the stomach [illegible]. That is untrue, except in the [illegible]. Only when there is organic disease [illegible] will be all the more marked. There is a peculiar [illegible] and diabetics [illegible] sickly, sweetish smell as well. Also smallpox and various eruptive fevers have each their special odor. [illegible] The ordinary foul breath [illegible].

Considering the frequency of the complaint [illegible] we ought to be thankful our sense of smell is so [illegible].

TOOTHACHE AND EARACHE.

[illegible] tiny pledget of cotton wool soaked therein into the cavity of the teeth and the pain ceased like magic. Or if your ear was at fault, you had only to warm a few (a very few) drops in a teaspoon, and pour them into the ear cavity, with the like result.

If there is no cavity in the tooth, and you have an ache proceeding from suppuration at the roots or from inflammation of the pulp—there is no more acute agony—tincture of iodine often affords immediate relief and cessation to the pain. You place a camel's hair brush in this and then press it to the gum over the tooth fangs. The remedy appears to have an effect upon the arterial tension and so to end the intolerably gnawing sensation. I hardly think this effect is sufficiently appreciated by dentists, who so far as I know recommend the application only for chronic inflammation. I have never seen any reference to it in medical books. But it is nevertheless pronounced enough, and sufferers from toothache, when there is no tooth cavity, may be glad to try it. As regards pain, we are many of us arrant cowards nowadays—that is one result of our higher civilization. It is a long time since the blacksmith was the approved extractor of teeth, which he proceeded to remove with a wrench and a hammer.

CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA.

The Asiatic cholera is a most virulent epidemic malady, which begins—that is to say the epidemics have always begun—somewhere in the Far East; where the filth and insanitary surroundings of the laboring classes are almost incredible. They are said to have it badly at Vienna now. I trust it will not come nearer. In the worst case a man fell down without warning, and died within half an hour.

This cholera proper is the modern prototype of the ancient plagues, and like them depended upon unhealthy living, with the total neglect of every sanitary precaution to obtain pure water and pure air. We can most of us hardly realize what the conditions must have been in a walled city of the Middle Ages—the overcrowding, the dirt, the bad smells, the foul food.

What is styled English cholera, is but a pale shadow of the Asiatic, yet results from the same essential causes and antecedents. It is always brought on directly by foul water or food, and appears in slums or insanitary dwellings. It is only ordinary diarrhoea in a very aggravated form (though of course the latter may ensue from a great variety of causes, one of them a bad chill).

When a diarrhoea attack brought on by decomposed food comes on, the first thing to be done is to expel the offending agent. It is useless to take any medicine to stop the diarrhoea, until that has been done; you only do harm, it may be serious harm. The test is pain. So long as there is abdominal pain, something remains which nature is seeking to expel; and you must on no account thwart her, or you will suffer for it. A good dose of castor oil, followed by warm drinks of milk and water, is the first step. Also you have to lie up and keep quiet, abstaining religiously from broth, soup and all animal foods.

Then when the pain is banished, but not before, you may resort to physic taken to stop the diarrhoea; though if you do not like physic, you can generally recover by rest, with milk or milk nourishment only. It is a sine qua non to avoid beef tea, and to keep lying down.

Core medicine opium preparations in some form or other are best. One of these is chlorodyne; of which you take five drops for a dose every three hours. But it is never safe to give anything of this kind to children without medical advice.

Other approved remedies are chalk mixture, of which the dose is one table-spoonful, occasionally two, every two or three hours. Another is bismuth, in 15 grain doses, every three hours, suspended in water.

Chronic diarrhoea, which persists for days or weeks in the absence of any obvious cause, should not be treated by remedies at home. Nearly always it denotes internal ulceration or some equally serious lesion, for which a doctor's advice should be immediately sought. There is danger in delay.

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A NOVEL VIEW

Russian Emigrant's Opinion of Why Czar's Armies Weakened.

A Russian in this city, who is a careful student of conditions in his native country, offers the opinion that the unexpected weakening of the Russian forces before the Teuton attack is not primarily due to lack of munitions, but is directly traceable to the educational policy the empire adopted about twenty-five years ago. At that time modern scientific studies were displaced in the higher schools by a curriculum devoted mainly to the classics and humanities, with a minimum of the scientific and technical subjects. Now, as modern war is nothing if not scientific, Russia finds herself without suitable material to replace the trained officers who fell in the first months of the war. Germany's educated youths, having a scientific basis of education, very quickly acquire the special military knowledge which is required, while military science is all "Greek" to the young Muscovite.—Christian Advocate, New York.

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John, that suit you bought last month looks "rusty" already!

Well, the salesman said it would wear like iron!

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THE FREEZING OF LIGHT.

Radium Rays Congeal at a Temperature of Minus 312 Degrees.

[illegible]

It is customary to speak of the [illegible] astounding still is the fact that by means of cold may be imprisoned and retained which when liberated travels through space at a velocity of 186,000 miles per second.

Like all great discoveries, the process is exceedingly simple and based upon principles that one marvels at not having been employed long ago. Radium emits light which is called "emanation," and this "emanation" is nothing more or less than a gas. It is possible to freeze all gases, and when "emanation" is subjected to a temperature of 312 degrees below zero it becomes congested.

The strange feature of the phenomenon, however, is to be observed when the "emanation" commences to thaw, when from the surface of the surrounding liquid air brilliant spangles of light stream upwards, producing a most beautiful and dazzling effect.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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Peru the Source of Cocaine.

There is a shrub in high Peru which does not bring the blessing of the [illegible] [illegible] The leaf is chewed by young and old. Some doctors say it is very bad for the people of Peru. [illegible] and they say few old persons are to be found. Other doctors aver that the coca leaf is very good for the peasants. I was inclined to take a view between the two extremes. I met a man in Cuzco who was [illegible] and [illegible] told me they had very good proofs in that town that he was a hundred and fifty years old. He [illegible] chocolate and also coca [illegible] than all the medicines of civilization that I had tried.—Peter MacQueen in National Magazine.

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Qualities of the Topaz

The name of the precious stone [illegible] is handed down to us, but it is probable that was the topaz, which [illegible] of Aesculapius. An attribute of the sun and of fire, the ancients called it the gold magnet, as it was credited with the power of attracting that metal, indicating its veins and discovering the treasures. Believers in [illegible] that the topaz saves from fire all those who wear it and that Charlemagne [illegible] from the [illegible] The stone was one of the [illegible] that Thoreau possessed in Egypt. The topaz at [illegible] symbolizes the Christian virtues [illegible]

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Wrong House.

It had been a hard day for the book [illegible] and as a last resort he decided to try [illegible] "Is it not [illegible]" he asked, "Or a Robert Louis [illegible]" "No." "Or a Walter [illegible] [illegible] understand the [illegible] boarders."—Argonaut.

Husbands and Wives

"Men may not love their wives now any more than they did fifty or sixty years ago," said the middle aged man, "but I fancy that they are now in many ways more helpful to them and more chivalrous in their devotion.

"In old days the man attended strictly to his work and the woman to hers. It is true that in those times before rugs had come into general use, the husband took up the carpets when they needed cleaning, carried them out in the back yard, beat them, and then put them down again. And in those years before the introduction of steam heating equipment he put up the stoves in the fall and took them down in the spring, with all that incidental wrestling with refractory stovepipes and [illegible] used to dwell upon in print so [illegible]

"In short, the man did help about the house some, but speaking generally he had his work to do in life, and the woman had hers, and usually the husband stuck pretty closely to his province and the wife to hers. Now things are different now, the husbands and wives are mutually more helpful.

"It is a modern story, that of the troubles of the husband sent out by his wife to match a piece of ribbon. In old days the wife never dreamed of asking her husband to do even that, or to help in any of the multifarious duties of the household. Now without hesitation she asks him not only to match ribbons but to run many errands and to do various things about the house.

"It is not because she is less self-reliant or less self-helpful, but a change has come in their relations. The man is now not only ready but he is really glad to do many things that once it would not have seemed fitting for him to do at all, in those other days, when customs were different.

"Take, for instance, the case of small children, which in old times fell solely upon the mother. It was she, always, who took the little one out in its wagon; always she who lugged it in her arms when she and her husband went anywhere together. In those days the husband would have felt queer and sheepish if he dragged a baby wagon or carried a baby in public. Husbands, then, didn't do such things; this hard work was left exclusively for the wives, but now men are no longer ashamed to carry the baby.

"It is the commonest thing in the world now to see men out alone trundling the baby carriage along proudly while the mother rests at home. If husband and wife are out together it is in the husband's strong arms that the blessed baby is carried, to relieve the mother of this heavy burden. Really it is a remarkable change that has come about in this respect within the last fifty years.

"Comradeship is rather a tame word to apply to any phase of the relationship between man and wife, but certainly there is more of it now than ever before, with a corresponding increase in their happiness, and all this in the face of circumstances that might seem to militate to the contrary.

"This is the day of woman's advancement, of [illegible], independence. No longer depending solely upon man she is woman self-supporting and takes up work in many fields that are now had been reserved exclusively for man. And it is perhaps not unnatural that men should have resented this intrusion. We have even been told that men have been less polite to women because some have engaged in competition with them in this or that pursuit, and there may be some who have been thus less polite, but not many of them.

"The fact is that, along with everything else in the world, men's manners have in the past fifty years greatly improved. Man was never so thoughtful and considerate of woman as now, while despite the superficial business changes in the relations of men and women there has been in their relations no substantial change. The fellow in love now quite as he has always done, and marriage still remains the great institution, with husband and wife never before knowing so well how to live, never so happy as at the present day."

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CAVES OF JENOLAN.

Beautiful Limestone Grottoes in New South Wales.

Although many series of limestone caves occur in various parts of the world, those found in New South Wales, though not the largest, are indisputably the most beautiful for their delicate formations. There are altogether in this state alone, thirty systems of caves in the care of the government, but hitherto only five of these have been made accessible to the public, the Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, Wellington, Abercrombie and Jenolan. Of these the last named is the best known.

Situated in the heart of the Blue mountains this wonderful system of caverns is quite easily reached from the town of Katoomba, which is sixty-five miles from Sydney on the Western line. The wild grandeur of the surrounding country, with its mountain slopes, sylvan vales, and typical Australian bush, is by no means the least attractive feature of Jenolan. To see all the caves that have been explored, a sojourn of at least two weeks would be requisite. For the accommodation of visitors, the government has erected a comfortable hotel in a sheltered spot of rural beauty, and also maintains a camping ground for those who prefer more Bohemian life.

One obtains the first glimpse of the caves which, after rounding a sudden bend in the road, the Grand arch, in all its stupendous ruggedness, bursts on his sight. This marvelous natural archway, formed, it is surmised, at some remote period by the action of water wearing away the limestone right through the base of the mountain, is four hundred and fifty feet in length, more than seventy feet in height, and has an average width of about sixty feet. Close by the mountain to one side of it, is another splendid formation known as the Carlotta arch.

From each side of the Grand arch the [illegible] the Devil's Coach house, the Imperial, [illegible], the River, Skeleton, [illegible], Nettle, Elder, Jubilee, Left and Right Imperial, Orient, and Temple of Baal. All these, together with numerous smaller ones are of stalactite formation, the water percolating through the mountain, having been laden with limestone and creating stalactitic and stalagmitic in an endless variety of forms. Although by removing rocks in places, and cutting steps, and installing electric lights, the government has made the exploration of the caverns a comparatively easy matter to what it was, even now, a two hours' inspection furnishes a strenuous experience.

The tourist is, however, so lost in admiration of fresh subterranean wonders that he forgets the trouble of the way. As the guide flashes his magnesium light here and there, stalactites and stalagmites are seen in a profusion of forms, such as tremendous [illegible], graceful curtains, grottoes, [illegible] altars, minarets and countless sparkling gems.

The beautiful colors with which the formations are tinted defy description. From delicate ambers, pinks, greys and browns to the deepest stains of red and chocolate, the rainbow effects and [illegible] must indeed be seen to be fully appreciated.

At one time the guides used to give additional enjoyment to visitors by striking smaller stalactites and thus producing clear bell-like notes, but this practice has been stopped because many of the formations were broken in the process.

The largest of all the caves, which [illegible] off the Jenolan road, is over two hundred and fifty feet in height, nearly four hundred feet in length, and has an entrance one hundred and twenty feet wide. Beyond possessing a rugged grandeur, it is not remarkable for any beautiful formations, but it is interesting to note large rocks with polished surfaces which it contains. The highly glazed appearance is due to the passage of the feet of innumerable rock-wallabies that have deserted themselves [illegible] in this cave. Inside the caves the wallabies are protected, and visitors delight to watch the tame little creatures who [illegible] around.—Christian Science Monitor.

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Russia's Immensity.

The Russian empire is as compact as the British empire is scattered. It is one great mass with no parts, except possibly a few islands along the coast, separated from the main body. There are no distant possessions, no overseas territory, and the czar claims no dominion over any land not in the northern hemisphere.

Its area is what astonishes. It is larger than all of North America from the canal north and with the islands of the Caribbean thrown in. One-sixth of the land area of the globe is under the czar's flag and within its boundaries is a population greater than that of Great Britain, Germany and France combined. And this population of between 160,000,000 and 170,000,000 is increasing at the rate of 2,00,000 a year by birth. The population of the empire has doubled in forty years.

Of the many strange things about Russia perhaps the strangest is that this immense empire has no salt water port which does not freeze in the winter. No big nation in the world is so circumscribed in this respect.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

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The class in hygiene was taking an examination. "What would you do if the room was stuffy and hot?" was one of the questions. "Go outside," wrote one of the students.—Indianapolis News.

[illegible] A man [illegible] in the [illegible] computed a ball score in his life.

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera.

Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and are usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, [illegible] Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to "Dr. Fowler's," and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, a[illegible] always keep a bottle on hand. A[illegible] I never fail to recommend it to any[illegible] who is similarly troubled."

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's"[illegible] that you get it.

It has been on the market for the p[illegible] 70 years.

There is nothing "just as good."

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Hollis Knox, 15 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves. I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind, I would scream out, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that to-day I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all sufferers from nervous troubles, so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FARM AND GARDEN

ORCHARD EXPERIMENTS.

An extensive series of orchard experiments was started by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, in various sections of the State, in 1907-1908.

These experiments, as a whole, cover nearly all the important phases of apple productions, but for present discussion is confined largely to the results secured in young orchards during their first seven years.

The first of these experiments has shown after 11 years' growth in the orchard, that there is practically no difference in efficiency between the various methods of propagation now generally used in nurseries. The results of experiments elsewhere lead to the same conclusion. On the other hand, a number of considerations indicate the desirability of eliminating the seedling root entirely—thus permitting the standardization of the root systems as well as the tops. Further work is now planned on the latter point.

An experiment on the value of selecting scions from trees of apparently superior qualities, shows some indications in favor of the process, but they are not yet sufficient to warrant definite approval of the practice. [illegible] material enlargement of this experiment has been made recently.

Another experiment shows that [illegible] and Tolman are among the best stocks in use for topworking such varieties as Grimes and Tompkins King, to secure better trunks and longer-lived trees. They should also be satisfactory stocks for general use in case the selection of scions proves desirable.

Dynamiting in four experiments, in both young and old orchards, has failed to show any appreciable benefits during a three-year period and on a hardpan soil.

The best soil management in a young orchard is the one which conserves the moisture best. This gives the largest growth and earliest fruiting under most conditions. The moisture is conserved most efficiently by a good mulch of strawy manure or other plant materials, which should be accompanied by proper protection against mice. Where sufficient mulching materials are not available, proper tillage and cover crops should give satisfactory results.

The use of tilled intercrops, such as potatoes, corn, beans and peas, during the first seven years, has resulted in no injury to the adjacent trees even on a poor soil, and has brought in returns of [illegible] to [illegible] an acre in some years. On good tillable soil and with the most practical method of orchard development.

Among the annual cover-crops, buckwheat, hairy vetch and millet rank high. Some financial returns can also be secured from the first, by high cutting or seeding, and probably without materially reducing its favorable influence on the adjacent trees. It thus makes possible a combined cover-and-intercrop system, which apparently is a new idea in orchard development.

A combined mulch-and-intercrop system is also possible on suitable soils, by the use of alfalfa while the trees are young. This plant is not only capable of furnishing an abundant supply of mulching material for the young trees, but under favorable conditions it may also afford a considerable surplus for hay. The mulch, however, should be heavy enough to keep down the direct competition between the alfalfa and the principal tree roots. In our experiments, this system has given better results than any kind of annual tillage during the first seven years, and it is especially well adapted to large acreages.

In the older bearing orchards, where the mulch-producing area is small, these sources are available. Mulching material may be brought in, a tillage system, preferably [illegible], may be adopted, or it may be possible to replace both by a proper system of fertilization.

The general system of fertilization found best in our older orchard experiments involves annual application of either stable manure, at the rate of about six or eight tons per acre, or a commercial fertilizer carrying about [illegible] per cent. of nitrogen, 8 per cent. of phosphorus and [illegible] per cent. of potash, and applied at the rate of about 500 pounds per acre.

The manure may be applied at any time during the spring, but it [illegible] best to apply the fertilizer some time after the fruit has set. This incidentally gives an opportunity to vary the amounts applied somewhat in proportion to the size of the crop set.

On young trees applications of plant food alone have given, as a rule, but little benefit. Such benefits as have appeared were largely in those cases where the moisture was especially well conserved or else was naturally abundant. In a few cases some actual injury has apparently resulted to young trees from rather heavy applications of commercial materials, especially rich in the more soluble plans of potash. Hence a good mulch of manure is probably the best general application for young trees. If manure is not available, moderate surface applications of the general fertilizer stated above should be satisfactory.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

In the evidence of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, England, there appear figures on cold storage temperatures which should be of interest to many. The safe storage temperatures for different commodities are:

Apples (long storage), 31-34 degrees.
Apples (short storage), 40-45 degrees.
Butter (long storage), 10 degrees.
Butter (short storage), 20-25 degrees.
Cheese (cool cured), [illegible] degrees.
Cheese (ordinary cured), 35-40 degrees.
Eggs, 30-45 degrees.
Poultry, 20 degrees.

In answer to a question, a member of the committee stated that cheese which has been allowed to reach a temperature of 75 to 80 degrees for a few days while it is maturing develops [illegible] fermentations which give rise to bad flavors, and the cheese must be cured in a low temperature afterward to prevent these bad flavors setting in.

The most common error in feeding horses is to give too much hay. Not more than [illegible] pound per day for every 100 pounds weight of the horse should be fed. The best hay for horses is clean bright timothy hay. Prairie hay is good, also. Hay should be given in two feeds, with the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to eat and digest it.

Young pigs need dry, clean quarters. The farrowing sows should have dry, clean pens, preferably with board floors, and very little bedding. Many more young pigs are overlaid and smothered by their mothers through getting tangled up in the bedding than are injured by lack of bedding.

Professor Alva Agee, chief of the extension department of the New Jersey Experimental Station, declares that the productiveness of much land is limited by the lack of lime. The day will come when all land must be given some lime, for it is the tendency of lime to get out of the soil. Professor Agee recommends 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of fresh burned lime or double the amount of limestone for each acre of land.

The brood mare will do almost as much work in twelve months as the gelding. She will pay for herself several times over in colts in a few years. A mare is not half so much bother to care for as a dairy cow. The colt is worth more than a litter of pigs. Keep brood mares on the farm; it means dollars.

A veritable gold mine above ground is the up-to-date compost heap. Every gardener if he be wise will have one. Lawn mowings, leaves, weeds, refuse from the house, garbage, feathers, old shoes, soap water, bones, sand, woolen rags, wood ashes, lime, plaster, sod, straw, etc., begin a life of usefulness in the compost heap.

An old asparagus bed can be renewed in vigor by covering it freely with stable manure in late fall or early winter, removing the coarse part in the spring, such as would impede the cultivator. When spring comes cultivate, but not too deep, with the horse cultivator and clear out the weeds and grass with a hoe, being careful not to cut off the new growth which springs up very early in the spring. Perhaps it would be better to weed the patch out by hand rather than to endanger cutting off the young shoots. A slight scattering of salt along the row would do no harm.

THE GRAND FLEET

Archbishop of York's Praise After a Visit to Britain's Navy.

Speaking at a meeting at the Mansion House, York, recently, the Archbishop of York said he was permitted a short time ago to spend an ever-memorable fortnight among all sections of the grand fleet. I realized, he said, as never before, the debt which we here at home owe to those sleepless guards of our island shore. You will realize that these men have been out, not for three months or six months, but for 12 months; that during certainly five of these months they have suffered hardships which it is difficult for me to describe, standing practically the whole of the time at high speed on wild seas, unable to find any secure place of refuge or of protection. Yet I find, the Archbishop continues, in every part of the fleet, from the commander-in-chief downwards, the same spirit of cheerfulness and readiness and determination. It was to me a great privilege to be allowed to bring to them a message, which I hope was real and was sincere, that though our fleet is necessarily out of sight it is never out of mind. I am sure, from the way you take these passing words, that I at least rightly interpreted the feelings of the city of York. My business was to tell these men that their country was standing by them, and was grateful to them, but I am bound to say that, having visited them, I feel it is more incumbent upon me to bring some word to the people, and to ask our fellow-countrymen at home whether we really are standing by them, whether our sacrifices, our determination, and our unity are in any degree comparable to theirs. All I can say that if the citizens here at home are filled with the same spirit of devotion, comradeship, and unity as the our guardians of the fleet, then, humanly speaking, we need have little fear of the result.—Christian Science Monitor.

(By La Raconteuse)

All silk sweaters are shown in many and various attractive styles and color combinations. There are stripes of various widths with plain collar and cuffs, and plain colors with combination cuffs and collar. Possibly one of the latest fads is illustrated here in rose and blue changeable silk of fine weave, with woven plaid pattern. The border, collar and cuffs and sash are of a rich silk crochet.

For Collars.

There's transparent muslin.
It appears as sheer as chiffon.
And it is of the double width.
Per yard, it is a matter of 75 cents.

One simply bastes around the desired shapes, has them hemstitched and then cuts out the pieces.

A shaped piece must finish the neck side of the collar, so that it will fit invisibly around inside the neck of the dress or coat.

Redpath is the Sugar for Jams and Jellies.

When you pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, you naturally want to be *sure* that your jellies and preserves will turn out just right. You can be, if you use Redpath Sugar.

Absolutely pure, and always the same, REDPATH Sugar has for sixty years proved most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be REDPATH Sugar, in one of the packages originated for REDPATH—

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten It"

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

THE POULTRY WORLD

WORMS AND POULTRY.

The crop, stomach and intestines of a fowl often become infested with worms, which either cause serious disease or affect the nutrition so that the birds become weak, bloodless and unproductive. A farmers' bulletin, issued to the department of agriculture, Washington, discusses the subject of worms in fowls at length. The nature of the condition is determined by examining the birds that die, or by killing one that is very thin and weak. The intestines, the stomach and the crop should be opened and their contents carefully examined. If a considerable number of round-worms or tape worms are found, the remainder of the flock should receive appropriate treatment.

The remedies which are used to dislodge these parasites should be given when the birds are fasting. They should have a light feed at night, and should be given the medicine the following morning. Two or three hours after giving the medicine, they should have a purgative which may be Epsom salts, forty grains for each adult bird, thoroughly mixed with a small quantity of moist mash, and so distributed that each bird will get its share, or they may be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil. An hour later a light ration may be given.

One of the best remedies is oil of turpentine, which may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil, and twenty to thirty drops of the mixture given at a dose. This is followed in two hours with two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil.

Thymol is especially active in the case of round-worms, and one grain of it may be made into a pill with a little bread and butter and given to each fowl. It should be followed by a purge, as in the case of other remedies.

The remedies which are particularly efficacious for tape-worms are powdered areca nut, thirty to forty-five grains; powdered male fern, thirty to sixty grains; kamala, thirty to forty grains for each fowl. These are followed by Epsom salts, castor oil, or calomel one-third grain). Areca nut, male fern and kamala may produce bad effects in turkeys and geese, and must be given to these birds in comparatively small doses.

Preventive treatment must be carried out at the same time as the medical treatment, or the birds will be immediately reinfested by eggs or embryos or worms taken with the food or drink. Ponds or puddles of stagnant water should be drained or filled with earth; houses and runs (if small) should be cleansed and disinfested with a five per cent cresol solution; feeding troughs and drinking vessels should be cleansed daily and disinfected with the same cresol solution or with boiling water; the manure should be collected daily, mixed with an equal quantity of freshly slaked lime, and put where the fowls will not have access to it.

It is considered preferable by some poultrymen in the case of a badly infested flock, to kill off all the birds and begin a new flock on fresh ground with chickens hatched in incubators or with fowls from a flock known to be healthy.

FOR GROWING STOCK.

Feed plenty of grain along with this mash and your chicks should grow:

Wheat bran	100 lbs.
Ground oats or oatmeal feed	50 lbs.
Cornmeal	50 lbs.
Middlings	50 lbs.
Beef scraps	20 lbs.
	270 lbs.

This same mash can be moistened and fed once a day in troughs. The feeding of the mash moistened instead of dry will induce quicker growth. Moistened mash, however, must be fed very carefully. Never feed too much. Just give the chicks what they will pick up clean shortly after being fed.

If sour milk is available the quantity of beef scraps in the mash can be reduced. Sour skim milk makes an excellent drink for poultry, and may be kept before them all of the time. If sour milk is not available then the birds must be supplied with clean water always. The method of feeding should be such as to induce the chicks to take plenty of exercise and it should also promote good growth.

THE GEESE STOCK.

Geese do not attain to full maturity till they are two years old, and both the geese and the gander should not be under this age. A year-old bird should be mated with two-year-old geese, and vice-versa. This will have a much better effect upon the goslings, making them hardier and more vigorous, and causing them ultimately to attain a greater size. Unrelated stock birds should be used, and those only that are in perfect health.

NOTES.

Caponizing must be performed when a bird is young, the weight being 1½ to 2 pounds. They must be kept entirely without food and water for 40 hours, and a bright, sunny day is required unless one has a physician's head reflector. The losses will be about 2 per cent. in fairly good hands.

In an experiment in mating some hens that had not been with males previously were put into a breeding pen. In eight days 65 per cent. of the eggs were fertile. After a period the males were removed, and for twelve days the fertility of the eggs was very little affected.

It is now amply proven that hens lay quite as many eggs without a male. To keep cocks, except in breeding pens, is therefore a waste of food.

The idea that dark-shelled eggs are richer than white ones is a chimera; in face, the average of white-shelled eggs, when produced by mixed breeds on a farm, are richer than the brown ones, as they are laid by light breeds, which wander farther afield and get more insect food.

Any fowls which die should not be buried in the manure heap, but should be burned or buried in lime. Practically all disease can be traced to an organism of whose tenacity of life we know a great deal, but not the full extent.

It is found that certain soils have a tendency to produce certain types. This is true of all stock—sheep in particular. The tendency of clay soils is to produce yellow-legged fowls. Wyandottes reared on sandy loam have paler legs than those from the same breeding pens reared on stone loams. Consequently, white and black-legged breeds do better on light loams and yellow-legged ones on clays.

Valuable males which have proved themselves to be good breeders should be placed in a pen with eight or ten females, and kept for next year's breeding. Flocks of hens without males lay more and better eggs, are quieter and easier to handle, and eat less food. Therefore kill, sell or pen all male birds.

WORTH ALL IT COST.

"The most powerful restraint in my life is the memory of what my father and mother sacrificed to send me to school."

So said a young man of my acquaintance, a few years out of college, who is making good in an unusual degree.

There is probably no finer cavalry in modern life than that which marks the firm resolution of devotedly ambitious parents of moderate means that their boy shall have an education. All the while he is growing up, small sums are put by, petty economies are practised, careful habits are adhered to in order that when the boy gets big enough he may go to college.

The feeling of these parents roots oftenest in their own sense of deprivation and loss that circumstances did not allow them to go to college, and justice manages its retribution by planting this high resolve in their breasts.

Some people think it doesn't pay. Sometimes it doesn't, and people say plenty who love to point the finger at the lapses of these barn in comfortable homes and say, "If my boy wishes to go to college he may go, but he'll pay his own way there!"

It is not my thought to try to prove that boys who go to college are better off than boys who do not go, or that those whose parents save to send them are always wise.

There are two great advantages to the process in question that should not be overlooked.

In the first place what higher success is there in life than to plant a noble resolution, a restraining obligation, an inspiring impulse in the heart of a boy?

I do not say that saving to send a boy to college always does this, but the declaration of my young friend shows that it sometimes does. I believe it does often.

And shall we rob the home of its calvary even if it doesn't always pay?

Are there any finer parents, any more wholesome homes than those that sacrifice and scrimp for the sake of the young life growing up in them?

So, go on, good friends! Do your best for the boys and girls. Let us hope they will be grateful and worthy. They usually will. But whether they are or not, you cannot afford not to live for their sakes.—Editorial in Woman's World for September.

Things You Ought To Know

Boston claims a population of 735,923.

St. Louis botanical garden now has a collection of more than 1,000 orchid plants.

Boston orders muzzling of all dogs under $25 penalty. Unmuzzled dogs may be shot.

Ontario has ten hospitals for the insane.

Oklahoma has 117,607 Indians.

Chile irrigates 2,300,000 acres of land.

Constantinople was founded in 330 A. D.

Lefthandedness is inherited.

X-rays were discovered 20 years ago.

Hot vinegar will remove paint from glass.

New Yorkers are betting war will end in December.

Greece has 5,000,000 people.

Shanghai trade fell off $50,000,00 in 1914.

There are 297,809 acres of forests in Ireland.

There are 15,000 Russians in Stockholm.

According to a Paris physician, premature baldness is due to some trouble with the teeth.

The King has granted a set of apartments at Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. Scott, mother of the late Capt. Scott, the Antarctic hero.

Official rainfall statistics show that the first quarter of 1915 was the wettest winter England has experienced in 100 years. The quantity of rain which fell reached a total of 12.90 inches.

The commander of Stettin publishes a circular warning German girls to behave decently when passing near the French prisoners' camp on the outskirts of Stettin. He says that love letters from German ladies have been found on prisoners, while tango teas have been organized around the camps for the benefit of prisoners. The general threatens to publish the names of women and girls who thus misbehave themselves. Two Stettin girls are secretly engaged to French prisoners.

BEATEN GERMANY

Failed in All Points and Cannot Win This War.

(New York Times.)

The German campaign in Russia is without parallel in the history of warfare in respect to the magnitude of the operations and the demands that are made upon the nervous, physical and moral reserves of the fighting human unit. It seems impossible that the pace can be continued; it seems more than men can endure. But the limit is unknown. The dramatic fact is that Germany cannot stop. She must go on, and at this heart-breaking pace, like a runner who holds his breath, she desperately seeks what has so far eluded her on both fronts, and without which every conquest over space is a mocking triumph, namely, a decisive action. If now she fails to get it in Russia, if Grand Duke Nicholas does not slip in walking backward, then Germany definitely will have lost the war. That would still be true, rather more than less, though the German army, in seeking a decision, has made clean conquest of all Baltic Russia up to Petrograd. Every kilometer further that Germany penetrates the Czar's domain and merely pursues his army, without beating it weakens Germany not only towards Russia, but toward all the world.

In the admiration one has been compelled to feel for the headlong, heedless manner in which the German fighting machine has overcome great obstacles, one has been touched a little more or less by a superstition of its infallibility, and has perhaps too lightly considered the irreparable failures of German strategy. There is a way of saying that the Germans so far on points have won everything in Europe. But, on the contrary, they have lost the very points on which they counted most.

They lost the opportunity for a decision in France, and that was to have been won first of all before anything else could happen. Instead they hold a line, 500 miles long, through France and Flanders, on which the condition is one of stalemate. Frontal attacks are of prohibitive cost, if, in fact, they are feasible at all, and flanking attack upon a line that begins at the English Channel and ends on the Swiss frontier is, of course, impossible. In any event, the Germans cannot put an additional battalion on this line without reducing their strength in Russia; the Allies, on the other hand, can increase their numerical strength on this line, and are steadily doing so.

The irony of this situation for the Germans is that if they had persisted last autumn in their original design to force a decisive result in France and had not been diverted by the Russians' attack on the other side the story might now be very different. The Russians struck with unexpected swiftness. Most military experts agree that if, instead of transferring troops from west to east to stay the Russians, the Germans had brought a few more battalions into action against France, a decision could have been obtained. So much for the west.

Having failed in her first intention Germany turned to her second, which was to crush Russia. She attacked her from Galicia to the Baltic Sea, on a line 1,000 miles long, determined to pierce it in several places, to bend the ends back, to surround the pieces, in short to destroy the Russian resistance and be done with it. And in more than a year of the most desperate fighting on a large and continuous plan that has ever occurred in the world she has failed really to break that Russian line at any point. She has whipped it back. She has made it writhe. She tried to pinch it in two on the Polish salient. She took Warsaw and all of Poland in the pinching process, but she did not break the Russian line. So intent was the German mind upon the main object that the fall of Warsaw was hardly celebrated before the city was formally occupied the sheer momentum of pursuing the Russian forces had carried the German invaders beyond. They cannot stop. The further they go the longer and thinner is their own line and the [illegible] engaging the Russian forces in a decisive action [illegible]

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
CLEANS AND DISINFECTS
100%PURE
MADE IN CANADA

If the Germans should push on until they had taken Petrograd they would have conquered a large amount of rich territory, but to hold it afterward 65,000,000 people would have to defend a frontier of more than 1,000 miles in a conquered country against 170,000,000 people on the other side. Germany might want to keep Poland, or set it up as an independent buffer state; she could not want a frontier of 1,000 miles in Russia against the Slav himself, though on her side of it were all the Baltic provinces and all the Baltic ports. She does not want this territory. She wants a military decision in Russia. She must have it before cold weather or lose the war. A desperate necessity urges her forward.

To deal the immediate blow, to obtain the decisive result, to beat the enemy before he was ready—these were the cardinal principles of German military strategy. For that kind of warfare Germany was prepared. On its success she staked great odds in human life, casting away two men for one, if need be, to gain the instant advantage. But exactly wherein its strength was supposed to lie the German plan has failed—altogether in France, so far in Russia. In the meantime, in striving for the only kind of success that was possible, the Teutonic allies have been using up one kind of material faster than it can be produced. That is human life. For one male that comes to fighting age each year in Germany and Austria-Hungary two reach the war age in England, France, Italy and European Russia.

Germany is at the peak of her effective fighting strength. There cannot be any doubt of this. Her military theory required her to exert her utmost power at first. She has done it. She cannot produce new fighting units; she cannot make good the wastage in those that now exist. On the other side, France alone among the Allies has put forth her maximum of battalions with just enough reserve to make their wastage good. England and Italy can produce new units. Some of those produced by Italy have been sent to join in operations against the Dardanelles, which, when opened, will give Europe access to Russia's unlimited supply of men. Men and time will win the war. Germany with all her magic cannot foreshorten time or find substitutes for men. Besides, the tradition of a German being worth one and one-half or two other men in war is unsupported by casualty statistics.

ARCHIMEDES' LEVER.

The Feat of Raising the Earth From a Scientific Viewpoint.

"Give me a fulcrum and a place on which to stand and I will raise the earth from its place!" That is a saying popularly attributed to Archimedes. If the required conditions were possible the feat might be performed, but in addition to providing a fulcrum and a place on which to stand Archimedes would also have to be furnished an indefinite lease of life.

To raise the earth a height of one inch by the force which Archimedes would have been capable of exerting would take not only an extremely long lever, but an extremely long time, as can be readily shown.

We shall assume the following data in our calculation: That the earth is a sphere 7,926 miles in diameter and and 5.5 is its mean density; also that the lever has no weight. Should we design a real lever it would be of such enormous size and weight that Archimedes' weight would be a negligible quantity.

If the earth is 7,926 miles in diameter the volume is about 261,000,000,000 cubic miles, or 38,400,000,000,000,000,000,000 cubic feet, and if the density is 5.5 the weight per cubic foot would be about 314 pounds, which multiplied by the volume would give as the weight of the earth 13,209,600,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. We shall assume, further, that Archimedes weighed 150 pounds and that "the place on which to stand" was some distant star; then, if the fulcrum is one mile from the point of application of the lever to the earth the length of the power arm of the lever, or the distance of Archimedes "standing place," would have to be 88,064,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles.

To move the earth a distance of one inch Archimedes' end of the lever would have to move through a distance of 1,388,000,000,000,000,000 miles. Now, if Archimedes should take hold of the end of the lever and apply his weight of 150 pounds to it and should move off into space with the velocity of light, or 186,000 miles a second, it would take him 237,000 years to finish the job be proposed, so that now, nearly 2,200 years after making the famous dictum he would barely have started the undertaking.—C. O. Sandstrom in Scientific American.

Anne of Russia's Ice Palace.

Probably the most remarkable building constructed wholly of ice was the palace built on the Neva by the Czarina Anne of Russia. Large blocks of ice were cut and squared with great care and laid on one another by skilled masons, who cemented the joints with water, which immediately froze. The building, when completed, was fifty-six feet long, seventeen and one half feet broad and twenty-one feet high. It was of but one storey. The facade contained a door surmounted by an ornamental pediment and six windows, the frames and panes of which were all of ice. An elaborate balustrade, adorned with statues, ran along the top of the facade and another balustrade surrounded the building at the level of the ground. The grounds were further adorned with a life-size figure of an elephant, with his mahout on his back. A stream of water was thrown from the elephant's trunk by day and a flame of naptha by night.

A tent of ice contained a hot bath, in which persons actually bathed. There were also several cannons and mortars of ice, which were loaded with bullets of ice and iron and discharged.

WINNIPEG'S NEW WATER SYSTEM

When Completed, Will be Adequate for a Long Time.

Will Ensure Supply for Surrounding District.

Owing to the rapidly increasing growth of Winnipeg in the last few years the well system now in operation has for some time been considered inadequate for the future demands of the city, not only on account of increasing need, but also because of the extreme hardness of the water.

In 1913 the Greater Winnipeg water district was incorporated, comprising the City of Winnipeg, the City of St. Boniface and all or portions of five other municipalities surrounding the City of Winnipeg. The object of the corporation is the supplying of water from any permanent source, whether within or without the province for the use of the inhabitants of the said district for all purposes.

A board of consulting engineers was appointed to make investigation as to the most suitable means of securing a permanent source of supply, and after an exhaustive study of the problem, Shoal Lake, a branch of Lake of the Woods, was chosen as being the most feasible. A practically inexhaustible supply of water can be obtained by a gravity line about 100 miles in length from this source. The estimate of cost of this work was approximately $12,500,000 for a supply of 85,000,000 imperial gallons daily, which appropriation was authorized by the board and by a vote of citizens of Winnipeg.

The administration of the district is handled by a permanent board, consisting of the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg as chairman and the mayors and reeves of the various other municipalities of the district. S. H. Reynolds, chairman, and J. H. Ashdown are commissioners, whose duties are the managing of the undertaking. W. G. Chace is chief engineer, and James H. Fuertes, of New York, is consulting engineer for the project.

The main engineering features of the system which is some 97 miles in length comprise a construction railway with 105 miles of track, including nine sidings, spurs to gravel pits, yards and so forth; a dyke in Indian bay and a channel for the diversion of the brown water of Falcon River into Showabee bay; a concrete cut and cover gravity aqueduct with appurtenant works 85 miles in length from the intake at Indian bay to a site chosen for a future 250,000,000-gallon reservoir southeast of Transcona; 9.8 miles of 60-inch steel pipe between this reservoir and the Red River; a tunnel under the Red River; 23 miles of 48-inch cast iron pipe between the Red River and McPhillips street reservoir (the city reservoir now in use). The difference in elevation between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg is approximately 300 feet; the location chosen for the aqueduct distributes this head in a remarkably uniform manner along its entire length.

In the fall of 1913 active work was begun and survey parties were put into the field to find the most economical line. At the same time the designing of the aqueduct was in progress to discover the types of construction most suitable and grades proper for the conditions of the country through which the line passes, which country contains numerous large muskegs. The work progressed favorably and in the spring of 1914 the final location was established and the contract was let for clearing the right of way, which varies from 200 to 500 feet in width. A large part of this right of way was obtained by grants from the Dominion Government.

The year 1914 was spent in building a standard gauge railway along the south margin of the right of way between Shoal Lake and Winnipeg, and also in building the dyke across Indian Bay. This dyke is approximately 7,000 feet long and contains about 230,000 yards of material. A large number of drainage and offtake ditches were necessary in order to drain the right of way properly before actual construction of the aqueduct was commenced. Railway water tanks, miscellaneous railway buildings and engineers' quarters were built. Contracts for the aqueduct proper were let during the year 1914.

In the spring of 1915 the aqueduct construction commenced and this will be pushed forward with all possible speed until final completion, which is expected in the fall of 1918. For the work contracts were let in five sections to local contractors and at satisfactory unit prices.

The sand and gravel for the concrete is furnished by the district from their own gravel pits. All of the material is first passed through a screening plant and assorted as to the various sizes and then remixed into suitable proportions so as to make the strongest and most watertight concrete available.

When this work is completed the Greater Winnipeg water district will have a water supply system of permanent character which will supply a very high quality of water in abundance for years to come, or until the population reaches about 1,000,000. When these requirements are exceeded the quantity as supplied by gravity may be greatly increased by pumping, prior to the installation of a second aqueduct.—Christian Science Monitor.

Ocean Temperatures.

The steamer Albatross, which is used by oceanographers, makes records of deep sea temperatures. These temperature observations prove that the ocean has a far more limited range of heat and cold than the land, its maximum surface temperature being about [illegible] degrees F., and its minimum about 29 degrees F. in the most frigid depths, the "cold pocket" between Greenland and Norway. The average ocean temperature at a depth of six or seven hundred fathoms is 34 degrees F. One of the mysteries of the sea is a [illegible] temperature rise of half a degree at a depth of 100 fathoms. This [illegible] temperature [illegible] observed by the Albatross over and over again.—American Magazine.

[illegible] but in the presence [illegible] and love, and [illegible] root, but in the religion of Jesus Christ.—Wm. Ellery Channing.

Merchandise for Fall Selling

Is gathering in Splendid variety. Contracts made from 3 to six months ago both in European and Home Markets have been very satisfactorily filled and we can say with every confidence that your choice here, for the coming season will, in most departments, be equal to former years

We Suggest Early Selection—Advices from manufacturers clearly indicate that all repeat orders can only be filled at greatly advanced prices. This applies particularly to all Manufacturers of woollen garments and piece goods, such as Men's Clothing. Women's Coats, Tweeds, Flannels, Woollen Underwear, Wool and Wool Mixed Dress Goods, Coatings, Etc.

A Suberb Collection of Coats for Ladies', Misses and Children's, Fall and Winter Coats

From three separate Manufacturers who are known from coast to coast for their excellent garments and style.

These Coats have arrived early and the showing is almost complete They come in many different and attractive styles and while the showing is large you will find no two coats alike in the better grades.

Styles are very attractive this season and the kind that make for comfort as well.

Velours and broadcloths, Velvet and cordeline, tweeds, camel's hair and curl cloths are a few of the materials, all beautifully trimmed:

$1.50 and $1.75 Middy Blouses, Clearing $1.13

Middy Blouses in white and white trimmed with red and with blue in two of the best styles that we have had this season in sizes from 14 16 and 18. Those are $1.50 an $1.75 reduced to **$1.13**

Scrim and Marquisette Curtains at $1.50, 2 and $2.50

36 inches wide, 2½ and 3 yards long in white and ivory, also escru in a beautiful range of patterns suitable for any room: They are made of good materials with the smooth even finish. Some have lace edges others lace and insertion with hemstitching. Scrim curtains are in great demand as they wear well, are easily laundered and are most effective being hung short on windows. Very special per pair $1.50, 2, $2.50

Preparing for School Days That are Near

Holidays are nearly over and school doors will soon be open to receive the more or less willing seekers, after knowledge and school outfits must be supplied. In our boy's outfitting section you will find most everything that the boy will need.

Boy's Norfolk Suits of good durable tweed in grey and brown mixtures, well made and with special linings for ages from 6 to 16 years at .... **$3.50 to $6.50**

Boy's special quality, Lion Brand Knickers at 50c. to $1.10. Bloomers and plain knickers, Shirts, Sweaters, Caps, Stockings.

STEPHAN BROS.

PINKERTON

Attending the exhibition at Toronto:—Miss Margaret Colwell, Mrs. A. Pinkerton, Mrs. Adam Reid, Mr. Wm and Miss Margaret Desmond.

Mr. Walter Birrell of Toronto is visiting at his home here.

Mrs. D. McDougal and Mrs. A. Johnston of Sault St. Marie Mich who have been visiting there sister, Mrs. Adam Reid left for their homes on Friday.

Mr. A E Reid who has [illegible]ing for the rank of lieutenant at Wolseley Barracks, London, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Mertie Donnelly returned to Toronto on Tuesday to resume her studies at Loretto Abbey.

Mr. John Desmond held a gravel drawing bee on Tuesday, he having the contract of a bridge on the 11th con. A few of the young people were entertained at a small party in the evening.

Mr McKee, our teacher spent the week-end and holiday at his home in Southampton.

Utilizes every heat unit. Flues arranged so heat is forced to travel over top of oven in

McClary's Pandora Range

down behind it and twice under the bottom before escaping to chimney. See the McClary dealer.

Sold by H. A Havill

GET YOUR EXHIBITS READY FOR THE

Northern Exhibition

—— ON ——

Tuesday and Wednesday

SEPTEMBER 14th and 15th

FORMOSA

Miss Tillie Kraemer who has been visiting her parents here the last month left for Preston last Friday.

Mr. Ignatz Weiler, Sr. of Walkerton is visiting relatives here.

Alex Kropp who got hurt at the Mildmay station is able to be out.

The Patriotic meeting held here last Wednesday was well attended.

School re-opened on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lambertus of Teeswater were here on business last week.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Heise spent last Saturday in Walkerton.

Miss Florentine Goetz came home on Saturday from Preston on a visit to her parents and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ernewein of Belmore spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Schill of Carrick spent last Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Rudolph and Mr and Mrs. C. E. Locke of Tara motored here Monday and spent the day with relatives.

A large crowd, numbering over a hundred people including neighbors relatives and friends from the Elora Road Formosa, Mildmay, Walkerton and Chepstow gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Schnurr of the Elora Road, Carrick on Monday evening last, the occasion being a farewell party given by Mr. Schnurr on the eve of his leaving the farm to take up residence in Mildmay where he has purchased a home and where he contemplates living retired. Schnurr has been a resident of Carrick for a period of 42 year during which time he proved himself one of the most successful and well-thought of farmers in the community. His guests to show their kindness towards the friendship and hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Schnurr presented them with a beautiful upholstered couch and leather reading chair along with a very appropriate address. After the presentation all commenced to enjoy themselves in card-playing and dancing followed by a well prepared lunch by the hostess at the conclusion of which all joined in the toast to Mr. and Mrs. Schnurr of long life and happiness in their new home in Mildmay. Mr. Andy J. Schnurr who was recently married to Miss Annie Schnitzler of Carrick will reside on the farm which he purchased from his father.

Taking Over Business

Misses Cook and Selwood

Having recently taken over the Millinery business carried on here by Mrs. Porteous, wish to announce to the Ladies of Walkerton and vicinity that we will hold our FALL

Openings Sept. 14th and 15th

and following days. We very kindly invite you to inspect our stock and shall be pleased to show you our Millinery Goods.

Parlours, East Durham St., - Walkerton

RIVERSDALE

Last Saturday Mrs C Brindley took seriously ill but we are pleased to report that she has improved considerably.

Mr and Mrs A Stewart and family left on Tuesday for their home in North Mordington.

Miss Grace McDonald has returned after visiting her sister, Mrs F. Sanderson of Oakville.

Mr. Alex Campbell has purchased a new Ford car. Riversdale is looking up.

Mr and Mrs McKenzie and Allan have returned from their holidays. They are looking fine.

On Saturday last, Alex Campbell took Messrs McDonald, McKenzie and Currie Thompson to Kincardine to see Ronnie Brown, who is not recovering as speedily as his friends would like.

We are very sorry to hear that Mrs A. McKinnon is very poorly again.

The O. A. L. A. semi-final lacrosse match played in Wingham on Monday between the team of that town and Orangeville resulted in a tie 6-6.

Bert Courtney is getting his yacht in shape and will make a trip to his old home in Dresden, with his family, as soon as Bois Blanc closes.—Amherstburg News. Mr. B Courtney is well known here having been an electrician for the Electric Light & Power Co. for a number of years, and who is now an electrician for the Detroit Ferry Co. at Bois Blanc, a well known pleasure resort opposite Amherstburg. He is a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. E. Walford.

Won in Chesley

The junior lacrosse team journeyed to Chesley on Thursday last and succeeded in defeating the junior aggregation of that town after a strenuous game, by a score of 9-7.

Educational.

We offer a high grade Commercial and Shorthand Home Study Course at a low cost to all Canadian young people. Particulars cheerfully furnished on request. The Shaw Correspondence School, 395 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Still Weeping

The following paragraph is from the Teeswater News.

"What a knack some small souled people have of judging everyone by themselves. Our tough poor little miserable County Town man seems quite worried over "the great havoc wrought to the Teeswater ball club treasurery by the last Game. Needless to say our Club do not owe a cent to any one, and they have yet to walk off the diamond without playing a game. All "sore spots" kicking, chewing and dirt can go where they rightly belong—to Walkerton.

Schumacher--Gress

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gress, on the 14th con of Carrick, when their second daughter, Violet Lidllyn, was united in marriage to Emerson Calvin Schumacher, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Schumacher of the 4th con of Carrick. The bride was given away by her father while the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" was being played by her cousin Miss Jennie Bell. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. Pletsch, pastor of the Evangelical Church, Walkerton under an arch of evergreens and flowers. The bride's two sisters Misses Pearl and Verna acted as little flower girls. The bride wore a dress of cream silk mohair trimmed with silk net, guipure lace, and French nots and a tull veil with a wreath of forget-me-nots and carried a bouquet of white asters and maidenhair fern. Her travelling suit was of blue serge and white silk braid hat to match. After the nuptial knot had been tied the wedding party which numbered about ninety-five, partook to the dining room and enjoyed a sumptuous repast. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold pendant set with rubies. The remainder of the evening was spent in games and singing. The bride was the recipient of many costly and useful presents which show the high esteem in which the young couple were held. There were guests from Walkerton, Mildmay, Ayton, and Clifford. The young couple will take up their abode on the groom's farm on the 2nd con of Carrick. The best wishes for a long and happy voyage go with them in their new sphere of life.

Serious Mishap.

Considerable excitement was created in the village on Sunday evening when a collision occurred on Absalom Street Early in the evening two fresh young blades from the country arrived here, and drove their horse up and down street at a rapid clip. Going west on Absalom street they overtook a young couple driving, and swinging their whip viciously, they caused the other animals to take fright and run at a furious gait towards the depot. Before the driver had his horse under control his buggy locked wheels with another vehicle coming east, and a bad mix-up occurred. Both buggies were damaged and it took a lot of repairing to get them into shape again for use. The fellows who caused the mischief sneaked away home, and did not wait to lend a hand to those in distress. It was a miracle that none of the occupants of the buggies were injured.—Mildmay Gazette.

THE LEADING

REPAIR SHOP

AND

AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.-Walkerton

Business and Shorthand

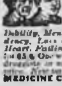
Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. Building

London, Ontario

College in Session Sept. 1st to July. Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal



Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

WINGHAM BUGGIES

When you want a buggy, you want one that will give you long service. That's what the WINGHAM BUGGIES give. They have a neat appearance and they last. Besides they are cheap. We have all lines in stock including rubber tired buggies with automobile seats and tops. If you are interested call, and we will give you prices and all information.

JOS. HUNZIGER
CHEPSTOW : : : ONTARIO

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No, 100

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods reveals a grand display of all the Modish Fabrics, special prominence being given to navy and black serge. Nothing is smarter than a serge suit and we have prepared for a popularity with vast consignments bought early at old prices and you will be delighted with the selection at 50c., 60c 75c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2

New crepes, gabardines, poplins, corduroys, brocade velvets, worsted and tweed effects among the novelties ready now for your inspection.

New silk Crepes, Taffeta Duchess, Poplin and paillette silk for autumn dresses in the new shades and black at $$.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2 a yard.

Ready-to-wear Department

See our ready to wear department, we have received a large consignment of "Northways" Coats for Ladies, Misses and Children, beautifully fitting garments in the newest styles in plain cloth and curl cloths and the donegal tweed effects which are sure to please you. Come and see.

Big sale of Travellers Summer samples on centre tables, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, whitewear, etc., at worth while savings

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per	ton	$16.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	"	38 lbs.		"......	38
Wheat	"	"	90	to......	90
Barley	"	"	60	to......	70
Potatoes	"	bag (new)	75	"......	90
Butter	"	lb.	22	"......	22
Eggs	"	doz.	18	"......	18
Chicken	"	lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	"	"	12	"......	14
Turkeys	"		15	"......	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. H. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Hot Weather Goods

Now Ready From the Various Departments

Ladies' blouses, ladies' sheer cotton vests ladies' silk and lace hosiery, ladies sheer lawns, spot and printed muslins, rice cloth, crepe cloth, Indian lawns, long cloths, Nainsooks, ladies' silk gloves, ladies' underwear in cotton and porous.

Men's balbriggan underwear, all sizes, men's and boys' straw hats in sailors, snap brims and panamas, men's fine shirts, men's high grade silk neckwear, men's and boys' furnishings, etc.

Pure Groceries

Always fresh. An immense grocery necessitates a continual buying and guarantee freshness.

We buy the best and insist on purity.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV—No 37

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th 1915—8 PAGES

FOR

Your Correspondence

The use of good writing paper is not only a reflection of your own taste but it is also a compliment to your correspondent. We have much pleasure in directing your attention to our very attractive lines of notepaper — in tablets by the quire or in boxes--Correspondence cards initialed or plain. 25 cents a box.

Fountain Pen Ink. Muscilage. Visiting and Playing Cards

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The Fall

Millinery Openings

September 14th and 15th
and the Following Days

— THE —

GARDINER MILLINERY

Bite Block, Walkerton

Taking Over Business

Misses Cook and Selwood

Having recently taken over the Millinery business carried on here by Mrs. Porteous, wish to announce to the Ladies of Walkerton and vicinity that we will hold our FALL

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and following days. We very kindly invite you to inspect our stock and shall be pleased to show you our Millinery Goods.

Parlour, East Durham St., - Walkerton

The New Styles

To Be Seen and Had at G. T. ROURKE'S the Men's Outfitter

I have just received and passed into stock my New FALL SUITINGS OVERCOATINGS. and TROUSERINGS

These goods have all been bought before the advance in prices and I intend giving my many customers the benefit of the old prices. I am safe in saying since I bought my Fall Goods Woollens have advanced 50 per cent. The new Fashion Plates are here and I would advise you to MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

The latest in Men's Furnishings for Fall and Winter are here Come in and see the New Fall Hats. A fine range of Ties, Shirts, Gloves, Socks Winter Underwear and Sweater Coats to select from

G. T. ROURKE.

Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton.

CIGARS

Prime Choice. 5 for 25c.
Mi Lola ....4 for 25c.
Harmony...... 4 for 25c.
Flash............ 3 for 25c.
Corporal.........3 for 25c.
El Fino-Pan, straight 10c

SIEVERIGHT S

The Rexall Store

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses.

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S A. Rife & Co.

Miss Ethel Lindsay is spending this week in Toronto.

Rexall Corn Solvent takes them off 25c. at Sieveright's.

Mr. A. Oberle was a business visitor in Toronto this week.

Mr Jos. Truax of Durham was a visitor here last week

Mr. H. Pletsch made a business trip to Toronto last week.

Mrs. P. LaFrance was a visitor in Mildmay on Monday.

Miss Marie Schnider of Mildmay, spent the week-end in town.

Remember the date of the Pinkerton Fall Fair, Friday, Sept, 24th.

Mr. C. S. Stephan was a business visitor in Toronto last week.

Clayton Fortune was a visitor at the Toronto Exhibition last week.

Lieut. Leslie Young of London was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Mr. D. C. Wilson of Toronto was a business visitor here this week.

The village of Clifford will vote on a Hydro by-law in January.

Rexall Orderlies, the best laxative, 10, 25 and 50c. at Sieveright's.

Rexall Pearl tooth powder makes pearly teeth, 25c. at Sieveright's.

Mr. Jack Jackson of the Tobermory guard is spending this week here.

Mr. Leo. Huether left on Monday to spend two weeks at Simcoe, Ont.

Mr. Roy Westey was a visitor at the Toronto Exhibition this week.

Miss Fannie Ostrander was a visitor at the Toronto Exhibition last week.

Mrs. (Rev.) Thos. Wilson is spending this week with her mother in London.

Mr. "Jake" Schmidt of the Mildmay Gazette staff was here on business last week.

Mr. Dave George was among those who attended the Toronto Exhibition last week.

Mrs. Jas. Brislan who has been visiting in Toronto for the past week, returned on Monday.

Mr. Gus. Jenkins of the 34th. Battalion at London, renewed acquaintances here on Sunday.

Mr. Elliott Dixon is taking a training course in London, to qualify for the rank of Lieutenant.

Wingham plays the final game for the N. B. L. silverware here on Saturday September the 25th.

Miss Winnie Woodman who spent the past week in Toronto returned to her home here on Monday.

Mr. E. Zimmer of Penetang arrived at his home here on Saturday and will spend a few months here.

Miss Florence Potter of the Post Office staff is spending two weeks' holidays in Toronto and Clinton.

A call has been extended by the Tiverton Presbyterian congregation to Rev. Mr. West of Port Perry.

Mrs. N. Eidt who has spent the past two months in Tobermory, returned to her home to-day (Thursday)

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Atkey and family of Melville, Sask are visiting the former's sister, Mr. H. Pletsch.

Billie Small, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Small of Chesley, formerly of Walkerton has enlisted in a Toronto regiment.

We sell only goods of "Guaranteed Quality"—satisfied customers are our "best testimonial.".—The Leading Grocers, Walkerton.—Goode & McKay.

A baseball match played on Tuesday afternoon between the teams from the public and separate schools resulted in a win for the latter by a score of 22–1.

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening. It was but a short session and very little business of importance was transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thompson returned from their wedding trip on Friday last and have taken up their residence in the flat above Pleskey's store.

We are always ready to meet your requirements in Canned vegetables, Fruits, Salmon, Tea, Coffee, Spice, Extracts, Jelly-powders and fancy Biscuits. The quality is backed by our guarantee, as usual, always at the lowest prices. The leading grocery, Walkerton —Goode & McKay.

Theatre Name Changed

The name of Walkerton's moving-picture theatre which has moved to new quarters this week has been changed from the Red Star to the Movie-Land Theatre.

Took Position Here.

The following item is from the Brussels correspondent in the Wingham Times of last week:—W. H. Pryne has taken a position as head miller in Pletsch Bros. mill at Walkerton. Mrs. Pryne and daughters will not remove from town at present. Mr. Pryne is a first-class citizen and we can, with great pleasure, recommend him to any community. They will find him as good as the best.

Lieut, Louis Honey of London was a visitor here on Wednesday

Tuesday was the last day of trout fishing.

Miss Hazel Tranter of Southampton renewed acquaintances here on Wednesday.

The Mascot of the 34th, a little bear cub was the centre of attraction for the youngsters on Wednesday.

Mr. W. D. Firstbrook of Jacksonville, Fla. was a guest at the home of Mr. T. E. Attwood this week.

Mr. and Mrs. McGaffin of Seaforth are spending this week with the latters sister, Mrs. J. E. McGregor.

Mr. Richard Robinson of the Bell Telephone staff at Orangeville spent Wednesday at Mr. C. B. Schnurr's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferguson and son Gordon of Belgrade were visitors at the home of Chief Ferguson on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. Palmateer who has spent the past few weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Oberle returned to her home in Mount Forest on Saturday.

Reappointed Collector.

At the council meeting on Monday evening, Mr. N. Crawford was reappointed collector of taxes for the coming year.

Legislative Grant $820

The Legislative grant for schools in Brant Township this year has been reduced to $820. Three years ago the grant was $1515.00.

Purchased Dodge Car.

Mr. George Eckenswelier of the 14th con. of Carrick has purchased a new Dodge touring car from the local agents, Kulpin and Calbrae.

Pinkerton Man Enlists.

Mr. A. E. Reid of Pinkerton who has been correspondent for the Telescope during the past year has signed up and joined the 71st. Battalion.

Takes over Mail Route

Mr. Art McCartney, proprietor of the pool-room has taken over mail route number 1 the contract for which was held by Doc. Cunningham who has enlisted.

Teachers Institute Meeting

The annual meeting of the East Bruce Teacher's Institute will this year be held in the Walkerton Public School on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st.

Three More Recruits.

Up until Tuesday three more recruits had signed up for service in the 71st. Battalion. They are Fred C. Monte Herb Henderson of Walkerton and Elmer Neilly of Cargill.

Fruit Bulletin

The famous Crawford Peach, Niagara district grown—at its best—many varieties of plums—ready for canning—we handle only the best quality and prices the lowest.—Goode & McKay.

Donated a Bullock

Among the contributions which were made for the sustenance of the soldiers while here on Wednesday was a choice fat bullock. This donation was made by Messrs H. J Earnest and Jno Rowland.

Two Sons Enlist.

The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Krueger have enlisted in the 71st. Battalion of the Canadian Overseas Forces. Clarence joined the Battalion at Walkerton last week, while William C. joined at London.

Lost

Lost between Walkerton and Chesley via 15th side road to con 2 thence side road twenty-five, north on same to Geo. Lamont's, a metal covering for the fly wheel of a motor car. Finder please notify, or return to Dr. Mair. Chesley.

Wouldn't go to School.

Chief Ferguson was called upon to act in the capacity of truant officer this (Thursday) morning when a youngster by the name of Balk refused to go to school despite the pleadings of his mother. Mr. Ferguson took the youngster by the hand and marched him to his place of learning.

DIED

McKAY—On Monday September 6th. 1915 at the residence of her son Mr. D. C. McKay, 500 Clinton St. Toronto, Mrs. Annie McKay, aged 83 years. The funeral was held to Purdys' cemetery on Thursday, September 9th. from Pinkerton station.

BORN

TAYLOR—In Walkerton on Friday, September 10th. to Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Taylor, a daughter.

MARRIED

DURRER—GOETZ—In the Mildmay R. C. Church on Tuesday, Sept. 14th Mr. Nicholas Durrer to Miss Maud Goetz both of the Elora Road Carrick.

Lost

On Wednesday morning, between George Bros. Livery and G. T. R. station, a gold watch and chain with locket attached. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to the owner, Mr. Alex. George, or leaving at George Bros. livery.

Tag Day Nets $186.00.

The Tag Day Wednesday of the young ladies of the Soldier's Aid, netted the very respectable sum of $180.00. This amount will be expended in paying for the field kitchen which the Soldier's Aid has presented to the 71st battalion.

Makes Voluntary Grant

During the County council meeting on Thursday last, Mr. Jno. Joynt, reeve of Lucknow made the announcement that he had decided to give voluntarily the sum of $1000 per year to the patriotic fund, as long as the war continues. So far as can be learned, Mr. Joynt's contribution to this fund is the largest made by any individual in the county.

Arrived in England.

Mr. Thos. Hyslop received a letter from his son Pte. Ray Hyslop this week, stating that the special detail company of the 34th., which left for England a short time ago, had arrived safely in the old country, after an enjoyable and uneventful journey. The Walkerton boys who are in this company are:—Privates Vic. Bell, R. Adley, N. Dennis, Ray Hyslop and Fred Jewell.

Death of Mr. Wissler.

Mr. George Wissler of the west ward who suffered a paralytic stroke at his home on Saturday September 4th. passed away in the late hours of Sunday night. The deceased was 73 years old. The late Mr Wissler was one of the pioneer settlers of the township of Carrick and moved to Walkerton some ten years ago, where he has since lived retired. Besides his wife he is survived by a grown up family of two sons and three daughters. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning to the R. C. church, thence to the Formosa cemetery for interment.

Fracas in Carrick.

On Monday Chief Ferguson received a phone call from one of the Gillen boys in Carrick, asking for assistance and advice in dealing with a relative, who had called at the farm, somewhat the worse of liquor, and proceeded to make himself obnoxious, by the threatening to punch Gillen's head and using language, which would not look well in print. Mr. Ferguson advised that an information for trespass, etc. be laid, and although the youth came here for that purpose, he apparently feared the retribution of his erstwhile relative should he do so, and allowed the matter to drop.

County Grants $4000.00 Per Month.

A good representation of almost all the minor municipalities in Bruce County were present at the special session of the county council held at the council chambers here on Thursday afternoon last. The meeting was addressed by Mr. N. C. Dean, the organizing secretary of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, who spoke on behalf of the support of the women and children of our soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Empire in Europe. The result of the session was that the council made a unanimous grant of $3000.00 per month to this great work, which with a former grant of $1000.00 brings the contribution of the County of Bruce to Patriotic work to the sum of $4000. per month or $48000.00 annually as long as the war last. The meeting was marked by great enthusiasm. This meeting and consequent grant was the result of a movement commenced in Walkerton some weeks ago to stimulate patriotic work throughout the county, and was the result of the untiring work of the local committee, of which Mr. D. Robertson K. C. is the chairman and Geo D. McKay, secretary.

Now In The Trenches.

The special company from the 34th. Battalion, which went to England about six weeks ago, a member of which is Pte. Robt. Turner of Walkerton, is now in the trenches at the front, forming part of the Canadian reinforcements which have enabled the extension of the British front. Originally they were brigaded as reserves to the Princess Patricias, but before they left England they were transferred to the first battalion, first division, to which is attached the boys from Bruce and Western Ontario who left with the first Canadian contingent. The special company left Shorncliffe on the first of August and they were in such a fit state of proficiency that they went straight to the front and on the 8th. of August—four days after they left England—they were in the trenches. In a letter received recently at his home here, Pte. Turner, tells of some of his experiences in the trenches. He has had two very narrow escapes. On one occasion when he left the trench for water a German sniper missed him by a hairs breadth, and on another occasion a shell burst close beside him. A comrade with whom he was talking to was badly wounded, but he came through unscathed.

New Shoe Store.

Mr. Chas. Petteplace is having the building formerly occupied by the Red Star renovated and put in readiness for his new boot and shoe store which he intends opening in the near future. Mr. Petteplace has engaged Mr. Sowill of Chesley as his assistant and cobbler.

Butcher Business Changes Hands

Mr. Arthur McIlwain who recently opened a butcher shop here, has disposed of his business to Mr. Jos. Meyer a former proprietor of the Scarboro House in Hanover. Mr. Meyer took possession of his new business on Monday last. Mr. McIlwain will remain a citizen of Walkerton for some time at least.

Walkerton Boys Here.

The following are among the Walkerton boys with the 34th who were here on Wednesday.—A. Farrar, G. Haas, E. Reichenbach, E. Cartwright, R. McCarter, T. Liddle, W. Bryce, Lieut. H. Robertson, Qt. M. A. Earwaker, Howard Gransden, L. Runstadtler, Joe Wallace, Sr., Joe Wallace, Jr., F. Taggart, A. Ballantyne H. Vonhatten and Frank Carpenter.

Lost Horse.

Art Schnurr of the Telescope staff, was unfortunate enough on Tuesday night to lose his driver, which he purchased some time ago. Art in company with some friends drove to a country wedding in Carrick and on finding the stable-room overtaxed placed the horse in an adjoining shed, along with some other horses. Later on in the evening he discovered that the animal had broken through the flooring and fallen a distance of eight feet below, breaking its back, necessitating it being killed shortly afterwards Art's loss is a rather heavy one.

A Trip to the Allies

The ladies of the Soldiers Aid Tea-room, in order to assist in purchasing an army field kitchen, will hold their latest and most enjoyable patriotic innovation on Friday. Sept 17th, 1915. Autos will leave the station (town hall, Walkerton) every half hour from 7 to 9 in the evening and proceed to Belguim, (Mrs. Wm. J. Richardson's), thence to Great Britain, (Mrs. Hugh McNeill's), thence to Italy (Mrs. Arch. Tolton's), thence to France, (Mrs. Ben Waechter's), thence to Japan, (Mrs. Alex McLennan's), thence to Russia, (Mrs. Frank Rennie's) thence home again. Girls at each place will be dressed in national costume and will serve a national dish. Come and bring your friends!

The Fall Fair.

The Northern Exhibition was relegated to the back ground by Military Day. However in the way of an exhibition it was equal to that of former years. The quantity and quality of the exhibits were as good as other years and in some class the exhibits were even more numerous. Space will not permit us to publish the prize list this week, but it will appear in our next issue.

An Orderly Crowd.

Chief Ferguson informs us that yesterdays's crowd was one of the most orderly with which he has had to deal on a big day since he took the position, of Chief. There were no scraps and no arrests made, the only duty he was called upon to perform being the placing of three men in the lockup for the night. As they were merely spifflicated and in no way disorderly, they were allowed to go without paying a fine this morning.

N. B. L. Final Games.

The final baseball matches for the championship of the Northern Baseball League will be played this week. The first game of the series takes place in Wingham on Friday and the final game will be played at the exhibition grounds on Saturday September 25th. Although the Walkerton nine have been weakened by the enlisting of several players, they are confident of being able to worst their opponents and land the silverware

In Hospital at London.

A train of misfortune seems to be dogging at the heels of Private Frank Zettle since he enlisted in the 34th. Some time ago Zettle fell from a horse and suffered a broken arm which necessitated his removal to the field hospital and he is now once more in that institution, having received a vicious kick in the abdomen from a horse which he was tending. Although Zettle was at one time in a serious condition, he is now recovering.

Butcher's Rig Demolished.

The delivery rig of Mr. Jos. Meyer, Walkerton's new butcher, was badly wrecked on Durham st. on Tuesday evening. The delivery horse which is blind and was in charge of a youngster of tender years took fright, when struck by a small boy and jumping to the roadside collided with a telephone pole. Both shafts were broken and the rig and harness were otherwise damaged. It was fortunate that the animal struck the post, for had it not it would have plunged through the plate glass window of Myle's furniture store.

Successful Military Day

Record Crowd in Attendance — Excellent Programme Provided — Gate Receipts, $950.00—Thirteen Recruits Signed Up.

Favored with ideal weather Military Day at Walkerton on Wednesday was in every way a tremendous success. Nothing was lacking to make the day a memorable one, and all things put together, it was considered to be the most successful celebration in the history of the town. There was a record crowd, filled with enthusiasm and intense interest in the day's proceedings and when this is the case, one can rest assured that there is bound to be a feeling of satisfaction prevalent in the crowd, in those taking part in the program and above all in the committee on whose shoulders the full responsibility of making the event a success, and to say the least, the local committee are deserving of highest praise for they left no stone unturned, that would aid in helping to swell the crowd or improve the program.

The day opened with a bright sun beaming overhead and the townspeople soon began to see that their hopes were about to be realized, for before the morning was half spent, veritable streams of rigs commenced to arrive from the surrounding community and from nearby towns, and this crowd was greatly augmented before noon by the arrival of hundreds of autos, and by the arrival of special G.T.R. and C. P. R. trains which carried several coaches well filled with excursionists who came to see the boys in khaki in action and bid a last farewell to a relative or friend who is a member of the 34th, which battalion leaves shortly for England and will soon be in the trenches fighting the battles of the Empire.

The special G.T.R. train carrying the soldiers, about three hundred in number, arrived shortly after ten o'clock and a procession was at once formed headed by motors conveying the commanding officers, after which came the Hanover Band. Thence came the High School cadets who made a very credible appearance followed by the 34th battalion band and soldiers, including the machine gun section, and bringing up the rear were the two field kitchens which were later presented to the 34th by the South Bruce Women's Institute and the Ladies of the Soldiers Aid. The parade proceeded to the town hall, where Mayor Lippert gave an address of welcome, giving the soldiers the liberty of the town etc. Col. Livingstone made an appropriate reply to the Mayor's remarks, This concluded the morning's programme.

The afternoon program commenced at 1.30 with a monster military parade from the armories in which the schoolchildren of Walkerton and district participated and immediately on arrival at the grounds, a football match, between the 34th. battalion team and the Mildmay champions, commenced. The game was very closely contested, the 34th. aggregation who are old-country kickers, giving the Stars a hard tussell and after an hours play, the game was declared a draw, each team having scored two goals. This was followed by a baseball match between the 34th. nine and the Walkerton team, the game resulting in a win for Walkerton by a score of 12—5. Joe Wallace a local boy did the twirling for the 34th.

While the baseball match was on the most interesting part of the afternoon's program was in progress in another part of the grounds. This was the military drills, bayonet exercises, etc., by the several companies of soldiers and the cleverness and precision with which they executed their drills, brought rounds of applause from the massed audience. The club-swinging machine-gun drill and machine gun firing were particularly interesting. There was something thrilling in the measured tread and clock-like work of the men, and this together with their excellent physical condition demonstrated what a few months of military training will do. The firing of the machine guns brought the afternoon's program to a close.

Lieut. Col. Sutherland who was in the fighting in Europe delivered a masterly address. The Col. took the audience to Valcartier training camp thence to the English Camp and from there to the trenches. He then gave a vivid description of his experience in the battles of Langemarck and Ypres. He stated that he was returning to the front with the 71st. and enlarged on the necessity of young men enlisting for the overseas service.

For the evening program the exhibition grounds were beautifully illum-

Continued on page eight.

Jocelin's Penance

CHAPTER XI.

When Brother Tristian had finished his task in the orchard, he left his rake in the garden house, and started back to his cell; traversing the cloister which faced a stretch of the Abbey wall, unbroken save by a postern gate. He took a turn up and down the cloister to stretch his aching limbs, and as he walked he talked to himself in a low and confidential tone; a habit much complained of by his brethren. "He speaks with the evil one, who so converseth," said certain zealous ones, who, laying the matter before the Abbot, asked that their faulty brother (with a winkle in his eye) replied "if ye converse with but yourselves, be duly reprimanded. But the Abbot there will be none to repeat your sayings." Thus did the father rebuke his over-zealous, tale-bearing sons, and little Brother Tristian talked to himself unmolested.

Brother Tristian was head gardener of the Abbey, and his soul was in his art. Each garden bed (they were neatly made in rows, with graveled walks between) bore its name cut in smooth chalk rock like tiny white gravestones. Onions, garlic, celery, lettuce, parsley, poppy, cabbage and carrots were there, each in its appointed place. And woe betide the careless assistant who mixed the seeds, or misplaced a stone. But the flower plot was Brother Tristian's joy and pride; and now, that fall had come, and his outdoor duties had ceased, he was planning a wonderful improvement therein. What this was, was a close secret, but the other monks knew that a rushlight often burned at late hours in Brother Tristian's cell, and he was ever begging scraps of parchment from Jocelin, which he covered with lines and figures. Truly "Out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," for as Brother Tristian moved placidly up and down the empty cloister, he was all unconsciously giving to the autumn winds his cherished secret.

"Now," said he, with one lean little finger extended to draw imaginary lines in the air, 'around the sun-dial will I plant them, my time-telling plants, and they shall be called the 'Virgin's clock,' in honor of our Lady. Zounds, 'twill be the triumph of all gardening. First will I plant me the Star of Jerusalem; it faileth never, but pops wide ope at the third hour to catch the first peep o' dawn; then the dandelion; it unfolds its cloth of gold at the fourth hour, and the other flowers, each at successive hours. At the fifth cometh my brave hawk's beard, then the viper's grass. The lettuce uncurleth its leaves at the seventh hour. For the next two I will have the Venus' looking-glass (a strange plant for an Abbey garden, methinketh), and the creeping sowsweed. To strike me ten I'll set the purple juniper; then the Star of Bethlehem. Jerusalem's Star again for, lazy little Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon, it shutteth its eyes at midday. To tell the first hour after midday, the succory will unfold, then the squill at the third, maid Marigold bares her bosom to the sun. Ah, my beautiful flower clock! The Abbot himself will come to see it and Dunstan, of Woolich, will go mad with envy that he bethought him not of such a fair invention.

"The four o'clock and wall flower I'll plant to tell the fourth and fifth hour, and at the sixth the lovely primrose of evening shall ope its delicate petals to the sound of the vesper bell. Jocelin of Brakelond may illumine his Missals with rare floral counterfeits, but who can make the pretty blossoms grow as well as old Tristian? 'Twill be the wonder of the age."

"Aye, wonders never cease, brother," said a low, cracked voice in his ear, and Tristian glanced up to see an aged woman in a scarlet cloak peering at him through a cloister arch. She was very, very old. She wore a close black cap with some tatters of a rusty black veil hanging over it, and mingling with a few wisps of dry bleached hair, which clung round her seamed brow like dead leaves on a branch, denuded by winter winds. Her eyes were mere hollows, with one glistening point of light far behind their rheum reddened lids, as if some wild creature crouched within an ancient ruin waiting to spring upon its prey. Her face could hardly be called wrinkled, as no continuous lines were set therein; but both face and hands were like withered petals of a yellow rose which has been crinkled and creased, then parched by the sun. The toothless mouth, with its blackened cracked lips, added to her weirdness, as did the great black staff on which she leaned; for its handle was cut into a semblance of a cat's head with yellow jewels for eyes, which seemed to blink at the startled monk.

"Godamercy! How camest thou hither, dame? No woman entereth these walls save by the Abbot's leave."

"Monks and witches have no sex, old frere. An' I wot if thy Abbot keep woman out of anything, he will do more than mankind hath done since man's wife was made in Eden. How came I hither? Gramercy, by yon postern! Thou wert so bent on extolling thy weeds, I entered unobserved."

"But that postern gate was ever locked, dame. I noted it as I passed with its bar well in the socket," stammered Tristian in dismay, tremblingly running his fingers through his scanty locks, which literally stood on end, and crossing himself before addressing his dread visitor.

"Odds heartlings! old shaveling; hath never heard of the witch of Ely, who hath but to point her staff at any barred door or portcullis, and open it swingeth? And now, wight, stand not staring there!" But Brother Tristian only looked at her stupidly, muttering to himself, "A witch, a cungeser."

"Along with me," she cried, impatiently, striking her staff on the stones. Whereupon, it seemed to Tristian that the cat's eyes flashed fire.

"Whither?" he queried in a faint voice.

"To Bradfield by some quiet way. I would speak with the Lady de Cokefeld."

"Why went thou not in at the Abbot's gate, then? Why pounce upon a poor monk with thy horrid staff? Mary, save me!" expostulated Tristian, feebly.

"Dolt, did I care to become the gazing stock of all the popinjays of two courts? [illegible] haste thee, monk! A secret passage to the Abbott's house."

"A secret way? I know of no way, save the walk down yonder terrace."

"Then to the church, old fearful, to the church," the witch of Ely cried, stamping her foot. But here Tristian replied. Timorous as he was by nature, and much afraid of witches, he would not conduct a witch within the sacred walls of St. Edmunds.

"Never! 'Twould be a sacrilege."

"Ha, ha; never, sayest thou, sir gardener? Then I'll set a spell on thy flower-clock, and the summer's sun shall never shine on it. Wither leaf, and shatter bloom, old canker blossom."

"Nay, nay," interposed Tristian, now thoroughly terrified. What was the sanctity of the Abbey to the safety of his darling flowers?

"Hither, follow me, dame. Quickly, for if I am seen with a woman in followance bethink thee of the scandal." This amused the beldame, and she followed his reluctant steps with a toothless grin at his disgruntlement. When they had entered the church, she walked behind him up the main aisle, counting its pillars as she went. When they were half way to the altar she paused, and passing through an arch, hobbled briskly behind the carved screen of pierce-timber work at the north of the choir. Here she paused, and saying, "Farewell, old wight," she disappeared; right into the great carved pillar, it seemed to Brother Tristian; but though he searched till the shadows of evening drove him from the church, he could find no signs of an opening therein and finally left the church and hurried to his cell.

"Woe is me! Woe is me!" he cried, continually beating his breast and shaking his head. "The brethren were right; in speaking to myself I have communed with the evil one, and he hath finally appeared in this guise. I have been tempted by the devil, and I have yielded; Satan is turned loose in the Abbey," and he leaned his head against the stone wall of his cell, while tears coursed down his sallow old cheeks. "Woe is me; woe is me!"

CHAPTER XII.

Jocelin was chaplain and secretary to the Abbot; so his summons to Bradfield was not, in itself, indicative of his lord's restored favor, for if the Abbot had business with his royal guests, he would stand in need of his secretary. So Jocelin went on his way, unelated at the summons, and much vexed at his carelessness in so nearly revealing the secret of his love to the gossip of the Abbey. He passed down a terrace, through many enclosures, by divers paths, into a small yard-way, and so, through a private door into the corridor on which the Abbot's parlor opened, and entered the room unobserved by its occupants.

Abbot Samson sat there with the Bishops of Ely and Waltham and several dignitaries of the Church. Before them stood the leading advocates of the Abbey, the Earls Faulkenbridge, Albune and my Lord of Clare, with Earl Bigot, a friend of Prince John. The advocates (as were most of the anti-regent noblemen of that time) were clean shaven, with hair cut short on the neck; but the courtier, like his friend and master, the Prince, wore the pointed beard and curling locks, filleted with a golden ribband, the court had adopted in contempt of its smooth-faced, short-locked opposers. As they stood thus, several half-audible comments on Bigot's attire passed between the advocates; for in those days gentlemen had not the manners which of a later date made England's society noted, and men, like children (who are the least artificial of creatures), spoke what was in their minds with brusque freedom.

"A fur pelisse, like a woman, by my halidame!" murmured Albune.

"Thalch!" answered that rugged giant, Faulkenbridge, sucking his teeth in disgust. "So priced and spruce a popinjay I have never seen." If Bigot heard these uncomplimentary remarks, he gave no heed, but whispered from time to time with the Bishop of Waltham, who finally, with much hesitation, addressed the Abbot in a low voice, whereupon Abbot Samson, rising to his feet, exclaimed "My Lord, I was a soldier ere I was a monk, an' by my good sword and my silver cross, I will don mail again ere I humble the pride or sully the honor of St. Edmunds. I'll not cancel away our rights," and he struck a blow in the air as if his clenched hand again held a sword.

"Nay, Father!" expostulated Bigot in a soft, bland voice, "the Prince but claimeth his rights. His lordship the Bishop tells me this wardship has promised the Prince by Prior Roger on the day of thy election. Nay, I know not if he said not, by Brother Samson himself." The Abbot's face was red, and he patted his silken slipper. "By our Lady, this fellow hints of Simony," he muttered. Here the Bishop of Waltham broke in hurriedly, anxious to avert the gathering storm.

"Nay, my Lord, 'twas the Prior who proffered it; an exchange. This wardship for the right of election." The Abbot fairly bristled with rage.

"Since when do Priors give our wards in marriage, and princelings elect Abbots? The Bishop of Winchester long ago held that the power of king-making lay with the clergy, and he proved it, in that he raised Matilda to the throne. Knows the Prince no history? Ye who are his tutors teach him file, methinks. It takes more than the installation of base principles (which ye have so artfully set about) to make a king, Bigot. By my halidame! John heaps insult on injury when he demands the hand of the daughter of my noblest Advocate for a pander, a spendthrift, a libertine, and last but not least, by my troth, a bastard, without a cross in his pouch."

Displeased as the Advocates were by the Regent's demands, they exchanged glances of consternation at this. For while many of the nobles of England were opposed to Prince John, there were few who would have dared to thus criticise the ruler of the realm.

"No head is safe which owneth tongue so hot!" whispered Faulkenbridge to Clare.

"Nay, nay, even though it wear a mitre," answered the other. Albune was much disturbed and the Bishop of Waltham was white with apprehension. Only Bigot maintained his composure; his handsome, dark face suave and smiling as ever.

"Surely the ruler of England can command his vassals, be they ever so high, Father," he protested, stroking back a perfumed curl which had fallen across his rosy cheek. This was the last straw.

"My lord," said the Abbot, in cold fury, "thou forgettest that the Regency lies with the church; as it is, we owe no allegiance to the Regency or the Crown, and of a surety the Pope will uphold us in this just refusal. Announce to His Highness that we will give him audience when he has supped. My chaplain celebrates Vespers in the chapel, my lords," the Abbot turned his back squarely on Bigot, who biting his lips, made a hurried exit, followed by the bishop, who seemed to be mumbling a prayer as he pattered after the irate earl.

As they supped a monk entered and announced that the Princess Rosamund and three nuns were in the courtyard of the palace; having been o'ertaken by night, in a journey from Ely, and craved the hospitality of the Abbot. The truth was, the Prioress, on hearing of John's coming and her son's proximity, for the favorite ever accompanied his brother, could not forbear to hasten to him (regardless of the presence of the Queen) trusting to her tardy appearance and plausible story to gain entrance at Bradfield. Jocelin, who from the elder monks knew well the story of Rosamund de Clifford, looked questioningly at the Abbot, expecting the peremptory dismissal of this ill-timed visitor; but the Abbot's thoughts were not on any ancient quarrel of Henry's wife and mistress; and, then, too, perchance, he cared not for any humiliation which the Princess' appearance would cause the queen and her son. "Why not," he said, aside to Jocelin, "the bastard is here, why not the dam?" And he gave instructions to admit the Prioress.

Throughout the meal, Jocelin sat pale and silent, scarcely touching his food. Through what had passed in the Abbot's parlor, he had realized for the first time what this visit to Bradfield House meant for Rochese. The Prince, in demanding her hand for his favorite, had displeased her powerful guardian. Here was a ray of hope; but it flickered dimly for a moment, and then flared out, leaving Jocelin's heart all the more desolate, for, its faint glimmering. If this suitor was ineligible, the Abbot, no doubt, had others in view. Perhaps Rohese had a lover already, for among all the Abbey Advocates, there was surely some one for whom she had a preference. The thought was as wormwood, and he shuddered at the bitterness which swept over his heart. Faulkenbridge, for all his burly frame and forty years, was good to look at, and my Lord of Clare had a handsome son, his esquire, famed for his beauty and daring. "She is not for such as thou, an' were she free thy oath of celibacy separates thee from her," he told himself.

The Abbot, noticing Jocelin's melancholy, naturally supposed his young secretary was grieving over his past disobedience, and as they went toward the audience hall, he laid his hand kindly on the young monk's shoulder—

"Hast prayed and fasted, my son?"

"Yea, father."

"And repented thy sin?"

"Yea, yea, indeed!" Jocelin answered, earnestly, touched by the gentleness of his usually stern superior.

"Then go in peace, my son. God's benison on thee!" And Jocelin, kissing his hand, fell back among the attendant monks; while the Abbot led the way into the audience chamber. But neither blessing nor pardon could give peace to poor Jocelin, as he brought up the rear of the procession, with hot eyes glaring fiercely for a sight of Geoffrey de Clifford, who had dared stretch forth a rapacious hand toward the ideal set up in his passionate heart.

Prince John had prolonged his feast unduly, being much of a gourmand and careless of the proprieties, which demanded his withdrawal from the board ere his host arrived. So he now rose with his court and withdrew to his dais at the farther end of the hall, leaving the surprised prelate and his monks to pass around the devastated table, while all was confusion: monks scurrying to their places behind the Abbot's chair, courtiers hurrying to their post around the Prince and the ladies in waiting gathering around the Queen. Though such a slight was too obvious to pass unnoticed, the Abbot made no attempt to comment, except to command the removal of the unsightly remnants of the meal.

Prince John and the Queen slightly bent their heads as the Abbot passed them, and he, with extended hand murmured the usual "Pax Vobiscum," though the flash in his eye boded little of peace.

CHAPTER XIII.

It was a sight worth the seeing this gathering of the noblest and mightiest of the realm. The great, arched hall lit by many tapers, shining on the purple and silver of the Abbot's livery; the scarlet and gold of the royal household; the monks' black robes, which but accentuated the brilliancy of the jewel-decked courtiers and ladies. Prince John's dress of crimson, falling to the middle leg, was gold-belted and a jeweled pendant hung from it between his knees. He wore an under tunic of golden cloth, a green-lined mantle, red hose and collar, and sleeves of gold-begemmed cloth. The Queen sat beside him, a stately, portly dame, past life's meridian, her clear dark skin but slightly wrinkled, and the strong mind presaged by her large, dark eyes and Roman nose was fully confirmed by the massive jaw and firm, unsmiling lips. Her dark robes were broidered in golden crescents, and the diamond diadem glittered in her silvery hair like frost crystals on a snowbank.

Near the entrance of the hall on either side were the Abbot's soldiers and the royal body-guard; the latter conspicuous by reason of a great banner, bearing three lions rampant, which the cunning hand of Rosamund had long ago embroidered for the dead King.

John was the first to break the pause following the Abbot's entrance: "We cry thee pardon, Dominus, that we dallied so long o'er our wine, noting not that the hour had passed. But if we receive thee not in all seemliness, blame thyself, who hath so royally feasted us."

"Though something I might 'plain, Prince," answered the Abbot, smiling sarcastically, "'twere passing strange should I find myself amazed, for if your Highness remembers so slight an occasion, you will bethink you that I, as elected Abbot of St. Edmunds, first kissed the princely hand as it held a roasted lark's leg."

[To be Continued.]

AN ICE CREAM BRICK
Solves the Difficulty.

CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM put up in attractive boxes is as popular with the guest as it is convenient for the hostess. It is the ideal summer dessert.

For sale by discriminating shopkeepers everywhere.

City Dairy
Look for the Sign.
TORONTO.
We want an Agent in every town.

The Epiglottis.

A modern engine is dependent to a large extent upon automatically working valves for its efficiency, but the perfected valve was invented by nature and applied to the human body long before mankind began to dream of steam or gas engines. We dignify this valve by the name of epiglottis, and most of us know something about it. It is situated at the back of the mouth just where the air passage and food passage cross. It is the function of the epiglottis to close the windpipe automatically every time we swallow food. If it did not every particle of food would choke us. This valve works with more automatic precision than any ever placed on an engine.

PILES.
You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—[illegible]
Zam-Buk

An Appeal to Vanity.

A Mussulman general gained a victory over the Greeks and captured their leader. Having summoned the prisoner into his tent, he asked him what treatment he expected from his conqueror. "If you make war like a king," replied the Greek, "release me; if you make it like a trader, sell me; if you make it like a butcher, slaughter me." The Mussulman general set him free.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

A Troublesome Cargo.

"An elephant's shoulder is never still" is a Hindu saying, with reference to the restlessness of the animal. An Englishman tells how the elephant's passion for moving about once came near wrecking a ship.

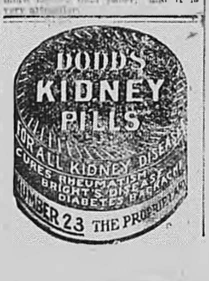
A number of elephants were taken on board a vessel at Calcutta, and the steamer went down the Hugli river. At night it anchored off Saugor point. The sea was as still as oil, but the ship rolled so much that she was in danger of going over. The elephants had found that by swaying to and fro all together they could produce a pleasant rocking motion. As the ship had no other cargo and rode light the captain was much frightened. The mahouts, or keepers, were hurried down into the hold, and each one, seated on his own beast, made him "break step," but they had to stay there for a long time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Why We Lack Ennui.

It is a grand thing for the English language that there is no word for "ennui" if the creation had been drab-colored, if there had been no horses, dogs, water rats, or dragon flies; if science and art had been intuitive; if religion had been clear; if all men's conditions had been equal; if men and women were always amenable to reason, and boys were always quiet, then the world might have been somewhat dull; there would have been a justifiable word for ennui in all languages.

Better paint the pantry shelves with white enamel. It is cleaner and more lasting than paper, and it is very attractive.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETARY

BABEL OF TONGUES.

The World's Languages Now and What May be in the Future.

How many men, if asked how many languages there are in the world, could give anything like an accurate answer? The average man's knowledge of ability to speak languages rarely exceeds two besides his native tongue.

It may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true, that there are over 4,000 languages spoken by mankind, while the number of dialects exceeds this. There are more than sixty vocabularies in Brazil, and in Mexico the Nahua is broken up into some 700 dialects. There are hundreds in Borneo, and in Australia there is no classifying the complexities. Let us assume that fifty dialects, on an average, belong to each language, and we have the colossal total of 200,000 linguistic abilities.

A century hence the probability is that there will only be four languages of importance in the world. Central Europe may produce a newer and more straightforward German language. Imperial English may reign alone over the North American continent, while a more business-like Spanish will be used in South American States. Then Russia may take up some more rich Slavonic dialect, which will blend the races of Eastern Europe and Central Asia into a harmonious federation. So that in future these four languages will enter into what may be a never-ending competition.—Exchange.

Got Insulted.

In England it is quite common, instead of saying "Hello" when using the telephone to ask, "Are you there?"

An American who heard it for the first time, thinking some one was endeavoring to have some fun at his expense, replied "No," and hung up the receiver.—Exchange.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Easy Money.

"Don't argue with me, sir," said the irascible old gentleman.

"I'm not trying to argue with you," said the persistent person. "I'm merely trying to tell you that"—

"There you go again. I refuse to hear any more."

"Thanks."

"Umph! What are you thanking me for?"

"I just made a bet that you would not have patience enough to hear me state a hypothetical question, and I've won."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

FOR OTHERS TO EMULATE

The directors of the Imperial Oil Company, Limited, have decided to pay all employees who have enlisted, or who may enlist, with the Canadian Contingent for overseas service—in the case of married men—half pay, and—in the case of single men—quarter pay until the end of the war, and in addition, will hold the positions open.

Should any employee who is serving with the colors, meet with a fatality in the course of the war, the directors will continue the payment—in the case of married man—of half pay to his wife or immediate family for six months after his death and—in the case of single man—one-quarter of his salary to his dependents (if any) for six months after his death.

The above applies to all regular members of the staff who were in the service of the company for at least six months immediately preceding the Declaration of War.

WAS RESOURCEFUL.

But He Probably Didn't Get the Job for Which He Applied.

There is a certain middle aged and old fashioned business man who is a little doubtful whether he or the other carried off the honors of war in an interview given to a smart young man.

The smart young man was applying for a berth.

"Let me see," said the merchant; "you've called on me before, but not on your present errand. The first time you represented Up to Date Limited and offered to put our concern on modern lines. Then you came on behalf of Systems & Files and said you were business doctors. And after that you came as the publicity expert of the Newest in Ads company?"

"That is so, sir."

"And are all these—er—companies dead?"

The young man reluctantly admitted that they were.

"Yet after coming here three times to offer to teach us our business when your concerns go down you coolly solicit a berth in this poor, effete old firm. Why, what use are you to us? Look at your record."

The optimist countered that easily. "You never know, sir. I might be very useful. Look what a splendid experience I've had in winding up companies."—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Glad Hand.

We are not isolated units in this universe of ours. We are all of us members of a great world community. All of us are so constituted that our welfare and our happiness depend on the maintenance of good will with others.

To a great extent, however, we always have it in our power to determine just what the attitude of others towards us shall be.

We have this power by virtue of the fact that the human mind tends to be swayed in its critical judgments by the character of the emotional moods experienced. People usually think exactly as they feel.

Hence the value of the glad hand.

The cordial greeting, the cheery smile, the display of genuine interest—all these help to create pleasurable moods in other persons, and consequently prepossess them in our favor.

Whereas the cold, indifferent approach, the flabby handshake and the languid air arouse feelings of antagonism, if not of suspicion and aversion.—H. Addington Bruce in Kansas City Star.

If Your Food Ferments or Disagrees Just Read This!

Thousands of broken-down, despondent dyspeptics have recently been given back their health. A month ago these despairing folks would have scorned the suggestion that anything could help them. Their terrible condition was chronic, and appeared beyond the reach of medicine.

These happy people don't proclaim it was a miracle that endowed them with a new lease of life. It was simply their common sense in selecting a tried and proven medicine, one specially adapted to their particular ailment.

All these splendid cures were effected by Dr. Hamilton's Pills which beyond all question have a strange power to restore a weak or ailing stomach.

If your stomach is tired and overworked try Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and note the prompt improvement. Pain before or after eating will disappear. You'll no longer have that nauseous, gassy, bad tasting sensation. You'll get a real vigorous appetite and digest what you eat. Lots of well digested food is bound to increase your strength, to make you brighter and more ambitious, in a week you'll feel like a different person, in a month you'll be permanently restored.

For folks who are out of sorts, not feeling just up to the scratch, perhaps bothered with headaches or constipation, to them Dr. Hamilton's Pills will prove a boon.

A Land Without Flies.

It should be refreshing and a bit encouraging to the fatigued, hopeless fly fighters to know that there is in the world a country in which there are no flies. The place is the British West Indies. This interesting fact—that there are no flies in British West Indies—starts up a number of questions and curious conjectures. Why is it that they have no flies? Is it that they have lost the seed, or is it that they have some active parasite or animal that feeds on flies, like the South American ant eater, for instance? Certainly it is not that they have no filth. They have heat and moisture, and, if rumor has it true, they have all the filth that is necessary. That these three conditions can exist without any flies is what we do not understand.—Nort Carolina Health Board Report.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Beauty of Zambesi Falls.

To realize fully the wondrous beauty of the Zambesi Falls, Rhodesia, one must have time to linger and watch the ever changing scene. The depths of the chasm below are veiled from sight by the rising columns of opalescent mist, and above the yawning abyss the sun glints and sparkles, weaving the drops into a magnificent rainbow. Three hundred feet below roars and boils the swirling flood as it emerges from the Boiling Pot, rushing on down the zigzag gorge between towering cliffs of rock, narrow, fierce and of unfathomable depth.—African World.

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SPECIALISTS
Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.
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Consultation Free
DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
When Writing Mention This Paper.

ISSUE NO. 37, 1915

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont, R. R. No. 1.

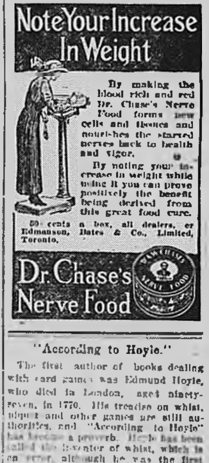
MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address, 36 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone 685, Hamilton, Ont.

Longest Canal.

The longest canal in the United States is the Erie Canal, which covers a distance of 387 miles. The Florida East Coast Canal is 350 miles long and runs from Mayport, Fla., to Miami. The Miami and Erie Canal, between Cincinnati and Toledo, O., is 274 miles long. There are three canals in Pennsylvania, the Scuylkill Navigation Company, between Mill Creek and Philadelphia, 108 miles; the Pennsylvania, between Columbia, Northumberland and Wilkesbarre, 193 miles, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, between Coalport and Easton, 108 miles long. The longest canal in Europe is the Berlin-Stettin, 120, and the next longest, the Suez, 103 miles.—Philadelphia Press.



Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

"According to Hoyle."

The first author of books dealing with card games was Edmund Hoyle, who died in London, aged ninety-seven, in 1770. His treatise on whist, piquet and other games are still authorities, and "According to Hoyle" has become a proverb. Hoyle has been called the inventor of whist, which is an error, although he was the first to popularize the game and place it on a scientific and exact footing. Hoyle was a lawyer by profession, but he derived a good income from his books. For his treatise on whist he received £1,000, and the work was so popular that it ran through five editions the first year, besides many pirated editions. Hoyle gave instructions in whist to parties of ladies and gentlemen, charging each £5 per lesson. For some years he held an official court position in Ireland, which paid him $3,000 per year. Hoyle's book on whist was first published in 1743.

The Meteoric Hypothesis.

The nebular hypothesis of La Place has been abandoned in favor of the meteoric hypothesis of Lockyer and planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlain. All suns, planets and moons, by these two nearly identical theories, were made by the falling in from space of small cosmical bodies, such as the meteors now falling on the earth.

Trillions of year ago there was a meteor moving in space. It is now in the centre of the earth. Another meteor joined this by collision, then another, and this falling in is now going on at a vastly diminished rate, so that comparatively few are now coming in, as may be seen on almost any clear night.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best:

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N. S.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N. S.
Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

'Twixt Scylla and Charybdia.

"What are you so worried about?"

"My rich uncle wants to see me about his will and I'm afraid if I tell him that I am doing well that he will leave his money to his poor relations, while if I say that I am not doing well he'll say that I am not doing well he'll leave it to a worthier one than myself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $50.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

He Ate His Own Words.

Not long ago the punishment for libel in Russia was the requirement that the libeler literally eat his own words. A man who published a small volume reflecting on the unlimited power of the sovereign was seized, tried in a summary way and condemned to consume the objectionable words. In one of the public streets the book was severed from its binding, the margins cut off, the leaves rolled up one by one and fed to the unfortunate author. A surgeon was in attendance to pronounce upon the number possible to give without endangering his life, but he is reported to have set the limit at something like 200.

Soiled spots may be removed from white silk or satin by rubbing them with a fine flannel cloth dipped in a little alcohol or ether.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1915

The United States have not much [illegible]

[illegible]

Norway, from $9,066,510 to $[illegible]; to Sweden, [illegible]; to Switzerland, [illegible]

the loss in export trade to Germany and Austria [illegible]

[illegible] the Tories [illegible] actually dismantled the Globe and the Rainbow [illegible] Liberals as a navy. [illegible]

did he not appeal to the country? [illegible] fact is nobody [illegible] was just [illegible] shown, did not want to fight Britain. It was the last thing that she wanted to do.

The fact of the matter is, Borden was not bothering his head about Germany. [illegible]

[illegible] element in Quebec [illegible] votes by taking an attitude hostile to the support of [illegible] in her wars. For evidence of this, we have only to point to the [illegible] Blondin. We have been told that the disturbances [illegible] recruiting meetings were [illegible] to Liberals [illegible]

[illegible] The real cause of such disturbances can be traced from the Tory [illegible] earlier was to conscript all the young men to be disemboweled in British wars. This man Blondin, who is now Cabinet Minister, stumped Quebec in the interest of the Tories, and here are some gems culled from his speeches:

"In order to breathe the air of liberty [illegible] through the British flag."

[illegible] for the [illegible] sake."

"Our liberties, we have [illegible] them from England, and we owe her nothing."

In these and similar speeches delivered under the auspices of the Tories will be found the reason for the [illegible] disturbances in Montreal.

The Toronto News says that the Liberals [illegible] the Government. It is either [illegible] deserve criticism. If the [illegible] would have a new election. [illegible] What about the London Times' attacks on the British Coalition Government? Does the News approve of those?

Had A Lame Back FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets sore and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. Fraser, Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. [illegible]

[illegible] Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. [illegible]

THE Changeling

[illegible]

Mr. Carrollton and Rose to [illegible]

[illegible]

Arthur Carrollton [illegible]

Margaret at least should go, that she finally consented, and went down to Worcester, together with Madam Conway, George Douglas, Theo and Henry,

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

[illegible]

headerless Syrian multitude, panic-stricken by the unexpected assault.

The narration is vivid. There is a [illegible]

[illegible] is portrayed in the two kings, Benhadad and Ahab. The teaching is clear that neither people nor rulers can forget God [illegible]

[illegible]

III.—A Drunken Army (vs. 16-18). 16 [illegible] The two hundred thirty-two young men of the princes [illegible] as if they were marching to their death. [illegible]

[illegible] drinking himself drunk. For kings to [illegible]

[illegible] of Europe, before an army [illegible]

Hairpin That Won a Fortune.

[illegible] that the hairpin [illegible] the patent of an Englishwoman. [illegible] and soon began its manufacture. At the time of her death she was drawing about $5,000 a year.

TITLED NUNS.

Many Englishwomen Have Gone Into Convents.

[illegible]

The Gallery's [illegible]

[illegible]

SUFFERED FROM Catarrh Of The Stomach FOR 3 YEARS.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Cured Her.

[illegible]

The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Published
every Thursday morning at
Walkerton, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 per year in vance. Otherwise $1.50. United States $1.50.

THE TELESCOPE PRINTING COMPANY
Publishers and Proprietors.

EDITORIAL

England is in trouble over the alcohol question; her workmen work too little and drink too much, and so the longed-for munitions are not forthcoming. Do not worry, ye sadly distressed statesmen on the Thames. The world will still go around and Germany will triumph all the same, even though your silver bullets fail you as your copper ones fail you now.—"Die Post".

The other day a Petrograd despatch hinted that the Russian Armies would soon select a favorable line of defence, where they would dig themselves in for the winter. Now comes the Frankfort Gazette with the prediction that the Germans in the East will entrench themselves and not venture into the enemy's marsh lands. It begins to look as though last winter's war experiences were to be repeated on all the fighting fronts, although we occasionally hear that a big drive will soon be made in the West.

WHAT ABOUT RED CROSS?

If all our loose change is going into machine guns—as necessary and legitimate a part of the equipment of every regiment as is the soldier's tunic—who is going to take care of the Red Cross and other activities which are solely dependent upon private generosity? The money that has been wasted by Sir Sam Hughes' Militia Department in the purchase of ancient and decrepit horseflesh would have furnished a good many machine guns, and at a time at Langemarck, for instance, when they might have been the means of saving a good many Canadian lives.

This year Prince Edward Island has full provincial prohibition. Nova Scotia has prohibition outside Halifax, and the Legislature came within one vote of making that town dry also. In New Brunswick only one city and a few rural places have any liquor licenses. The law has been made much more rigid. In Quebec there is a similar advance. Many licenses are wiped out and the greater part of the Province is dry. Manitoba is to vote upon a prohibitory law prepared by temperance workers. Saskatchewan has closed up all her bar rooms and is going on to total prohibition. Alberta has adopted a thorough going prohibitory law. Ontario lags behind every other Province except British Columbia, although public temperance sentiment is very strong—The Pioneer.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND

Fierce is the tigress when molested in her jungle lair, fierce the swirl of the simoon around the cowering Arab horse men, but fiercer than all, this is the German wrath, which can be be appeased by the utter downfall of the blood soaked fabric of England's Empire.—"Hamburg Nachrichten.".

A LITTLE PREMATURE

There is always a section of the United States press given to boasting, and the swell headedness of it being given to now by reminders the "financial and commercial supremacy os the world" has passed to the United States; and that, as the Ottawa Journal puts it, the rest of the unimportant universe is meekly begging the crumbs from Uncle Sam's table. Of course Canadians always make allowance for this popular national pastime. Some serious matter of fact Englishmen, however are inclined now and then to blurt out the truth, with the result that our boasting relative is eminded of a few homely facts which should prove a great good to the United States. Just a few days ago the cable told us that "one of he best informed British authorities made this statement:

The idea seems to prevail in New York that we are on our knees and begging America to come to our assistance. The situation is exactly the reverse. If America wants to sell Europe any goods, and if Americans hope to continue these sales, they must find a means of giving the usual credits and stabilizing exchange.

Yes, the United States is playing an important part in the financial and commercial world, but to use an old and though somewhat vulgar illustration "its not the only pebble on the beach."

A number of ladies attended the Women's Institute meeting held at the home of Mr. A. McLennan, near Walkerton, on Thursday afternoon Sept 2nd. The program was provided by the Teeswater branch and consisted of a paper by Mrs Moore on "The art of Conversation", a humorous reading by Mrs. Linklater, a paper by Mrs Brill on "The Dangers of Luxury in Modern Life", two solos by Miss Ferguson. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the ladies for the excellent program given. A dainty luncheon was served by hostess and friends and an enjoyable social time was spent by all.—Teeswater News.

Think It Over.

With the prospect of another hard winter coming our way, a word of public caution could not be out of place. One of the best ways to produce hard times here is to patronize the departmental stores. Every dollar left at home can be, used again and again, and many people are benifitted. But when the departmental stores get our money it is gone for good. Think this matter over seriously, and do every cent of buying at home this fall and winter.

A New Idea

Although many "war" names have been given to babies since the European struggles commenced, perhaps one of the most peculiar, and at the same time interesting, was the one adopted by Mrs. Jobson wife of Fred Jobson, of Woodstock, now of the 34th Battalion at London. Taking the first letters of the more important of the nations of the Allies, viz: France, Russia, England, Belgium and Italy she has christened her baby girl, "Frebi".

Walkerton Defeats Chesley

In the lacrosse match last Thursday evening Walkerton defeated Chesley by a score of 9-7. In the first part of the game it seemed as if it was going to be a walk-over for the locals as the Walkerton boys could not get past the defence. In the third quarter the locals took things easy and allowed Walkerton to score a couple. When they tried to settle down again they couldn't and Walkerton tied the score and aided by the darkness succeeded in notching two more. Joe Cavill refereed to the satisfaction of both teams. The local juniors lined up as follows:—Wendorf, Zimmerman, Green Johnston, Fossald Wright, Brown. Lustig and Krueger.—Chesley Enterprise.

Surveying for Electric Road

The first Hydro Electric railway survey from Guelph to points north has commenced last week, says the Guelph Herald. A party consisting of nine men, fully equipped with their survey instruments, arrived from Toronto, and at once proceeded to the northern outskirts of the city, from where they began working. The Herald learned from the man in charge that they expected to survey a route to Owen Sound and that they would go by way of Orangeville, but did not know as yet what the route would be. It is understood that there are several routes to be surveyed north of Guelph but it will be some time yet before any definite decision will be reached, but it begins to look as though something would be done in the near future.

Lost the Combination

Two weeks ago Saturday the teller in the local Bank of Toronto closed the vault as usual at 1 p.m. and on the following Monday a new clerk who came on here, failed to make the combination work, with the result that all the mechanics from the manager down tried their skill at opening safes but without avail. It was necessary to bring men from the safe works in Toronto to open it up and this was accomplished by drilling holes into the huge steel door and then breaking the combination. It took over a week to get it drilled sufficently to be opened and the safe was closed for two full weeks.—Barrie Advance.

Invented Gas Tank

It may be of considerable interest to our readers to know that A. Strome, who a few months ago opened a garage in the skating rink, has invented the best up to date gasoline tank on the market today, which is now patented and will no doubt be a perfect boon to hardware merchants, as it can be installed in perfect running order or one-hundred and fifty dollars. The tank has a rotary pump with a glass register gauge tube. Should an auto come in and order six gallons of gasoline, but the auto tank holds only four the registry gauge is there in plain sight, anyone can tell exactly how much he is getting. while the drain pipe will return the extra gasoline to the ground tank. A rubber tube connects this little tank which runs directly into the auto tank saving much labor, with no handling whatever. It's perfect safety is another fine feature; no danger of blowing up with a safety tank of this kind. Mr. Strome has already had fifty applications for tanks, and should he see fit to sell his right to a large firm with a royalty, he would make money. 3000 gallons of White Rose gasoline have been sold in the short time since the tank was installed Mr. Strome has also invented an apparatus for jacking up cars which is a great improvement on anything on the market.—Teeswater News.

The Young Mans Problem

If the old saying that every man knows his own business best is generally true it is particularly true when the man faces the issue of volunteering for military service; and it is rather a ghastly impertinence for one delicately to advise another upon this point. If a man feels that he ought to go he should go; if he feels that he ought not to go, he should stay; and hysterical young ladies who confer upon him a white feather or who send him anonymous letters are disregarded. It is probably true that for many citizens the harder task is to stay at home and meet the ignorant opposition of those who do not understand the grave and creditable reasons that persuade many able-bodied young men to this course. A man who is the support of his mother ought surely to be as regardful of his responsibility as the man who has a wife. A man may be the sole support of of his father, or his sisters, or be a mainstay of others who have a claim upon him without advertising the matter to his friends, who may thus be inclined to think he is shirking a national duty in not offering himself for service. Many such a Canadian in these dark days will understand for the first time the meaning of the words, "the heart knoweth its own bitterness."—Mail & Empire.

TOM'S TREE

He was a merry boy, was Tom. When he wasn't whistling he was laughing. Far up the street, long before he came in sight, his cheery whistle could be heard, and in darkest night as in brightest day it give shrill, far sounding hearld of his approach. Nothing could dull the brightness of smile nor the frank sunny directness of his look. Boyish worries and troubles never sobered him; they were soon forgotten, and straightway he seemed as though they had never been.

One day Tom went to the woods and brought home some ferns. Whistling still, he planted them by the door, and carefully watered and tended them till they grew, a green and grateful reward for his care. Now it chanced that a tiny seed had fallen in that soil, and along with the ferns it was brought from its woodland home to the cottage door. Soon among the ferns, fostered by the same care as they enjoyed, there appeared a different green, a little shoot that took shape and stood revealed—an infant tree. Ere long it overtopped the ferns sending lusty branches every way, and soon its shelter afforded a quiet retreat where, private and unobserved the family might gather in the fragrant quiet of a summer evening. Still it grew and Tommy grew, till boyish things were put away and he went forth into the wide world to make his way and do his work.

Tom came home at times, sunny and cheery as of old, ruddy and strong and tall, honored and loved by everyone. The career had begun to unfold, success had begun to smile and the future to grow all rosy with the prospect of a home and love. And the tree? It flourished still—greater and greater it grew till its place seemed all to crowded. Often they gazed upon it in grateful wonder and gladly thought of the day the merry whistling boy had brought it home.

Again he came, but not quite as before. True his smile was as ready as ever, still he whistled through the house, still he gathered sunny cheer all about, but something was different. His step was not so springy, his frame was not so robust, and haunting shadows lay in the brave, open eyes. Tom's sky was overcast, the rosy tint had all gone from the future, and dull and grim and gray the pathway stretched before. He was fighting bravely, cheerfully, desperately fighting a dread disease that, rising all stealthily in a busy day, had remorsely fastened upon him. Oh brave and dauntless spirit! How thou dost reprove our fears and cowardice! How rich and sweet the memory of thy life during those long drawn days!

And Tom's tree—how fared it? Not well it seemed. Some invisible malady had seized it, too, and branch after branch drooped and shrivelled and died. And there they starkly swung amid envisioning green; pitiful reminders of a vigor, a glory departed. Gaunt and nearly naked it stood till merciful winter came and its few remaining leaves were quickly stripped.

They brought Tom home on a winter's night. Valiently he had fought for many months, but now the end had come. Closer and closer had pressed the foe, weaker and weaker the strength that battled, till at length, all spent and weary, though brave and cheerful still, he died. In through the door they carried the wasted, shrunken body, and when the dear ones gazed upon their dead, they saw how weary he had been. Out again, upon a bitter day, out past the shrivelled remains of his tree they bore him, and the tired body was laid to its last rest.

Summer has now come.—The hum of bees, the song of birds, the fragrance of flowers, fill the air and color, and warmpth, and brightness are all about. And Tom's tree—what of it? It is green and flourishing again! Eagerely, gladly its branches reach up and out, up to heaven's sun, out to heaven's glad winds. Its leaves are green, its shoots are strong, its shade is grateful, and birds now may nest there.

Hear now the parable of the tree It is not death that seemeth death. From unseen spaces cometh that which turneth death to victory.—Lucknow, Ont.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
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Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

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Has Relieved More Cases of Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Trouble Than Any Other Medicine

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Made From The Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined With Tonics and Antiseptics

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct *chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.*

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"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Massel-Monk.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Monk of 12th. con. Brant, on Sept. the 1st. when their second daughter Miss Emma, was united in marriage to Mr Wm. Massel, a member of the police force in Toronto. The ceremony was performed in the presence of immediate relatives of the contracting parties by Rev. Mr. Heukel, pastor of the Elmwood Lutheran church, Miss Lenora Monk attending her sister, and Mr. Herman Monk, jr., brother of the bride, being best man. The popularity of the bride was attested by the many valuable presents received. Mr. and Mrs. Massel will live in Toronto The Enterprise joins a host of friend in extending hearty best wishes.—Chesley Enterprise.

Alma Ladies College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal
R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

Wood's Phosphodine,

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Cures Nervous *Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

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THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

T. PYE SOLE AGENT
WALKERTON - - ONTARIO

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H. H. MILLER
HANOVER - - ONTARIO

Fall Fair Dates

The following are the dates of the fall fairs in the vicinity of Walkerton this year:

Walkerton	Sep 14 15
Hanover	Sept 16 17
Neustadt	Sept 23 24
Ayton	Sep 20 21
Chatsworth	Sep 16 17
Chesley	Sep 16 17
Collingwood	Sep 22 25
Desboro	Sep 23 24
Dundalk	Oct 7 8
Durham	Sep 23 24
Flesherton	Sep 28 29
Goderich	Sep 28 29
Hepworth	Sep 21 22
Kemble	Oct 4 6
Markdale	Oct 12 1
Meaford	Sep 30 Oct 1
Owen Sound	Oct 6, 7, 8
Paisley	Sep 28 29
Priceville	Oct 7
Tara	Oct 8 9

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MAMMOTH CLEARING SALE

Forced to Raise Money to Save us From Financial Ruin

$12,000.00 worth of High-grade CLOTHING, DRYGOODS, GROCERIES, and Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES in this great Sale.

Sale Began SATURDAY, SEPT. 11th., at 9 o'Clock a. m. for Thirty Days Only

Every table, every counter in our store is piled high with merchandise marked at ridiculously low prices. These goods must find new owners They have stayed their welcome here, but are right at the height of their usefulness to you. Clearance prices prevail. Magnificent values are to be found throughout the store. Do not let one opportunity to save escape you. Go through slowly, inspect carefully each and every article on the bargain counters. You'll find many items you need at prices that give you the greatest value of the year.

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PHONE 8 - **WALKERTON**

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Scan this List of Money-Savers

GROCERIES

Six lbs finest rolled oats for	**25c.**
3 packages Cornflakes	**23c.**
Silver can Condensed Milk, 2 tins for	**25c.**
Prime Canadian Cheese	**18c.** a lb.
Water white American Coal Oil	**15c.** a gal.
Crown Fruit Sealers, pints **65c.** a dozen; quarts, 75c. a doz; half gallon 85c, a dozen	
8 Cakes Oatmeal Toilet Soap for	**22c.**
2 large bars, pure Castile Soap for	**22c.**
Finest quality Cornstarch	**7c.** a package
6 lbs. rolled wheat for	**25c.**
Heintz Sweet mixed pickles reg 35c for	**25c.**
8 lb Washing Soda for	**10c.**
3 lb Sago for	**23c.**

PRODUCE TAKEN AS CASH

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Mens heavy wool Socks per pair	**22c.**
Mens Police Suspenders 30c. value for	**22c.**
Mens striped Shirts, reg $1 for	**68c.**
Mens Work Shirts, light and dark colors, reg 75c,	**63c.**
Mens Black Overalls, with bib, reg $1.25 for	**89c.**
Mens striped Overalls reg $1.25 for	**89c.**
Mens Winter Caps, newest styles, r2g $1.25 for	**69c.**
Mens fleece lined Underwear, reg 50c. per garment	**39c.**
Mens wool Underwear, reg $1, $1.25 values per gar	**89c.**
Ladie's and Men's Raincoats reg $7 for	**$3.98**
Ladies' fall and winter Coats, regular up to $15 clearing at	**$4.98**

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers at less than cost. Space will not permit a list of prices.

Furs all Greatly Reduced. See these.

Men's and Boys' Clothing at less than Half Price. Be sure and see these as we are discontinuing these lines.

EXTRA SALESPEOPLE WANTED!

Sunflower Salmon, 1 lb tin, reg. 15c. 2 tins **23c**

KNEE-DEEP IN BARGAINS

Japan Tea, 30c quality reduced to **25c a lb.**

FORMER PRICES FORGOTTEN

The Chance of a Lifetime

Take Time by the Forelock

Buy Now

FORMER PROFITS FORGOTTEN

5 lbs Roasted Coffee for 90c or per pound **19c**

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY

4 pkgs Star Ammonia, reg. 10c pkg. sale Price 4 for 25c

It certainly pay you to give this price list your most careful consideration while only a partial list of what we have to offer. Hundreds of articles which are quickly picked up by shrewd buyers are not enumerated here. It affords a most unusual opportunity to secure values that will not be duplicated in this locality for years. Our customers will therefore profit by some of the most wonderful values ever offered by this or any other store.

DRYGOODS

Batting in 1 lb rolls, per roll	**16c.**
Mosquito Netting, all colors	**2c.** a yard
Moire Ribbons, finest quality, 7 in. wide reg 50c yd for	**20c.** a yd.
Embroidery Insertions, regular value up to 50c. a yard while it lasts	**7c.**
Silk and Lace Insertions and bead trimmings, reg value up to 50c. a yard going at	**10c.** a yard
Another assortment of braids and trimmings going	**3c.** a yd,
Bleached Sheeting 8-4 finest quality, reg 35c for	**23c.** yd
Twilled unbleached Sheeting 8-4 finest quality, reg 40c. a yd for	**29c.**
Fine quality Flannelette, 28 inches wide	**7c.** a yd
" " 17 inches wide	**8c.** a yd
Checked apron Ginghams with or without border reg 15c yd for	**10c.**
Best quality English Prints reg 15c a yd for	**9c.**
Striped Ticking, fine quality, featherproof	**22c.** a yd
Striped and plain black Denim, heavy quality	**22c.** a yd
Cretones, reg 25c. and 35c. yd choice while it lasts	**12½c**
Blue flannell, 30 inches wide, best quality, reg 45c. a yd. for	**33c.**
Rock fast Drill Shirting, best quality	**13c.** a yard
Upholstering material, reg 75c. and $1 for	**35c.** a yard
Colored Sateens, reg 15c., 20c. and 25c. for	**10c.** a yard
Unbleached Cotton, best quality 40 inches wide, regular 15c. for	**11½c.** a yard
Imported French Kid Gloves reg $1.25 for	**59c.**
" " long, reg $2.50 for	**75c.**
Linings in Spun glass and hetherbloom, regular 25c to 50c. for	**10c.** a yard
Dressmaker's Canvas in black and linen shades, reg 15c to 25c a yard for	**5c.**
Dress Goods popular shades and weaves, black included reg value up to 200 yds for	**69c.**
Dress Goods all weaves and shades, value up to $1 00 yd for	**33c**
Tapestry and Chenille Curtains, reg up to $7 a pr for	**$3**

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN PRICES

OUR GUARANTEE--We assure each and every customer absolute satisfaction. We guarantee every statement made, and will take back, exchange or refund the money on any purchase unsatisfactory for any reason whatever. Every article and garment in the store marked with plain figures.

Come to the sale expecting the greatest bargains you ever saw or heard of. We assure you that your expectations will be more than realized. Come early. Buy now while the prices are down.

Remember the Sale is Now On

C. REANEY **WALKERTON**

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

SIX NAVY V. C's.

Six Victoria Crosses, including two to midshipmen and two to seamen, and sixteen Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded for naval services at the Dardanelles as follows:

With the exception of V. C's. awarded [illegible] Japan in 1865 and a [illegible] Tsin in 19[illegible] the [illegible] of awards those ranks are [illegible] printed below. The nav[illegible] now sixteen V. C's. to it[illegible] even of which have been [illegible] present wa[illegible] The Cross [illegible]

Commisioned [illegible] Unwin, R. [illegible] —While in Riv[illegible] observi[illegible] tha[illegible] the[illegible] adrift, Commander Unwin left the ship and under a murderous fire attempted to get the lighters into position. He worked on until, suffering from the effects of immersion, he was obliged to return and was wrapped in blankets. Having partly recovered he returned to his work against the doctor's order [illegible] later attended [illegible] abrasions [illegible] which he o[illegible] time in [illegible] wounded men who were lying in a shallow water near the beach. He continued at this heroic labor under continuous fire until forced [illegible] through exhaustion.

Midshipman Wilfrid St. A[illegible] R. N.—Also assisted Comm. [illegible] and after Midshipman Drewry had failed from exhaustion to get a line from lighter to lighter, he swam with it himself and succeeded. The line subsequently broke, and he made two further but unsuccessful attempts at his self-imposed task.

Midshipman George L. Drewry, R. N. R.—Assisted Comm. Unwin at the work of securing the lighters under heavy rifle and Maxim fire. He was wounded in the head, but continued his work and twice subsequently attempted to swim from lighter to lighter with a line.

Able Seaman W. [illegible] Williams, O. N. 186774 (R.F.R.B. 3766).—Held on to a line in the water for [illegible]

Seaman R.N.R. Geo. McK[illegible] O. [illegible] day under fire attending wounded and [illegible] ually dangerously wounded by Maxim fire.

Lieut. Commr. (now Commr.) Eric G. Robinson, R. N.—On February 26 [illegible] for another charge with which the second gun was destroyed. Lieut.-Commr. Robinson would not allow members of his demolition party to accompany him as their white uniforms rendered them very conspicuous. He took part in four attacks on the minefields — always under heavy fire.

[illegible] figures published [illegible] General [illegible] in the national increase of the population of England and Wales. [illegible]

WARS EFFECT ON FOOD.

The Board of Trade Labor Gazette reviews the condition of the labor market and the increase in food prices during twelve months of war.

The effect [illegible] that there is very little unemployment to-day except [illegible] while in a number of industries, notably coal mining, engineering, shipbuilding, agriculture, the demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply. Since the war broke out nearly [illegible] work people have had increases in wages amounting to over [illegible]

From figures based upon 1,050 returns [illegible] the highest increase is 77 per cent. in the price of fish. Granulated sugar shows a rise of 70 per cent., the cheaper parts of beef a rise of 70 per cent. and m[illegible] 66 [illegible]

The [illegible] July 31, 1915, were 34 per cent. above July, 1914, the Berlin food prices were [illegible] per cent. over prices in 1914—double the rise which has taken place in this country. In Vienna the increase in one year has in some cases risen as high as 300 per cent.

NOTES.

The death has occurred at Warren, Chapeltown, of Mr. Job Woodward, aged 63, who prior to coming to [illegible] 20 years ago [illegible] the position of quarter-master-sergeant in the Royal Field Ar[illegible] many years he held the position of secretary to the Thorncl[illegible] Club and Institute.

James Edwards, [illegible] laborer, of no fixed abode, was found drowned in the canal at Northfield, Rotherham.

During a heavy thunderstorm Private Albert Thomas Winn, [illegible] Mrs. Winn, Station lane, Featherstone, was killed by lightning while on duty.

[illegible] in ca[illegible] Ripon, Pri[illegible] the war he was e[illegible] at the [illegible] Hall Collieries.

Inst[illegible] the children attending the Parish Church Sunday Schools at Doncaster having their customary summer excursion, the money, amounting to £25, has been handed over to the [illegible]

[illegible] row, for absenting themselves from [illegible]

In the course of a charge of stealing timber from empty houses at [illegible] against two [illegible] stated that [illegible] over £1,000 had been done to empty houses [illegible]

Double pay on Sundays, annual holidays, and free railway passes will be [illegible]

[illegible] head locomotive sheds of the Hull & Barnsley Railway Company left work as a protest against the employment of unskilled labor [illegible]

[illegible] Maynooth, to the Bishopric of Down and Connor.

[illegible] proposed at the forthcoming Trade Union Congress.

[illegible] shire, two privates of the Hereford Regiment, named Rowbury and Marsden, were carried away by a current and drowned.

[illegible] just given birth to three boys, and the [illegible]

Insurance experts estimate the mortality among officers of the British expeditionary force at [illegible]

[illegible] The death has occurred at Gateshead of Mr. Michael Powell, until a [illegible]

[illegible] the Welsh National School of Medicine [illegible]

Mr. Charles Hay, [illegible] of Largs [illegible] was sitting on a bridge when an enraged bull attacked him and tumbled him over into the water. T[illegible] went in after him and [illegible] him, seriously wounding [illegible] the head and body. It was with great difficulty that the bull was driven off, and when Mr. Hay was rescued it was found that his leg was broken.

[illegible] Lincolnshire, on Saturday [illegible] bread [illegible] years [illegible] P. Selby, of [illegible] near Cran[illegible] who died [illegible] year, he [illegible] should not be threshed until wheat had reached a certain price. No one [illegible] certly a local miller (Mr. H. Bell) bought it for 60s per quarter. He de[illegible]

[illegible] clares it to be better than any he has [illegible] the High Court at Glasgow.

[illegible] tors resided for many years. He was [illegible] where several of his forbears lie buried. [illegible]

[illegible] Dyers has been awarded to Professor Arthur G. Green, Professor [illegible] awarded annually on the recommendation of the Society [illegible]

[illegible] Saturday, and Mrs. Thomas, her daughter, and her grandmother, aged [illegible]

[illegible] ployees the North-eastern Railway Company many years ago established [illegible]

During many months numerous troops from the United Kingdom and from the Dominions have been fighting for the control of the little peninsula [illegible]

[illegible] Not unnaturally many people in England and the Dominions will ask themselves: Was it necessary to make these enormous sacrifices for [illegible] that large number of troops [illegible] and they require a full and frank reply. [illegible] tory. A bad peace or an indifferent settlement after the war would merely lead to a renewal of the contest. [illegible] Victory cannot be achieved [illegible] if each nation should follow its own inclinations. It has been asserted that the attack on the Dardanelles was [illegible]

[illegible] the other hand. The best defence is attack. The control of that most important waterway is of vital interest to Great Britain and to the Empire as [illegible] can receive these only by way of the [illegible] the sake of a good peace, it is equally [illegible] not the controlling, voice, in the settlement and especially in the rearrangement [illegible] link of the three oldest and most densely populated continents. It is a [illegible] south, the British Empire in Egypt and Aden, and can attack India by way of Persia. The Turkish Empire dominates not only the Suez Canal, [illegible] that it forms a natural fortress of the greatest strength. [illegible] less desert. Towards the east, toward Russian Caucasia and Persia, Asiatic [illegible]

[illegible] German-Austrian group. The fall of Constantinople would have a great [illegible] on the two Central [illegible] would very greatly weaken their military strength and correspondingly increase that of the Entente Powers. The large forces which are fighting [illegible] which at present are neutral, to join the forces of the Entente. It should [illegible]

The loss of life occasioned by the attack upon the Gallipoli Peninsula has been terrible but was unavoidable.

[illegible] Nature has made that peninsula a fortress of the greatest strength, another Gibraltar, which has been improved to the utmost by the art of the soldier and the engineer. The greater the cost [illegible] the greater will be the glory [illegible] The fight of the British Imperial and of the French troops [illegible] the conquest of [illegible] tions which the highest military authorities of Germany declared to be [illegible]

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO B[illegible] COULD N[illegible] S[illegible].

[illegible] cks of cholera [illegible] us are caused [illegible] indiscretion in diet, the [illegible] of un[illegible] it and n[illegible] vegetables, and usually [illegible] during [illegible] hot summer months.

On th[illegible] sign of [illegible] ry weakening trouble [illegible] Fowler's Extract of Wild Stra[illegible] should be taken.

[illegible] George Lee, Ruthven, Ont., [illegible] "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband and I looked as if [illegible] had been sick a month; he got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured [illegible] We are never without it in the house [illegible] I don't think it can be beat."

[illegible] you ask for [illegible] Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "[illegible] [illegible] as imitations have gone so [illegible] [illegible] our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of [illegible] Strawberry, etc.

"[illegible] Fowler's" has been on the market [illegible] 70 years, and is acknowledged [illegible] who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Was Troubled With Smothering Spells.

[illegible]

[illegible] Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her.

[illegible] Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right.

Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would [illegible] asleep but would waken up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and [illegible] advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. [illegible] also gave me a box which I tried and [illegible] I only [illegible] a few of them [illegible] I could [illegible] night without any trouble. I did [illegible] finish the box until some years after [illegible] I felt [illegible] coming back, so I took the rest of them and they entirely cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are [illegible] dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FARM GARDEN

BUILDING UP A FLOCK OF SHEEP.

How a large flock of sheep was built up and how it is managed, was told recently by Charles W. Moses, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., a student, in a talk before the Stockbridge Club at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. "The foundation stock was Hampshire Downs but these didn't exactly meet requirements. They were of varying size and the wool was of varying quantity and quality. He wanted a general purpose sheep of uniform size and a fair amount and quality of wool. Therefore, we crossed our Hampshire Downs with Rambouillet, or French Merino, rams.

"However, we now have a little too much of the Merino blood, for often the sheep have the characteristic folds in the skin of the Merino. For this reason we are now adding some Shropshire blood. From this cross we get a lamb in fall weighing about 90 lbs. and a fleece weighing 8 1-2 pounds.

"We have two sheds—50 sheep to a shed. Both sheds face and open to the south. Sheep should not be subjected to any draft, so we always plan to have the walls at least four or five feet high.

"As to feed, we use mostly alfalfa. We have several fields of it. We finish out with the finer hay, using our coarse hay for cattle. We also have pasture, the total acres supporting from 200 to 300 sheep, 15 to 20 cows, and some horses. When first turning the sheep into the green pastures, we go slow. The first few days we let them out only a few hours at a time; otherwise bloating is likely.

"We have two bucks, and two pastures for them, and we always keep a block of salt in each pasture. In winter we grain them enough to keep them in prime condition. In the mountain pasture there is running pasture all the time.

"We used to plan on early lambs, but because of unsuitable conditions, they often were stunted. Now we plan to have the lambs come about spring. As soon as the lambs are able to get around we arrange so that they can get out to the hay and grain without bother from the sheep. Castrating and docking is done when the lambs are three to four weeks old. Coal tar is put on the wound to keep away flies and prevent maggots. About 20 ewe lambs are kept for breeding purposes each year. Usually we have to ship our sheep on the hoof. Before shipping, we feed very little. The sheep will then be ready to eat and put on flesh in the stockyards.

KEEPING CREAM COOL.

Now that warm weather is approaching, every possible means must be taken to get cream on the market in good condition. The warm days that have already passed have had a marked effect in lowering the quality of cream now being made into butter.

Attention must first be paid to cooling the cream just as soon as separated. However, the greatest exposure to heat usually comes when the cream is hauled to market, and the cans are left uncovered, and exposed to the hot sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment that the temperature may be kept more than twenty degrees lower when dampened blankets are thrown over the can or dampened blankets are used than when the cans are left uncovered. In addition, the dirt and dust are kept away from the cans and cream.

It is not only to the advantage of the producer to help in keeping up the quality of the cream so that good prices may continue, but low grade cream cannot be allowed to come upon the market in the future.—H. McCann, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

FOR CUTWORMS.

Mix half a pound of Paris green in 25 lbs. of bran (the proportion for larger or smaller quantities is 1 to 50); the poison should be added to the dry bran little by little and stirred all the time till the whole is tinged with the green color, then add water sweetened with sugar, or molasses, till the mixture is sufficiently moistened to crumble nicely through the fingers. If bran cannot be procured, shorts or flour may be used and for field work may be distributed dry by means of a seed drill.

It is said sweet clover has the peculiar quality to keep flies off horses or cattle. If a sweet clover bunch is hung on a horse flies will not disturb the animal. Cattle that graze in sweet clover all the time have no flies to bother them, because flies will not stay in a field of sweet clover. Tie a bunch of sweet clover on the harness of all driving horses when leaving the farm and it helps wonderfully in preventing their being molested by all kinds of insects.

Provide shade for the cow. She should not be compelled to stand in the hot sun all day and fight flies. It will be ideal if large, shady trees grace the pasture for the cows. Here they they recline and rest after filling up on the long green grass.

A little longer noon hour during the hot weather, with the harness and other encumbrances removed, will assist the horse in going to the field in better shape for the afternoon's work.

Keeping hogs inclosed in a small pen and feeding them an exclusive grain ration is not economical; neither is the practice of feeding them on forage crops without grain.

A TALK ON HOGS.

A few years ago there was a demand for heavy lard hogs. Now the tendency is toward smooth, even hogs of medium weight, of from 225 to 250 pounds, of early maturity. Hogs of this weight should be free from surplus fat, possess smooth shoulders, well laid in with the line of the body, hams moderately heavy, a firm flesh, with flanks well down, so as to furnish a large development of belly meat. The back should be of good length, width and smoothness, showing an absence of large patches of fat above the hams. The best cuts of the hog are taken from the back, loins and sides, hence the importance of good length and depth to the sides. The careful breeder of pure-bred swine keeps informed on just such points and aims to produce in his herd those qualities that most nearly produce the market demand. The scrub hog has no place on the farm, and since the packer and his trade have called for a certain type of hog, it stands the hog raiser well in hand to meet the demand through careful breeding and feeding. Medium-weight hogs, through the demands of trade, have disposed of the old-time 500 or more pound lard hog.

It is interesting to note the results of experiments at the Virginia Station in feeding corn silage "was economical to use in conjunction with corn as a maintenance ration, but not so if used alone." Two brood sows were fed for seven weeks during winter exclusively on silage, the amounts fed per week being 81 pounds in one case and 84 pounds in the other. Of this from 8 to 10 pounds were waste by the animals. The animals lost weight and their general appearance at the end of the experiment "was such as to discourage the future use of silage as an exclusive ration for hogs, though in after-fattening these took on flesh as rapidly as did the ones fed corn, showing that exclusive use of silage had not impaired the digestion."

In the experiments in which the silage constituted only a part of the ration, the animals consumed from 28 to 35 lbs. of silage and 11 to 21 pounds of corn on the cob per week during a period of 18 weeks. The animals were kept in good condition through a severe winter on this ration. By using the silage a saving of nearly one-third in the cost of feed was effected.

Experiments at other stations have not generally been very favorable to the use of silage as a food for swine; nor do the results of experiments at the Virginia Station do more than indicate that silage is worthy of consideration as a component of a cheap maintenance ration, to be used for such purposes as carrying brood sows over winter, and not for fattening.

When used for fattening hogs, four pounds of potatoes is considered equal to one pound of corn. Thus, when corn is worth 40 cents it would be profitable to feed potatoes if they could be purchased for 10 cents.

In the case of breeding sows there is another factor that enters into consideration, namely, that the succulent nature of potatoes tends to keep the system in good condition so that better use is made of other forms of food used. When fed in connection with skim-milk and buttermilk they will undoubtedly make a splendid ration, especially if a little concentrated feed like tankage or oil meal is used to balance the starchy nature of the potatoes.

At the price mentioned—namely, 25 cents per bushel—it is just possible that fully as good results would be obtained by disposing of at least a part of the supply of potatoes and purchasing such foods as middlings, tankage and oil meal. These, fed in the form of slop to sows during the gestation period. However, if one has a cooker on hand, so that potatoes can be boiled and mixed with other foods at a small outlay of labor and fuel, there is no question but what the use of a small quantity daily will bring good results, even when they are worth 25 cents per bushel.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Save the best calves. More than ever should this admonition be heeded, as there is an increasing scarcity of cattle and sales continue at high figures. Farmers should raise all the stock they can to good advantage, as if not all are wanted at home, there will be a quick demand for the surplus from elsewhere. Do not undertake to raise more than can be cared for in the best manner. Feed properly, keep dry and warm in cold weather, and note what good returns these young growing animals make for the feed and care given. The farm herd should be kept constantly improving by thoughtful selection, breeding and care of animals composing it.

It should not be forgotten that swine form a very important feature on the dairy farm where the skim-milk is kept at home. What is not needed for the calves should be fed to pigs and poultry; both are in increasing demand, and will pay well to give them their proper place on the farm. Breeding sows and young growing pigs should have roomy, warm quarters and be kept well bedded and and dry. With these conditions they will do nicely in winter, and if fed as they should be can be made to grow and fatten as well in winter as in warm weather.

Successful gardening is very largely dependent upon good seeds. Poor seeds always cause disappointment. Even if the plants from poor seeds grow, they are usually weak, grow slowly, if at all, and seldom produce vegetables worth having. When saving seeds select from strong, thrifty, faithful plants and be sure the type is true to the variety. When buying seeds try to patronize reliable firms that have a reputation. Remember, no firm can guarantee seeds to grow, as there are too many factors over which they have no control. They can only assure you the seeds are true to variety and are viable under favorable conditions.

Ordinarily, with all ages of swine, a bushel of shelled corn will produce an average of 10 pounds of pork. In an experiment at the South Dakota Station, on an average for the two years of feeding period of 62 days, a bushel of shelled corn yielded 11.9 pounds of pork. But when an average of 153 pounds of milk was fed with a bushel of shelled corn, an average yield of 17.2 pounds of pork was produced. This was a difference of 5.3 pounds in favor of the milk lots, or in other words, the milk was equal to 5.3 pounds of pork. However, it must not be understood that this quantity of milk fed to a pig without the corn would yield this amount of gain; but when fed in combination, as above stated, similar results are to be expected.

Manure should not be allowed to accumulate in the stables for any length of time. Draw often and spread directly where wanted, where this can be done. If very coarse it would doubtless be better to plow under and so may be necessary to put in large piles to remain until time to plow. Fine manure should be spread broadcast and thoroughly incorporated with soil by the harrowing. The aim should be to make all the manure possible and use it to best advantage on the farm. When this is done it will show its good effects in a satisfactory increase of crops and improvement condition of the soil.

"This is the Sugar for Jams and Jellies"

"WHEN I pay for good fruit, and spend a lot of time over it, I want to be *sure* that my jellies and preserves will be just right. So I always use

Redpath SUGAR"

No doubt that is just what her mother and grandmother did, too, for Redpath has been Canada's favorite sugar for three generations. Absolutely pure, and always the same, it has for sixty years proved the most dependable for preserving, canning and jelly-making.

It is just as easy to get the best—and well worth while. So tell your grocer it must be Redpath Sugar, in one of the packages originated in Canada for Redpath Sugar.

2 and 5 lb. Sealed Cartons.
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

A SPLENDID RECORD

Most people know that the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses over eleven thousand miles of country in Canada, encounters even tropical and arctic weathers; cuts its way through the rugged and difficult country along the shores of Lake Superior; crosses the endless prairies of the west: and finally runs through the glories of the Canadian Rockies where the road in some places has been hewn out of the mountain sides under towering peaks; through great canyons; and in other places tunnels and spiral rails have to be negotiated, all necessitating care in operation. But in spite of all these difficulties the Canadian Pacific has not killed a single passenger in a train accident during the past two years, which is a record Canada can place against the recent boast of the Pennsylvania Railroad not having killed a passenger in three years. Especially so when it is considered that the latter road has not the same climate conditions to face and the easy country through which it traverses.

The Chair of Torture.

The most prominent building in the ancient city of Nuremburg is the castle. One of its two towers was used for torture; the other served as a prison. The castle also contained a museum of horrors until it was purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, in whose possession these relics now lie. One of them was the chair of torture. It was very heavily made and studded over the seat and at the elbows with blunt topped spikes. To it the victim was tightly bound, and in a short time discomfort began to manifest itself and in time became unbearable. During its continuance the torture was increased in several ways by means of wedges being passed between the legs and screws being applied to the thumbs until they began to bleed.

Brief is sorrow, and endless is joy. —Schiller.

THE POULTRY WORLD

BACK-YARD CHICKENS' CARE.

(Prof. A. C. Smith, in N. Y. Sun).

The back lot poultryman has these three problems: first, sanitation; second, enforcing exercise sufficient to maintain vigorous health; third, supplying a natural variety of foods.

When fowls are kept in confined yard space both the houses and the outdoor runs must be kept in a sanitary condition. This really means nothing more than keeping them clean. How often to clean is a debatable question, and the answer largely depends upon the climate and partly upon the environment. The ideal housekeeper cleans every day; so does the ideal poultryman.

Unsanitary conditions of any kind must not be tolerated, especially during warm months. Daily removal of all refuse is advisable, since it greatly reduces the danger of disease and of the multiplication of lice and mites. Clean floors, clean nests and even clean walls are conducive to health. The litter on the floor and in the nests should be removed and burned every two or three weeks, depending upon weather, size of the flock, etc.

At this time the house should be sprayed with a good mite killing disinfectant. Many good disinfectants may be purchased. Those who wish to manufacture one may use whitewash or kerosene, with enough carbolic acid to give the mixture a distinct carbolic odor. Spraying is by far the quickest method of application, but less material is required if it is applied with a brush. Kerosene emulsion also is an excellent mite killer, and with the addition of carbolic acid becomes a disinfectant. Roost and nests need an application more often than the rest of the house. In the warmest weather paint or spray the nests and roosts with these mixtures every ten days or so, while once a month will do for the rest of the building.

A tender forage crop which will answer the double purpose of purifying the soil and absorbing and turning to account the fertilizing value of the fowls' droppings should be sown. This crop will be soon consumed or uprooted, and therefore, it is advantageous to have at least two yards for each flock. In this way green food is supplied constantly with the least possible labor. For quick growth sow oats or millet, although almost any small grain will answer the purpose. It is well to sow winter rye or wheat late in the summer in one of the yards, so that a supply of green food may be early in the spring.

The method of feeding should be such that the fowls are compelled to take a normal amount of exercise. Exercise is essential to the health of the hen, but if the hen has plenty to eat she has little inducement to exercise. Unless she is in the best of health she will not lay, hence the need of exercise. Feeding small grains in litter is the most general practice. To feed sparingly at morning and noon and give a full meal at night is a good rule. Exercise of the most vigorous kind may be induced by burying the grains in the earth. This is generally done after the fowls are on the roosts. If given grains in no other way the fowls will be eager to dig them up. The amount of exercise that the fowls will be compelled to take depends upon the depth at which the grain is buried.

Every popular poultry keeper has his method of feeding and his individual preference as to grains. Corn, wheat, oats are mostly commonly fed, but to these barley may be added. Whole corn is almost too heavy and too hearty for the fowl on range and certainly should not be fed to those closely confined. Wheat at present prices is almost prohibitive and barley may be used instead.

Dry mash can be fed economically only in hoppers. Table scraps should, and in many cases will, comprise a considerable portion of the diet. If these are rich, that is, contain much starchy matter, the dry mash should be light or bulky. Table scraps usually consist of pastry, vegetables and meats and the amount of each should be roughly considered at least in making up the dry mash.

It usually pays to chop the table waste to a semi-fluid state, and to this a little bran, corn meal, ground oats or a little of the already mixed dry mash. After mixing all thoroughly while dry add a little boiling water, mix to a moist but crumbly state and feed warm, but not hot. If they are fed liberally with such a mash the fowls will not exercise. Therefore, when table waste forms a large part of the daily ration it should be fed at night rather than in the morning. The fowls will then come from the roosts with empty craws, ready to rustle the litter or scratch in the earth to secure their grain rations.

Where any intensive system of poultry culture is practised two ingredients are lacking in the ration of the laying hen. These are green and animal foods. The table waste may supply substitutes for the green food and insects that fowls gather on range, but probably they will not in a full measure. Besides the green foods already mentioned, ground alfalfa or clover may be added to the mash or fresh vegetables may be used. However, the greatest deficiency is most likely to occur in the supply of animal food. A substitute for this deficiency is found in beef scraps when well tendered and wholesome; but green bone, fed sparingly when sweet; milk, good in any form, if cheap, and other preparations easily obtained.

During the warm weather, especially if a male bird is kept in the flock, eggs should be collected two or three times daily, as many hens are broody at this time. The germs of eggs left under these hens are likely to start. Moreover, heat quickly causes the eggs to deteriorate by enabling the bacteria to multiply rapidly.

On a back lot or in confined area the care of young chicks is a problem that is not nearly as easily solved as the care of grown birds. Pasture, not runs, is what a chicken needs to be grown economically as well as healthily. Therefore duplicate natural conditions as nearly as possible by compelling exercise as with grown fowls and furnish substitutes for the green foods and insects.

To be entirely rid of rats a good cat must be kept. When the neighborhood is overrun with rodents every means of prevention must be used. Grain must be kept in rat proof containers and fed in rat proof hoppers. Starve the rats out and they will disappear. To overfeed in the litter means a meal or more for the rats.

Put the chick houses away from other buildings and raise the coops above the ground sufficiently high to let the light underneath. No rat will stay there. To get a non-chicken eating cat raise one or more kittens with the chickens. Poisons may be used by placing them under wire cages so constructed that rats may enter but fowls and chicks cannot.

Cement walls which extend two feet or more below the ground level and a foot or more above the surface do much to keep out rats. Fine wire nailed to the sill and extended two or more feet below the ground level will also keep the rats out. Covered windows are about the only protection against bad cats.

Methods of preventing and destroying mites have already been given. Body lice may be destroyed by using any of the many good kinds of lice powder on the market or by applying a little finely powdered sulphur through the fluffy feathers at the rear of the body. A little lice powder or sulphur in the nests is a preventive. A dust bath of coal ashes will assist in eliminating body lice.

THE HOUSE OF THREES.

Curious Architecture of England's Most Peculiar Building.

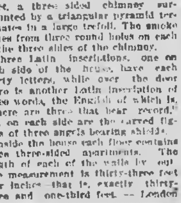
The most peculiar house in the United Kingdom is probably the triangular one at Rushton, in Northamptonshire. Its design is supposed to typify the trinity.

This singular building has three stories, and each story has three windows on each of the three sides, while each of the windows in two of the three stories is in the shape of a trefoil—the three leaved shamrock. In each of the other windows there are twelve panes, arranged in three fours, and the panes throughout are triangular.

Three gables rise on each side, and from the centre, where their roofs meet, a three sided chimney surmounted by a triangular pyramid terminates in a large trefoil. The smoke issues from three round holes on each of the three sides of the chimney.

Three Latin inscriptions, one on each side of the house, have each thirty letters, while over the door there is another Latin inscription of three words, the English of which is, "There are three that bear record," and on each side are the carved figures of three angels bearing shields.

Inside the house each floor contains three three-sided apartments. The length of each of the walls by outside measurement is thirty-three feet four inches—that is, exactly thirty-three and one-third feet. — London Telegraph.



Plainclothes Man—Come, Mulrooney, jump in and have lunch with me. I know where we can get a swell course meal for 50 cents.

Officer Mulrooney—Not on yer loife. I git enough coarse food at home these days!

Photographing Bullets.

Moving pictures have unlimited possibilities apparently for the study of rapidly moving objects. An apparatus capable of making pictures at the rate of 100,000 a second has been made. With it seventy-two pictures of a revolver bullet were taken while the bullet moving ten inches. Pictures of a bullet passing through a stick of wood showed a curious condition. The bullet passed completely through the thin stick and was well on its way before the wood gave any signs of distress; then some tiny splinters started out, following the bullet, the stick began to split, and after the bullet had proceeded some distance the stick suddenly fell to pieces.—Chicago Herald.

Things You Ought To Know

Pittsburg Hebrew Institute is erecting headquarters building to cost $100,000.

Duchess of Manchester will build a hospital in London to cost $1,000,000.

Chicago averages 2,000,000 telephone calls a day.

New York's statistical pay roll for 1915 calls for $108,000,000.

London in 1914 had 5,410 fires.

Buffalo is to have a new Labor Temple.

More than 250,000 seals are yearly killed off Newfoundland coasts.

An electric fire alarm siren invented by a Denver man has been heard 11 miles.

A seedless tomato of large size has been bred by an amateur horticulturist in California.

Coffins are being made of paper in France, cheapness and lightness being their advantage.

The vast forest areas of Russia in Europe will cover nearly 500,000,000 acres, or 36 per cent of the entire area of the country, are aptly termed "Wooden Russia."

The total number of visitors to the Panama Pacific Exposition has reached 11,000,000.

The serfs of Russia were liberated fifty years ago in March by Alexander II., grandfather of the present Czar. These serfs were not slaves to be bought and sold; they could only be transferred with the land they tilled. The ukase of the Czar gave freedom to 50,000 serfs in the Russian Empire.

Fort Riley, Kan., has the distinction of being the geographical centre of the United States.

Boston has a population of 725,828 according to a State census taken this year.

St. Louis holds fourth position, not only in matter of population, but also as a manufacturing centre.

Krupps' works, the great German gun manufactory, is said to cover 1,000 acres of ground. Even before the war rush commenced the firm were employing 60,000 men at their main works at Essen, and thousands of others in their collieries, ship-building yards, and private testing grounds. It is estimated that over 40,000 cannons are turned out every year.

Since his 21st birthday, June 23, the Prince of Wales has been one of the richest princes in Europe. He then came into the unrestricted possession of the revenues arising from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, which were settled on him by Act of Parliament at his father's accession. These revenues during the past few years, owing to a number of leases on the London estate having fallen in, have increased enormously and are estimated to amount to £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) yearly.

IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM

The Great Suffering of a Calgary Lady Before Relief Was Found.

There is still a very prevalent belief that rheumatism is due to cold or wet weather. This belief is probably due to the fact that when the blood is thin and watery there is an acute sensitiveness to atmospheric conditions and a change to wet weather often means a return of the excruciating pains. Rheumatism, however, is rooted in the blood, and it can only be driven from the system by building up and enriching the blood. Hot baths and outward applications of liniment may give temporary relief, but cannot cure. If the disease is not attacked through the blood, it simply fastens itself more firmly on the system, and the sufferer ultimately becomes hopelessly crippled. The truth of this is proved by the case of Mrs. Frank Ford, of Calgary, Alta. Mrs. Ford says: "I was an almost helpless cripple from rheumatism. It seemed to have settled to every joint. My arms and hands had to be bandaged. My ankles were so swollen that I had to use crutches. After doctoring for a long time and growing steadily worse, the doctor advised me to go to Banff Springs. I stayed there for eight weeks taking daily baths and returned home poorer in pocket by about $150 and not one bit improved in health. I then entered a local hospital, but did not derive any benefit. I was in such constant pain that I almost wished to die, and I felt sure I would be a lifelong cripple. It was at this stage that a friend who had been greatly benefitted by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I began the use of the Pills and after taking them a few weeks the swelling in the joints began to go down and the pain was relieved. This greatly encouraged me and I continued the treatment until in the course of three months the cure was complete. I had thrown away the crutches, would walk anywhere and do my own housework and I never felt better in my life than I do at the present time, and all this is due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I have also given the Pills to my daughter who suffered from anaemia and she has gained in flesh and become a strong, healthy girl."

If you are suffering from rheumatism or any weakness of the blood give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and they will speedily restore you to health and strength. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Silent Tragedies.

It is only the life of violence, the life of bygone days that is perceived by nearly all our tragic writers, and truly one may say that anachronism dominates the stage, and that dramatic art dates back as many years as the art of sculpture. To the tragic author it is only the violence of the anecdote that appeals. And he imagines, forsooth, that we shall delight in witnessing the very same acts that brought joy to the hearts of barbarians, with whom murder, outrage and treachery were matters of daily occurrence, whereas it is far away from bloodshed, battlecry and sword thrust that the lives of most of us flow on, and men's tears are silent to-day, and invisible and almost spiritual.—Maeterlinck.

Wigg—Sending out wedding cards is a curious game. Wagg—Yes. It's the bride's deal, and the groom's ante.

ROYAL YEAST

MADE IN CANADA

MAKES PERFECT BREAD

HOW MEN DIE IN BATTLE.

(Buffalo News)

Men who die in battle die very much alike.

Few can comprehend the tragedy who do not see it, which is, perhaps, just as well, since the actual circumstance is largely robbed of its dramatic veneer and robbed of heroics that the artist and the writer give it.

The powers of visualization do not enable us to picture a man receiving a bullet for a principle, whose wound is cauterized by hope, patriotism, sacrifice, unselfishness and all those fine sensibilities that move men to death unafraid.

Will Levington Comfort came more nearly to describing a soldier's death in battle than any other man of the pen guild, but used too many words.

Verestchagen came more nearly representing the actuality on canvas, but his colors were too bright.

The standard of dying is then somewhat vague to us. But we should say the tennis champion, Anthony Wilding, died well. Though he was killed in action months ago, his story has just reached England.

He commanded a trench party and because his range was imperfect he built a platform to raise the gun. Because he would not ask another to expose himself to the German fire Wilding stood head and shoulders above the "dirt line" from 5:30 in the morning until 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when a shell dropped into the trench beside him, leaving not enough of him for his comrades to bury.

Beside his cap and side arms, laid aside during the heat of action, they found a letter to his mother and this note to the "next of kin":

"For really the first time in 7½ months I have a job on hand which is likely to end in gun, I and whole outfit being blown to hell. However, it is a sporting chance and if we succeed we will help our infantry no end. I know the job exactly and the objects in view, from my study of them, which is the only way to play business or war. * * *

"He just crumpled up and flew into pieces," says the comrade who carried the recollection home to England.

"The sporting chance" was against him, but the hearts of red-blooded men warm more than a little when they hear how he took it when the chance came.

Wilding was a splendid member of the brotherhood of courage.

THE GREATEST RAILROAD.

Africa's Famous Cape to Cairo Line Will be Unique.

When all the great railroad trunks of the world have been built, a decade or two hence, four of them will appear upon the map in heavy black, indicating that they surpass all others in importance. These will be: The Pan-American, from the arctic wastes of Canada to the Strait of Magellan; the Transsiberian, from the Atlantic to the Pacific across northern Europe and Asia; the Transpersian or some other line, from the southeast of Europe to India, and the Cape to Cairo.

The Pan American and the Indo-European railways may surpass the Cape to Cairo as commercial arteries, and the Transsiberian will doubtless figure more potently as a strategic line, but for the sheer interest of the country traversed—for the picturesque variety and romantic appeal of the panorama running like double cinematograph films past the car windows—the great African trunk can never know a rival.

Six thousand miles across 65 degrees of latitude; a score of climates, and the lands of a hundred different peoples or tribes; the second longest of the world's rivers and two of its largest lakes; the greatest dam ever built, conserving water for the world's richest lands; the most imposing and ancient of all temples; the greatest waterfall, and the most important gold and diamond mines, and finally one of the last great expanses of real wilderness, the only place in the world where the wild beasts of the jungle may be seen in their primitive state from a train—all these seen, traversed or experienced in twelve days! Surely there can never be another such railway as this.—Lewis R. Freeman in World's Work.

Why Athletes Get "Stale."

The question of short versus long periods of practice in training the human muscles for any particular kind of work is obviously one having far-reaching application. Some interesting experiments on this subject were carried out by Dr. K. S. Lashley, of John Hopkins University. Acquisition of skill in archery was selected as the subject of observation. Twenty untrained persons were divided into three groups. One group shot five arrows with the English longbow per day; another twenty shots per day; and the third, forty shots. The results showed conclusively that the group shooting only five times a day improved in accuracy with less expenditure of time in practice than was required by either of other groups for the same amount of improvement. A report on the experiments says: "The relatively great efficiency of short periods of practice continuing for many days is in accordance with the results of the study of animals and of speech habits in men, the length of practice periods required is usually too great for maximum efficiency."

An Ancient Phrase.

The frequently quoted "I do not pin my faith upon your sleeve" is traced in sentiment to feudal times, when the partisans of a leader used to wear his badge pinned upon their sleeves. Sometimes these badges were changed for specific purposes, and persons learned to doubt: hence the phrase, "You wear the badge, but I do not intend to pin my faith on your sleeve."—New York American.

THE NEW BRITAIN

The war, which is transforming everything, has transformed England. Our politicians do not seem to know it, but we are to-day, we never shall be again, the same people with the same conditions and the same days of looking at things that we were a year ago.

At the first touch of war the antagonisms of party shrivelled up. They are remembered now only as an incomprehensible nightmare. Great Britain, as never before in her history, became a political unit. The slate was wiped clean at a stroke of all the barren animosities and contentions of faction. In the House of Commons, but lately a whirlpool of strife, and throughout the country, where passion only a few days earlier had been wrought up to little, if at all, below boiling point, the concord was absolute and unbroken.

A generation hence we may again have parties in Britain. Meanwhile we are heading straight, if not for a dictatorship, at least for some sort of Committee of Public Safety with all but absolute powers.

This, then, is one of the first results of the war for Great Britain. The country has found out, is disenchanted with, and utterly revolts from the politicians and their party game. It will not return to the old moorings. It will, on the contrary, insist on some very radical changes in the forms and methods and machinery of our public life.

But the political unity of the nation, induced by the outbreak of the war and confirmed by all that has happened since, found a far more momentous counterpart in a social unity. One of the compensations of war is its value as a purgative of self. It has visibly in the past twelve months drawn all classes closer together and evoked a spirit of genuine fraternity. Rich and poor beneath the compulsion of a common affliction have realized that they are all alike Britons and bound as such to stand together and help one another and the nation through the storm.

We are not a social democracy before the war. We are well on the way towards becoming one now. We shall be one before the longdistant peace is concluded. Already some three million of our best men, drawn from every occupation and every rank in life, have mingled with one another, have learned to understand and sympathize with one another, in the new armies. Another three millions may yet have to be added to them. And this great force of hard, clean men, with all the nonsense of social distinctions knocked out of them, trained into an equal brotherhood in the severest school of courage and efficiency, is the backbone of Britain during the war, and will continue to be its backbone through the not less anxious decades of peace.

The war has fused as nothing else could have fused us into one people. Of what account is "the guinea stamp" to-day? Gone is the vicious consideration that wealth has always claimed and received in the plump security of these islands. Duke's son and cook's son are fighting shoulder to shoulder, great ladies slave like barmaids at refreshment buffets; a shopwalker and a grocer's assistant wear the V. C.—the new patent of nobility.

We have learned in the first year some memorable lessons. We have learned particularly how much the State can do for the common weal that it has never done before. If the spirit of caste and the worship of wealth have sensibly weakened among us, so also has the fetish of property. Private ownership of the services and utilities that are indispensable to the life of the community has disclosed some staggering flaws. An industrial system that still in the main regards money as the beginning and end of the relationship between employers and employed has bitterly and to our national humiliation revenged itself upon its creators.

Is there anybody who after the experience of the last twelve months does not look upon the duties of the State in regard to land, mines, and railways—to take but these examples—from an angle that would have seemed incredible a year ago; who does not realize that in the wholesomely economical and disciplined future that awaits us we shall have to pour all our resources and "Socialize," as it is called, many of our productive agencies to keep going at all; and who does not see already that the old days of happy-go-lucky individualism have vanished?

But another and a not less vital revelation of the war has been the change it has wrought in the status and activities of women. There were people before the outbreak who said that women could not vote because they could not fight. We all know better now. We all know that you cannot wage war without the help of women, that their fire and self-sacrifice and compassion and organizing talents are an essential part of a modern nation's military strength. The war already has done more for the sex than anything they could do for themselves, and in the new Britain which is now being hammered on its anvil—a Britain intolerant of party politics, socially remade, pivoting upon its citizen soldiery condemned for its everlasting benefit to thrift, and pursuing, perforce, vast schemes of economic reconstruction—in this new Britain women are destined more and more to share in the opportunities and responsibilities of men.—London Daily Mail.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Offers Suggestions for Fruit Preserving.

In an advice circulated throughout Canada, the Fruit Branch Department at Ottawa suggests as being best for preserving purposes, certain brands of peaches: St. Johns, Elbertas, Crawfords and Smocks, and for plums Bradshaws, Gages, Lombards, Reine Claude.

The advice is timely and to it may be added that many of the most successful makers of preserves have for years insisted on securing from their grocers the St. Lawrence Extra Granulated Sugar (Pure Cane).

It is well-known that the slightest organic impurity in sugar will start fermentation in the jam, and St. Lawrence sugar which tests over 99% pure has never failed the housewife. Grocers everywhere can fill orders for this sugar. The best way to buy it is in the original sealed packages 2 or 5 lbs. cartons, 10, 20 and 100 lb. bags.

Girls' Banks in Germany.

There is a kind of savings bank for girls in Germany which might well be imitated in this country. On the birth of a girl the parents can insure her in one of these banks for a sum that will give the child on the completion of her eighteenth year a small capital to start in life with, to follow her profession or to finish her studies, or to serve as a dowry. In the event of her marriage. The annual premium is a fixed sum and comparatively light and scarcely proves a burden. It certainly must prove a great help to a girl when she arrives at the age of discretion to [illegible] the interest of a nice little fact of her own.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women's Coats

Distinguished Looking, in Seal Plush, Fashionable Curls and Tweeds

Charming coat styles that will appeal to women of all ages and every figure as the most comfortable and becoming for many years.

WOMENS STUNNING LOOKING COATS

In rich silk seal plushes, the kind that has the brownish glow of the London dyed Alaska Seal.

CURL CLOTH COATS

In the Ucal Lamb and Caracul effects These gorments are modelled in semi-straight and new flaring styles and are exceptionally handsome.

THERE ARE ADVANTAGES IN CHOOSING EARLY

First weeks in September are usually best.

This season owing to scarcity of materials. early buyers will have not only best choice but lower prices as well.

Every garment we show is faultlessly tailored, perfect fitting and moderately priced. The seasons popular colors are, Navy, Grey, Niger, Brown and Black with handsome tweed mixtures.

Autumn Dress Goods Reach Us Daily Including Whipcords Gaberdines and Serges.

Nothing daunted by the disturbed condition of the dress goods market during the last few months we have left no stone unturned in our endeavors to have an "as usual" display of lovely Autumn Dress goods.

We admit that they are somewhat higher in price than usual, but we also want to say that they are easily 25 per cent lower than we could sell these lines at if bought today.

Splendid weaves and dyes in popular fall shapes. 42 to 55 inches wide at **.75, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 & $2.00.**

BLACK DRESS GOODS

The growing popularity of black as a fashionable shade for every occasion is not surprising. It is always in good taste and particularly so in gowns of such beautiful high class fabrics as you will find in great abundance in our black dress goods section.

Fine all wool fabrics 42 to 44 inches wide at **.75, $1.00 &$ 1.25**

Fine silk and wool mixtures. 40 to 44 inches wide at **$1.25 $1.50 & $1.75.**

STEPHAN BROS.

FORMOSA

Wm. Hundt had an up-to-date verandah built to his house last week.

Jos. Lobsinger of Mildmay drove a load of Mildmay young folks to town last Friday evening, who spent a time here taking a look around.

John Fahrer has joined the crew on Jos. Meyer's Threshing outfit.

Mrs. J. B. Goetz and daughter, Florentine left on a visit to relatives in Michigan on Monday.

A large number from here took in the big Military Demonstration in Walkerton, Wednesday.

Phil Oehring and Mr. and Mrs. John Oehring and Anthony Beninger of Hanover visited friends in town last Sunday.

The funeral of Mr. George Wissler who died at Walkerton on Sunday took place to the cemetery here, Wednesday morning. Mr. Wissler was a former resident of Carrick prior to his moving to the County Town.

The new steam heating plant in the church here was tried out this week and worked splendidly.

Mrs. Tony Schumacher sr., was seriously ill last week, but is recovering.

Rev. Fathers Capps of Teeswater and Traut of Wingham motored to town on Friday last and spent the day with Rev. Father Brohman.

The marriage took place in the R. C. Church, Mildmay on Tuesday morning Sept. 15th when Mr. Nicholas Durrer of the Elora Road, near Formosa was united in marriage by the Rev. Father Halm to Miss Maud Goetz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Goetz of near Mildmay. Mr. Norman Durrer assisted the groom, his brother, while the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Rose After the ceremony the wedding party motored to the home of the bride's parents, where wedding dinner was served and where the remainder of the day was spent in enjoyment by the large number of invited guests. The number and value of the presents proves to the popularity of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Durrer will live on the groom's farm near Formosa.

Mr. Alex. Krupp has fully recovered and is able to be at work again.

John Kraemer intends running his cider mill for a short time this fall.

Mr. Chris Weiler had his new house near the mill veneered last week. Mr. Weiler has also built to his house near Ambleside.

Roasts retain their natural flavor bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in

McClary's Pandora Range always come fresh and sweet from its perfectly ventilated oven. See the McClary dealer in your town.

Sold by H. A Havill

You will like the rich strength and full flavor.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

PINKERTON

Mrs. A Pinkerton and Miss Margaret Colwell returned from Toronto on Wednesday.

Rev. R M. Gale who has been spending his holidays at Alma, Berlin and Bay City, Mich. returned home on

Miss Lena Moffatt and Mr. Gordon Pinkerton left on Monday for Stratford where they will attend Normal.

Mr. Amsey Gregg and family have returned home having spent the summer at Inverhuron.

Mr. Wm Knox spent Wednesday last in Walkerton.

Miss Margaret Garvey of Chepstow spent Sunday at Mr. R. Donnelly's.

Must Sing National Anthem.

The Bishop of Huron has ordered that the first verse of "God Save the King" be sung in all the Anglican Churches throughout the Diocese, morning and evening until the close of the war. This, with the special service for the war keeps the thoughts of the men at the front and the patriotic spirit constantly, before the people.

Magistrates may go on Salaries

To be placed on a salary basis rather than fees was the claim of a committee representing the associated Police Magistrates of Ontario, which appeared before Premier Hearst and Hon. I B Lucas, attorney-general. The members of the deputation pointing out that 200 police magistrates were inadequately recompensed for hearing cases that some times last two or three hours It is understood that the ministers agreed that the police magistrates had a sound complaint and promised relief.

MILITARY DAY

Continued from page one.

luated by scores of colored lights and presented a great appearance. The evening performance which was attended by a large crowd, included boxing bouts, wrestling match, clubswinging and military drills was drawn to a close about ten o'clock by the masterly rendering of the National Anthem by the massed bands. This was the grand finale of one of the best and most successful celebrations in the history of Walkerton.

As a stimulous to recruiting, the day was a success, Capt. Klein and Lieut. Farrel, signing up thirteen men for the 71st battalion. They are:—David Neske Walkerton, Edwin Durrer Chepstow, Oswald Lumley Walkerton, Elmer J. Gregg Pinkerton, Samuel J. Reaburn Pinkerton, Harry W. Schill Mildmay, Leo. J. Herringer Mildmay Alex Thompson Cargill, and the following Englishmen who have been employed in this locality for some time:- Edwin Harriston, Geo. T. Leonard, Fred J. Hawkef, Thos. Watbrooke and Thos. Feirn. Several other young men have promised to don the khaki and as the result of the visit of the 34th, it is expected that many more will join the 71st.

The receipts at the gate and grand stand for the day amounted to $850. To this amount will be added the entrance fees of fall fair exhibitors and receipts from other sources which will reach a considerable amount. Of the total receipts, $150 is first to be given to the patriotic fund, $112 to the fall fair and the balance after expenses are paid will be contributed to the Patriotic Fund.

The thanks of the townspeople is extended to the officers and men of the 34th, who presented the program. A more respectable, orderly, well behaved band of soldiers could not be gathered together. Every courtesy was shown them and it is very gratifying to those interested to know that the soldiers were well pleased with their day's outing and state that the day was an enjoyable one and claim that they received better treatment in Walkerton than in any town they have yet been. They left for London on their special train about eleven o'clock.

Now in the Trenches

The Eighteenth Battalion of the Canadian Army which has been training in England for several months is now in the trenches in France and according to despatches from London, is defending three miles of battle-line. In this battalion there are many Bruce boys including several from Walkerton and in the days to come the casualty lists will be scanned with anxiety.

Jewish New Year.

Wednesday evening of last week at sunset the Hebrews commenced the celebration of their New Year. It was the first day of the seventh month of the year 5676, according to the Jewish calendar. On that day the trumpet is sounded according to a mosaic command and burnt offerings are made. The modern custom however, is to hold services of prayer when each individual takes an inventory of his sins of the past year and prays fervently for forgiveness.

Open Season For Game.

The following will be of interest to the local sportsmen who wish to know the open season for the various games: Duck, from Sept. 15th. to Dec. 15th., both days inclusive; geese, Sept. 15th. to April 15th.; grouse, Oct. 15th. to Nov. 15th, both days inclusive; plover and snipe, Sept. 15th., to Dec. 15th.; hare or rabbit, Oct. 15th to Dec. 15th; black squirrel, Nov. 15 th. to Dec. the 1st.; mink, Nov. 1st to April 30th; muskrat, Dec. 1st to March 31st. No muskrat can be shot or trapped during the month of April.

The Horrible Example

The Flesherton Advance taking Walkerton as the horrible example of the results of the open bar, has the following to say:—

"If you want an object lesson on the benefits of local option, and the baneful results of the open bar, subscribe for a Walkerton paper. From 2 to 6 cases of a sensational nature resulting from too long a lingering at the beer pump, are recorded in the Walkerton papers every week. It makes good news from an editorial standpoint, but from a moral view point it is not an honor that our sister town should be proud of, and it is safe to say the victims do not feel elated at the publicity inspired by their actions. Local option has proven times over that if it does not introduce total prohibition it throttles the traffic to such an extent that the newspapers suffer a great dearth of news concerning drunks and disorderlies.

The Voter's List's Act.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by his Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce at the Law Library in the Court House in the Town of Walkerton on Saturday the 30th, day of October, A. D. 1915 at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine complaints of errors and ommissions in the Voters list of the Municipality of Walkerton for 1915.

Dated this tenth day of September, A. D. 1915.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk of the Town of Walkerton.

EDUCATIONAL

We offer a high grade Commercial and Shorthand Home Study Course at a low cost to all Canadian young people. Particulars cheerfully furnished on request. The Shaw Correspondence School, on Yonge Street, Toronto.

The last game of the O. A. L. A. intermediate semi-finals played in Orangeville on Friday last resulted in a win for the home team over Wingham by a score of 11—8. Orangeville now enters the finals for the championship of Ontario.

Save the Cent

Persons sending in personal correspondence or other news items in unsealed envelopes should remember that a one cent stamp is sufficient. Printers' copy is not subject to the war tax but the flap on the envelope must be unsealed.

Keep The Lord's Day.

This is quoted by an exchange from an exchange, so it is doubly worthy of consideration. "There is, unhappily, less and less emphasis put upon the importance of a reverent and restful observance of the Sabbath by young people, as well as older. The familiar caricatures of former strictness are much more frequently heard than is earnest plea or counsel against frivolity and secularization. The excursions, the bikes, the automobile and motorcycle runs, the camp, are the order of the day, and their influence is to dissipate any sense of responsibility for attendance upon worship or the practice of devotional meditation or reading. This is to be feared, is not an exaggeration of conditions, and it is difficult to see how thoughtful people can fail to deplore it and be concerned about it. There are commercial institutions which still recognize the value of Sabbath observance. It is related that the Bank of England has a list of twenty questions which are presented for answer for every man young or old, who applies for a situation in the Bank. The first question is, "How do you spend your Sundays?"

TRANSPORTATION

Railway Operations and Telegraphy thoroughly taught in detail by Shaw's Railroad and Telegraph School, Yonge and Gerrard Streets Toronto. Correspondence invited. T. J. Johnston, Principal.

JAMES COULTER
(REAL ESTATE AGENT)
All kinds of Farm and Town Property for sale. Money to Loan.

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
AND
AUTO GARAGE
Bicyles and Supplies.
Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.
Wm. White,
Jackson St.--Walkerton

Business and Shorthand
Westervelt School
Y. M. C. A. Building
London, Ontario
College in Session Sept. 1st to July
Catalogue Free. Enter any time.
J. W. Westervelt, Principal

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from [illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

WINGHAM BUGGIES

When you want a buggy, you want one that will give you long service. That's what the WINGHAM BUGGIES give. They have a neat appearance, and they last. Besides they are cheap. We have all lines in stock including rubber tired buggies with automobile seats and tops. If you are interested call, and we will give you prices and all information.

JOS. HUNZIGER
CHEPSTOW - ONTARIO

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses - Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods

Our Fall Showing of Dress Goods reveals a grand display of all the Modish Fabrics, special prominence being given to navy and black serge. Nothing is smarter than a serge suit and we have prepared for a popularity with vast consignments bought early at old prices and you will be delighted with the selection at 50c., 60c 75c, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2

New crepes, gabardines, poplins, corduroys, brocade velvets, worsted and tweed effects among the novelties ready now for your inspection.

New silk Crepes, Taffeta Duchess, Poplin and paillette silk for autumn dresses in the new shades and black at $$.00, 1.25, 1.50 and $2 a yard.

Ready-to-wear Department

See our ready to wear department, we have received a large consignment of "Northways" Coats for Ladies, Misses and Children, beautifully fitting garments in the newest styles in plain cloth and curl cloths and the donegal tweed effects which are sure to please you. Come and see.

Big sale of Travellers Summer samples on centre tables, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, whitewear, etc., at worth while savings

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	" 34 lbs.		".......	40
Wheat	" "	90	to......	100
Barley	" "	60	to.......	70
Potatoes	" bag (new)	75	"	90
Butter	" lb.	22	"	23
Eggs	" doz.	18	"	18
Chicken	" lb.	12	"	14
Ducks	" "	12	"	14
Turkeys	"	15	"	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight.
The eyes are the bread winners.
We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Fall Weather

Is here, and with it comes the need of heavier clothing. Perhaps you need underwear or a sweater coat. We are ready to supply you with these.

We have a very large range of underwear.

For Ladies—In natural wove union and heavy cotton, at prices in keeping with the quality.

For Misses and Children—In a variety of quality and prices-

Men—In natural and heavy wool and fleeced, at popular prices.

Boys—In wool and fleeced.

Sweater Coats

Our assortment in this line is large, we have them in all sizes, styles, shades and prices. Just what you want for these cool evenings.

We have wrapperettes and kimona cloths in a variety of patterns. See our new coatings and dress goods.

Blankets, Comforters, Flannels and Flannelettes. Take advantage of these extra good values.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV - No 38

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23rd 1915 – 8 PAGES

Baby Remedies

It requires years of experience and a high degree of expert knowledge to make Baby Remedies that are safe but effective. There are several among the Nyal Family Remedies designed for the children only.

Nyal's Baby Cough Syrup
Nyal's Baby Laxative to regulate the bowels.
Nyal's Teething Syrup
Nyal's Teething Lotion to rub on the gums.
Nyal's Teething Powders
Nyal's Talcum or Baby Powder
Nyal's Teething Syrup contains no opiates.

Every one of these is admirably suited to the particular purpose

SPECIAL AGENCY

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The Fall

Millinery Openings

September 14th and 15th
and the Following Days

THE

GARDINER MILLINERY

Rife Block, Walkerton

Taking Over Business

Misses Cook and Selwood

Having recently taken over the Millinery business carried on here by Mrs. Porteous, wish to announce to the Ladies of Walkerton and vicinity that we will hold our FALL

Openings Sept. 14th and 15th

and following days. We very kindly invite you to inspect our stock and shall be pleased to show you our Millinery Goods.

Parlour, East Durham St., - Walkerton

The New Styles

To Be Seen and Had at G. T. ROURKE'S the Men's Outfitter

I have just received and placed into stock my New FALL SUITINGS OVERCOATINGS, and TROUSERINGS

These goods have all been bought before the advance in prices and I intend giving my many customers the benefit of the old prices. I am safe in saying since I bought my Fall Goods Woollens have advanced 30 per cent. The new Fashion Plates are here and I would advise you to MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

The latest in Men's Furnishings for Fall and Winter are here Come in and see the New Fall Hats. A fine range of Ties, Shirts, Gloves, Socks Winter Underwear and Sweater Coats to select from.

G. T. ROURKE.

Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton.

CIGARS

Prime Choice...5 for 25c.
Mi Lolo ....4 for 25c.
Harmony...... 4 for 25c.
Flash............ 3 for 25c.
Corporal.........3 for 25c.
El Fino-Pan, straight 10c

SIEVERIGHT S

The Rexall Store

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses

Wool! Wool! 50,000 lbs wanted. S. A. Rife & Co.

The Pinkerton Fair is being held to-morrow, Friday Sept. 24th.

The business men of Mildmay have organized a bowling club and are arranging to have a green in condition for next year.

Read the additional locals on page 8.

Mr. Eedy of St Marys was a business visitor here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Wahlquist of Galt spent Sunday at Mr. N. Eidt's.

Pte. Louis Runstadtler of London, was a visitor at his home here on Sunday.

It is rumored that the 71st. battalion which is being recruited will be trained at Woodstock.

The open season for hare and rabbits commences on Friday of next week, October 1st

Miss Beatrice Lippert of Wiarton, is spending this week here, the guest of Miss Clarice Vogan.

Mr. R. E. Heughan and Miss Olive returned on Saturday last from a two months' visit in the west.

Mrs. W. M. Dack and Miss Agnes of Toronto renewed acquaintances here during the past week.

N. B. L final game at the exhibition grounds on Saturday. Wingham vs Walkerton Everybody come.!

Major Henderson left on Tuesday for the west, where he will visit his son Roy at Battleford, Sask.

Mr. Elwood Lewis who has spent the summer in the west is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lewis.

Mr. Frank Rennie officiated as judge of horses and Mr. Mervyn Norrish as judge of flowers at the Chesley Fair this week.

Mrs. John Reilly of Victoria, B. C. and Mrs. Fred McConkey and son, Howard of Toronto are visiting at the home of Mr. Carl McKay.

Rev. Thos. Wilson was in Toronto this week, attending the half-yearly meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church.

Miss Lucinda Mitchell, daughter of Mr. Thos. Mitchell, Brant, left on Monday for New Liskeard, where she will train for a nurse in the Lady Minto Hospital.

Mr. Thos. Smith who has been a member of the Merchants Bank staff for several months, left on Tuesday for Meaford, having been transferred to the branch of the bank in that town.

Read the communications on page 8 of this issue. They will be of interest to you. They include a letter from Pte. Geo. Kingsbury, a letter from England and a communication from the local bakers.

A joint meeting of the Directors of the Northern Exhibition and the Military Demonstration Committee will be held in the Council Chamber on Friday Evening, 24th inst at 8 p.m. All accounts must be presented at this meeting.

Mr. M. G. Cameron, K. C. of Goderich will deliver a lecture at the Patriotic Entertainment of the Teachers' Institute on Thursday next Sept. 30th. in the town hall. Mr. Cameron is an eloquent speaker. Don't fail to hear him. Admission 25c.

Mr. Wm. Wesley of The Herald & Times received a letter this week from his son Wm. jr., who went to France with the first Canadian Contingent. "Billie" is still in the land of the living and although he has been in the first line of trenches on several occasions, he has come through unscathed.

For Sale.
A large side-board. Will be sold cheap.—Richard Lee.

Men Wanted.
To make egg cases. Apply at the Walkerton Egg & Dairy.

Farmers!
Four plough points for $1.00. Every one guaranteed. At foundry —S. F. Ellinghausen.

Coal Heater For Sale.
Parlor or dining room coal heater for sale at reasonable price. Apply to Mrs. L. Bauman, station road.

Opening Store
Mrs. M. Porteous has rented the vacant store and flat next to Bruder's butcher shop and purposes opening a store in which she will sell homemade baking etc.

With the Mounted Rifles.
Corporal Bert Runstadtler of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, training at Barriefield Camp, Kingston, spent a week's leave at his home here. Corporal Runstadtler enlisted at Ottawa.

Patriotic Entertainment.
Remember the Patriotic Entertainment under the auspices of the East Bruce Teachers' Institute in the Town Hall, Thursday evening, Sept. 30th. An address "The War and Canadian Patriotism" will be given by Mr. M. G. Cameron, K. C. Goderich. Mr. Cameron comes highly recommended by the Ontario Branch of the Patriotic League and by the press. Splendid music by local talent. Proceeds for Patriotic purposes. Admission 25c.

Thanksgiving Day.
The annual observance of Thanksgiving Day, has this year been set by parliament for Monday, October 11th. This will be a public holiday throughout Canada.

Engagement Announced.
The engagement is announced of Miss Mary O'Connor daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Connor of Walkerton to Mr. Jos. Ruetz, of Brant, the marriage to take place early next month.

Auction Sale
Of Pure Bred Durham Cattle will be held at lot 5, con 5, Greenock; ½ mile from Chepstow on Saturday, Oct. 2nd, commencing at 2 p.m. Albert McNab, prop; John Purvis, auctioneer.

Daughters' of the Empire Meeting.
The regular meeting of the Walkerton Chapter will be held in the Armouries on Saturday, Sept. 25th. at 3.30 P. M. As plans for the winter's work will be discussed. A large attendance is requested.

Auto-Livery Work Solicited
Mr. Chris. Kolpin has taken out a chauffeur's license and is prepared to do any amount of auto livery work. If you are contemplating taking a long or short trip call and see him. Take a ride in a good car.

Local Men Enlist.
Since last week the following men have signed up here for active service in the 71st Battalion;—Harris Rife, John Burke, Frank Schefter of Walkerton, and Arthur Smith and Caldwell Marshall of Durham.

Joined 81st. Battalion.
Mr. Herb. Wilton formerly of the Merchants Bank staff, who has recently been in Windsor has enlisted and joined the Machine Gun Section of the 81st. battalion which is being recruited and trained at Hamilton.

Parasol Taken.
The person who took a parasol off a post at the ladies' work department in the palace on Wednesday afternoon last, is known and to save any further trouble should be good enough to return same to the Telescope office.

Lost
Lost between Walkerton and Chesley via 15th. side road and con 2 thence side road twenty-five, north on same to Geo. Lamont's, a medal covering for the fly wheel of a motor car. Finder please notify, or return to Dr. Mair, Chesley.

New Agriculturist Here
Mr E. R. Hall, B. S. A. of Markdale, has taken a position as assistant representative in the Department of Agriculture at the local office. Mr. Hall is taking the place of Mr. G. Skinner who resigned to continue his course at the O. A. C. at Guelph.

Stock Co Poorly Patronized
The Fendell Stock Company which occupied the boards at the opera house on Monday and Tuesday evenings was greeted by very poor audiences. On Monday evening they staged the old play, "The Man of the Hour" and on Tuesday evening, "The Tenth Commandment."

Wireless Guard Enlists.
Mr. Wm. Mortimer who has been a member of the Tobermory Wireless Guard for several months, has signed up for active service with the 71st. battalion. Several other local men who are members of the Wireless Guard are talking of enlisting and will probably do so in the near future.

Anniversary Services at Cargill.
The anniversary services of the Cargill Methodist church will be held on Sunday and Monday, October 3rd. and 4th. The Sunday service will be conducted by Rev. G. L. McIrvine of Berlin, and on Monday a supper will be served in the basement of the church. A good program will be provided.

Receives Position as Manager.
Mr. Ivan Tolton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Tolton of Walkerton who has been employed in Weyburn, Sask. for several years, has accepted a more lucrative position in Yorktown, Sask. Mr. Tolton is now manager of the grocery department of the large retail store of the Hudson Bay Company in that western town.

Final Baseball Match.
The final game for the championship of the Northern Baseball League between the Wingham and Walkerton teams, will be played at the exhibition grounds on Saturday afternoon of this week commencing at four o'clock sharp. Turn out and help the boys land the silverware. Admission gents 25c. ladies and children 15c.

Hear Mr Cameron.
Don't fail to hear Mr. M. G. Cameron, K. C. of Goderich at the Patriotic entertainment under the auspices of the Teachers' Institute, on Thursday next Sept. 30th. In his address "The War and Canadian Patriotism," in commenting on Mr. Cameron's address the Goderich Star says:—"The address has not yet been excelled by anything yet heard in the Temple gatherings." Hear him on Thursday. Admission to all parts of hall 25c.

Fall Fair Prize List.
The list of prizes awarded at the Northern Exhibition will be found on page four of this issue of the Telescope.

"Mine" Reporter Arrested
Walkertonians will remember the visit to this town some two years ago of promoters who were selling shares in a coal mine which was alleged to have been discovered near Shelburne. Several citizens mostly women invested sums ranging from $500 to $3000 and as it was discovered that the mine was a fraud, a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of the promoters. Nothing transpired until Thursday last when one of the men Gordon A. Bonter was arrested in Toronto by detectives. Bonter who had less than 25c in his pockets was taken to the police station and was remanded until Friday of this week for a hearing on charges laid against him in Toronto. He will then be brought to Walkerton to face several charges of fraud laid against him.

Gipsy Woman Arrested.
A band of gipsies struck town on Tuesday, among their number being the usual fortune teller. The woman proceeded to practice her vocation at the G T.R. depot and by working a smooth game, succeeded in having several of the sterner sex part with considerable loose change. A complaint was soon laid against her and she was arrested by Chief Ferguson on the criminal charge of obtaining money by fraud, and placed in the lockup. As the woman had two small children to care for, and pleaded hard for liberty and those who prosecuted having received their money back and did not wish to press the case, the court modified the charge to that of vagrancy and on the woman paying the costs incurred, allowed her to go. The caravan at once left town and headed for Formosa.

Bread Still 12cts
In another column of this paper appears a communication from the Walkerton bakers protesting against an item which appeared in a recent issue of the Telescope, in which we commented on the present cost of bread which despite great reduction in the price of flour has not been dropped from the war-scare price of 12c per loaf. There is very little in the letter worthy of our attention, for we still maintain that the price of bread in Walkerton is unnecessarily high: Bread in Durham was reduced to 10c per loaf over two weeks ago, but in Walkerton it still remains 12c. and according to the bakers will remain at that price for a time at least. What we want is a square deal for the working man and as they considered that they were not receiving such from the bakers, a good many housewives have commenced baking their own bread, thereby saving money.

Visited London.
At a rally of the Western Ontario Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, held under the auspices of the Municipal Chapter of London, the Walkerton Chapter was represented by the vice-regents and the secretary. The meeting was held in Cronyn Hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The chief feature of the meeting was a most interesting address by Mrs. MacDougall of Montreal who reported that the Order had raised, besides the Hospital Ship Fund, nearly half a million dollars for patriotic purposes. A resolution was passed asking the Western Ontario Chapters to give a motor ambulance to be used where it was most needed. After other business had been disposed of, the delegates were driven to the camp where they saw the troops march past and were the guests of the London ladies at an afternoon tea. Some of the delegates had the privilege of dining with the officers of the 34th. Battalion and inspecting the camp, and were especially impressed with the neatness of the camp and the efforts made to secure the comfort of the privates of the Battalion.

BORN

CUNNINGHAM—In Greenock on Sunday, Sept. 12th., to Mr. and Mrs. J. A Cunningham, a daughter.

DEAN—In Walkerton on Sunday, September 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dean, a daughter.

TOLTON—At the Bruce County Hospital, Walkerton on Tuesday, September 21st. to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tolton (nee Miss F. McNeill), a son, (stillborn).

JONES—In Walkerton on Sunday, Sept 20th to Mr. and Mrs. Mac Jones (nee Miss Evelyn Heffernan) a son.

MARRIED

EIDT—HODGE—In Tarrytown, New York, on Thursday, September 16th., Mr. Fred A. Eidt, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. N. Eidt of Walkerton, to Miss Florence E. Hodge of Tarrytown. Mr. and Mrs. Eidt will reside in Tarrytown.

Pinkerton Fair.
The annual fair of the Pinkerton Agricultural Society will be held on Friday of this week, September 24th.

Soldiers at Paisley Fair.
A company of 34th. Battalion, London will be at Paisley Fair Wednesday, Sept. 29th., with machine gun section and battalion band. Grand military tournament—drills and exercises, machine gun firing, etc., afternoon and evening.

At Stratford Normal.
Among those who are attending the Stratford Normal School from this locality are:—Dorothy Armstrong, Hanover; Hilda Bierworth, Elmwood; Verna Donnelly, Pinkerton; Jean Everett, Walkerton; Nettie Gunn, Glamis; Sara Little, Walkerton; Hattie Long, Walkerton; Sylvia Mielhausen, Elmwood; Mary Webb, Glamis and Gordon Pinkerton, Pinkerton.

Rural School Fair.
The annual Rural School Fair for this section of Bruce was held under the supervision of Mr. N. C. McKay on Monday afternoon. Although the attendance was not up to that of the past two years, there was a good crowd of school children present and their exhibits were numerous and of excellent standard. We regret that, owing to the absence of Mr. McKay to other fairs, we are unable to publish the prize list this week, but it will appear in our next issue.

The First Prize Map.
Boisie Farewell, son of Dr. and Mrs. Farewell of Walkerton was among those to secure honors at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, the young lad, having been awarded first prize for the best map of the Dominion of Canada. Boisie is to be congratulated on his success. The prize winning map is now on exhibition in the window of Hunter's Drug Store and is worthy of inspection by school pupils and older citizens. The accuracy of the map and its lettering would indicate that hours of ardent toil had been spent in its drawing. However, the boy achieved his aim and in the honor secured was amply repaid for his trouble.

The Trip to the Allies
The "Trip to the Allies" on Friday last, which was put on by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid was a genuine success. There were some 150 tickets sold and the ladies cleared over $50 which money will be devoted to paying for the field kitchen presented to the 71st battalion. Some fifteen autos were detailed to accomodate the crowd of excursionists, the first load leaving the town hall shortly after seven o'clock and the last load returning about 2.30 Saturday morning. The first of the Allies to be visited was Belgium, Mrs. W. J. Richardson's, next was Great Britain, Mrs. H. McNeill's, then came Italy, Mrs. Archie Toltons, then France. Mrs. B. J. Waechter's then Japan, Mrs. Alex McLennan's and last of all was Russia, Mrs. Frank Rennie's. Each house was tastily and beautifully decorated in the national colors and at each place the excursionists were served with a dainty lunch consisting mainly of the national dish of the country visited. The trip was a decidedly enjoyable one and was so successful that the ladies are contemplating holding another to a different section of Brant in the immediate future.

Death of Dr. Sinclair.
On Tuesday afternoon there passed away one of Walkerton's most prominent and public spirited citizens, in the person of Dr. L. Sinclair, who died at his home on Durham St. after a short illness from a general breaking up of his system. The late Dr. Sinclair, who was in his 77th year was born in Lobo, tp. County of Middlesex, on April 15th, 1839. He received his early education in a country school and later taught for several years. He then entered Ann Arbor as a medical student and graduated in the class of 1861. In April of that year he entered the United States Army Medical Service at Nashville and Resaca in 1865. He later returned to Canada and started a practice, at Napier, Middlesex County, where he met and married Julia Ann Finkle widow of Dr. Wm. Henderson, who predeceased him in November 1908. The deceased came to Walkerton and started a practice in 1868, and has practiced here continually during the intervening forty seven years. Dr. Sinclair was the pioneer medical practicioner not only of Walkerton, but of Bruce County. During his many year's of service here, he became the town's most well known citizen and took a great interest in all matters pertaining to the public life of the municipality. He served several terms at the council board and the installation of the waterworks system in Walkerton, and the erection of the Bruce County Hospital are largely due to his initiative. He is survived by one daughter, Miss Corinna Sinclair of Walkerton and one son Dr. Herbert H. who has been his partner for the past twenty-one years. The funeral will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 2.30 o'clock to the Walkerton cemetery.

Barn Burned.
During the heavy electricial storm of Thursday evening last, the barn of Mr. Frank Hanmore, on the 6th. concession of Brant was struck by lightning, and destroyed together with the contents by the fire which followed. Mr. Hanmore who had prepared to thresh the following day, lost the entire season's crop and his loss was a heavy one. The reflection of the conflagration was plainly visible from town.

Defeated in Wingham.
The first of the final games for the Free Press Trophy, between the Walkerton and Wingham baseball teams at the latter town on Friday last, resulted in a win for Wingham by the score of 11—1. The game was reported to have been a fast one no score being made by either team until the sixth innings, when Wingham notched three and Walkerton one. In the remaining three innings, by timely hits, the home team managed to score eight more while the Walkerton nine were held scoreless. The locals are confident that they can defeat their opponents in the final game here on Saturday afternoon. If they succeed the teams will then play a sudden death game either in Harriston or Teeswater to decide who gets the silverware.

COMMUNICATION

Editor of Telescope

Dear Sir:

For public information, I am sending you a list of names of men who have enlisted with the 71st battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Forces. A perusal of the names and places of birth would be of general public interest. Of thirty-three men who have enlisted, it will be noticed that nine were born out of Canada, and twenty-four are Canadian born, and that of the twenty-four Canadian born, eleven bear German names.

These figures show that the number of Canadians who offer to do their duty to their country is still smaller in comparison to those born in the Old Country than it should be, when one considers the very small number of the old country men in this part of the country.

These same figures should also give the quietus to those who delight in speaking of every one who bears a name of German origin as one who is disloyal. The fact that eleven of the twenty-four Canadian born have such names should set thinking many who have no such names but who are continually shouting loyalty, (but doing nothing) and insulting others who are in most cases more loyal than they are themselves.

LIST OF RECRUITS

Name	Place of Birth
C. F. Nutting	Birmingham, Eng.
John Burke	Gibralter
David Netska	Mildmay, Ont
Fred G. Hawkes	Cannington, Eng.
Samuel J. Roburn	Dublin, Ire.
Elmer J. Gregg	Pinkerton, Ont
Edward Harriston	London, Eng
Edwin Doerr	Formosa, Ont
Louis Anderson	Southampton, Ont
George Cunningham	County Bruce
T. Melville Wilson	London, Ont
Theo. C. Wilhelm	Formosa, Ont
Willie Laughleen	Cargill Ont
Everett A. Truax	Walkerton Ont
Walter L. Yaeck	Walkerton, Ont
Wilfred L. Yaeck	Walkerton, Ont
Fred C. Moore	Ipwich, Eng
Clarence Krueger	Walkerton, Ont
Larry Wettlaufer	Walkerton, Ont
Wilfred D. McKay	Walkerton, Ont
David Seiling	Walkerton, Ont
H. E. Henderson	Walkerton Ont
Elmer L. Neilly	Tp. of Brant
Alex Thompson	Lambton County
Geo T. Leonard	Sevanbourne, Eng
Thos Warbrook	Dublin Ire.
Thos Felen	Yorkshire, Eng
Wm Wolfe	Walkerton, Ont
Arthur K. Smith	Durham, Ont
S. Harris Rife	Mildmay, Ont
Caldwell A. Marshall	Bentick Tp
H. W. Schill	Mildmay Ont
Frank Schefter	Walkerton, Ont

Recruiting is still going on and more men are wanted and there are still here a large number who should come and enlist. Among these is a man who several weeks ago wrote to the Bruce Herald and Times complaining that men who had been rejected for overseas duties had been sent to Tobermory to do guard duty, and claiming that only those should be sent there, who wish to do training to fit them for overseas. If the writer will come forward now like a man, he can enlist and receive five or six months of the very best training for the front something which he could not get at Tobermory for many reasons.

I am also enclosing you for publication a list of those who have volunteered their services but who, through no fault of theirs have had to be rejected and the reasons for rejection I think is owing these true young men to publish their names so that they will not be criticised as others are deservedly being criticised,

Albert J. Miller	Varicose veins
Leo. J. Herringer	Defective eyesight
Oswald Lauley	Under age

Yours sincerely,
Otto F. Klein, Capt.
Recruiting Officer.

Jocelin's Penance

The Prince, not knowing if these words were uttered in jest or reproof, hesitated before replying, his cheek flushing under its flaxen beard; then, choosing to see but the humorous side of the happening, said laughingly:

"By the rod, Abbot Samson, more than one prince of the Church hath kissed a greasy paw; for methinks I have heard of Abbots who had woman-cooks or focariae; though, Gramercy, the fellowship stopped neither at board nor hearth."

"Come," interrupted the Abbot impatiently, "let us speak of weightier matters. Your Highness, by Earl Bigot, hath made demands for the disposing of a certain wardship." The Prince turned petulantly to Bigot, who stood near with Counsellor Geoffrey:

"Roger, you spoke me not of this."

"My Prince," responded the courtier, with easy familiarity, "when I sought thee after the Abbot's audience thou went at table, and forbade the delivery of any such rude pratings," casting a spiteful glance at the Abbot.

"True, true: I said you nay, I remember, and you pressed not the matter," responded John hastily, not anxious that the Abbot should hear his disrespectful words repeated. "Come hither, now, sorry herald, and deliver thou the Abbot's message, though that were useless with his Lordship in the presence." But Bigot, who much desired to keep peace between his master and the Abbot for a time at least, hastily moved to the royal side, and, in a low voice, gave John a very softened version of the Abbot's cavalier refusal to transfer the wardship of the Lady de Cokefeld. He represented the Abbot as loth to surrender so rich a wardship and desiring of a fief in another hundred, as a bonus for the forfeiture.

John waved him away—"Pooh, pooh, Sir Abbot, thou art right—'tis a rich wardship, and I confirm thy decision," and ere the astonished Abbot could speak, he went on, "but, Father, bring forth this richly dowered ward of thine and let us see what thou art so loth to part with." Seeing by the Abbot's face that a refusal of this was imminent, the Prince motioned to Bigot, who went out. Dumbfounded at the good humor with which the Prince seemingly received the curt refusal of his demands, Samson answered more gently than hitherto:

"I pray thee, your Highness, have me my ward excused. The maid is unaccustomed to courts, and would be discomforted at appearing before such a great company. Besides, what matters her appearance to thee?"

"By the blood!" exclaimed the Prince, with a sly glance at Geoffrey; "should I not wish to see my sister that is to be? Zounds, if she be fair, I'll salute her right brotherly."

"Thou art ever ready to so salute, my Prince," murmured Geoffrey in his ear.

The Abbot's face expressed both anger and bewilderment. "Highness," he began, but his utterance was stayed by a commotion at the hall's entrance.

Henry Bigot had not far to go in search of the Lady de Cokefeld; indeed, she was on her way to the hall when she met the Prince's messenger. Ignorant of the contested wardship, and unconscious that the Abbot had but kept her in retirement to hide her from the two greatest libertines of a gross age, after some days of semi-captivity she felt a great curiosity to see for herself what the royal visitors were like. So, knowing Samson would refuse her permission to pay court to Queen Elinor, she had privately dispatched a messenger to her majesty that very evening, craving permission to attend on her, as was her right, as the daughter of so noble a subject as Adam de Cokefeld. Permission granted, Rohese now entered the audience chamber, escorted by Bigot, and attended by Mistress Mary and Mordred, bearing her trailing skirts.

"Holy Saint Francis!" exclaimed one of the monks. "By Jesu!" cried more than one courtier more softly, and the Prince's heart gave a leap within him, as he murmured, "By Christ's blood! The fairest maid in all England." And indeed, Rohese was fair enough to make any pulse throb quickly. As she came toward the dais, Geoffrey's sensual face lit up as he feasted his eyes on her loveliness, and stepped forward that she might approach him closely as she passed. Already he had thought, "Nay, Jack can have the chink; I'll enjoy the maid."

Rohese was dressed in damask robes of shades of green and blue, curiously wrought with pearls, so that one saw therein all the hues of the peacock's plumage; her veil gleamed silver white against the rich fabric, and a fan of peacock plumage sparkled in her hand. Her richly tinted hair lay along her back in two great plaits, bound here and there with ropes of pearls, the braids falling far down her train, gleaming there like two red-gold serpents. A murmur of admiration went up from the crowded hall, and Rohese, fearful of the Abbot's displeasure, and frightened at her own temerity, quickened her pace, and after bending over the Prince's hand, knelt at the Queen's footstool. Elinor, her stern face grown kind, lifted the blushing girl, and with a few words of greeting and encouragement, seated her on a cushion at her feet. And John eagerly leaned forward from his throne to whisper to her something which made her blush the more, though she answered him only by a slight shake of the head.

Thus she sat, the cynosure of all eyes, for all the world must stare now, as all the world—that is, that part which formed the Prince's court being well trained in Sadi's maxim—"Should the Prince at noonday say 'It is night,' declare you behold the moon and stars;" praised the maid Prince John had called the fairest in all England.

And poor Jocelin, chagrined at their gazing, looked upon her radiant beauty, too, and grinding his teeth, dug his nails deep into the flesh in the jealous rage and despair of impotent love, while in his ears there rang the minstrel's rhyme:

"There dwelt a page in castle Clare,
And oh he loved his lady so!
And yet she moved so proud and fair—
She did not care—she did not know,
She did not care nor know."

CHAPTER XIV.

"Surely, Prince," said Samson, "Roger of Bigot delivered not my answer aright."

"Yes, My Lord, he told me thou demurred somewhat relinquishing so rich a holding. An' by our Lady, I blame thee not, since mine eye hath looked upon the most precious part of the trove. 'Ah, a monk hath an eye for beauty!'"

"Demurred somewhat!" thundered the Abbot. "An' this to me. Am I to be juggled with in mine own castle as a nurse dandles a puny child who frets and will not take its pap? I deny thee this wardship, John of England, and will hold this female Advocate, and bestow her hand at mine own pleasure."

In the tense silence the Prince's strenuous breathing could be heard, as flinging aside his mother's restraining hand, he rose, and with a rage-purpled countenance, shook his fist at the Abbot.

"Deny, deny! God's blood, thou deny! An Abbot whom I created but yesterday. Thou forgettest whose subject thou art, proud monk!"

"The church is subject to none save the most high God, Prince John Sansterre. The ring and the crosier are emblems of that power no king can bestow! Beware, lest thou bring upon thee the interdict of the Church by seeking to snatch from her her just perquisites." At this direct threat of excommunication, a murmur went round the hall.

In the middle ages, when tyranny and superstition were rife, excommunication was the iron sceptre by which the Church ruled prince and subject. The excommunicated were shunned like lepers by their friends, families and servants; and for any communication with persons beneath this dread, a lesser excommunication or privation of sacraments was incurred, to be lifted only by penitence and absolution.

John felt that he had gone too far. This Samson was a formidable enemy, who, besides wielding spiritual power, was not without material means of wreaking his vengeance, for John's quick eye had caught the glint of steel from beneath the robes of a hundred monks, and saw that the corridor outside was filled with men, who, though they were dressed as servitors, each bore in his belt a Sheffield blade, and each hand went to hilt at sound of Samson's voice. Vainly had Bigot essayed to stay his master's wrath, as had Geoffrey and the Queen. Now, no restraint was needed. John was a coward; one who struck in the dark; or, at best only when all power lay behind him, and he knew that with Richard alive he was never secure. There was one card more to play. If Rohese would accept him as guardian, the Advocates might side with her against the Abbot, and this result in the consummation of John's plans. The beauty of the maid had fired his incontinent blood, and the fief of De Cokefeld was rich; Geoffrey was clamoring for recognition of his services; the country already groaned under taxes, and with coffers depleted; he must have money. So his tone was conciliatory.

"How now, my Lord Abbot, forgive my untimely heat! Let us not quarrel e'en o'er such a pretty puppet as this. But hath the maid no say? Methinks the Advocates who so long served under his father's banner should somewhat consider her preference." The Advocates visibly approved of this, as they thought the Abbot's proceedings too aggressive and masterful by far.

"Mary's heart, he acts as if he were the Pope himself," my Lord of Clare said to Faulkenbridge.

"Thou art right, my bucco. Father Hugo was ever ruled by our decisions. This one hath not even questioned our opinions."

"See, sweet," went on the Prince, mellifluously, lifting Rohese's head and pointing to Geoffrey, who struck an effective attitude, and regarded the shrinking girl with a bold glance, he intended to be enticing and subduing; "wilt not exchange the dreary life in thine old Keep for the gaiety of court? Become the Prince's ward, lady, and there stands a gallant husband ready for thee; spruce and pricked, who will govern thee gently, though he love thee hotly. What say'st thou, pretty minion?"

Obscured by the crowd stood a tall, slender nun, whose white tunic and pectoral, black hooded cloak and ebon staff proclaimed her the Prioress Rosamund, and, forgetful of prudence, she now pushed forward the better to comprehend that which so nearly concerned her son. Ten years younger than Queen Elinor, her Greek features still retained their youthful beauty, and despite her habit she was a handsome, stately woman. The noise of her movement, though slight, was noticed by the Queen, who, turning, found herself face to face with her hated rival of old. The almond-shaped eyes of the Prioress contracted (they were green as the sea on a sunlit day, and flecked with gold like the jeweled eyes of a toad); her thin lips tightened into a scarlet line, and she proudly and defiantly met the withering glance of Elinor. Time and circumstance may teach men to forget, but women, in whose hearts the fires of jealousy are kindled, hate always—through life—yea, after death.

"Remove that wench!" commanded Elinor to the captain of her guard, her pointing finger shaking with anger. The green eyes flashed, and the thin lips of the Prioress opened as if to speak, but Geoffrey, who had been furtively watching his mother during the Prince's proffer, now caught her eye. Like Henry of old, he ruled this scheming, haughty woman with a glance, and warned by her look she held her peace. The Abbot here interposed.

"Madam," he said to the Queen, "the lady Prioress is my guest." So Elinor, biting her lips at this public rebuke, said no more, being forced to sit and watch the white, cat-like face of her enemy light up with a triumphant smile.

"What say'st thou, Lady de Cokefeld?" urged the Prince.

Rohese was at bay. Abhorring the proffered change of guardianship, she more abhorred the proffered bridegroom; yet how dared she speak before so great a company, and reveal to the Prince the thoughts which surged within her proud young mind? She only shook her head, drawing away from the familiar touch of the Prince.

Abbot Samson then said to her: "Answer, thou, Rohese, wilt have as guardian the Prince, and give thy hand and fortune to Geoffrey de Clifford?" Rohese shuddered at this name and stole a contemptuous glance at the bastard; this was the son of ill-famed Rosamund de Clifford; this libertine, execrated by the parents of England. (For like a serpent, his slimy trail had gone over many a fair home, leaving shame and misery in its wake.) My lady of Clare had told her much of this man. To her surprise, a hand now came stealing upon hers, and looking up she saw the Queen with an intent frown watching her face eagerly and warningly, while the royal hand pressed hers encouragingly. Thus supported, Rohese, rising, bright-eyed and composed, turned to the Abbot:

"Nay, nay, my dear, new-found father, though his highness load me with jewels, and set me among the noblest and fairest of his court, I'd not exchange my liege and my guardian. And by my Christendom! I am well content to bide a maid, an' God wot a De Cokefeld would ne'er mate with Rosamund Clifford's son." The Abbot smiled a stern approval. John looked blankly astonished. The Queen patted her hand kindly, and murmured, "Well fought, little De Cokefeld." But Rohese, sinking back on her cushion, frightened at her own vehemence, felt but one eye upon her. The Prioress glared from her corner like a tigress ready to leap upon its prey, and Rohese felt that this must be the mother of Geoffrey, and realized that she had made an implacable enemy.

"Thou hast had thy answer," said Samson, grimly. "Come, Lady de Cokefeld, it grows late; maids should not bide from bed so late."

"A merry revel to you all, my guests. Your Highness, there are here some right skilful gleemen who will more than compensate for our heavy company. Ho there, master of the hall, bring forth the choicest wines, and let the music play!" And as a gay madrigal struck up, the Abbot, with a haughty obeisance to his royal guests, led Rohese from the hall, followed by her attendants, and the long line of monks, with eyes bent low, and meekly folded hands. The Queen and her ladies presently retired, and the advocates and the rest of the court were left to nightly revelry; though John, Geoffrey and Bigot sat moodily apart, while the music rang and the cup went round.

As they went toward the stairway leading to the gate chamber, Rohese said penitently, "I pray thee, my Lord, forgive my coming thither against thy commands. I was but curious to see a great court assembled."

"Well, thou'st thy wish, girl. Woman ne'er obeyed God or man 'gainst her desire since first she disobeyed in Eden. But thou'lt pay dearly for this night's work, I fear. Once the wolf smells blood he'll not leave the trail. And Geoffrey de Clifford has been flouted by the fairest maid in England. Well for thee, child, that Samson's strong arm wields the crosier instead of Hugo's. 'Tis a lucky chance thou'rt housed with me, as it has turned; for the Prince is minded to take thee by force, Rohese. I saw it in his eye; and ever God's forbode when he's done with thee, why thou'll be fit for his Favorite's wife," and the Abbot ground his teeth as he turned away, leaving Rohese with scarcely strength to climb the stair, assisted by wide-eyed Mistress Mary, half ready to weep, seeing her lady so disturbed. Slowly they passed up the great marble stair; the attendant at its foot extinguished his taper and went away, and 'twas then a dark figure stole from behind a pillar nearby, and murmuring, "O, my sweet, my brave lady," kissed the stones her feet had trod ere he departed into the gloom like one of the shadows of the night.

CHAPTER XV.

The next morning Rohese sat up in bed with a start: though hardly awake, she felt there was some alien influence about her. Looking through the open door of her apartment across the Gate chamber, at Mistress Mary's door, she saw that, contrary to custom, it was closed. Had her tire-woman wakened, and gone to the buttery for their breakfast? No, it was too early, as the gray light showed. Rohese turned restlessly on her pillow, and then cowered beneath her coverings, for on a low stool in the centre of the little room she glimpsed a figure so weird that she hastened to shut out its sight. At this a rattling, "Ho, ho," proceeded from the intruder, and Rohese, reassured by this sound that her visitor was human, summoned courage to peep from beneath the coverlid.

"How, now, my little milk liver? 'Tis many a year since I visited thee. Alackaday, to find thee grown such a fine coward. Fie upon thee, De Cokefeld's heir! Art frightened at Bernice of Ely? Hast forgotten 'Old nurse'?"

"Oh!" Rohese came fully into view now, and sat up, curiously regarding her visitor, none other than that ancient beldame who had so frightened Brother Tristian.

"Welcome, dame," she cried; "how quaintly thou art dressed. Set my fear to that, and the fact that 'tis ten years since I last saw thee."

"Lawk, I'm not strangely decked. I but wear the red and black livery of my master. Hast not heard of the witch of Ely?" Rohese looked at her with startled eyes, crossing herself mechanically, and murmuring her old childish prayer. "From all sorcerers, witches and dark and evil things, good saints, deliver us," before she began falteringly:

"I wot not, Dame Bernice —"

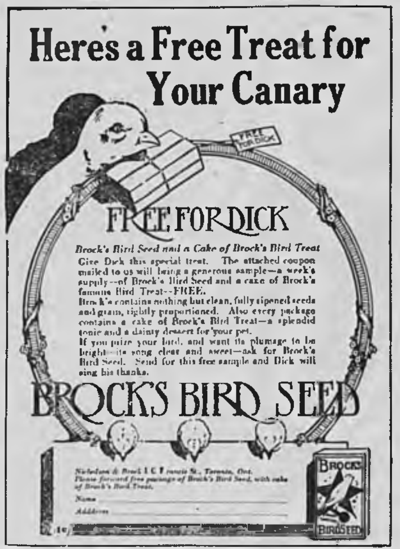
"Of course! Ten years agone, when thy father was alive, I had no more mind to be burned at the stake or wear the bridle, than now, and when my yearly visitations were made to my nurseling's child, I donned the russet gown and kerchief of a village wife. Thy father was a stark man, girl, and mad 'gainst sorcery."

Rohese gazed at the crone wonderingly. "And didst really nurse my granddam, dame?"

"Aye, that I did, from two years old; and by paddock's maw, I saw the Lady Frances, thy dame, born, married and buried, an' lifted thee in these arms, a red, squirming brat, when first thou camest to this weary world. Wonder not, then, that I came hither to seek thee, e'en in mine enemy's stronghold. The Church doth ever love a witch-a-sizzling." And Dame Bernice chuckled at her grim jest.

"And now what I have come so far to tell must soon be told ere the minion scratch at the door I've locked so fast upon her. I was stayed last night on my way hither, for the Abbot's silver cross hung on the secret panel by which I strove to gain entrance into Bradfield; so I could not pass, but needs must spend the night as best I might in the passage, till at cockcrow I 'scaped by another way and came hither in search of thee, too late to stay thy attendance on the court." When she had shown that she knew all that had occurred in the audience chamber, she continued:

(To be Continued.)


Here's a Free Treat for Your Canary

FREE FOR DICK

Brock's Bird Seed and a Cake of Brock's Bird Treat

Give Dick this special treat. The attached coupon mailed to us will bring a generous sample—a week's supply—of Brock's Bird Seed and a cake of Brock's famous Bird Treat—FREE.

Brock's contains nothing but clean, fully ripened seeds and grain, rightly proportioned. Also every package contains a cake of Brock's Bird Treat—a splendid tonic and a dainty dessert for your pet.

If you prize your bird, and want its plumage to be bright—its song clear and sweet—ask for Brock's Bird Seed. Send for this free sample and Dick will sing his thanks.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED

Nicholson & Brock, [illegible] Francis St., Toronto, Ont.
Please forward free package of Brock's Bird Seed, with cake of Brock's Bird Treat.
Name
Address

Thrive Without Sunshine.

The doctrine that sunshine is necessarily helpful and beneficial to the health is not always true. The Turkish men and women upset this theory completely. Across every window in a Turkish home are lattices to keep out curiosity and sunlight. The Turkish women get as little sunlight outside of their homes as they do inside.

At the age of twelve the Moslem woman takes the veil and she is never seen without it. The only chance she gets to let the wind blow on her face is when she is seated in the courtyard and within the walls of her own home.

In spite of the fact that the men and women get so little exercise and fresh air, they are strapping big and hardy people. Few Americans can match them in physique or powers of endurance.—St. Louis Republic.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

The Tragedy.

The shoemaker sat
With his rat-a-tat-tat,
While fitting my shoes with new soles,
new soles.

And there stocking footed
I sat as if rooted
With holes in my socks, blooming holes,
holes, holes.

Alas, what a sin to
Look out through the window
And see Mary passing, my sweet, my
sweet.

But how could I hallo
And how could I follow
With holes in my socks and no shoes on
my feet?

I begged the shoemaker,
The blooming old faker,
To give back my shoes without soles,
without heels.

But though they weren't done, he
Demanded the money
And turned a deaf ear to my frantic
appeals.

So off down the street
On her dainty, small feet
Walked Mary, sweet Mary, with swift
graceful stride.

And but for the stocking
Large holes in my stocking
For sure, without shoes, I'd 'a' walked
at her side.
—H. S. Haskins in New York Sun.

NOTHING TO EQUAL BABY'S OWN TABLETS

There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones. They are absolutely safe and are guaranteed free from opiates and never fail in giving relief from the minor ills of babyhood and childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Albert Bergeron, St. Agapit, Que., writes: "My baby was suffering from constipation and teething troubles and Baby's Own Tablets quickly cured him. Now I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Seven Seas.

The phrase "the seven seas" has been current for some time—was so current when Kipling universalized it twenty years ago to denote all the great waters of the earth. Its use divides into seven parts the tripartite ocean (the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans) as the north and south Atlantic, the north and south Pacific, the Indian, the Arctic and the Antarctic oceans. It is interesting to note that Roman Italy had its "seven seas," the chain of salt lagoons about the mouth of the Po, separated from the Adriatic by strips of sand or embankments. The lagoons were in ancient days much more extensive than now, and the "Septem Maria" afforded a continuous means of internal navigation from Ravenna to Altinum.—New York Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Just Common Salt.

Salt in solution is an antidote to many poisons.

All skin diseases are relieved by salt added to water.

A pinch of salt added to mustard prevents its [illegible].

Salt in the water cleanses glass bottles and chamber ware.

Cut flowers may be kept fresh by adding salt to the water.

Brooms soaked in hot salt water wear better and do not break.

Salt dissolved in ammonia or alcohol will remove grease spots.

Salt thrown on any burning substance will stop the smoke and blaze.

SAIL BACKWARDS.

Feats of Seamanship Performed With Square Riggers.

Square rigged ships can, in case of necessity, be made to sail rudder foremost, and there are many cases known where ships have sailed in that reversed order. Only a few years ago a case was recorded of such backward sailing.

One instance where the manoeuvre was employed by a genius in battle tactics rather than under the need of marine disaster is a brilliant chapter in the history of Old Ironsides. This account is taken from Maclay's naval history:

"The sternmost ship was observed luffing up so as to take a raking position across the Constitution's stern. Mindful of his danger, Captain Stewart suddenly braced his main and mizzen topsails flat to the mast, shook all forward, let go his jib sheet and quickly but swiftly backed, under cover of the smoke, abreast the rear ship. The manoeuvre was executed in beautiful style. The yards swung around almost as soon as the order was issued; the ship checked her course, trembled for a moment and then began backing. As if by magic the Constitution had dropped astern and almost before the enemy was aware of it was alongside of the sternmost ship with every gun of her formidable battery reloaded and double shotted."

The clipper ship Dreadnought lost her rudder in a gale in the winter of 1862-3, and Captain Samuel Samuels performed the great feat of sailing her backwards for more than 600 miles and into safety safety in the harbor of Fayal.—New York Sun.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE

SPECIALISTS

Piles, Eczema, Asthma, Catarrh, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Skin, Kidney, Blood, Nerve and Bladder Diseases.

Call or send history for free advice. Medicine furnished in tablet form. Hours—10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 6 p.m. Sundays—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Consultation Free

DRS. SOPER & WHITE
25 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

When Writing Mention This Paper.

Saved His Dog.

Lord Rosebery is a great lover of animals, and on one occasion he actually went so far as to risk his life for a favorite dog. His lordship was on board a steamer when suddenly his dog fell overboard. Much distressed, Lord Rosebery asked the captain to stop the ship, a request which was refused.

"If it were a man overboard," said the captain, "why, then, of course"—

"Oh," said Lord Rosebery, "that can be easily managed," and, to the captain's astonishment, he leaped overboard after the dog himself.

Naturally, the steamer was promptly stopped, a boat was lowered with all speed, and both dog and master were rescued, none the worse for their experience.—London Tit-Bits.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $40.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Battleships Now and Then.

A battleship to-day is not the same as a battleship in Nelson's day. The old wooden three decker could only be destroyed by long and desperate close quarter fighting. It would stand hours of battering. It would take hundreds of shot and still be capable of fighting. But today one unlucky shot, one blow from a torpedo, and the great fighting machine is a heap of scrap iron.—London Graphic.

Metalized Cartridges.

Because of the scarcity of copper cartridges are now made by the process of spraying metal in a liquid form on the paper shells, which answers all the purposes of the metal cartridges and has some advantages over them, principally in the fact that the metallized cartridges are lighter and a soldier is therefore enabled to carry more of them.

LATHE WANTED

I want to buy for spot cash second-hand—in first-class condition—one 2x24 or 3x36-inch

TURRET LATHE

I would also consider instead a 26-inch Engine Lathe any length, or an Engine Lathe with Turret on cross slide. Will come and inspect lathe such as above while running and pay a fair cash price, but will only deal with actual owner. If you have one, write me at once giving full particulars.

M. S. WATSON, 674 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

Little Danger in Turning a Hose On Heavily Charged Wires.

The slight danger that firemen run through the electric current passing from heavily charged wires up the stream of water they are squirting is proved by an experiment conducted by Ugo Tartaglini and reported in La Scienza per Tutti.

A trolley car wire charged with a direct current of 525 volts had one end grounded; on the other end he directed a stream from a hose with a nozzle fifteen millimeters in diameter. At 2.20 meters distance a voltmeter attached to the nozzle registered twenty volts. At sixty-five centimeters distance it registered seventy volts and at twenty centimeters 210 volts. The average man can stand a current of fifty volts without serious shock, so a fireman who holds his nozzle five or six feet from a live wire runs no great danger.

Mr. Tartaglini made the same experiment on two lines of alternating current, one with 2,200, the other with 4,600 volts, and the voltmeter did not register any current in the stream of water, although a slight shock was perceptible when he put his hand into it. With a chemical extinguisher he got a current of 1,550 volts at 225 millimeters from a wire with a current of 2,050 volts.

In Cooking Remember

Grill—To broil.
Milk—Sweet milk.
Dredge—To sprinkle with flour.
When the word cup is used it means teacup.
Saute—To semi-fry in very little lard or butter, then give it the seasoning of a broil.
To blanch almonds—Pour boiling water over them and remove the brown skins.

Health in Old Age

As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted and vitality runs low.

By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years.

50 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Settled the Duel.

Lord March, afterward the Marquis of Queensberry, was not accustomed to view a duel with unbecoming apprehension and usually attended an affair with an air of enjoyment that often was decidedly displeasing and embarrassing to his adversary. But he was served at last with that sauce which the proverb explains is for the gander as well as the goose. It was when he was challenged to fight an Irish sportsman. Lord March appeared on the ground accompanied by a second, surgeon and other witnesses. His opponent arrived soon afterward with a similar retinue, but added the weight of a polished oak coffin, which he deposited on the ground, end up, with its lid facing Lord March and his party. Lord March became decidedly uncomfortable when he read the inscription plate, engraved with his own name and title and the date and year of death, and peace was patched up.

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Volcanoes and Disease.

Many strange and exaggerated accounts have been given of terrible diseases in human beings, lower animals and plants as a result of volcanic activity. In a prize essay by Dr. H. J. Johnston-Lavis it is shown that there is no direct connection with disease, but that volcanic outbursts may indirectly cause or increase epidemic disease in several ways. The poisonous fumes may have irritating and depressing effects on the eyes and throat. The disturbance of water courses may bring about the infection of wells and surface supplies with sewage, and interference with ventilation of houses may result from the accumulation of ejected materials. The moral depression from fear, with hunger from the cutting off of food supplies, may have the effect of lessening the resistance of the organization to infection.—Exchange.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

A Fateful Game of Chess.

It is a Spanish tradition that the fate of Columbus hung on a game of chess. For years the great navigator had haunted the Spanish court, trying to interest some one in his plans, but at last he determined to abandon the country and visit France. The night before his intended departure he sought an audience with the queen to communicate his intentions and to take his leave. The queen asked him to wait while she made another effort to interest the king. She found Ferdinand engaged in a game of chess and, disturbing him by her entrance, caused him to lose a piece. Annoyed and irritated by the incident, the King, after rudely denouncing Columbus and his schemes, informed Isabella that the result of the petition would depend on the result of the game. It grew worse and the chances were all against the launching of the expedition. But the queen overlooking the board, whispered to her august spouse a suggestion relative to a move that would be advantageous. The king followed the advice, the completion of the game was quickly reversed, and Columbus' dream of years was realized at last.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County, good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont, R. R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address 107 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone [illegible], Hamilton, Ont.

When Men Powdered Their Faces.

The use of powders for the hair and face, which began in the sixteenth century, infected the men. Henry III. had the habit of parading the streets of Paris, his face covered with white and red paste, like a faded coquette, and his hair filled with violet powder and scented with musk. Powders were made of all colors, and the infatuation was such that servant girls were afraid to be seen in public with their hair of the natural color and, not being able to buy that used by their employers, employed sawdust as a substitute.—London Mirror.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs, — I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,
T. B. LAVERS,
St. John.

An Artist's Impromptu Solo.

Pierre Garat, the singer and exquisite of Napoleonic France, was not merely a glass of fashion and a wonderful, self-instructed singer, but an artist devoted to his art. "Put in the following," asks Percival Miall in his biography, "an example of sincerity in art or of love of attracting attention?"

Coupigny had supplied him with a "romance" to be set to music. Whenever the two met Garat replied, "I have not hit upon an idea yet." One day Coupigny was walking down the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. Hearing a sound of some one running up behind him, he turned. It was Garat, who seized him by the arm, dragged him up the stairs of a neighboring house and, halting on the first landing, exclaimed, "I've got it!" At once he began to sing the romance through at the top of his voice. The inhabitants of the house began to open their doors, heads were projected over the bannisters, finally they began to approach. But Garat, having finished, tore down the stairs like a monkey, dragging the bewildered poet with him.—Youth's Companion.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always. 50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ONLY ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDRENS SORES

Compulsory Change of Name.

A notable instance of compulsory change of name occurred in Scotland in the seventeenth century, when the clan Macgregor was ordered to abandon and forget its ancient patronymic. The English Government thought by this means to stamp out the spirit of Rob Roy's redoubtable kinsmen, and so sternly was the decree enforced that the use of the old name was treated as a capital offense. For the time the clansmen submitted and took other names; but, so far from forgetting the old designation, later generations proudly reverted to it, and today there are more Macgregors in the world—to the world's gain—than ever before.—London Standard.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

He Got the Apples.

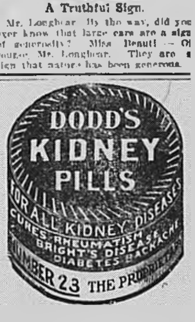
"Once upon a time," began the teacher, "two little brothers started to Sunday school one Sunday morning. Their way led past a fine orchard, where the trees were bending down with ripe, luscious apples. One of the brothers proposed going into the orchard and getting some fruit, but the other refused and sped away, leaving his companion greedily devouring the apples.

"Now, it happened that the owner of the orchard saw them, and the next day rewarded the good boy who refused to steal the apples by giving him a shilling. He got a prize for his honesty, and what do you suppose the other boy got for his dishonesty?"

"He got the apples!" yelled every member of the class.—Exchange.

A Truthful Sign.

Mr. Longhear: By the way, did you ever know that large ears are a sign of generosity? Miss Beaut: — Of course, Mr. Longhear. They are a sign that nature has been generous.


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETA

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1915.

THE NEW BRITISH EMPIRE

An authority makes the statement that the British Empire, before the war, comprised 11,451,862 square miles, excluding Egypt, the Soudan and Cyprus, which were technically Turkish. The Empire has increased by some 3,236,000 square miles, or nearly one-third, during the first year of the war. This figure includes the Cameroons, the conquest of which is not yet complete, and is a Franco-British enterprise, so that the territory will probably be divided.

The new territories captured, incorporated in the Empire, or added to our sphere of influence, are:

	Sq. miles
Egypt	400,000
Soudan	951,060
Cyprus	3,500
Arabia	1,200,000
German Southwest Africa	322,450
Togoland	33,700
German New Guinea, including Kaiser Wilhelm's Land the Bismarck Archipelago and the Caroline, Pelew, Marshall, Solomon and Marianne groups of Islands	100,000
Samoan Archipelago	1,050

Of the Arabian Peninsula, the Aden Protectorate (about 9,000 square miles) belonged to Great Britain. Turkey owned about 436,000 square miles, native independent states occupied about 163,000 square miles, and the remainder comprises huge deserts, sparsely inhabited by nomadic tribes. It has a total population of some 4,870,000.

THE ZEPPELIN RAIDS.

The bombardment of defenceless towns and cities, the sinking of defenceless, harmless ships, and the dropping of bombs from Zeppelins on non-combatants are some features of German "frightfulness." The German newspapers have for many months promised that London would be destroyed by these airships, that its people would be wiped off the face of the earth and its buildings demolished. They have boasted gleefully of what they were going to do, and the people greatly rejoiced thereat. Of course this is not war, and it is not magnificent. It is savagery, assassination and murder. But that seems to be war according to the German mind. This week several raids have been made on London, and many women and children killed or maimed, and this devilish work may go on if no retaliation is made. The aeroplane raids of the British and French are confined to attacks on military positions, railways, etc., and are carried out in daylight. The German raids are made in the dark, and no attempt is made to confine the attacks to military positions. The busy streets of London are now their object of attack. Their aim is to kill and injure as many non-combatants as possible. This air warfare is of a piece with their submarine warfare: kill and slay no matter whom, no matter where.

We believe in fighting the devil, for the Kaiser must be a devil, with his own weapons. For every raid on a British or French town or city, we would advise a similar raid on a German town or city. British airships are capable of doing it, and larger aeroplanes are being built, we understand, that will have no difficulty in flying to Berlin and back. Give the German a dose of his own medicine.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The German excuse for the sinking of the Arabic is that the commander of the submarine feared an attack. Any old excuse will do.

◆

British organized labor is solidly behind the military authorities in their determination to thrash the Kaiser and the Germans.

◆

Manitoba is prosecuting those charged with robbery. The Dominion should not delay the prosecution of those who defrauded her by graft.

◆

British Columbia newspapers are condemning the practice in vogue out there of women presenting white feathers to supposed slackers.

◆

Norway has lost forty-one vessels, and seventy-six of her sailors have been drowned by mines or torpedoes, since the war began. The neutrals are having a hard time of it.

◆

The Ottawa Citizen pays tribute to Senator Lougheed for the able manner in which he carried on the affairs of the Militia Department when Sir Sam was abroad. The Senator made no fuss or noise, but sawed wood.

◆

There are said to be 12,000,000 aliens in the United States who have not signified their intentions to become citizens. Many of these are subject to other laws than those of the United States. This is a danger which the American people should face.

◆

Although we are all forbidden to deal with Germany, New Zealand has looked forward to "after the war," and has put a surtax of 50 per cent. on all importations from countries hostile to the British Empire. Germany is to be black balled.

◆

This war is opening people's eyes as to the principles which govern trade between nations. The Detroit Free Press complains that the United States are getting too much gold from Britain—so much that the bankers do not know what to do with it, and as it is being piled up in their vaults it is bound to depreciate in value. Britain is importing too much, and as it is too busy fighting to manufacture much for export, it sends gold instead of goods to pay for its purchases in the States. If the States cannot use the gold to advantage, it becomes a dead loss to them. It might pay the States to admit British goods free. The gold comes in free.

◆

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., in an address at a convention of Nationalist delegates from the County of Tipperary recently, declared that Ireland recognized that her whole future liberty and prosperity depended upon her courage and loyalty to her pledged word to-day. A victorious ending of the war is, then, the first necessity of Ireland. I say to you, "Let us help to bring that about, not alone by our courage upon the battlefield, but by scrupulously maintaining the political truce, and by promoting and inculcating wisdom, toleration and unity amongst all classes of our people at home."

◆

Judging by the comments of some English newspapers on Germany's yielding to the United States, they want this country to take charge of Germany's submarine warfare against their boats, armed as well as unarmed, and conduct it in a more gentlemanly fashion. In fact, they would like to have us stop it altogether. This is rather complimentary to the United States, but it is a little too much to imagine that this country desires to act as umpire in all international scraps. We aim to protect the rights of our own people, but not to say how Germany shall manage her naval operations in all details.—Philadelphia Record.

What the English papers are pointing out is that Germany's concessions, made at the request of United States do not protect the rights of the United States people. There is a big "if" in connection with the proposed immunity from death of passengers on liners and the U. S. seamen on board freighters will have no protection. They will go to the bottom whenever a German submarine can get a crack at the vessels they are on board.

◆

An illustration of the financial progress throughout the two older provinces of the Dominion during recent years, with respect to banking facilities, is shown in a new edition of a Bank Map of Ontario and Quebec which has recently been issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. According to the information which has been incorporated in the publication the number of branches in operation in 1901, the first year for which statistics of this nature are given, totalled approximately 500, in comparison with 2,000 at the present time. This interesting compilation of current banking information is valuable also as a Railway Map, showing as it does the location, on the various main and branch lines, of all towns and cities. This, together with other general information, makes the publication very useful for reference purposes. A copy may be procured free of charge upon application to F. C. C. Lynch, Superintendent of the Railway Lands Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

◆

Now some of the United States newspapers are wondering what would happen if some of those German Zeppelins should bomb to death United States citizens living in London. One paper says that "Besides a numerous colony of American citizens and their families in London, for instance, we have a perfectly good ambassador whose career we should not like to see cut short by a German bomb. We have a consul general and his staff. There are other United States officials, military, naval and commercial attaches, who are not residing in London for their health or pleasure, but to attend to their country's business. A United States ambassador who should take up his quarters in a British fortress or travel in a British battleship could not claim immunity from attack, but 100 miles from the recognized firing line and dwelling on what is technically American soil, he should not be subjected to the peril of sudden death." If American lives are thus lost in London, Mr. Lansing might have to send another note to Berlin.

◆

The editor of the Victoria Colonist, who is a veteran of the Fenian raid campaign, and outside the age limit, was quite annoyed the other day on receiving two white feathers from some woman who thought that he should be at the front. Evidently she was not personally acquainted with the editor, or she would not have made that mistake. Our contemporary gives several instances where men have been insulted by the reception of such feathers, and he asks:

"Do the people who indulge in this base practice realize for a moment what they are doing? Do they realize that they are exhibiting the lowest kind of sneaking cowardice? To insult a man to his face is bad enough, but it has the merit of a certain degree of courage. To send him an anonymous insult is on a par with blackmail. We happen to know that some of this miserable work has been done by a few very silly women and in some cases by young girls, persons who are so ignorant of human nature that they are unable to realize that to insult a man in this way will have only one effect, namely, to influence him against offering his services. The practice shows an absolute lack of appreciation of the gravity of the crisis with which the Empire is confronted."

THE FEMININE WAY.

(Birmingham Age-Herald)

"What chance have I got with that girl? One of her admirers owns an automobile and the other has a motor-boat."

"Son, if she likes you, a trip to the movies would please her just as well."

Wooed By a Pauper

CHAPTER I.

Then I saw as in a vision,
The whole world stretching with eager hands
Towards a mystic figure, holly-crowned and rubicund,
Which, from its torch, scattered on all earth,
The fires of love and plenty.
It was the Spirit of Christmas!

Christmas was approaching. You knew it from a thousand signs and tokens beside the remarkably distinct intimation of the calendar with its "twenty-fifth of December" in red letters and its "Christmas Day" in Old English type.

Old men knew it, for they shook their heads and grumbled at the cold and the weather.

Young men knew it, and they smiled at forthcoming evening parties and friendly suppers.

Young women knew it, and joined the young men in anticipation of balls and other opportunities of love-making; and the schoolboys knew it, and smacked their lips as dreams of plum-pudding, pantomimes and Christmas boxes disturbed the last few remaining days of their school term.

Others knew it, to whom the approaching time of merrymaking, of peace on earth and good will toward men brought no visions of happiness and joy to come. The poor shivered at the approach of the jolly king and remembered that for them there were no plum-puddings, very little peace and but the mockery of good will.

Some others, higher up in the social scale, were as little pleased at the proximity of the season of rejoicing.

For instance, let us avail ourselves of the novelist's precious privilege, and, taking you, kind reader, with us, enter unseen the library of a grand mansion in Belgravia.

Though we had entered in the orthodox and ordinary way, we should have scarcely been heard, for wealth had spurred luxury to its utmost, and the feet of the happy mortals who pass the threshold of Sir Richard Wildfang's town house, if they do not tread on roses, Persian fashion, make as little noise traversing the thickly carpeted hall and still more luxuriously covered staircase.

Footmen, as silent as the statuary which flanks the painted walls, hover to and fro, ready to do Sir Richard's will. Grooms and coachmen linger with hands in their pockets, all on the alert to saddle or harness for him Sir Richard Wildfang's high-bred cattle.

Let us look at him. We find that Sir Richard is young, handsome—stay, is there much of the beautiful in his compact head, dark, thick hair and expressive eyes? Is not the beard a trifle too sleek, the hair a little too dark and the eyes somewhat more restless and evading than those features should be to reach the standard of beauty?

It is a mooted question. Some of his friends said that Sir Richard was handsome, others declared that his face lacked frankness, and his eyes especially, that bold, open look which Englishmen and English women prize. Sir Richard himself thought—ah! there again, was there any man living who knew exactly what Sir Richard thought on any subject?

Sir Richard came of an old family—Wildfang the Merciless, came over with William, the Robber—and Sir Richard had added to his lineage a large amount of wealth. He was the owner of great merchantmen, the promoter of gigantic monetary schemes, the proprietor of several snug things, each, so it was believed, worth a fortune in itself. His name was well known and respected on 'Change, and his mercantile honor irreproachable. Of the honor which characterized his private life and pleasure people never troubled themselves to inquire.

Sir Richard was a young man, and wealthy, and that was enough for the Belgravia mammas and their marriageable daughters also. Had they inquired into Sir Richard's life, ten chances to one they would have found it blameless—rumor seldom settles, raven of ill luck as it is, on the head of the prosperous man.

"Sir Richard was an eminently liberal, benevolent, right-thinking gentleman," said the world; and who, upon examining his banker's book, would have said otherwise?

"Man has two characters," said Talleyrand, "the one he shows to his friends and the other which he reserves for himself."

Let us see Sir Richard in both.

In the library, or Sir Richard's own room, as it was called, he himself was always writing and reading. There was a goodly supply of books; there were maps on elaborate stands, there were screens to shut out the draught and to shade the light. A fire burned brightly in the ormolu grate; in case its heat should scorch the delicate olive complexion of Sir Richard, a glass screen of pressed ferns and seaweeds was placed before it. The lamps—there were more than one—were exquisite specimens of modern ornamental art. One near him was shaded with a cool, green-glass cover, which threw, notwithstanding its coolness, a rather disagreeable tint upon Sir Richard's face.

But it did not matter. No ladies ever entered that, his business apartment, and few men for whose opinion as to his personal attractions Sir Richard cared.

Has the reader realized the luxury and comfort with which Sir Richard softened even the hard matters of business?

A gentle knock at the door evoked a sharp:

"Come in."

A servant entered.

"Mr. Dewlap, sir."

"He may enter."

The servant stood aside and allowed a stout, thick-set man, with a pale, careworn face, rendered restless and acute by a pair of keen eyes, to enter.

This was Mr. Dewlap, Sir Richard's confidential man of business, if the title is not a misnomer, Sir Richard reposing confidence in no one.

"You are late. I have been expecting you this last half hour," he said, in a cold, imperious way, that was painfully acute in its feigned calm.

"I am sorry, Sir Richard, but I was kept waiting at Lloyds'."

"Ah! you have been there; well?"

"I am sorry," said Mr. Dewlap, taking the chair toward which Sir Richard had waved his white hand. "I am sorry to bring bad news, sir, but the Arethusa has come to grief; the fearful storm in the Baltic has sent her to port, with nine hands lost."

"Nine hands!" retorted Sir Richard sharply. "Never mind the hands—the cargo, man, the cargo!"

"The cargo, Sir Richard, is entirely ruined."

Sir Richard leaned back and raised his hand to his face. It grew pale; or did the sickly green shade produce that unpleasant hue?

"All spoiled," he repeated. "Dearly bought and only half insured. Bad news, indeed."

"I regret, Sir Richard, I deeply regret," said Mr. Dewlap, "that there is still worse. I looked in upon Brooks, the stockbroker, as I passed, seeing light and hearing voices, and heard that Vincent, of Manchester, had—Great heaven—Sir Richard!"

The man arose and leaned forward in alarm.

Sir Richard had fallen back in his chair, with his face deadly white; it was not the lamp this time; and his teeth clinched as if he were near death.

As Mr. Dewlap approached him he waved him back with his hand, raised himself as if with an effort, and, brave to the last, with that courage which bad men share with heroes, looked his man full in the face.

"I beg your pardon; a sudden faintness. I have been writing too long, and overlooked my dinner hour. Don't be alarmed; it has passed. You were saying that Vincent, of Manchester—"

Mr. Dewlap, used as he was to his master's coolness, was too astonished for the moment to continue.

"I hope, Sir Richard, I was not too sudden, I—"

"You forget," said Sir Richard with a wan smile, "you have told me nothing yet. Has anything happened to Vincent, of Manchester?"

"They have failed, Sir Richard."

"Failed!" Sir Richard repeated, with a shrug of his eyebrows. "That is bad for us, Dewlap. Have the goodness to hand me that daybook No. 3."

Mr. Dewlap fetched the book from a shelf, and Sir Richard opened it and examined a page; his hand was so raised while he did that his face was hidden from his confidential clerk.

There were great drops of cold perspiration upon his white forehead and one bead fell upon the open book.

He shut it quietly, calmly, and handed it back.

"Very bad, but not so bad as I thought. Anything else?"

"No, Sir Richard. Here is the day's account and the passbook. Are there any letters?"

"Only these; nothing of importance."

"Then I may go, Sir Richard?"

"Yes, good-night."

Mr. Dewlap returned the salutation with all respect and reached the door.

Sir Richard called him back.

"Dewlap."

"Yes, Sir Richard."

"I forget to caution you—not a word of the Arethusa or Vincent."

Mr. Dewlap looked offended.

"It is not likely, Sir Richard."

"Just so; the caution was not needed. By the way, did you obtain that copy of Daniel Newton's will?"

"Yes, Sir Richard, you will find the draft among the papers. The whole of the money is left to Stella Newton unconditionally."

"Ah, I shall find it here. Thank you. Good-night."

The door closed. Mr. Dewlap had gone, and Sir Richard was alone.

Then the mask fell. The chair was pushed back, and the man in that character which he reserves for himself stood upright.

Look at the face now and you will not call it handsome. It has dark lines of despair, of rage and despair; cruel curves around the mouth, and a catlike gleam in the eyes.

"The Arethusa cargo spoiled, Vincent gone, and the bank near its last gasp! In the name of the fiend I am ruined! Oh, if I could live these last six months over again, how differently would I use them! Rash idiot not to be content. I might have guessed that luck would turn upon me and desert me. Heavens! I cannot realize it! I—Sir Richard Wildfang—ruined! No!" And his hands clenched each other like wild animals. "No! I will not realize it! All is not lost while there is a plank to hold together. Fifty thousand pounds would save me. I could hold on for another month, for two or three months perhaps, if I were sure of the lump at the end. And, by heavens, I will be! Where is the will?" [illegible], he said. "Where is the will?"

He turned to the table, and with impatient fingers and darkly overcast face scattered the papers in search of the copy which Mr. Dewlap had spoken of.

A knock at the door. He turned with the aspect of a wolf.

"Come in."

"Lord Marmion."

In an instant the lines had gone, and the face was smiling, pleasant, careless and almost handsome. He turned with outstretched hand and grasped that of his visitor.

"My dear Marmion, delighted. Come in."

Lord Marmion was a contrast to Sir Richard.

He was short, fair, genial, and frank as a boy of fifteen.

He seated himself in a chair, and eyed the room with a pleasant, approving smile.

"So this is your business den, is it, Wildfang? I shouldn't mind working myself if I were allowed to do it in such comfortable quarters. Why, it's a bachelor's paradise. Well, how are you?"

"Capital. I am always well," replied Sir Richard, falling into an easy chair opposite that of his guest, and looking at him with an easy, genial smile. "And you are, too, to judge from your appearance?"

"Oh, I'm always well. But I dare say you wonder at what brought me here?"

"Curiosity, perhaps; an impulse of friendship, I hope," said Sir Richard, rising and walking to a cabinet.

"A glass of sherry. Amontillado, I shipped it myself," and with a nod of emphasis he poured some into two glasses.

"Thanks," said his lordship, finding the sherry [illegible] haven't answered my question, and I don't suppose you can till I tell you. I've come on business."

"Really," responded Sir Richard, with polite astonishment. "Then you had the right of admission after all. And pray what is the business?"

"Well," said the young lord, looking around and then at his companion with a frank and amused smile, "you know old Newton—pretty Stella Newton's father?"

"I've heard of pretty Stella Newton, as you call her."

"Ah, yes; everyone has," said his lordship. "She is the only beautiful girl I know, and that's a fact."

"Rather hard upon the rest of her sex. But go on."

"Well, it's a rum thing, you know, but I'm Miss Newton's guardian—trustee. What do you call it?"

"Call it what you please, but go on, and I shall understand you."

"Well," continued Lord Marmion, "her father, old Daniel, was my governor's head man: a sort of business adviser, and that sort o' thing. Now, old Daniel made a lot of money speculating, and when he died he left me executor and Stella Newman's trustee."

Sir Richard refilled his glass, raised it to his lips, and looking over it with a curious expression, nodded.

"I understand," he said; "an onerous trust, if Miss Newton has much money."

"That's it, you've just hit it," said the young lord, slapping his leg. "Now this money has been in my hands for some time, and I've taken no trouble about it, but they tell me I ought to invest it. I don't know what they mean, and I hate going to the lawyers about it, because they are such old women and worry my life out into the bargain. Well, I thought the matter over, and remembered you. Of course you are the very man to help me. You're the best business man in the world—every one says so, and you'll know what to do with the money."

Sir Richard Wildfang's heart throbbed as if it were a wild beast caged in his bosom.

He raised the glass again and smiled.

"Passing the compliment, my dear Marmion, with a simple 'thank you,' let me go on to say that you are reposing great trust in me."

"Of course; why shouldn't I?" said Lord Marmion, "you must trust somebody, and I'll trust you against all the world. Come, don't let's bore ourselves to death over the affair. Take the money and invest it. You know how to do that well enough. Will you do it?"

"I would do anything to oblige you, my dear Marmion," said Sir Richard warmly. "I will."

"Well, business is over, and now I must be off."

The door closed upon the trusting youth, and Sir Richard fell into his chair, trembling.

"Luck!" he breathed, "never let me blame you again! Richard Wildfang's luck never deserts him. Ruined! Who says so? Not I; while Stella Newton's fortune is in my grasp and she is alive to make it my own. Everybody knows her, do they? The most beautiful woman in London. Richard, your work is cut out for you. Stella Newton and her fortune must be yours."

Another knock.

His face composed itself into his business calm again.

"Come in."

It was a letter.

Sir Richard looked at it questioningly and slowly opened it.

He arose with a murmured imprecation, as the letter dropped in his hand. It was short, simple, and to a heart not entirely stone, touching.

"Dear, Dear Richard—I have found you at last. Oh, how could you leave me so cruelly when I loved you so fondly, so truly? Richard, I am ill unto death, and starving. If you ever loved me, have pity on me now and save me. Lucy."

His thin lips compressed themselves tightly, and he turned with an amazed gravity to the servant.

"Who brought this—this—begging letter? If the person should come again have her removed from the door. I know nothing of her."

And as the servant, bowing low, retired, he flung the letter with a cruel laugh, into the glowing fire.

CHAPTER II.

"My dear Stella, circumstances alter cases!"

The speaker was Mrs. Newton, the person addressed was her daughter Stella, upon whose beauty Lord Marmion had passed so decided an encomium, and the scene was the small drawing-room of Mrs. Newton's villa at Hyde Park Corner.

As a slight pause followed the lady's enunciation of a well-known axiom, we will fill it by remarking that Mrs. Newton was a thin, pompous lady, good at heart, but of lofty ambition, whose sole aim and object in life was to see her daughter Stella well married.

Mrs. Newton came of a trading stock; her husband, whom Lord Marmion had spoken of as old Daniel was of trade also; he had made money, and Mrs. Newton was endeavoring to impress upon her daughter the necessity of a solemn watchfulness of the main matrimonial chance.

Stella Newton justified Lord Marmion's laudation.

She was—shall I call to your mind, reader, that superb portrait of the Spanish orange-girl which Murillo has left us, add to it, as the cookery book says, a dash of Sir Peter Lely's picture of a countess, and you have a fair idea of Stella Newton's outward appearance.

Her inner portrait she shall herself in her own words and actions reveal.

At the moment of her introduction she was seated in an attitude of easy negligent grace upon a blue satin fauteuil; in her hands was a half-closed book, in her lap was curled a Mora [illegible].

She smiled thoughtfully, almost daringly, and glanced at her image as it was reflected in one of the numerous mirrors with which the room was fitted.

"Mamma, I have heard that before so often that I begin to doubt it. Say that feelings alter cases, and I will respond readily enough. Tell me plainly, mamma, why I should think of marrying Lord Marmion before he has ever said a word on the subject?"

"Stella, you are really incorrigible! Lord Marmion is too well bred a nobleman to speak out like a common—er—er—"

"Sweep," suggested Stella, with arch sweetness.

"Gentleman," continued Mrs. Newton. "You must judge from his actions, from such apparent trifles as his manner when he meets you, or says good-by, or hands you a fan, or in fact does any one of the usual politenesses for you. Does he blush when he shakes hands with you?"

"Never," emphatically replied the beautiful girl, with a merry twinkle in the deep lustrous eyes.

"Well, then, that is a sign that he thinks more deeply than most men," retorted the world-minded woman, with quick promptness. "Does he lower his voice when he talks?"

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XIII.—September 26, 1915.

Obedience and Kingship—Review—Psalm 72: 1-20.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Rebellion by intrigue. Place: Mahanaim, east of the Jordan. Absalom was the third son of David and was ambitious to become king of Judah. His older brothers were dead and he undertook to win the favor of the people, that he might drive his father out and take the throne. David fled from Jerusalem and after a while Absalom came out with a large army to defeat his father. His army was defeated and he was slain.

II. Topic: King David's proclamation. Place: Jerusalem. While David was still alive another of his sons, Adonijah, attempted to take the throne. He called the people together with the expectation of being crowned. David heard of it and called an assembly and appointed Solomon king. David gave Solomon his advice to obey the Lord fully, for God had promised to continue his descendants on the throne if they would obey him.

III. Topic: A prayer for wisdom. Places: Gibeon; Jerusalem. Solomon made a sacrifice to the Lord at Gibeon. The Lord appeared to him there in a dream, and asked him what he should give him. Solomon asked that he might have wisdom to rule his people. The Lord was pleased with his choice and gave him wisdom, also riches and honor, and the promise of long life if he would obey him.

IV. Topic: The temple dedicated. Place: Jerusalem. David had made large preparations for building the house of the Lord, and Solomon carried out the plan fully. It took seven years to complete the temple. At the time appointed for the dedication of the house of the Lord the ark of the covenant was put in the most holy place of the temple. The glory of the Lord filled the temple.

V. Topic: Solomon's queenly visitor. Places: Sheba; Jerusalem. The fame of Solomon as the wise and rich king of Israel spread far and wide. The Queen of Sheba went from the south of Arabia to see Solomon and to learn about his wisdom and greatness. She took large presents with her. When she had seen his splendor and heard his wisdom, she said that not half had been told her.

VI. Topic: The result of sin. Place: Shechem. Rehoboam, Solomon's son, expected the people to make him king at Shechem. The ten northern tribes said they would accept him if he would make their burdens lighter than those put on them by Solomon. Following the advice of the young men he refused and they revolted and made Jeroboam, a former servant of Saul's, their king.

VII. Topic: Jeroboam's policy. Places: Shechem; Bethel; Dan. Jeroboam feared that if the ten tribes continued to go to Jerusalem to worship the Lord, they would return to the kingdom from which they had separated; therefore he set up images of calves at Bethel and Dan to represent God, and made those places centers for worship, thus plunging the nation into idolatry.

VIII. Topic: Reformation in Judah. Place: Jerusalem. The Lord sent a message of encouragement to Asa, the king of Judah, by Azariah. He undertook to destroy idolatry and he restored the great altar of sacrifice. He called an assembly of the people and they entered into a solemn covenant to seek the Lord and obey him.

IX. Topic: Divine sovereignty vindicated. Places: Samaria; Cherith; Zarephath. Elijah, the Lord's prophet suddenly appeared to Ahab and announced that there would be an extended drought in Israel. Ahab wished to kill Elijah, but the Lord miraculously cared for him at the brook Cherith, and later at Zarephath.

X. Topic: The claims of Deity. Place: Mount Carmel. At the end of three and a half years the Lord led Elijah to go to Ahab. He went, and he told Ahab to gather the prophets of Baal at Carmel. There would be a test to show who was the true God. The followers of Baal tried in vain to call fire from heaven to consume their sacrifice. God answered Elijah's prayer.

XI. Topic: God's gifts to Elijah. Places: Jezreel; Beersheba; Horeb. Jezebel was enraged at Elijah because of his opposition to Baal and threatened to kill him. The prophet fled to Beer-sheba and then to Horeb, where the Lord talked with him and sent him to anoint Hazael king of Syria, Jehu king of Israel, and to anoint Elisha his own successor.

XII. Topic: The God of nations. Place, Samaria. Benhadad was king of Syria. He besieged Samaria and demanded that Ahab give up everything to him. Ahab refused and the Lord sent a prophet to declare that Benhadad would be defeated. Benhadad and his men became drunken and the small army of Israel defeated them.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic: National history.
I. Intrigue.
II. Intercession.
III. Inconstancy.
IV. Intervention.

I. Intrigue. Along with the kingly character and conduct of David we trace the chastening hand of the Lord even down to his last days. The one dark sin of his life forever cast a shadow over his family. The bitter anguish that filled his soul when Absalom stole away the hearts of the people and openly attempted to usurp the throne, did not come from the possible humiliation of losing the kingdom, but from the consciousness that his own sin had brought such sorrow upon his family as to result in the rebellion of a beloved son against his sorrowful and ever-penitent father. A second time he met disloyalty and intrigue when his son Adonijah attempted to make himself king regardless of the Lord's promise that Solomon should succeed his father. If David and Bathsheba regarded that promise as God's assurance to them of their complete forgiveness, an attempt to thwart that desire could only remind them afresh of their folly. The unfaltering trust which upheld David in his declining years enabled him to meet each trial as it came and so to deal with his wayward sons as to prove his parental love and concern and yet to show a strong [illegible] of the kingdom over which he ruled. Because of his loyalty God thwarted the attempt of intrigue to prosper.

II. Intercession. The memory of David's life and character, together with his last counsel, made Solomon conscious of the great responsibility which came upon him with his accession to the throne of Israel. His early training, his knowledge of the affairs of the kingdom and his sincere devotion to God, enabled him to carry out the plans which seemed marked out for him. The loving-kindness of God is strongly portrayed in the night council which he held with Solomon, whose heart was then tender and devout and most suited to choose what was best for his own equipment and the welfare of the nation over which he was to rule. His spirit of intercession in behalf of others continued and was manifest in his prayer at the dedication of the temple, where he embraced all men in his prayer for atonement for sin. That his gift of wisdom was used to bless those who sought his counsel is seen in his interview with the Queen of Sheba, to whom was made known the worship of Jehovah.

WAS SO WEAK
WOULD HAVE TO STAY IN BED.

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Mrs. J. Day, 234 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart that I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I am a cured woman to-day, and as strong as any one could be, and am doing my own housework, even my own washing.

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III. Inconstancy. That no man can confine the effects of sin to his own lifetime was evidenced in the state of things when Solomon's son came to succeed his father. The evils which were permitted to exist within the borders of God's chosen nation had their effect upon the rising generation. That they had weakened the character and rule of Solomon was evident in the complaints which the people offered when they were about to proclaim Rehoboam king. That Solomon's dealings with Rehoboam had not prepared the way for the best development of his character or the deepening of his religious life, comes out in his opening career as king over the ten tribes upon their revolt against the rule of Rehoboam.

IV. Intervention. Under Rehoboam the kingdom of Judah fell into grievous sin until the whole land was polluted with idols and heathen worship. The watchful eye of God marked the time of victorious warfare, which he granted to Asa, and through the prophet Azariah directed the king in a national revival which included the displacement of an idolatrous queen, the extinction of the Sodomites and the destruction of idol worship. In Israel the sin of Jeroboam increased. In Ahab's reign an idolatrous queen, Jezebel, was allowed to bring in her prophets and set up her altars to Baal, and overthrow the worship of Jehovah. The merciful intervention of God was manifest in sending Elijah to declare a drought, the fitted punishment for apostasy. The vindication of God's supreme rule and power was made on Mount Carmel. When Ahab still ignored the God of Israel and Benhadad sought to subdue Israel unto Syria, God proved himself the God of all nations and the preserver of his people, that all kings might know that the gods of the heathen were as nothing before his might and power.

T. R. A.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Be Efficient and Do Things That Other People Do Not Do.

A man has a weary time awaiting to rise in the world by force of sympathy, by getting somebody else to pull him along. You see such people standing around expecting compassion and a lift from some who have succeeded.

But this is not the way success is attained. That comes by working for it, by being worthy of it, by doing one's best, if it comes at all. The world is full of failures because a man hangs back and depends upon others.

Efficiency is the sweetest word in the language. There is no real success without it. And what does efficiency consist of? Of sobriety, honesty, diligence, patience, happiness, unselfishness, good habits and putting in full time.

Of course a man can not rush by [illegible]. He may gamble, [illegible] and [illegible] money, and never [illegible]. But such riches don't last. They [illegible] a man pretty hard finally.

[illegible]—State Journal.

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Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and thus keep them regular. Irregular bowels are the main cause of constipation.

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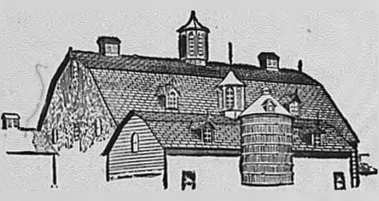

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Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

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EDITORIAL

Rumors of a fall election are rife. Well, Librals don't want it, for the Empire's sake, but the Government has the say, and if it so decides, so be it. Amid the uncertainty the only thing for Liberals to do is to get ready as far as possible.

Sir Robert Borden during his recent visit to Britain conducted himself with discretion and dignity. One evidence of his discretion is that he got on the same platform as Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to Imperialism. He sees clearly that Canada will not lightly surrender its rights of self-government. We shall next see him climb back on Sir Wilfrid's naval platform, where he was in 1910, and where he should have remained.

United States manufacturers are supplying the British market with goods that used to come from Germany. It is stated that "a huge organization, representing close upon a hundred United States manufactures, has been set up in the centre of the distributing area at London. From it pours a constant stream of such varied goods as drugs, cutlery, electro-plate, glass and pottery, toilet requisities, shaving sets, gloves, hosiery, blouses, powders and perfumes, brass ware, woven underwear, and both men's and women's outfitting generally, to be dealt with by the host of travellers employed by the undertaking, which has the financial backing of one of the largest business firms in the world."

MEMORIES

As I sat at my window one evening,
And the sun, with its fast fading light,
Seemed to reflect the beauty of heaven
Before the darkness of night,

And I longed for the rose-hue of morning,
As I sat in the quaint arm-chair,
For the suspense of waiting and longing
Seemed greater than I could bear,

For my thoughts were flooded with memories
Of the days that had gone by,
And my eyes were forever seeking
The far and distant sky;

For I know that the same blessed heaven,
With its cloud and sunshine and light,
Was a symbol of love and affection
For the boy who had gone to fight,

He laughed in his boyish fashion,
As he kissed me good-bye that night,
At my hopes and fears for his safety,
For he was my one guiding light,

He bid me await his coming,
As his love was forever mine,
And to love him with love's true devotion,
Pray for him—but not to pine,

How often, oh, how often,
When my heart was fit to break
I have knelt and prayed to heaven
To guard him for my sake,

For my heart is in his keeping
O'er the ocean wild and wide,
And, oh, for the wings of an angel,
I'd soar away to his side.

For I love him, aye, forever,
With his dark-eyed boyish grace;
And my heart is filled with longing
For to see that dear sweet face,

—P. L. Hanes.

T. I. Thomson, a former member of the commons for North Grey, has been appointed sheriff of the county, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Chas. H. Moore. Mr. Thomson was a hardware merchant of Owen Sound for 29 years and is president of the Farmer Transportation Co of Toronto.

The electricity sub-station is now about completed, but we can't brag about its smooth appearance. It is a long little red brick painted inside and out with a thick concrete foundation and a concrete roof. It has two windows and a door, and looks like a big packing box.

The Truancy Act

The rural public and separate school Truant Act is now strict, and every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years will be reported to the inspector if not in attendance for 80 per cent of the teaching time in the month. Reports must be made under penalty and this warning is intended to help teachers, truant officers and inspectors to discharge their duties in accordance with the new Act.

Another Victory for Carrick

Messrs A. F. and G. Auld of Eden Mills Ontario, exhibited a yearling shorthorn heifer which took first in her class and Junior Championship at Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Toronto Fairs this year. This animal was bred by Mr. Jas. G. Thomson of Carrick, and it is just another evidence of the high class stock Mr. Thomson is breeding.—Mildmay Gazette.

Homeseeker's Special Train

For the accommodation of homeseekers' and general tourist traffic to Western Canada, through train carrying tourist sleepers and colonist car leaves Toronto 10.16 p.m. each Tuesday until further notice, running through to Winnipeg. Attention is directed to the remarkably low round trip fares in connection with homeseekers' excursions to Western Canada via Canadian Pacific Railway. Tickets are on sale each Tuesday until October 26th, inclusive, and are good to return within two months from date of sale. Apply to any C. P. R. Agent for full particulars or write to M. G. Murphy District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

PRIZE LIST.

Northern Exhibition Agricultural Society, 1915.

CLASS 1—HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion any age, 1st Levi Good; Stallion 4 yrs old or over, 1st and 2nd, Levi Good; Stallion 3 yrs old draft, no entry; Stallion 2 years old draft, 1st Levi Good, 2nd Abram Rowand; Draft Mare with Colt at Foot, 1st Jno Miehlhausen; Draft Filly or Gelding 3 yrs old, 1st William Riley, 2nd Chas Tanner; Draft Filly or Gelding, 2 yrs old, 1st Chas Tanner, 2nd Hy. Hossfeldt; Draft Foal of 1915, 1st Alphonse Zettle; Span of Draft Horses, 1st Jno Miehlhausen; Colts served by Levi Good's Horses, 1st Abram Rowand, 2nd Chas Tanner, 3rd Wm Riley; Special for Foal 1915, Jno Miehlhausen.

CLASS 2—AGRICULTURAL HORSES.

Mare any Age, 1st Charles Tanner; Agricultural Mare with Foal at foot, 1st Thos H Jasper, 2nd J A McDiarmid, 3rd Thos H Jasper; Agricultural Filly or Gelding 3 yrs old, 1st Chas Tanner, 2nd Jno Miehlhausen, 3rd Archie Douglas; Agricultural Filly or Gelding 2 yrs old, 1st J A McDiarmid, 2nd H. J. Ernest, 3rd H. J. Ernest; Agricultural Filly or Gelding 1 yr old, 1st H. J. Ernest, 2nd And Schmidt, 3rd And Schmidt; Agricultural Foal of 1915, 1st J. A. McDiarmid; Span of Agricultural Horses, 1st J A McDiarmid, 2nd Thos H Jasper, 3rd And Schmidt.

CLASS 4—CARRIAGE HORSES 15½ HANDS

Carriage Filly or Gelding 3 yrs old, 2nd And Schmidt; Carriage Filly or Gelding 2 yrs old, 1st H. J. Ernest; Carriage Foal of 1915, 1st William Stade; Carriage Single—Horses in Harness, 1st Alex George, 2nd R H Fortune; Pair Carriage Horses in Harness, 1st Park Wright, 2nd A L Etherington.

CLASS 5—ROADSTER HORSES, UNDER 15½ HANDS.

Roadster Stallions any age, 1st Chas Sewers; Roadster Stallion 2 yrs old, 1st Chas Sewers; Roadster Mare any age, 1st Henry Johnston; Roadster Single Horse in Harness, 1st A G Fortune, 2nd Henry Johnston, 3rd Albert Waechter; Pair of Roadsters in Harness, 1st Pierce Bros, 2nd R H Fortune, 3rd Thos Chisholm.

CLASS 6.

Pony Under 14½ Hands Drove by a Boy or Girl Under 16 yrs of Age, 1st A G Fortune; Best Turn Out Single, 1st A G Fortune, 2nd Alex George; Best 3 yrs old Horse on the Grounds, 1st Chas Tanner; Lady Driver, 1st Alex George, 2nd A G Fortune; Best Turn out for Double Team, 1st Park Wright, 2nd Pierce Bros.

CLASS 7—CATTLE, SHORTHORNS.

Short Horn Bull 3 yrs old or over, 1st Herbert H Pletsch, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; Short Horn Bull 2 yrs old under 3 yrs, 1st H. J. Ernest; Short Horn Bull 1 yrs old under 2, 1st Thos H Jasper, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; Short Horn Bull Calf under 1 yr, 1st Thos H Jasper, 2nd Thos H Jasper, 3rd Henry Hossfeldt; Short Horn Bull any age, 1st Herbert H Pletsch; Short Horn Cow 3 yrs old or over, 1st Henry Hossfeldt, 2nd Herbert H Pletsch, 3rd Thos H Jasper; Short Horn Heifer 2 yrs old, 1st Thos H Jasper, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; Short Horn Heifer 1 yr old, 1st Herbert H Pletsch, 2nd Thos H Jasper, 3rd Henry Hossfeldt; Short Horn Heifer Calf under 1 yr, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Herbert H Pletsch. Short Horn Herd, 1 Bull and 4 Females, 1st Herbert H Pletsch, 2nd Thos H Jasper; Short Horn Female any age, 1st Thos H Jasper.

CLASS 8—BEEF GRADES.

Cow 3 yrs old or over, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd And Schmidt; Heifer 2 yrs old and under 3 yrs, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd H J Ernest; Heifer 1 yr old and under 2 yrs, 1st Henry Hossfeldt, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen, 3rd Herbert H Pletsch; Heifer Calf under 1 yr, 1st and 2nd And Schmidt; Beef Grade Herd 4 Females, 1st And Schmidt.

CLASS 9—FAT CATTLE.

Steer 1 yr and under 2 yrs old, 1st William Miehlhausen, 2nd And Schmidt; Steer under 1 yr old, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd H J Ernest; Fat Heifer under 2 yrs old, 1st And Schmidt.

CLASS 10—HOLSTEINS.

Holstein Bull Calf under 1 yr old, 1st William Miehlhausen; Holstein Cow 3 yrs old or over, 1st William Miehlhausen, 2nd Jacob Dippel; Holstein Heifer 2 yrs old under 3, 1st and 2nd William Miehlhausen; Holstein Heifer 1 yr old under 2 yrs, 1st Jacob Dipped; Holstein Heifer Calf under 1 yr, 1st and 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; Holstein Herd 1 bull and 4 females, 1st Wm Miehlhausen.

CLASS 11—DAIRY GRADES.

Milch Cow, 1st Joseph Schnurr.

CLASS 12—LIECESTER SHEEP.

Aged Ram, 1st J. Wright; Liecester Yearling Ram, 1st and 2nd Jno Wright; Liecester Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd Jno Wright; Liecester Aged Ewe, 1st Jno Wright; Liecester Yearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd Jno Wright; Liecester Ewe Lamb, 1st and 2nd John Wright; Pen Liecester Sheep 1 Ram, 2 Ewes, and 1 lamb, 1st Jno Wright.

CLASS 14—OXFORD SHEEP.

Oxford Aged Ram, 1st W A Tolton, 2nd Adam Gowanlock; Oxford Yearling Ram, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Jas L Tolton, 3rd Adam Gowanlock; Oxford Ram Lamb, 1st and 2nd W A Tolton, 3rd Joseph Monk; Oxford Aged Ewe, 1st W A Tolton, 2nd Jas L Tolton, 3rd Adam Gowanlock; Oxford Yearling Ewe, 1st W A Tolton, 2nd Jas L Tolton, 3rd G E Tolton; Oxford Ewe Lamb, 1st W A Tolton, 2nd G E Tolton, 3rd Jas Tolton; Pen Oxford Sheep, 1 Ram 2 Ewes and 1 Ewe lamb, 1st W A Tolton.

CLASS 15—SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Aged Ram, 1st and 2nd H G Brigham; Shropshire Yearling Ram, 1st and 2nd H G Brigham; Shropshire Ram Lamb, 1 and 2nd H G Brigham; Shropshire Aged Ewe, 1st H G Brigham; Shropshire Yearling Ewe, 1st and 2nd H G Brigham; Shropshire Ewe Lamb, 1st H G Brigham, Pen Shropshire Sheep, 1 Ram 2 Ewes and 1 Ewe Lamb, 1st H G Brigham.

CLASS 16—WETHERS.

2 Butcher Lambs, 1st W A Tolton, 2nd G E Tolton.

CLASS 17—YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Boar 1 yr old and over, 1st Henry Hossfeldt; Yorkshire Boar 4 months and under one year, 1st and 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; Yorkshire Sow 1 yr old and over, 1st and 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; Yorkshire Sow 6 months and under 12 months, 1st Henry Hossfeldt, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen.

CLASS 19—BACON HOGS.

Bacon Hog, Barrow or Sow, 1st and 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; 3 Bacon Hogs, Barrows or Sows, 1st Henry Hossfeldt; Registered Boar any age or breed, 1st Henry Hossfeldt; Registered Sow any age or breed, 1st Henry Hossfeldt

CLASS 20—POULTRY.

Brahma Cock, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; Brahma Hen, 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd Grier Bros; Rhode Island Red Cock, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd George Childs; Rhode Island Red Hen, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Orpington Hen, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd A H Stevens; Barred Plymouth Rock Cock, 1st A H Stevens; Barred Plymouth Rock Hen, 1st Wm Johnston, 2nd A H Stevens; White Plymouth Rock Cock, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; White Plymouth Rock Hen, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; White Wyandotte Cock, 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; White Wyandotte Hen, 1st Wm Miehlhausen, 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; Any other var Wyandotte Hen, 1st Grier Bros; Single Comb White Leghorn Cock, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd A H Stevens; Single Comb White Leghorn Hen, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd A H Stevens; Brown Leghorn Cock, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Con Reichenbach; Brown Leghorn Hen, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Geo Childs; Minorca Cock, 1st Grier Bros; Minorca Hen, 1st Grier Bros; Game Cock, 1st Grier Bros; Game Hen, 1st Grier Bros; Game Bantam Hen, 1st Con Reichenbach; Any other var Bantam Cock, 1st Con Reichenbach; Any other var Bantam Hen, 1st A H Stevens, 2nd Con Reichenbach; Pair Bronze Turkeys, 1st Wm Johnston; Pair any other variety Turkeys, 1st Wm Johnston; Pair Toulouse Geese, 1st Geo Childs, 2nd William Johnston; Pair any other variety Geese, 1st W A Bell; Pair Pekin Ducks, 1st Chas Tanner, 2nd Wm Johnston; Pair Rouen Ducks, 1st Henry Hossfeldt, 2nd Jas McCarter.

Continued on page 5

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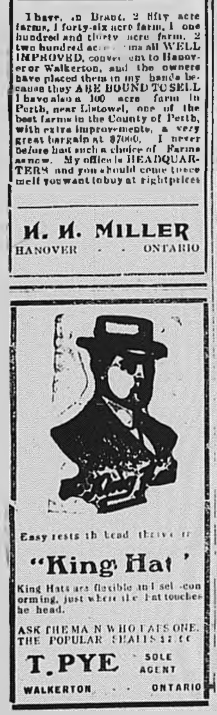

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Prize List

Continued from page 4

CLASS 21—POULTRY CHICKENS.

Brahma Cockerel, 1st Grier Bros; Brahma Pullet, 1st Grier Bros: Rhode Island Red Cockerel, 1st Geo Childs, 2nd Grier Bros; Rhode Island Red Pullet, 1st Geo Childs, 2nd Grier Bros; Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel, 1st William Johnston, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet, 1st A. H. Stevens, 2nd Wm. Miehlhausen; White Plymouth Rock Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; White Plymouth Rock Pullet, 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd Grier Bros: White Wyandotte Cockerel, 1st Wm Miehlhausen, 2nd Wm Johnston: White Wyandotte Pullet, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; Wyandotte any other variety Cockerel, 1st Grier Bros: Wyandotte A O V Pullet, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Grier Bros; Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Single Comb White Leghorn Pullet, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Brown Leghorn Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros: Brown Leghorn Pullet, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Minorca Cockerel, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Minorca Pullet, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros: Silver Campion Cockerel, 1st Grier Bros; Silver Campions Pullet, 1st Grier Bros; Game Cockerel, 1st Grier Bros; Game Pullet, 1st Grier Bros: Game Bantam Pullet, 1st and 2nd Grier Bros; Pair Bronze Turkeys, 1st William Johnston; Pair Toulouse Geese, 1st William Johnston; Pair A O V Geese, 1st W A Bell; Pair Pekin Ducks, 1st Grier Bros, 2nd Wm Johnston.

CLASS 22—PET STOCK.

Collection of at least 6 varieties, 1st Jas McCarter; Pair Rabbits, 1st A H Stevens, 2nd Arthur McCartney; Pigeons Fan Tail, 1st and 2nd A H Stevens: Pigeons A O V, 1st and 2nd A H Stevens.

CLASS 23—LIVE TABLE POULTRY.

Wyandottes Pair Cockerels, 1st Wm Miehlhausen, 2nd A H Stevens; Pair Plymouth Rock Cockerels, 1st Sebastian Kirstine.

CLASS 24—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

1 bus. White Winter Wheat, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd Andrew Schmidt; 1 bus. Red Winter Wheat, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd A. Schmidt; 1 bus. any other kind of Spring Wheat, 1st J. K. Wise; 1 bus. 6 rowed Barley, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd And. Schmidt; 1 bus. 2 rowed Barley, 1st J. K. Wise; 1 bus. White Oats, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd And. Schmidt; 1 bus. Black Oats, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd And. Schmidt; 1 bus. Large Field Peas, 1st J. K. Wise; 1 bus. Small Field Peas; 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd, And. Schmidt; 1 bus. White Field Beans, 1st Louis Yaeck, 2nd J. K. Wise; 12 Ears Yel. Ind. Corn, 1st A. H. Stevens, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; 1 bus. Red Clover Seed, 1st J. K. Wise; 1 bus. Flax Seed, 1st Wm. Riley; ½ bus. Timothy Seed, 1st J. K. Wise, 2nd Sebastian Kirstine; Sheaf White Oats, 1st And. Schmidt; Sheaf Barley, 1st And Schmidt; Sheaf Fall Wheat, 1st And. Schmidt; Assortment Grain, not less than 6 kinds, ½ bus. each Wheat, Peas, Barley and Oats, 1st And. Schmidt.

CLASS 25—ROOTS AND HOED CROPS

½ bus. Rose Type Potatoes, 1st And. Schmidt, 2nd Jacob Dippel; ½ bus. Round White Type Potatoes, 1st Mrs. Henry Pletsch, 2nd And. Schmidt ½ bus. Long White Type Potatoes, 1st And. Schmidt, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; 6 Purple Top Sweed Turnips, 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd Henry Hossfeldt; 6 Aberdeen Turnips, 1st And. Schmidt; 6 Greystone Turnips, 1st And. Schmidt; 8 Roots White Field Carrots, 1st N. P. Schmidt, 2nd A. E. Wahn & Bro; 6 Long Mangolds Wurtzel, 1st N. P. Schmidt, 2nd And. Schmidt; 6 Intermediate Mangold Wurtzel, 1st W. A. Rowand, 2nd N. P. Schmidt; 6 Sugar Mangold Wurtzel, 1st John P. Johnston, 2nd N. P. Schmidt; 2 Common Yellow Pumpkins, 1st Henry Hossfeldt, 2nd Jas. L. Tolton; Largest and best Collection Field Roots, 3 of each, 1st And. Schmidt, 2nd N. P. Schmidt.

FRUIT

Var. Apples for export named, 1st, G. E Tolton; var desert apples, 1st G. E. Tolton; var cooking apples, 1st G E. Tolton: Walkerton wealthy apples, 1st. N. P. Schmidt. Walkerton, 2nd Wm. Miehlhausen; snow apples, 1st Wm Miehlhausen, 2nd A H Stevens; st Lawrence apples, 1st Jas L Tolton, Walkerton, 2nd Wm Radel Walkerton; duchess of oldenburg, 1st G E Tolton Walkerton, 2nd Wm Radel; ribstone pippin apples, 1st Andy Schmidt, 2nd N P Schmidt; gravenstein apples, 1st Wm Miehlhausen 2nd Wm Radel; blenheim orange apples, (no entry) 20 oz pippin apples 1st Jas L Tolton; alexander apples, 1st Wm Miehlhausen, 2nd Wm Radel; any other var fall apples, Jno Garbutt, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; grime golden apples, 1st Jas Tolton; ben daves apples, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Wm Radel; Easopus spitzenburg apples, 1st N P Schmidt; baldwin apples, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd N P Schmidt; rhode island greening apples, 1st G. E. Tolton, 2nd Wm Radel; northern spy apples, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen, king of tompkins apples, 1st Jas L Tolton 2nd N P Schmidt; roxbury russets, 1st Wm Radel; mann apple 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Jas L Tolton ontario apples, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Jas L Tolton: swayzee pomme gres apples 1st Wm Radel; pewaukee apples, 1st G E Tolton 2 N P Schmidt; any other winter apples, 1st Wm Miehlhausen: inegesh apples, 1st John Garbutt, 2nd Wm Radel; heaviest apples, 1st Jno Garbutt; var of pears, 1st Wm Radel; bartlet pears, 1st G E Tolton, 2nd Wm Radel: clapps favorite pears, 1st Wm Radel, 2nd Jas L Tolton: sheldon pears, 1st Jas L Tolton: 6 flemish beauty Pears, 1st Wm Radel: 6 Beurre de clairgeau, 1st Wm Radel; duchess de argondeur pears, 1st Wm Radel; grodale pears, 1st G E Tolton: 2nd Jas L Tolton; seckel pears, 1st Wm Radel; winter nelles pears, 1st Andy Schmidt: 6 any other fall var pears, 1st Jas L Tolton; 6 any other var winter pears, 1st Jas L Tolton; largest pears, Wm Radel: lombard plums, 1st A H Stevens, 2nd G E Tolton; fairbanks seedling plums, 1st Jno Garbutt, 2nd N P Schmidt: monarch plums, 1st N P Schmidt, 2nd W A Rowand: yellow egg plums, 1st N P Schmidt; imperial gage plums, 1st And Schmidt; any other var plums, 1st Jno Garbutt, 2nd W A Bell: collection plums 6 var, 10 each, 1st N P Schmidt; clingstone peaches, 1st Wm Radel: Freestone peaches, 1st Wm Radel: 3 bunches concord grapes, 1st Wm Radel, 2nd Wm Miehlhausen; 3 bunches deleware grapes, 1st Wm Radel, 2nd Jas L Tolton: 3 bunches any white var grapes, 1st Mrs Jas Tolton, 2nd Wm Radel; 3 bunches worden grapes, 1st Wm Miehlhausen;

J. H. Wismer,
Judge.

GARDEN VEGETABLES

3 head cauliflower, 1st Mrs J Schnurr & Son, 2nd N. P. Schmidt; 3 heads winningstadt cabbage, 1st Andrew Schmidt, 2nd Mrs. Jos. Schnurr & Son 3rd, Mrs. S. Saunders; 3 heads winter cabbage, 1st Andrew Schmidt, 2nd H. J. Ernest, 3rd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; collection cabbage 4 sorts including savoy, 1st Mrs. Jos. Schnurr & Son; 3 heads red cabbage, 1st Jacob Dippel, 2nd Mrs. Joseph Schnurr & Son, 3rd Andrew Schmidt; 6 long red table carrots 1st Andrew Schmidt, 2nd Mrs. Jos. Schnurr & Son, 3rd A. E. Wahn, 6 intermediate carrots, A. E. Wahn, 2nd Mrs. Jos Schnurr & Son, 3rd Andrew Schmidt; 6 early horn table carrots, 1st Mrs A Gowanlock, 2nd A E Wahn & Bro., 3rd Andrew Schmidt. 6 table parsnips, 1st Andrew Schmidt, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son 3 A H Stevens; roots salsify, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; vegetable marrow, 1st Mrs Jno Harkley, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 3rd H Dyke; 6 red tomatoes, 1st Mrs Jas Tolton 2nd N P Schmidt, 3rd A E Wahn & Bro; 6 yellow tomatoes, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd Jacob Dippel; 6 ears sweet corn, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 3rd Louis Yaech; 3 roots celery, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd A P Schmidt, 3rd A E Wahn 6 long blood beets, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd N P Schmidt, 3rd And Schmidt; 6 turnips beets, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd Wm Riley, 3rd A E Wahn & Bro; 12 white onions from seed, 1st A E Wahn & Bro, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; yellow onions from seed, 1st N P Schmidt, 2nd And Schmidt, 3rd A E Wahn & Bro; 12 red onions from seed, 1st A E Wahn & Bro, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; 6 any other kind of onions, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd A E Wahn, Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son: 6 summer radish, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; winter radish, 1st And Schmidt, 2nd Wm Riley: 3 water melons, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; 3 musk melons, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son: 3 citrons, long or round, 1st Jacob Dippel, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son: 3 hubbard squash, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd M G Dippel; coll garden herbs 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd Daniel Kramp, largest and best coll of vegetables 2 of each, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son, 2nd A E Wahn & Bro: coll tomatoes, 1st Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son.

PLANTS

Coll plants not less than 24, 1st H M Norrish; coll annuals in bloom, 1st D McConnell, 2nd Mrs Henry Pletch; coll palms not less than 4 var. 1st H M Norrish; coll cacti, 1st Mrs S Saunders hand boquet, 1st H M Norrish, 2nd; Norma Latchford; vase boquet, 1st Mrs H Mauer, 2nd H M Norrish; coll window plants in bloom, 1st H M Norrish; 4 window plants in bloom, 1st H M Norrish; 2 double geraniums, 1st H M Norrish, 2nd Mrs S Saunders; 2 varieties of Fuschia, 1st H M Norrish; 3 varieties of coleus, 1st H M Norrish; coll begonias, 1st H M Norrish; coll ferns, 1st H M Norrish, palm, 1st H M Norrish; coll asters 6 varieties, 1st Mrs Henry Pletsch, 2nd H M Norrish; coll carnations, 1st H M Norrish, 2nd Daniel Kramp; coll dahlia 6 varieties, 1st Mrs Henry Pletsch, 2nd H M Norrish; coll gladioli, 1st Mrs Jno P Johnston, 2 H M Norrish; coll pansies 5 var 1st Louis Yaeck coll single petunias 3 var, 1st H M Norrish, 2nd Mrs Jas Tolton; coll phlox drummondis var, 1st D McConnell; 2nd Mrs Henry Pletsch; coll stocks 4 var, 1st Daniel Kramp; coll sweet peas 6 var, 1st Louis Yaeck, Mrs Jas Tolton; coll verbenas 3 var, 1st D McConnell, 2nd Mrs H Pletsch; coll zinnias 3 var 1st Louis Yaeck, 2nd Mrs Jas Tolton; 12 french marigolds 1st Wm Riley; floral designs, 1st H M Norrish, 2nd Daniel Kramp.

W. A. Mitchell,
Judge.

LADIES WORK

Embroidery in silk or satin, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Mrs A Gowanlock; embroidery in white cotton, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; embroidery hardanger, 1st Mrs J Ball 2nd Mrs S Saunders; embroidery shadow, 1st C E McFarlane, 2nd Miss Edna Reaburn: embroidery eyelet, 1st Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs Jno Harkley; embroidery mount mellick, 1st Mrs A Gowanlock: embroidery modern cross stitch 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Miss E Nicholls; embroidery punch work, 1st Miss Dippel, Miss C M Wettlaufer: embroidery roman cut work, 1st Miss E Nicholls, Mrs Jno Harkley: embroidery french or solid, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Mrs Jno Harkley; embroidery coronation braid, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, Mrs H Maurer; embroidery baldur or astor, 1st Mrs A Gowanlock; embroidered shirt waist hand made, 1st Lena Pinkerton, 2nd Mrs W Savage: embroidered centre piece silk, 1st Mrs W Savage, 2nd Miss C M Wettlaufer: embroidered centre piece in white, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2 Miss C M Wettlaufer: embroidered 5 o'clock tea cloth in white, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Miss Edna Reaburn; 5 o'clock tea cloth any other kind, 1st Mrs Julia Ball, 2nd Mrs Jos Schnurr & Son; pair pillow covers in white embroided. 1st Mrs Julia Ball, 2nd Miss C E Wettlaufer; pair towels embroidered. 1st Miss Edna Reaburn. 2nd Mrs Julia Ball; pair towels oriental drawn work, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn; pair towels crotche-insertion, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Miss E Reaburn embroidered underwear 3 pieces hand made, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs J Ball; side scarf on white or linen, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn 2nd Mrs J Ball; embroidered scarf for library table colored, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; embroided fancy apron, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs J Ball: embroided tea cosy in white or linen, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, Miss E M Wettlaufer; embroidered pin cushion in white or linen, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs Jno Harkley; tea cosy any other kind: 1st Mrs Julia Ball, 2nd Mrs H Mauer; pin cush on any other kind 1st Miss C E McFarlane, 2nd Mrs J Ball; embroidery by lady over 70 years, 1st Lena Pinkerton, 2nd Mrs Jas Tolton; pair bed room slippers knitted or crocheted, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Mrs H Mauer; knitting in wool in three articles, 1st Mrs A Gowanlock, 2nd Mrs Justin Holm; knitted in cotton 3 articles, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Mrs J Ball; crochet in cotton 3 articles, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Mrs J Ball; crochet in wool 3 articles, 1st Mrs A Gowanlock, 2nd Miss Edna Reaburn; set of table mats crotched, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Miss Dippel; tatting, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; irish crochet, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs J Ball; filet crochet, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs W H Savage; burnt leather or velvet, 1st Miss C M Wettlaufer; wood carving, 1st Miss C E McFarlane, 2nd Mrs Jas Tolton; painting on silk or satin, 1 Miss Mable Latimer, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; painting on china 2 pieces; 1st Miss Dippel, 2nd Miss C E McFarlane; fancy work bag, 1st Miss Dippel, 2nd Mrs J Ball; fancy handkerchief point or honiton, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Lena Pinkerton; fancy handkerchief embroidered in white; 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs Jno Harkley; ½ dozen hemstitched handkerchiefs, 1st Miss E Nichols; corset cover with crochet yoke, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Mrs Justin Holm; crotchet hug me tight, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Miss E Nicholls; motor bonnet in wool, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn; 3 handkerchiefs with initial or monigram, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; novelties of any kind not on list, 1st Miss C E McFarlane, 2nd Lena Pinkerton; point lace, 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Miss E Nicholls: battenburg lace, 1st Mrs W J Savage, 2nd Mrs J Ball; crochet in cotton, 1st Miss Dippel, 2nd Miss E Latchford.

Mrs. W. Bartleman,
Judge.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

5 lbs butter in prints or rolls, 1st Mrs Jno Harkley, 2nd Mrs Jno P Johnston, 3rd Mrs Louis Yeack, 10 lbs butter in prints or rolls, 1st Mrs Jno Harkley, 2nd Mrs Adam Gowanlock, 3rd Mrs John Garbutt; 10 lbs butter in crock, 1st Mrs Jno Garbutt, 2nd Mrs A Gowanlock, 3rd Mrs Andy Schmidt; special by Gunn Egg&Dairy Co, 10 lbs butter in crock, 1st Mrs Jno Garbutt; Miscellaneous.—tomato catsup, 1st Mrs H Maurer, 2nd Mrs Jas Tolton: coll of other varieties catsup, 1st Mrs H Mauer; coll canned fruit 6 var 1 each, 1st Mrs H J Ernest, (2nd Jacob Dippel; orange marmalade, 1st Mrs Jas Tolton, 2nd Mrs H Mauer; coll pickles 5 var 1 each' 1st Mrs Adam Gowanlock, 2nd Mrs H J Ernest; loves home made white bread, 1st Mrs Andy Schmidt, 2nd Mrs Adam Gowanlock; loves home made brown bread, 1st Mrs H J Ernest 2nd Mrs And Schmidt tea biscuits, 1st Mrs H Mauer, 2nd Miss Wahn; plain sponge cake, 1st Mrs Adam Gowanlock, 2nd Ruth Warren; 10 lbs extracted honey, 1st Mrs Jno Harkley; heaviest doz fresh hen eggs 1st Sebastian Kirstine, 2nd Daniel Krampp.

Judges—Mrs W Rowand, and S. H. Brill.

FINE ARTS

(PROFESSIONAL CLASS)

coll of paintings in oil or water color, any subject not more than five, 1st Mabel Latimer, 2nd Miss Dippel; oil landscape on marine, 1st Miss Dippel; water color landscape on marine, 1st Mrs Bell, 2nd Mrs Ball; Amateur oil Painting (copy landscape or marine), 1st Miss Mabel Latimer, 2nd Miss Dippel; original flowers or fruits, Miss Mabel Latimer; still life not flowers or fruit, 1st Miss Dippel; coll oil painting 5 by amateurs, 1st Miss Mable Latimer 2nd Miss Dippel; water colors by amateur, (copy landscape or marine) 1st Mrs J Ball, 2nd Miss Mable Latimer; original flowers or fruit, 1st Miss C E McFarlane, 2nd Miss Mabel Latimer; animals or birds, 1st Miss Mabel Latimer; portrait, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn 2nd Daniel Kramp: pencil drawing, (copy figure) 1st Daniel Krampp, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; pen and ink sketch 1st Daniel Krampp, 2nd Mrs W J Savage; business penmanship, 1st Miss Edna Reaburn: Ornamental penmanship, 1st Daniel Kramp; Stuffed birds or animals, 1st Wm Van Horne, 2nd Mrs H Mauer; coll insects 1st Wm Van Horne.

Judge, Mrs. E. Tolton.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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P2

Mrs. Caldwell and daughters, Misses Hazel and Vaddie, attended the fair at Walkerton.—Durham Chronicle

Is it a Craze?

At the recent meeting of the county council, Mr Reene who represented Mr H. C. Ames, M. P. of Montreal, and Chairman of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, stated that some one overburdened with patriotism started the machine gun craze. All the money that has been so subscribed, amounting to $2000,000 would not add one more gun to the number which the government has already ordered. The government would of course accept gifts, but he thought the money could go to other and better purposes. —Wiarton Echo.

Struck by Lightening

A despatch from Durham on Friday last says:—"In a severe electrical storm here last evening, Miss Shortt, teacher of Vickers' School three miles west of town, was severely burned, as the result of a stroke of lightening. She was sitting near the window when the bolt came, which stunned her but did not render her unconscious. Her clothing was set ablaze, and before the flames were extinguished she was badly burned about the chest and limbs, which will necessitate absence from her duties for a few weeks at least. A dog lying at her feet was instantly killed. Miss Shortt's home is in Arthur. She was at her boarding-house, the home of Wm Livingston, Bentick, when the accident took place.

Compare This "Centre Tracker Bar" With All Others

YOU will find in the New Scale Williams Player Piano a line of 24 air holes above the notes in the centre of the tracker bar. You will not find this centre tracker control in any other player piano. It is patented and exclusive with the

New Scale Williams Player Piano

With the "Meister-Touch—most human of all."

It is the only device that succeeds in keeping the paper music roll running perfectly true so that its perforations are always in absolute alignment with the regular air holes in the tracker bar. Even mutilated music will run true on the New Scale Williams Player Piano.

Ask us to show you more of this and other vital improvements in the only player piano made throughout—not assembled—by a Canadian manufacturer.

G. B. SMITM, AYTON Agent

Pinkerton Fair

Fri, Sept. 24th

500 PRIZES

500 prizes will be awarded for exhibits of Farm Stock, Implements, Dairy Products, Roots, Vegetables, Ladies Work, etc.

KINCARDINE PIPE BAND

The Kincardine Pipe Band will furnish music during the day.

Procession

A procession of school children will be formed and march to the grounds at 1.30 o'clock.

Grand Concert

A grand Concert will be held in the Forester's Hall in the evening. Come and hear Madame Coutts-Bain, the Entertainer, Howard Russell, the celebrated baritone, the Kincardine Pipe Band and Miss Wittig, pianist.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

HOW THEY WON THE V. C.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers and men in recognition of their most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in the field:

Captain John Fitzhardinge Paul Butler, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached Pioneer Company Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

For most conspicuous bravery in the Cameroons, West Africa, on Nov. 17. With a party of 13 men he went into the thick bush and at once attacked the enemy in strength about one hundred (including several Europeans), defeated them and captured their machine gun and many loads of ammunition. On Dec. 27, when on patrol duty with a few men, he swam the Ekam River, which was held by the enemy, alone and in face of brisk fire completed this reconnaissance on the further bank, and returned in safety. Two of his men were wounded while he was actually in the water.

Captain Charles Calveley Foss, D. S. O., Second Battalion, Bedford Regiment

For most conspicuous bravery at Neuve Chapelle on March 12. After the enemy had captured part of one of our trenches and our counter-attack, made with one officer and 20 men, having failed (all but two of party being killed or wounded in the attempt), Captain Foss, on his own initiative, dashed forward with eight men, under heavy fire, attacked the enemy with bombs and captured the position, including the 52 Germans occupying it. The capture of this position from the enemy was of the greatest importance and the utmost bravery was displayed in essaying the task with so very few men.

Capt. John Aidan Liddell, 3rd Battalion Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) and Royal Flying Corps.

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on July 31, when in a flying reconnaissance over Ostend, Bruges and Ghent, he was severely wounded, his right thigh being broken, which caused momentary unconsciousness, but by a great effort he recovered partial control after his machine had dropped nearly 3,000 feet, and notwithstanding his collapsed state, succeeded, although continually fired at, in completing his course and brought the aeroplane into our lines half an hour after he had been wounded. The difficulties experienced by this officer in saving his machine and the life of his observer cannot be readily expressed, but as the control wheel and throttle control were smashed and also one of the under carriage struts it would seem incredible that he could have accomplished his task.

Lieut. Frederick William Campbell, 1st Canadian Battalion.

For most conspicuous bravery on 15th June. During the action at Givenchy Lieut. Campbell took two machine-guns over the parapet, arrived at the German first line with one gun and maintained his position there under very heavy rifle, machine-gun and bomb fire, notwithstanding the fact that almost the whole of his detachment had been killed or wounded. When our supply of bombs had become exhausted this officer advanced his gun still further to an exposed position and by firing about a thousand rounds succeeded in holding back the enemy's counter-attack. This very gallant officer was subsequently wounded and has since died.

No. 8980, Corporal William Cosgrove, 1st Battalion, the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

For most conspicuous bravery in the leading of his section with the great dash during our attack from the beach to the east of Cape Helles on the Turkish positions on 26th April, 1915. Corporal Cosgrove on this occasion pulled down the posts of the enemy's wire entanglements single-handed notwithstanding the fire from both front and flanks, thereby greatly contributing to the successful clearing of the heights.

No. 168 Acting-Corporal Issy Smith, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment.

For most conspicuous bravery on 26 April, near Ypres, when he left his company on his own initiative and went well forward towards the enemy's position to assist a severely wounded man whom he carried a distance of 250 yards in safety whilst exposed the whole time to heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Subsequently Corporal Smith displayed great gallantry when the casualties were very heavy in voluntarily assisting to bring in many more wounded men throughout the day and attending them with the greatest devotion to duty regardless of personal risk.

Captain Richard Raymond Willis, 1st Batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers.

No. 1293 Sgt. Alfred Richards, 1st Batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers.

No. 1809 Pte. Wm. Keneally, 1st Batt. the Lancashire Fusiliers.

On 25 April, 1915, three companies and the headquarters of the 1st Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers, in effecting a landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula to the west of Cape Helles, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine guns, which caused a great number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up to and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding the terrific fire from the enemy, and after overcoming supreme difficulties, the cliffs were gained and the position maintained.

Amongst the many very gallant officers and men engaged in this most hazardous undertaking Capt. Willis, Sgt. Richards and Pte. Keneally have been selected by their comrades as having performed the most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.

Capt. Lance George Hawker, D.S.O., Royal Engineers and Royal Flying Corps

For most conspicuous bravery and very great ability on 25 July, 1915, when flying alone, he attacked three German aeroplanes in succession. The first managed eventually to escape; the second was driven to ground damaged, and the third, which he attacked at a great height of about 10,000 feet, was driven to earth in our lines, the pilot and observer being killed. The personal bravery shown by this officer was of the very highest order, as the enemy's aircraft were armed with machine guns, and all carried a passenger as well as the pilot.

NOTES.

The death has occurred of Mr. John Edenborough Smith, of [illegible] Overton road, Hillsbro', who for many years held the post of chief cashier at Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield.

The fine patriotism of the members of the Cudworth, Yorkshire, Village Club, is proved by the fact that since the outbreak of the war considerably over 200 of them have enlisted.

A letter from the Leeds Trades and Labor Council to the Corporation asking that the City Art Gallery should be opened on Sundays has been favorably considered by the Art Gallery Committee.

Shortly after beginning a game of golf on the Matlock links on Tuesday week, Mr. Jas. Taylor, 60, a visitor from Denton, Manchester, died suddenly.

The death occurred at Bolehill, Wirksworth, on Tuesday week, of Mr. Job Walker, 71, one of the oldest residents of the place. Deceased was host during a part of her stay in England of Miss Olive Schreiner, now Mrs. S. C. Cronwright Schreiner, the South African novelist. The deceased gentleman was one of the oldest members of the Forget-me-Not Lodge, M. U., Wirksworth.

The King has presented the Rev. Walter Pountney Rowley to the rectory of West Heslerton, Yorkshire, void by the death of the last incumbent.

The Rev. S. R. Dautree, who for a number of years has been pastor of the Portland Street Congregational Church, Southport, has accepted the pastorate of the Caddock Street Church, Huddersfield.

Sir George Askwith, in Glasgow heard arguments for and against the Scottish miners' claim for an increase in wages of 1s a day, and will give his award in the course of a few days.

Wigan tramway-car conductors, who claimed an advance in wages of 1d. an hour, have been awarded 1-4d. an hour, and other grades of tramway employees who asked for increases of 1/2d. to 1d. an hour have been refused.

For drunkenness at Devonport Naval Barracks on 11th August, Lieutenant-Commander Daniel McDowell was sentenced by court-martial to lose twelve months' seniority and was dismissed his ship.

Amusement was caused at the London Sessions on Tuesday week, when a witness who was being sworn, interpreted a phrase in the oath as "Our son-in-law the King," instead of "Our Sovereign Lord the King."

Major H. Stedman, R. A. M. C., a member of the hon. medical staff of the Hendon Cottage Hospital, has been nominated Chevalier of the Order of Leopold for his Red Cross work in connection with the Belgian Army.

The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to approve the appointment of Professor Herbert J. C. Grierson, M.A., LL.D., Professor of English Literature in the University of Aberdeen, to the chair of rhetoric and English literature in the University of Edinburgh, to be vacated by Professor Saintsbury on 30 September.

The Queen's Work for Women Fund has reached a total of £163,902.

A north country soldier writes home: "Just tell your mates at work that every shell out of Armstrong Whitworth's work gets rid of some of the world's greatest pests.

Fewer footballs are to be provided for London County Council school children's organized games owing to the high price of leather.

Busbridge, a Surrey village, has sent 170 men, 26 per cent. of the male population, to the colors, among whom there have been 16 casualties.

Corp. F. J. Murphy, who died at Northampton, is the tenth victim of the Irish mail train accident at Weedon, Northamptonshire, on Aug. 11.

A serious fire occurred at Aberavon, Glamorgan, an ironmonger's, woollen, and barber's shop being completely gutted. The occupants were all rescued.

The Mid-Tyne area, to which the liquor restriction order applies, which has a population of over 100,000, has produced only two cases of drunkenness since the order came into force.

The Duchess of Somerset, Lady Arthur Paget, and Lady Ermyntrude Malet, the committee of "France's day," have handed the French Ambassador £21,000 for the French Red Cross Society.

Boy Scouts connected with Stanhope street (Regent's Park) L. C. C. schools have spent their holidays in assisting the farmers in the Watford district with the harvest, ordinary labor being unattainable owing to the number of men who have enlisted.

No horses are now left in the London County Council tramway department, and the horse superintendent has been transferred to another department. The veterinary surgeon is being retained to deal with some 200 claims a year which are made in respect of injuries caused to other people's horses in tramway accidents.

The death took place at his residence, Gladow House, Lancaster, of Mr. James Beesley, aged 80, a native of Prescot, who was for over 50 years a prominent Oddfellow.

The death occurred at Scotland after a long and painful illness, of Dr. [illegible] M. Rae, of Woodhouse, brother of Dr. John Rae, of Treeton and Woodhouse, with whom he was in practice. Deceased had to undergo a serious operation in the early part of the year, from which he never fully recovered.

Four young men have lost their lives in a boating accident at the entrance to Aberdeen harbor, Harry Robertson, 103 Westnorth street; Alexander Mitchell, 8 Kintore place; George Noble, 52 Netherkirkgate, and John Yule, Ferryhill terrace, all Aberdeen boxmakers, who went in a sailing yawl to fish for mackerel. A pilot warned them of their danger, as the sea was rough. The yawl soon afterwards capsized.

Burnham village, Bucks, proposes to save £150 during the winter by not lighting the street lamps.

Speaking at a conference at Cambridge on the treatment of tuberculosis, Mr. P. C. Varrier Jones, the tuberculosis officer for the county, said that, although the mortality for this disease had steadily lessened, yet every year in this country alone over sixty thousand persons died from it.

Jewelry and cash obtained for the Dover war anniversary self-denial fund for the Red Ross have realized over £500. The jewelry, which has been valued as metal in this estimate, was exhibited at the town hall.

A girl of 21 named Nora Pheasant, Long Marstone, Tring, Herts, was summoned at Berkhamsted petty sessions for harboring a corporal of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was a deserter. When the police called she denied that the soldier was in the house. The magistrates fined the girl £6, and told her that had she been a man she would have been sent to prison.

A deputation of Manx rating authorities waited on the Governor of the Isle of Man and pointed out that, owing to the holiday season failure, many people would be unable to pay their rates. They asked that the Government should relieve the ratepayers to the extent of one-third. His Excellency, in refusing, said that the rates in the Island were much lower than in England. Applications for borrowing powers or for the suspension of sinking funds might, he added, be considered.

Kent is preparing for its annual invasion of hop-pickers, and in a week or two 50,000 men, women and children will be travelling for their month of work in the hop fields. This year it is said that the hop harvest will be good in the Maidstone district, but not so heavy in other parts. Most of the hop-pickers are women, and they come from many southern towns. The hop growers expect that, in spite of the war, there will be no shortage of hands, and already there have been many applications for employment received by them.

The death is announced at Linlithgow, West Lothian, of Mr. James Struthers, who was almost a centenarian. He was the possessor of a cornet picked up on the battlefield of Talavera, Spain, and with this instrument he once tramped on foot from Linlithgow to London, a distance of over 400 miles.

The freedom of Peterborough has been conferred on Dr. Thomas James Walker, on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Born in Peterborough he has been in practice there for fifty-five years. He has a family of thirteen children, and six of his sons hold commissions in the army. Dr. Walker is the second freeman of the city. The first is Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who received the honor in 1905.

Colonel Ian Hamilton, M. P. for the borough of Croydon, received two motor ambulances which had been subscribed for by the inhabitants of his constituency, and in acknowledgment he said his constituents could not have given him a better present. He believed his was the most generous and most patriotic constituency in the United Kingdom.

The 2nd Godalming Troop of Boy Scouts, working two days a week in parties of four, have made a new path to the top of Hydon Ball, Surrey, the latest acquisition of land by the National Trust, between Haslemere and Godalming. The trust, in recognition of the boys' voluntary service, have named the track "The Scouts' Path." The path gives easy access to the picturesque upland, which hitherto was reached only by four steep tracks.

The Westmeath Hunt Committee at a meeting in Mullingar decided to continue hunting, because if once stopped it would be difficult to survive, because the sport supplies practically the only incentive to the breeding of light cavalry horses, and because the sport provides training for young officers and young horses, and through it much money is circulated in the country.

Corporal L. Barnett, of the Coldstream Guards, who won the D. C. M. in France, was charged at Windsor with stealing letters and postal orders belonging to men in the regiment. He was found guilty of three charges, which he admitted, and was sentenced to eighteen weeks' hard labor. Barnett pleaded that he must have been mad at the time, and said he would have to forfeit his bounty.

A special service for the beginning of the harvest ingathering, was held at 6 o'clock on Monday morning week, at the parish church at Dalton Holme, near Hull. The service, which was attended by many men and women reapers, included special prayers and psalms. Immediately the service was over the farm hands began harvesting.

The Middlesbrough Guardians last Thursday received from the parish of Maltby a portrait of Mr. Thomas Flintoft, who has represented Maltby on the local board of guardians for sixty-three years. He is eighty-four years old, and it was explained at yesterday's meeting that his absence was due to his being exceedingly busy working on his farm.

As an electric tramway car was travelling along [illegible] road, Bradford, last Thursday afternoon the controller fused and caused some alarm among the passengers. A woman, Mrs. Maggie Sutcliffe, Barnes View terrace, Manningham, Bradford, jumped from the car with a little girl in her arms. She struck her head against the pavement as she fell and died almost immediately. The little girl was uninjured.

TURBANS.

The turban of velvet holds a popular place in the millinery world at the present time and it would seem that the less the trimming, the smarter the hat. Usually a touch of silver braid or grosgrain ribbon, or a flower serves the purpose. The hat shown features a trim turban of black velvet with a masking piece of soft material with a military braid binding. The effect is entirely smart.

Care of the Ear.

Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ears. Pouring warm water into the canal will drown it, when it will generally come to the surface and can easily be removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the insect. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button or seed enters it. Leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by meddlesome attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.—Health.

(By La Raconteuse.)

The [illegible] brimmed hat for late summer and early fall is considered quite correct. Here a wide brim [illegible] chiffon frill of silk net is combined with a soft round crown of black velvet. Two single sprays of black paradise afford the only trimming and rise gracefully from the centre front. This type is considered generally correct with afternoon frocks or [illegible] frocks.

WITH CANADA IN OLD KENT

A Briton's Interesting Story of the Great Camps.

Every Man Anxious to Bring Fame to His Home.

[illegible]

If you cross the county Downs in Kent at the present time, and ask the first soldier you meet if you are in the neighborhood of the Canadian camps, you will receive the reply, "Yes sure." In the accent which seems to English ears to hail direct from "Chicawgo," but it is pure Canadian.

There are many thousands of Canadians camped on the Kentish Downs. A hundred years ago the Kentish yeomen trained there to meet Napoleon's threatened invasion. Eight hundred years ago, along the same line of hills but a little further west, the Saxons marched to meet the Norman invaders, and two thousand years ago the Britons camped along these hill-tops to watch the coming of the Romans. Today Canada [illegible] the Downs, and if you ask the Canadian soldier whether he likes the [illegible] he replies, emphatically, "Yes, sure." It [illegible]

ALL THE TYPES.

Canada has [illegible] her hallmark on every one of these thousands of her sons [illegible] Whether from the land of the west, [illegible] far west, or the north [illegible] they come from every corner of Canada [illegible] It is in the eye, whose glance is as straight as that of a machine gun, and in the [illegible] which is as firm as a steel plate, and in the poise of the head, which is as lofty as the Rocky Mountains. There is an air of assurance and confidence in the walk, as if each man felt quite sure that the earth was made for Canadians, and a super-American [illegible] of independence, which is all part of the same [illegible] look.

There are not merely battalions, but brigades of these tall bronze-complexioned [illegible] Canadians [illegible] Kentish Downs. [illegible]

So far as England has heard much about them [illegible] their arrival, but for three months they have been at home on the Kentish Downs, and [illegible] the little straggling [illegible] Kentish battalions. All the girls have [illegible] Canadian admirers [illegible]

The [illegible] of the Maple Leaf. [illegible] The [illegible], indeed, more Anglo-Saxon than the English, for they [illegible] the pioneer bearing [illegible] the Anglo-Saxon [illegible] a few centuries [illegible] They are more [illegible] than we are ourselves.

MARCHING AS TO WAR.

Take your stand on some edge of the Downs, a few miles from the [illegible] and watch a brigade of the Canadians swing over the hillside. They are marching as to war, battalion after battalion, each with its mule train of ammunition, [illegible] and a line of cooking stoves [illegible] the smoke trailing from chimneys. After them come the guns, [illegible] toward the [illegible] for the night. It is a really formidable brigade, made and [illegible] in Canada. [illegible] where the dead of [illegible] have been buried during a thousand years, and as you watch these roving fighters swing by, the breasts of many of them bare to the sun and the breeze and their great [illegible] breast with the joy of living, you begin to forget that they are all from Ontario and that they [illegible] by that [illegible] name of Canadians. You see in them the [illegible] England and made England.

They [illegible] prepared for the defence.

LIGHT ON ENGLAND.

The fight [illegible] most of the day, and ends when the invaders, bridging a canal, turn the defenders' flank and gain the country at their rear. Like all true soldiers, when the fighting does not immediately concern them, some of the defenders snore peacefully in the shade at noonday under the trees, awaiting the signal for action. Here and there one of them gazes over the countryside, with eyes for the beauty of the view.

"Sure, I never thought England was like this," says a New Brunswicker. "I always imagined England was all built up; I didn't think there'd be fields and sheep and trees. I guess I'll have to have a good look round England when this war's through."

The real excitement of the day is that of the scouts, who crawl round cornfields, lie in wet ditches, and escape capture by miracles. A scout comes in, galloping, pulls up beside the officer who sent him out, and reports. He wastes no time in saluting, but just shakes his head and says, "Nothin' doing'." There is no excess of ceremony, but the Canadian officers and men understand and respect each other's worth.

It is a fine sight to see these Canadian battalions march past on the [illegible] for there are no regiments in the British army which march better and that is saying a great deal. You can see that every man of them is proud that he is a Canadian, and means to make everybody proud of Canada.

Like their cousins the Americans, the Canadian soldiers have a well-formed souvenir habit. They have [illegible], old Sheffield plate tankards, [illegible] little thing to remind them of their visit to England.

"I think the real reason why that [illegible] Bibles in the churches," a Kentish sexton said, "was that he [illegible] the Canadians would be coming."

"[illegible]," replied a Canadian soldier, "I [illegible] like the chain, too."

Many of them will either take living souvenirs back to Canada, or they will come and settle in England, when the war is over. All the girls for miles around have engagement rings.—London Daily Express.

PLUMED ENERGY

The Little House Wren Exemplifies Modern World Spirit.

There is no better expression of the modern world-spirit than is to be found in the life history of the familiar little house wren. It is the very embodiment of restless energy. Whether he is singing his song of joy, searching for his food, building his home, attending to the wants of his young, or scolding the cat, he seems to be doing the task in hand as if the whole world depended upon its being done as speedily and as thoroughly as possible. While he is searching for it he is up and down, in and out, here and there, at such a rate that the eye is puzzled to follow him. When he is making a home he seems to be animated by the fear that the world's supply of sticks and dried grasses and feathers will become exhausted before he finishes, unless he finishes at once. When he is feeding his young he shows a similar anxiety lest the food supply should become exhausted before the little ones have had their share. When he sings, as he constantly does, he sings with all his might. In the opening bars the notes are sent from his little throat in such confusion as to defy melodic arrangement. If you are close enough to catch the opening you may suspect that he is stuttering. It is merely the result of intensified energy. The notes are sent forth with such a rush that they block each other's way. But at no time is his wonderful energy more clearly exemplified than when he is scolding, as he often is. It may be the cat, or a house sparrow, or even another wren from a neighboring house. He pours forth his scorn upon the intruder as if he would wipe her off the face of the earth. And when he has succeeded, to the extent of ridding the neighborhood of his home of the hated presence, he changes his tune, and the victory is announced and celebrated in a burst of song that is the very expression of uncontrollable joy.

The house wren makes a very delightful visitor. It is easy to make friends with him. Provide a little home for him, and then don't appear to pay too much attention to him, and he will reward you through the whole season for a variety of pretty and interesting ways, by a constant outpouring of song, and above all by a charming display of confidence and even companionship. After you have helped him to chase away the cat a couple of times, or joined with him in an alliance against the sparrows, he becomes your trusting friend and performs his most wonderful feats under your very eyes.

He is not depending upon you, mind you, for a shelter for his nest. If you provide a box, well and good. He will use it, and pay you promptly and liberally during the entire run of the lease; but if there be no box he is not discouraged. He will find a place for his nest, in a corner of the verandah, may be, in a hole in the fence-post, in the folds of your garden coat that you have left out over night. But he prefers a box, because it is readymade, and affords him the protection he needs from his enemies. Any kind of a box will do, but it is better not to be too large, because he is liable to keep on carrying in sticks and other building material while there is a space to be filled. A deep cigar box, or something about that size, will do. Make the hole about seven-eighths of an inch.

This is large enough to let the wren in and small enough to keep the sparrow out. If the hole be too large the sparrows are likely to take forcible possession. If you cut a narrow slit on each side of the hole, running parallel with the bottom, you will make it easier for Mr. Jimmie Wren to unload his sticks; but if you do that you will miss an interesting exhibition of wren-engineering. The slit is a convenience; but Jimmie can get along very well without it. He alights at the hole with a stick, say, two inches long and grasped in the middle, and, of course, it blocks the progress. But only for an instant. He turns the stick around so that one end points downward, and then opens his bill as if to let it fall. But he doesn't. He lets it slip through just a little bit and grasps it again. This process is followed till he has the stick by the end, when he shoots into the hole pulling the precious bit of timber with him.

He seems to go through the same performance every time he arrives at the entrance with a twig too long to be carried in by the centre. He never seems to learn by his experience. He is very human in this respect. We are all accustomed to keep on doing the same thing over and over again in the same wasteful, faulty way, and when somebody comes along to show us a better way, we denounce him as a disturber or an anarchist or at least as a faddist. Didn't our fathers and grandfathers do the thing we are doing the way we are doing it, and wouldn't it be sacrilege to change?

Jimmie Wren is very human, too, in another characteristic. A good deal of his energy is wasted. He is constantly dragging sticks and beginning nests that are never finished. Wherever he sees a suitable opening he must lay the foundations of a nest. It will never be used. It will never be finished. What difference does that make? He feels the impulse and obeys it, without thinking of results.

The house wren is no mean songster. The melody is pleasing and the volume is surprising, considering the size of the throat from which it comes. He is also a very useful bird to have around the garden. His food is largely made up of garden pests. He raises two and sometimes three, broods in a season, and as he is a good provider it is surprising the number of insects a family of wrens will dispose of in a single season.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

WATER AND LIGHT.

Why One Can See Deep Into the Sea When High Above It.

The reason why one is able to see to a greater depth in water when he is at a considerable height above it than when he stands on a level with it is because of the absence of pronounced refraction by the molecules of water. One above the surface of perfectly still water, looking exactly downward toward the centre of the earth, will see an object deep in the water by means of rays of light that have been reflected vertically upward. Therefore there is no reflection or bending the rays out of their straight course from object to eye.

But if you attempt to see an object at the bottom of a lake when standing on the bank the light has to traverse a much greater thickness of water, which quenches a portion, or maybe all, of the waves of light, and all not quenched are bent to quite a distance out of the original straight line [illegible] the well known index of refraction of light of one kind from water to air is 1.336, or the ratio of the sines of angles of incidence and refraction.

Proof: Place a straight stick in a basin, and it will appear to be straight as it really is; pour in water and the stick will appear to be bent by the phenomena attending refraction. For without refraction of light by glass, for instance, we would not have telescopes and microscopes.—Edgar Lucien Larkin in New York American.

Bullet Stopping Tricks.

Five feet of clay, three feet of loose earth, or two and a half feet of sand will stop a modern rifle bullet at the closest range; but, curiously enough, as the layman may think, ramming earth hard reduces its resisting power, and high velocity bullets have less penetration in sand at short than at medium range. Eighteen inches of sand between boards is bullet proof, also nine inches of well built brick work. Soft wood, like fir, across the grain is bullet proof at point blank range if forty-eight inches thick, or at 500 yards if half as thick. Similarly, twenty-seven inches of hard wood, like oak, is point blank proof or fifteen inches at 500 yards. Half an inch of wrought iron or mild steel, a quarter of an inch of hard steel, or a fifth of an inch of special steel is bullet proof. So are six inches of shingle, [illegible] inches of coal, or, as some people will be surprised to know, eight feet of snow.—London Express.

"Have you much of a police force in this village?" asked the city man in the country. "We certainly have," replied the native; "he weighs 300 pounds."—Yonkers Statesman.

Was Constantly Troubled With Boils.

HAD NINE ON HIS ARMS AT ONCE.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.

Boils are caused by bad blood, and unless the blood is made pure you cannot expect to get rid of them.

Ointments and salves will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying medicine such as that grand old remedy Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tatamagouche, N.S., writes: "Last summer I was constantly troubled with boils. I had nine on my arms at once. I thought it was caused from bad blood so I got two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and before the first bottle was done I began to feel a great deal better, and before the second one was finished I did not have a boil, nor have I had one since. I cannot recommend B.B.B. too highly."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HAD CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Doctor Said He was In a Very Dangerous Condition.

Mothers cannot watch their children too closely for signs of cholera infantum, as this disease carries off thousands of infants during the hot summer months.

Mrs. Geo. W. Garland, Prosser Brook, N.B., writes: "Last summer my boy Joe, then a year old, was taken sick with cholera infantum. He was so bad the waste matter from the bowels looked as if it had come from a broken boil. I sent word to the doctor who was at a neighbor's, about a mile distant, and he said my boy was in a very dangerous condition. He sent me some tablets which made the child vomit, and when he learned that they caused vomiting he sent me more tablets to stop it. In the meantime I had been giving Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I continued using, and when the bottle was all used my baby was cured. I though it only fair to let you know about it."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is known from one end of Canada to the other as a positive cure for all bowel complaints.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for as there are many rank imitations on the market.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

Things You Ought To Know

More than 21,000 school boys have entered the British army in the past year.

* * *

Thus far this year 6,807 black African immigrants have landed in the United States.

* * *

Bank of England, London, stands on a site valued at $35,000,000. It is three acres in area.

* * *

Italy requires makers of cheeses containing oleomargarine to paint them red on the outside and properly to label them.

* * *

Flour made from the kernel of the cotton seed after the oil has been extracted has been found to have much food value.

* * *

English experts have succeeded in Cocaine and morphine are being removing birthmarks and other superficial growths that defied chemicals with radium.
consumed in Paris to an alarming extent. The ingenuity of those who prefer unnatural pleasure sensations to mental and physical health is phenomenal.

* * *

The world's greatest iodine works are in Chili, having an annual output of [illegible] pounds.

* * *

The earliest record of any life insurance policy bears the date of June 15, 1583.

* * *

A watch may be used to determine the points of the compass by pointing the hour hand at the sun any time of the day, and then placing a small piece of straight wire crosswise between the hour hand and the figure 12, getting exactly half way. The point of the wire which comes between the 12 and the hour hand always points due south.

* * *

Probably not one out of every 10,000 buildings standing in all parts of the world and built by modern masons will be standing 500 years hence. We do not know how to put stones and bricks together as the ancients did, and consequently the buildings we raise nowadays are really more temporary structures, and will be in ruins when the ancient buildings of Greece and Egypt, built thousands of years ago, are in as good condition as they are now.

* * *

Electro-pneumatic brakes are soon to displace the air brakes on the passenger trains of the Pennsylvania railroad.

* * *

Of the 101,000 primary schools in the Russian Empire nearly 60,000 are under the direct control of the Central government and more than 31,000 are church institutions.

* * *

India's population is about 315,000,000.

* * *

Subject to government inspection, some New Zealand farmers keep bees.

* * *

The rivers of Europe are estimated to be capable of supplying 15,000,000 horsepower, Russia's share being 12,000,000.

* * *

European factories that make artificial butter with cocoanut oil as a base turn out about 16,000,000 pounds weekly.

* * *

Hankow, [illegible] in 1914 has exported more than 75,000 tons of antimony.

Butler's Reply.

There was a time, while Lyman Trumbull was chairman of the senate committee on judiciary, than Benjamin Butler was chairman of the judiciary committee of the U. S. house. It was at this period that a delegation from one of the southern states visited Washington with a desire to secure the impeachment and removal of the federal judge of their state. They interviewed Mr. Butler as to the probability of carrying such a measure through that session.

"I don't know," was Mr. Butler's reply. "I am chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. The necessary action can be had here. But Lyman Trumbull is chairman of the senate committee, and Judge Trumbull is troubled with two things—the dyspepsia, which makes him miserable, and conscience, which makes him uncertain."

"The doctor told Tomkins he must walk three miles every day." "Where does he take it?" "Around a pool table, generally."—Boston Transcript.

It's sure to be Pure if it's

Redpath SUGAR

For sixty years the Redpath Refinery has led Canada in modern equipment, up-to-date methods, and the pursuit of one ideal—*absolutely pure sugar.*

In the Packages introduced by Redpath—the 2 and 5 lb. Cartons and the 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags—you get Canada's favorite sugar, in perfect condition.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it" 143

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

FARM AND GARDEN

AUTUMN SOWN CROP EXPERIMENTS.

About two hundred and eighty-five varieties of winter wheat and a large number of selections and crosses have been grown under experiment at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-six years. Nearly all the varieties have been carefully tested in each of five years, after which the inferior brands have been discarded and those which have given the best results have been continued in the experiments. Within the past year forty varieties, fourteen hybrids, and a number of straight selections were grown under test. Of the named varieties fourteen have been grown in each of twenty years, and the results of these are of particular value. The average results for the twenty-year period show that the following varieties gave highest average yields of grain per acre: Dawson's Golden Chaff, 51.4 bushels; Imperial Amber, 48.5 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 47.1 bushels; Egyptian Amber, [illegible] bushels; Early Red Clawson, 46.6 bushels, and Rudy, 45.8 bushels. In Ontario during the past year it was comparison with these yields the Turkey Red gave an average of 43.7 bushels, and the old Treadwell variety 42.1 bushels per acre.

From enquiries made throughout Ontario during the past year it was evident that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the most extensively grown variety of winter wheat in Ontario. Seventy per cent. of the answers mentioned Dawson's Golden Chaff as the most extensively grown variety in the different counties. This variety, in the results at Guelph for twenty years, has given an average of practically three bushels per acre more than any other variety grown under similar conditions. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was originated in Ontario thirty-four years ago. It produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff, and white grain which weighs slightly over the standard per measured bushel. There seems to be evidence that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is improving somewhat in quality for bread production. Farmers' Bulletin No. 616, of the United States Department of Agriculture states that the Dawson's Golden Chaff is probably the leading variety of soft white winter wheat in the North Central and the North Atlantic States. It also refers to the wheat as follows: "This variety stands up well in the field and is above the average in winter resistance. The grains are somewhat harder than those of most other white wheats. In several milling and baking tests that have been made it has given a good yield of flour, rather low in total protein content, but containing gluten of excellent quality." The Imperial Amber variety produces a large amount of straw which is medium in strength, a bearded head with red chaff and a red grain of very good quality.

In the experiments conducted at the College in 1915 the winter wheat gave an average yield of grain of 12.5 bushels per acre over the average of the past twenty years. The straw was somewhat heavier but the grain weighed one-half pound per measured bushel less than the average.

For nine years in succession experiments were conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent. of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water, produced a crop which was practically free from smut.

Owing to excessive rains this season a considerable amount of winter wheat throughout Ontario became sprouted before it could be harvested. Information regarding the value of sprouted wheat for seed purposes is important. In each of two years when winter wheat was sprouted in the fields, germination tests of the grain were made. The following results show the average percentages of germination for each selection: Skin over germ, unbroken, 91; skin over germ, broken, 76; sprouts one-quarter inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only were the sprouted seeds low in germination, but the plants produced were very uneven in size.

CO-OPERATIVE EXPERIMENTS.

Three hundred and eighty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-seven counties and districts throughout Ontario. Those sending the greatest number of reports were Nipissing, Simcoe, Ontario, Hastings, Huron and Parry Sound. The greatest number of good reports were furnished by Simcoe, Ontario, Welland, Lambton and Haliburton.

Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with these five varieties showed the following yields per acre. Imperial Amber, 25.8 bushels, American Banner, 22.5 bushels; Banatka, 30.5 bushels; Crimean Red, 27.1 bushels, and Yaroslaf, 28.5 bushels.

In another co-operative experiment the Petkus winter rye surpassed the Imperial Amber winter wheat by an average of [illegible] pounds per acre.

The co-operative experiments with hairy vetches and winter rye for fodder production showed that the yields in tons for green crop per acre were as follows: Hairy vetches, 11.1 in 1915, and 11.1 in the average of four years; and winter rye, 8.7 in 1915, and [illegible] in the average of four years.

DISTRIBUTION FOR EXPERIMENTS IN 1915.

As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, Three varieties of winter wheat; 2, one variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; 3, spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for No. 4 this autumn and for No. 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for No. 4, which will accompany the fertilizers.

C. A. Zavitz.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., Aug. 20, 1915.

FORAGE PLANT TEST.

Bulletin No. 81 of the Division of Forage Plants, Dominion Experimental Farms, gives a summary of results reached at the central and different branch farms and stations throughout the country, and can be had free on application to the publications branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. There are included also some recommendations as to the varieties to grow, or crop production methods to follow, as deducted from the results of experimental work in the various provinces. A variety of tests at the central experimental farm in Indian corn showed that the best varieties in ears of twelve experimented with were Quebec Yellow, Windus Yellow Dent, Canada Yellow and Free Press, and that, while of the ensilage varieties proper, Argentine Yellow gave the highest yield in tonnage, White Cap Yellow Dent, Golden Glow, King Philip and Wisconsin No. 7 reached a more advanced stage of maturity. Eighteen varieties of turnips were tested, thirteen of mangels, five of carrots, and four of sugar beets. Of the turnips nine varieties produced over 2½ tons dry matter to the acre. Of the mangels half a dozen varieties yielded 3 1-4 tons of dry matter to the acre. Of the carrots White Belgian gave 24 tons, 400 pounds of crop with 2 tons, 1,905 pounds dry matter to the acre and Ontario Champion 25 tons of crop and 2 tons, [illegible] pounds dry matter.

With a view of securing data, bearing on the possibility of producing field root seed profitably in Canada, a great number of seed roots were selected, not only at the Central farm, but also on most of the branch farms and stations in the eastern Provinces. At the Central Farm about 12,000 mangels of the Long Red variety, and 2,000 Magnum Bonum Swede turnips were stored for the purpose from the general field crop. In addition, about 2 tons of mangels of the Long Red and Yellow Intermediate types were selected from the plots grown for variety tests by the division of forage plants.

In leguminous forage plants many tests were made for hardiness, quality and quantity, in order to arrive at a proper understanding of the nature of a number of Canadian grasses and sedges, arrangements were made to secure, through exchange, a representative collection of grasses and sedges from Northern Europe. About a thousand [illegible] were secured for this purpose and sent forward. The reports from the superintendents of branch farms and stations will be found of the greatest interest, each especially to farmers in the respective provinces represented.

NOTES.

Don't try to have a garden without manure.

Don't try to work with poor tools, nor plant bad seed.

Don't plant out a larger acreage than you can properly cultivate.

Don't buy what you do not need because it seems cheap.

Don't let the stock "fodder" them [illegible] at the haystack or fodder pen.

Don't put out an orchard, and then allow the stock to browse the trees.

Don't elect men to township or county offices who cannot make a living by the ordinary pursuits of life.

The Virginia Experiment Station has carried on an extended trial of feeding beef on two diets, corn [illegible] and corn and skim milk, with the result that the latter gave slight advantage over the former, principally because of the appetizing quality and added moisture of the skim milk. On a commercial basis very little difference was found.

Ardent advocates of sweet clover claim that there is no danger of [illegible] pasture, [illegible] principle [illegible] will prevent bloat. [illegible] that there have been [illegible] of bloat on [illegible] than [illegible] or alfalfa.

[illegible] wheat is great [illegible] a feed of it [illegible] gets about [illegible] of the soaked grain at night. [illegible] in the morning and at noon. This man's [illegible] do [illegible] look good, [illegible] to feed wheat [illegible] and in it.

'TWAS EVER THUS.

[illegible] all drowned in that accident? [illegible] All but the fellow who rocks the boat.

THE POULTRY WORLD

SHAPE OF THE BEST HENS.

Whether the shape of the hen's body influences egg production or egg production influences her shape, or both, we cannot say, yet we do see that good egg producers have regular shaped bodies, in the form of a wedge, the back being one side of the triangle, the breast being another and the third side being the distance from the pelvic bones to the back point of the breast or keel bone.

It matters little whether shape influences egg production, or egg production influences shape, for the fact remains that the hens which are producing large numbers of eggs usually conform to this wedge shape, and we believe that something can be told of pullets even before they begin to lay.

Shape assists therefore in selecting the best producers. But where it is possible to trapnest for at least thirty days, much can be told of a hen's value as an egg producer by the rythm of egg production. The number of eggs produced by a hen without missing a day is called a cycle. The number of eggs in each cycle tells whether the egg organs have the ability to produce eggs rapidly and the frequency with which these cycles are repeated tells whether the hen has a constitution which will stand up under the strain of heavy egg production. In other words the number of eggs in the cycle tells the hen's breeding and repeating the cycles tells of the constitution.

If a hen lays four or more eggs to the cycle and repeats the cycles with only one or two days missed she is a good hen. If a hen lays three or less eggs to the cycle and misses two or more days between cycles she is of little or no value as an egg producer.

The hen which lays twenty or thirty eggs in one cycle, then misses ten or fifteen days, should be classed with the hen which lays regularly, but lays only one or two eggs in the cycle. The first has well developed egg organs with a weak constitution while the second has a strong constitution and weak egg organs.

This method of selection is of value where the hens are trapnested for only two or three months during the breeding season, or if a hen has been trapnested during the breeding season and should get killed the rythm of egg production would give an idea of the value of the offspring.

EGGS THAT DON'T HATCH.

Infertility of eggs is not due to the method of setting, neither is a weak germ. These are always due to something that precedes their being placed under the proper conditions for incubation. To the male has been attributed in the past most of the cause of infertility; careful investigation shows that the female plays just as important a part in producing [illegible] germs as the male.

Some authorities attribute the lack of fertility among the Wyandottes to incompatibility between the females and the particular cock bird. If perchance eggs are very poor in fertility it is as advisable to look to the hens as to the male birds. Many times change in environment, or feed, or in the male will bring round desired and improved results.

Seldom is the trouble due to mating too many hens to the male, for there are in existence many examples of splendid fertility where forty to fifty hens are mated to one male. One mating between the two sexes should insure fertility in several eggs and has been known to last as long as twenty-eight days.

Dead germs and dead chicks in shell are too often attributed to faulty incubation. Such a cause can never be proved until eggs from the same birds are placed under hens and in incubators at the same time. It is the belief of the writer that eggs with good, strong, vital germs will hatch under almost any normal condition.

NOTES.

The hens require good care to get through the strain of molting with unimpaired health, so that eggs will be plentiful later on.

Hens confined in small runs need plenty of range and access to insects of all kinds

more attention than the flock that has

Even the hens that have the freedom of the fields need to be fed a variety of [illegible].

Safety first! Burn or bury deeply the carcasses of birds which have died from any cause.

[illegible] poultry yard look bad, [illegible] and bushes are scarce the weeds furnish refuge for chicks to get under when Mr. Hawk is hovering near.

Provide for a free circulation of air through brood coops and poultry house. Poultry cannot stand being shut up in a tight place at night any better than the rest of us.

The man who grows up with his business is the one who makes the best go of it.

A dog that sucks eggs is a pretty hard proposition to deal with. Peppered eggs are as good as anything we ever tried, but I sometimes think you either have to get rid of the dog or the hens.

The busier the hen the more eggs she is putting in the basket.

Filthy water will bring on disease faster than you can cure it with stuff out of a bottle.

Wheat helps pullets to come to laying sooner than almost any kind of grain I know of.

Grabbing a hen by the wing is like trying to lift a fellow by the ear.

Ducklings rarely die except from sunstroke or being caught out in big storms. They should not be given liberty for the first fortnight at least. Kept in a run on short grass, alike screened from cold winds and shaded from the sun, there will be few losses. After three weeks old a daily bath will do them good, if the weather is warm.

Depend upon good feeding for eggs, not upon spices and stimulants. These are useful enough to tide over brief troubles such as chills, but all tonics lose their power after a time; and stimulants undermine the constitution.

Keep the different ages of chickens apart, or the young ones will suffer from bullying. Far better to keep transferring the younger chicks from the rearing ground to more distant pastures. If there is not room for all to have liberty, give the pullets all the range possible, and shut the table cockerels up in wired pens.

TUMBLEWEED.

This Curious Bushy Growth is the Clown of Vegetation.

Though Mark Twain tells about coyotes and prairie dogs, animals which I looked for, but sorry to say I did not see, he ignores the tumbleweed, the most curious thing—animal, vegetable or mineral—that crossed my vision as I crossed the plain. I cannot understand why Mark Twain did not mention this weed, because he must have seen it and it must have tempted him with its comical gyrations.

Tumbleweed is a bushy plant which grows to a height of perhaps three feet and has a mass of little twigs and branches which make its shape almost perfectly round. Fortunately for the amusement of mankind it has a weak stalk, so that when the plant dries the wind breaks it off at the bottom and then proceeds to roll it over and over along the land. I well remember the first tumbleweed I saw.

"What on earth is that thing?" cried my companion excitedly, pointing out through the car window. I looked. Some distance away a silence-buff colored thing was making a swift, uncanny progress toward the east. It wasn't crawling. It wasn't running, but it was travelling fast with a rolling, bouncing, careening motion like a barrel half full of whisky going down hill. Now it tilted one way, now another; now it shot swiftly into some slight depression in the plain, but only to come bounding lightly out again with an air inimitably gay, abandoned and funny.

Soon we saw another and another. They became more and more common as we went along until presently they were everywhere, [illegible] their manila [illegible] from the prairie and piled high against the fences along the railroad's right of way like great, concealing snowdrifts.

Tumbleweed is the clown of vegetation, and it has the air as it rolls along of being conscious of its comicality, like the clown candidate in the dog show which goes and [illegible] the basket behind the trainer's back or the circus clown who runs about with a rolling gait, bounding, turning double and triple somersaults and running on, tripping, falling and turning over and over again.—Julian Street in Collier's Weekly.

"You are walking rapidly today."

"Yes, my doctor told me to take a long walk every morning on an empty stomach."

"What did you say?"

"I asked him whose stomach."

HORSES AT THE FRONT.

(By Annie S. [illegible], in the Glasgow Herald.)

Baker's horse and dealer's horse and stately carriage pair,
Hunting horse and farmer's horse, they muster in the square;
A saddle on for [illegible] and a label on the mane—
Off to [illegible] and cross the [illegible].

Comrade of your toil or [illegible], black or brown or grey,
Take a last long look at him, and let him trot away;
Shining hoof on every foot, [illegible] tail and mane,
Here's a horse will never step the Border roads again.

Fight we must, and fight we can, but [illegible]—
Starving [illegible] behind the trench or shattered by a shell,
Moaning in the darkness for the mercy of a gun—
And [illegible] on things He made—for [illegible] have none.

First of all the [illegible], black or grey or brown,
Take a last long look at them and let them leave the town—
Here's the King's horse, shod and shorn, bound for Belgium's plain,
Here's a horse will never step the Border roads again.

Stand we must, and stand we shall, to keep a plighted troth,
Land to land is [illegible] friends and Heaven must judge [illegible] both,
Win we must, [illegible] foreign force our island rights destroy,
But [illegible] share the fear and pain, and never the victor's joy.

Helpless, yet our helpers true—grey and brown and black,
Fare you well or fare you ill, there's now no turning back;
See the King's horse, shod and shorn, bound for Belgium's plain,
Never one of all the troop will whinny here again.

No Fool.

"He's hot headed, but he's no fool."

"What do you mean?"

"He knows enough not to lose his temper in the presence of a man he can't lick."—Detroit Free Press.

Young men think old men are fools; but old men know that young men are fools. George Chapman.

If Thin, Nervous, Run Down, Depressed, This Will Help!

The wear and strain of life has tended in recent years to produce nervous debility in a large percentage of our population.

Thousands are affected with a feeling they can't exactly describe. They are always tired and droopy, lack ambition, have poor appetite, look pale and suffer from depressing headaches and insomnia.

This condition is full of peril. It is the stepping stone to invalidism, the beginning of a shattered constitution.

We advise everyone in this condition to take a good medicine at once and try to get well while yet there is time.

Probably no better advice can be given than to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which have become famous in restoring the sick to good health. A general toning up of the system at once takes place. The whole body is vitalized by richer and purer blood. The appetite is increased, food is digested and naturally strength rapidly increases. Headaches go because the bowels are regulated and all wastes are carried off.

There is no experiment about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills because they certainly restore the sick, as a trial will quickly prove. Just as good for the old as the young, and suitable to the needs of women and children. This grand family medicine should be in every home.

The HouseKeeper

When boiling meat, if a wire teapot stand [illegible] put in the bottom of the kettle and the meat laid on that to cook it will not stick to the kettle and burn.

Put pieces of soap into a pan and pour out enough boiling water to dissolve them, making a thick jelly. Keep in a jar. This will be found very useful for flannels, blouses, etc.

Wash a range off with cold coffee, having a little ammonia added, before applying blacking, and it will be readily polished.

Wine stains which have dried on table linen or napkins should be moistened with whisky before the linen is laundered.

After you have dusted a mirror, a little camphor on a cloth will brighten it.

When washing woodwork, take a pail of water, one-half pint of vinegar, and a soft rag; woodwork will look like new.

If butter is hard to cream don't warm it. This changes the texture of it. Instead, run it through the vegetable ricer. This breaks it into small pieces and it can then be readily creamed.

[illegible] for breakfast, just before taking from the stove, add [illegible].

[illegible] cut into small pieces make a novel filling for omelet.

To finely chopped, boiled carrots, add a tablespoonful of chopped fresh parsley and a liberal tablespoonful of hot butter with pepper and salt to taste. The combined flavor is delicious, and persons not caring for carrots, as a rule, will eat them prepared this way.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to the water for boiling meat will give it a rich brown color and the flavor will be much improved.

To make soap jelly, so often recommended in the cleaning of delicate things, melt any good laundry soap in water over a hot fire until it becomes liquid. When cold it will form a jelly, and should be molded in small jars for use at various times, when required.

If your kettle burns dry take it from the stove and place it immediately in a pan of cold water. This will save the food from having a scorched taste unless, of course, it is very badly burned.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Code of Honor by Which Their Treatment is Governed.

In ancient times prisoners of war were made slaves or [illegible] inhuman treatment of prisoners.

Prisoners are subjected to the punishment [illegible]. Neither must they be placed in a convict prison, although they may be detained in a fortress, camp or town. [illegible] in the power of the government of the [illegible] and not under the control of those who actually capture them.

All personal belongings remain in the custody of the prisoners, but arms, horses and military papers can be confiscated, [illegible].

Governments can put their prisoners of war to work, but only such work as accords with the prisoner's rank and capacity; also the work must not be excessive or relate to military matters, and [illegible] labor be paid for.

A prisoner always lives in hope of being exchanged for a prisoner of his own government. The exchange is effected in accordance with agreements, in which time, place and method of exchange are fully detailed. This is generally that of [illegible], man for man, rank for rank, disability for disability.

An officer can obtain a greater freedom of movement or certain privileges while being a prisoner of war if he makes [illegible] a written or verbal promise. An officer giving his parole pledges his honor to refrain from a particular course of conduct, and if he makes a breach of this character he is liable to the extreme penalty.—Pearson's Weekly.

SMILE, HANG YOU! SMILE!

(Ottawa Journal)

Courtesy counts for success in business in Ottawa anywhere.

Fifteen years ago a resident of this city, then a stranger, went into a hat store. Several hats, unsuitable to the customer were jammed down on his head. With a third or fourth failure the clerk became peevish and irritable. Finally he walked away from the customer.

Clearly the shrewd professional man watched the course of events at that hat store. It went smash in less than three years and a live wire who knows how to be civil has since made a comfortable income at the same stand.

Discourtesy the public will not stand for to-day.

To the business man who does not advertise civility makes less difference for he doesn't meet many customers anyhow.

Music by the Peck.

At the beginning of a musical exercise was the sign 3/4. Teacher—What does the number 3 tell us? Pupil [illegible]—There are three quarts of notes in a measure.—Boston Post.

Measure mind's height by the shade it casts.—Browning.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

VAPOUR BATHS.

Vapour baths are very useful for promoting perspiration, and are thus valuable in many diseases, but it is as well to consult a medical man before taking them although a strong, healthy person is not likely to suffer any serious effects from a vapour bath. In rheumatism and kindred diseases vapour baths are extremely useful. The greatest care is required to see that the bed, bed clothes, towels, and night clothes are made as hot as possible. A heated blanket should be wrapped round the patient immediately he leaves the vapour bath, or a serious chill may result.

The simplest form of vapour bath is to seat the patient in a chair, cover all but the head with a large blanket, and place under the blanket a bucket full of boiling water. As the water cools hot bricks are dropped into it, and this keeps up the supply of steam. Hot-air baths are given by means of a spirit lamp under the chair, and no water is used, but great care must be taken to avoid the danger of fire.

TURKISH BATHS.

The Turkish bath is not only one of the most valuable, but also the useful to relieve excessive fatigue. In a medical sense they are very valuable in the cure of rheumatism, dropsical swellings, neuralgia, and for the reduction of flesh. They should, however, not be taken too frequently, once a week being quite sufficient, unless specially ordered otherwise by the medical attendants.

RHEUMATIC SORE THROAT.

This type of sore throat is very prevalent during the winter, and is due to the acid formations in the blood, which would have a tendency to irritate and weaken the mucous membrane, or lining of the throat. The symptoms are not serious, although they are very stubborn. Besides the pain in the throat, there is also a certain amount of pain in the muscles of the neck, and frequently there is more or less general weakness of the system. To cure the throat, use a gargle, composed of four drachms of borax dissolved in a pint of fairly hot water. This will ease the pain and reduce the inflammation. But as the sore throat is due to a condition obtaining in the blood, and is therefore only a local symptom, a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of potash should be dissolved in a little soda water and drunk between meals. Also drink lemon juice and water freely, but do not add sugar to the lemon juice.

SORE EYES.

These may be constitutional, or may be due to some weakness of the system, and no local treatment has any lasting effect upon the red eyelids which usually go by the name of "sore eyes." The first object should be to strengthen the whole system, before applying local treatment. The diet should be good, but wholesome, rich and indigestible dishes must be avoided. Syrup of hypophosphites, a teaspoonful taken in a little water three times a day, will often work overtime.

For local treatment bathe the eyes with a little warm water in which a pinch of boracic acid has been dissolved. This should be done the last thing at night, and then a little lanoline or sweet oil should be rubbed over the edges of the lids before going to bed. This prevents the acrid fluid from the eyes injuring and inflaming the edges of the eyelids. These are simple remedies, and will often cure the red rims. Nothing should ever be dropped into the eye without first consulting a medical man, as the eye is too delicate an organ to be trifled with.

CATARRHAL OPHTHALMIA.

This form of eye disease is fairly prevalent in the winter, and is really a form of the usual catarrh which affects the nose and throat, and may eventually, if not checked, develop into the purulent form of the disease. The eyelids are itchy, and are often stuck together in the morning, and if the disease continues for some time the eyelids fall out. The sensation in the eyes themselves feels as if there were some irritating pieces of grit under the lids, and this appears to cause the eyes to water profusely. Rest is necessary, and the following lotion will help with the cure. Dissolve eight grains of sulphate of zinc in six ounces of distilled water and add ten drops of chloroform. Use this by means of an eye-cup twice a day, and after bathing the eyes the first thing in the morning with a little boracic lotion. The eyes should be shaded from the light during the worst of the attack, as using them will only aggravate the symptoms and injure the sight.

WAKEFUL CHILDREN.

While some children sleep well and readily, others are always wakeful and troublesome at night. This is often due to careless training, but in other cases it may result from the child not being well. Some children do not need so much sleep as others. I have known one child of three who slept all night, and for an hour both in the morning and afternoon, while her sister at the same age would not sleep at night if allowed to sleep during the day. There is really no hard and fast rule about babies and young children sleeping. As the night sleeping is the most valuable, drop the day sleeping, especially the one taken in the afternoon.

The afternoon sleep should be as near the middle of the day as possible. It is as well to give the child its midday meal at twelve, and then let it sleep for an hour. This will give the necessary rest, while allowing a good interval before the child is put to bed at night.

Regularity is of the utmost value. The children should be put to bed at the same time every night, and not be allowed to stay up till they are sleepy. If accustomed to going to bed at the right time, they will not beg to stay up, and go to bed without crying. This is often a cause of children waking during the night. They should not have their last meal too close to bedtime, but a cupful of hot milk the last thing is useful, and will often soothe a wakeful child.

The bed must not face the light, as this is a bad thing for the eyes, and if the light from a street lamp shines into the room a child will lie waking [illegible] continually. A screen placed between the bed and the [illegible] make a child [illegible] soundly.

NO ALUM
ALL INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

Strange to say, a child has an extraordinary fear of a wide space around it. This fear disappears as it grows older, and if it can reach out a hand and feel something that apparently encloses the bed, the child will be quite satisfied and drop to sleep again.

PARIS AND BERLIN.

Both Know What it is to See Foreign Armies Within Their Gates

Paris has had severe experience in the army of surrenders to invading armies. On March 31, 1814, the allied armies that had hemmed in Napoleon entered the French capital and occupied it with a force of 200,000 troops. After Napoleon's escape from Elba and his defeat at Waterloo the armies of the allies again entered Paris July 7, 1815. Thus the great city had to surrender to its enemies twice within sixteen months. Fifty-five years later—Jan. 28, 1871—the city surrendered again, this time to the victors in the Franco-German war, after a brisk bombardment.

Berlin has seen foreign troops enter its gates no fewer than three times in the last 200 years. The first time, curiously enough, the conquerors were Austrian troops, under General Haddick, who entered Berlin in 1757, when Frederick the Great was engaged in fighting the French on the Rhine. During their stay the Austrians imposed a fine of £30,000 on the city, as well as commandeering a huge quantity of provisions and equipment for their troops.

It was only just over three years later when both the Russian and Austrian troops, then allies of one another, entered Berlin. This time the City was fined £300,000.

The time that will be best remembered, however, was the entry of Napoleon into Berlin after the victory of Jena. Napoleon inflicted a very heavy fine on the Germans and forced them to feed his troops.—London Tit Bits.

THE SWISS SYSTEM.

Tests All Youths Must Pass Before They Become Soldiers.

The Swiss system is ultra militaristic and probably would never be acceptable to the United States. But it is interesting, nevertheless, as indicating how the problem of defense has been met and apparently solved by the earnest and patriotic people of a republic like our own.

The Swiss system is compulsory and begins with the early schooling of each boy. He does not drill or handle firearms, however, until he is twenty years old, when he reports to federal authorities for physical and literary examination. He must be able to read and write and figure, and answer questions in elemental Swiss history and geography.

The physical tests require that the applicants shall cover at least eight feet in a running jump, lift a weight of thirty-seven pounds in both hands at least four times, and run eighty yards in fourteen seconds.

Those who fail in these tests are given an extension of time for further training, not to exceed four years, and if physically disqualified at the end of that period they are obliged to pay a tax, or to take some assigned position which they can fill.—Kansas City Journal.

A Woman's Rights.

A woman's rights—to be loved as she should be,
Honored and trusted as you are or would be.
A woman's rights—to be part of you truly,
Your hopes and your aims and your successes duly,
Your outgo and income, your losing or winning,
All but your evil and anger and sinning—
And that she will know by the light of her light;
Which is surely a gift, if it isn't a right.

A woman's rights—to be talked to in tenderness,
Treated with candor and frankness and care;
A comrade companion, through all this dark wilderness,
Part of your passion as well as your prayer;
Part of your hoping and planning and dreaming,
Part of your sorrow and trouble and woe,
Part of your laughter and sunshine and gleaming,
Knowing you, all of you, all that's to know.

A woman's rights—to have means without asking for
Every five cents that she needs in her life;
Her gladness the object of all you are tasking for,
Proud of the comrade you have in your wife;
Proud of her beauty, devotion—and giving her
More than a mere casual mention or less—
A thing to be found when you need something done
And pay for at times with a bonnet or dress.—Baltimore Sun.

Australia's Stony Desert.

The great stony desert of North Australia was discovered by Captain Sturt, an Australian explorer, in 1845-6. It is north of the river Darling, and is about 250 miles long and 100 broad, consisting of sandy dunes or ridges. Its want of trees, except along the creeks, gives the country a sterile appearance. These ridges were probably formed by the joint effect of winds and a gradually retiring sea.

Very Cursory.

At the end of the season the huntsman [illegible] a famous pack of hounds went round [illegible] the woman. [illegible] "Such hearsay!"

A Splendid Lot of

Women's and Misse's Fall Coats

Smart Looking Serviceable Coats in Raglan and Belted Effects at $7.50 $10, $12, $15 and up to $25

There are over fifty styles, all beautifully tailored models, the majority lined and some with silk and satin and showing several styles of the Redingote Russian Blouse, belted and military coats, among the last mentioned a smart copy of an officer's coat in khaki. The new high collars distinguish many models.

The smartest of loose tweed coats and fleecy cloths are included, others in curl cloths, velours, velvets and brocades. Not a coat but what is new, stylish and right up to the mark. Sizes for Misses 14, 16 and 18. Ladies 34, 36, 38 to 45.

Men's and Young Men's Smart Fall Suits

Brand New Fall and Winter Suits in dressy new worsteds and the fancy woven tweeds all in select new patterns. The tailoring and the fit are strictly first class and they are particularly well lined. Single breasted styles in newest cut. Special values at **$10, $12, $14.50 & $16.50**

Men's Soft Hats, New Fall Styles

All good snappy styles in the new Fedora and roundcrown shapes. Pure felt of fine quality. They're the newest in fall hats, shades carbon, dark brown, dark fawn, navy and black. Sizes 6 5-8 to 7 1-4 Prices.... **$2.00 and $2.25**

Women's Skirts Representing the New Fall Styles

Navy and black Serge and Gaberdines. Beautifully tailored and finished. Sized in the regular and larger sizes. All very smart of cut. Prices .... **$4.75, $5 and $5.50**

Special Values in Corded Velvets 27 inches wide, Imported Quality at 50c. and 75c. a yard

The best lines of corded velvets we have ever offered at the price. Spledid heavy weignt. deep pile and exceptional width. These corded velvets are in great demand this season for Ladies costumes and children's wear: Colors, new grey, brown, green fawn, navy, king's blue, copenhagen, bargundy red and cream. Special qualities at .... **50c. and 75c.**

STEPHAN BROS.

Letter From England.

The following letter is from Mrs. A. J. Thick who left Walkerton for England several weeks ago. The letter was written on board the Cymric and posted immediately on landing at Liverpool.

To the editor of
Walkerton Telescope.

Sir,

I am taking the advantage of the opportunity of writing a few lines to let the friends of Walkerton know how we fared on our voyage across from Walkerton to Liverpool. We reached New York at 7 a.m. Friday the 27th, and took boat at 12 prompt, had a very nice day on Saturday but Sunday was a very rough wet day which caused a lot of sickness at sea, nearly everyone on board was sick Sunday and Monday morning. I myself was very sick indeed, but glad to say on Tue. by the weather was perfect and everyone seemed filled with new life. Wednesday we had life belt practice to learn how to put on life belts properly. Thursday at 1.30 we all had to put on life belts and march into a long extended line up along the life boats which were hung out in readiness in case of emergency. Every passenger is shown the proper place to go to after life belt is on and everything is in readiness should it be needed, we expect to reach the war zone Sunday morning. We are going rather slow not more than an average of 12½ knots, but do not mind the slowness as we feel in good health and everything possible is done both for our safety and comfort, nurse, doctor, stewards and even Captain are all that could be desired. The Captain explained to us all on Thursday at drill just what he wanted us to do if necessary. To day, Friday is wet, raining a little but nearly everyone is up on deck, the sea is not rough, the air bracing. We all feel nervous at reaching the danger zone, all lights visible from the outside of the ship are to be put out, we are not to take our clothes off, but to be in perfect readiness for five blasts from the vessel which is our danger signal, let us hope we shall never hear it, as everyone seems to try and believe we shall get to land safely.

I felt struck yesterday at the calmness of some of these people, we have a piano in our dining room and every evening there is some kind of entertainment. On Sunday afternoon those who were able assisted with the stewards to hold a service of praise and the hymns sounded beautiful to those of us who lay in our cabins, so sick and low but it seemed, the good spirit of Sunday soon put fear far. The rest of the evenings were given over to [illegible] concerts, which seemed to me to be out of place at such a time as the present. I enjoy a song if it is fun, but it struck me, how can people make jokes out of being [illegible] and, but nothing, we know there is a God over us all and [illegible] of us who realize that are fully [illegible] Him to bring us safely in. I have never heard but one woman on board who says we shall have to trust [illegible] to be safe. People seem to cling to life belts, life boats and the sailors who man them, more than the One Who Holds us in the Hollow of His Hand.

I shall post this letter just as I land and my friends will know how thankful we are to be able to post it and to relieve the kindly sympathy that the friends of Walkerton have shown to us on this voyage thanking you Mr. Editor for valuable space, and again thanking all kind friends we made while with you.

I remain yours sincerely,
E. Thick.

P. S.

We are carrying the largest cargo ever carried across, we have motor wagons, aeroplanes, gunpowder and shells on board. The men tell us they have been loading her night and day for a week so I should think we will have an escort through the danger zone.

You will like the rich strength and full flavor.

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

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Communication

To the editor of
Walkerton Telescope.

Dear Sir,

In your paper of Sept. 2nd, under the heading "Flour drops, why not bread?", you gave your readers an article which is very unfair to the bakers of Walkerton.

Your article states, "When the price of flour was raised last winter, the local bakers almost in twenty-four hours raised the price of bread". This statement is not correct. When the price of flour went up last fall, it was weeks before the price of bread was raised, in fact only when we had to get in a new stock of flour was the increase in price of bread made. Those who have knowledge of the baking trade know well that at the price we sold bread last winter not a cent was made, indeed it was hard to keep even.

Surely in all fairness to the baking trade of your town, you should have secured some knowledge of the facts before you undertook to enlighten your readers. As soon as our present stock of flour, bought before the present crop was harvested (and we will not in the interest of our patrons or ourselves use too fresh flour), we will as is our custom, make a proper reduction in the price of bread.

We may add that at the time your article was written, not a baker in the County of Bruce was selling bread at any lower price than the Walkerton bakers. We are inclined to view that had the Walkerton bakers been advertising in your paper and paying a substantial sum for space, the article in all probability would never have appeared.

Yours respectfully,
John O'Malley,
Alf Helm.

Mrs. J. Latimer spent a few days in Walkerton and attended the fair.—Durham Chronicle.

In the course of a juvenile scrap on Saturday noon, "Buster" Truax was struck on the back of the head with a stone large enough to drop an elephant. The youngster dropped like a log, but was soon on his feet, bleeding profusely from a nasty gash, which required the doctor's attention.

Concert At Pinkerton.

The annual concert under the auspices of the Pinkerton Agricultural Society will be held in the Forester's Hall Pinkerton, on Friday evening. Those taking part in the program are:—Madame Coutts-Bain entertainer, Howard Russell, the celebrated baritone, Miss Wittig, pianist and the Kincardine Pipe Band. Admission 25 and 15c.

Huron Follows Example of Bruce

Huron County Council at a special meeting at Goderich on Monday unanimously decided to guarantee the expenses of bringing the 33rd Battalion, now at London to the county to stimulate recruiting and to further increase the county's grant of $1,000 per month to the Canadian Patriotic Fund to $6,000 a month from October to March 1916 and $3,000 per month from April 1st 1916, as long as the County Council deems necessary.

Business Improves

Business is better now than at any time since the dismal days of August 1914. People are coming out of the dumps, there is as much cheerfulness and optimism as consistent with the conditions incident to a great war. The business sky is clearing the producer is smiling and even the consumer, who usually gets everything right in the neck, sees hope in fairer charges for household necessities. Buy carefully, don't waste, be economical but not miserly, and everything will come out right. This is fairly good logic for family guidance even after the Germans have been sufficiently thrashed.

Early Settler Dies.

The following from the Saskatoon Phoenix refers to the death of Mr. T. B. Carlton; a former citizen of Walkerton who died in that city, a short time ago:—T. B. Carlton, one of the early settlers of the Blucher district, died Monday morning at St. Paul's Hospital. Mr. Carlton was a cripple for twenty years, but a cripple who did a man's full share of work; the activity of his brain, and a most cheerful, hopeful disposition, making up for his physical infirmities. There was not a more popular a citizen in the entire district that Mr. Carlton, since arriving there in 1903. He and his two sons homesteaded on section 24-25-29, west of 3rd, in what was then known as Mackenzie, about two miles from Blucher. He was the first to attempt the organization of the Rural Municipality of Blucher, and practically carried on the local part of the organization until incorporation. He has been secretary treasurer of the municipality since its incorporation, and before incorporation was secretary treasurer of Local Improvement District No. 10 A 3, which he had been instrumental in organizing, and also took a prominent part in the establishment of the Mackenzieville school district No. 1121. He was always interested in agricultural matters and for several years was a correspondent of the Provincial Department of Agriculture Statistics, and was a Justice of the Peace for some time. He was 50 years old, and leaves a widow, five sons and two daughters.

Letter From Pte. Kingsbury

The following letter from Private George Kingsbury, written on Sept. 4th, just prior to the second contingents' departure from England to France was received by Mr. R. E. Truax, M. P. this week:—

Sandling Camp,
Hythe, Kent,
Sept. 4th., 1915.

Dear Mr. Truax,

I am glad to say, that at last, we are soon to leave for France, it is some time this month, wish I could tell you the exact date, but that is impossible. Last Saturday, half of the Battalion were given their last leave, of four days, and the rest were going this coming Saturday, but word came from headquarters, to say, that all men on leave, must return at once. I was kind of lucky, for a few days before, I had just come back off six day's leave. On Thursday morning the whole of the 2nd. contingent, were inspected by King George and Lord Kitchener. The inspection took place, about two miles from camp, in a field, of nearly, 100 acres. We arrived there, at half past nine and by the time all the lines had got straightened up, His Majesty had arrived. During the march past, the sun shone brightly, and I can tell you it was a grand sight, to see the thousands of blades of steel, glistening in the sunshine. It was the first time, I had seen King George. I was as close to him, as I have been to you. I felt proud, to be one of the number marching in the ranks. Now that the time has come to go, am ready to lay down my life, for a good cause, but if Providence sees fit that I should be spared, will come back to Walkerton, and tell you all about it. Wherever I am, in the trenches, or back at the base having a rest, shall always be looking for a letter from you, and shall endeavour when finding time, to drop a line, if only a few words, to say I am safe. This will be the last letter I shall be writing to you in England, and if you put the same address to what you have been doing, it will reach me just the same.

I remain,
Yours truly
George Kingsbury.

On the Field of Honor

The publishers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal are making a strong bid for that beautiful picture, full of pathos, entitled, "On the Field of Honor." It is assumed the publishers of the Family Herald having in mind using it as a presentation plate. If that is so there is a great treat in store for readers of the Family Herald and Weekly Star this autumn. In past years the Family Herald of Montreal has been noted not only for the wonderful excellence of that journal but for many beautiful pictures it has presented to its readers. The Family Herald has a name for succeeding in anything it undertakes, and we feel sure if it is humanly possible to secure, "On the Field of Honor" that the publishers will succeed in getting it. "On the Field of Honor" is attracting widespread attention in Europe.

A Pair of Die-Hards

A capital little story is told of two Lucknow devotees of the bowling green who attended the recent tournament at Walkerton. Their rink had lost and the pair had retired to the quiet of their room and had gone to bed. Owing to the crowded condition of the house they had to double up—both occupying the bed. The game was being played over again in imagination and conversation, in which ways it is so fatally easy to play well and win. Presently a dispute arose as to which of the two was the better player. In imagination each could see himself laying a shot right up against the cat' putting on just the right kind of a guard. In short playing all around his antagonist. Neither would yield an iota, they couldn't sleep and they couldn't wait. They bowled, but it wasn't as easy on the green as it had been on the pillow and one, of course had to acknowledge defeat. Then they walked back to the hotel, crawled into bed and slept the sleep of the satisfied. These men should be sent to war.—Lucknow Sentinel.

FORMOSA

Mr and Mrs H Schefter were in Walkerton on business on Monday.

Edwin Doerr son of Herman Doerr enlisted at Walkerton last week.

Rev Father Wm Gehl of Preston was here on business last Saturday.

Jos Haack who has been visiting in Buffalo for a month returned home on Tuesday of last week.

Joachim Kraemer had two busy days at his cider mill on Friday and Saturday.

There is no more rock in front of Wm Haadt's house.

Philip Weiler bought the old Graf property here last Saturday.

Ralph Oberle Sundayed with his relatives here.

Mr and Mrs August Miller of Belmore were visitors here on Sunday.

Joseph Ernewein of Culross, near Belmore was here on Monday on business.

The Voter's List's Act.

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce at the Law Library in the Court House in the Town of Walkerton on Saturday the 30th, day of October, A. D. 1915 at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters list of the Municipality of Walkerton for 1915.

Dated this tenth day of September, A. D. 1915.

A. COLLINS,
Clerk of the Town of Walkerton

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
AND
AUTO GARAGE
Bicyles and Supplies.
Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.
Wm. White,
Jackson St. -Walkerton

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn [illegible] per week right through the winter [illegible]. Write [illegible].

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co
LIMITED
RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage
Licenses - Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Style Information about Ladies and Children's Coats.

Practical Simple fashions dominate. This fact is apparant in all lines thus bringinginto prominencethe advantages that good tailoring can give Military Effectsand Russian styles are strongly featured.

Coats are long with generous flare and have high buttoning, close-fitting collars, belts and pockets are much used and all pile fabrics are very strongly favored. Also quiet checks and tweed mixtures.

Darker colors lead blues being foremost with African Brown, green and black as principle selling shades. The tendency towards simple conservative lines enchanges more than ever the value of Northway perfection of tailoring fit and shape keeping qualities.

Plain cloth and tweed coats at $10.00, $11.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00.

Curl cloth corduroy and plush in newest styles at $12.00 $14.00, $16 00, $18 00, $20.00 and $25.00.

We strongly recommend early purchasing this fall, as every line is advancing in price and we now have the best selection, at the lowest prices we will have this season. Come and see.

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	" 38 bsh.		"......	38
Wheat	" "	90	to......	90
Barley	" "	60	to......	70
Potatoes	" bag (new)	75	"......	60
Butter	" lb.	22	"......	22
Eggs	" doz.	18	"......	18
Chicken	" lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	" "	12	"......	11
Turkeys	"	15	"......	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Fall Weather

Is here, and with it comes the need of heavier clothing. Perhaps you need underwear or a sweater coat. We are ready to supply you with these.

We have a very large range of underwear.

For Ladies—In natural wove union and heavy cotton, at prices in keeping with the quality.

For Misses and Children—In a variety of quality and prices-

Men—In natural and heavy wool and fleeced, at popular prices.

Boys—In wool and fleeced.

Sweater Coats

Our assortment in this line is large, we have them in all sizes, styles, shades and prices. Just what you want for these cool evenings.

We have wrapperettes and kimona cloths in a variety of patterns. See our new coatings and dress goods.

Blankets, Comforters, Flannels and Flannelettes. Take advantage of these extra good values.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

VOL XXXIV-No 39

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th 1915 - 8 PAGES

Baby Remedies

It requires years of experience and a high degree of expert knowledge to make Baby Remedies that are safe but effective. There are several among the Nyal Family Remedies designed for the children only.

Nyal's Baby Cough Syrup
Nyal's Baby Laxative to regulate the bowels.
Nyal's Teething Syrup
Nyal's Teething Lotion to rub on the gums.
Nyal's Teething Powders
Nyal's Talcum or Baby Powder
Nyal's Teething Syrup contains no opiates.

Every one of these is admirably suited to the particular purpose

SPECIAL AGENCY

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks — Phone 35 — C. P. R. Ticket Agency

The Fall

Millinery Openings

September 14th and 15th
and the Following Days

THE

GARDINER MILLINERY

Rife Block, Walkerton

Taking Over Business

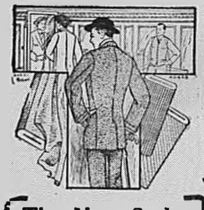
Misses Cook and Selwood

Having recently taken over the Millinery business carried on here by Mrs. Porteous, wish to announce to the Ladies of Walkerton and vicinity that we will hold our FALL

Openings Sept. 14th and 15th

and following days. We very kindly invite you to inspect our stock and shall be pleased to show you our Millinery Goods.

Parlour, East Durham St., - Walkerton



The New Styles

To Be Seen and Had at G. T. ROURKE'S the Men's Outfitter

I have just received and placed into stock my New FALL SUITINGS OVERCOATINGS, and TROUSERINGS

These goods have all been bought before the advance in prices and I intend giving my many customers the benefit of the old prices. I am safe in saying since I bought my Fall Goods Woollens have advanced 60 per cent. The new Fashion Plates are here and I would advise you to MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

The latest in Men's Furnishings for Fall and Winter are here Come in and see the New Fall Hats. A fine range of Ties, Shirts, Gloves, Socks Winter Underwear and Sweater Coats to select from

G. T. ROURKE.

Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton.

CIGARS

Prime Choice.. 5 for 25c.
Mi Lola ....4 for 25c.
Harmony...... 4 for 25c.
Flash........... 3 for 25c.
Corporal........3 for 25c.
El Fino-Pan, straight 10c

SIEVERIGHT S

The Rexall Store

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses

Mr. Bob Cripps of Hanover spent Sunday in town.

Read Movie-Land news on page 8. It will interest you.

Mr. E H. Sheffield was a visitor in Toronto last week.

Save your contributions for rummage Sale, Oct. 29 and 30.

Mrs. W. H. Thompson will receive Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 5th.

For the best farm shoes at the lowest prices at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Stylish new fall shoes for men and women go to Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Ed. Obrecht of Toronto, was a visitor at his home here this week.

Pte. Frank Carpenter of London, spent Sunday with Mrs. Carpenter.

Mr. J. E. McConnell of London was a business visitor here on Friday last.

The annual rally day of the Methodist Sunday school was held on Sunday last.

Mr. J. B. Huether is conducting a sale this week for H. A. Engel in Hanover.

Capt G. H. D. Martyn and Lieut. H. Robertson of the 34th. spent Sunday here.

Mr. P. A. Malcolmson of Kincardine was a business visitor in town on Friday.

Pte. Channing of the 34th spent Sunday with his wife and children here.

The open season for hare and rabbit commences on Friday of this week.

The funeral of the late Dr. L. Sinclair on Thursday last was largely attended.

Miss Margaret Scott of Orangeville is a guest at the home of Mr. Jos. White.

The quality of our boots and shoes is the best. Call and see them.—Chas. Petteplace.

The place to buy your shoes is at Petteplaces. Quality fit and wear guaranteed.

Ptes. W. C. Winters, Gus Jenkins and Eth Reichenback of London were here this week.

Quality is one thing we never forget in the selection of our stock.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Miss Irene Brick of Londesborough, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Bauman.

Butter is retailing in Walkerton this week at 26c. per lb. and 24c. is being paid for eggs.

Special women's $3.50 shoes for $2.65 button and laced, in the window—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mrs. R. G. Disney of Hanover spent the past week at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Ernest.

Regal shoes are made up to a standard not down to a price. Sold at Ramsey's Shoe Store.

Mr. Armond Whitehead left on Monday for Toronto where he will study law at Osgoode Hall.

See our new $5000.00 stock of up-to-date boots and shoes before buying elsewhere.—Chas. Petteplace.

Mr. Jos. Connell of Florida a former resident of Walkerton renewed acquaintances here last week.

Ptes. Mel Wilson, Joe Wallace and Art Farrer of London, were visitors at their homes here on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton and baby of Guelph, spent Sunday at the latters parents, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Sanderson.

Special men's $4.25 shoes for $2.65. Box calf, leather lined, waterproof soles, in the window.—Ramsey the Shoeman.

Mr. W. G. McCallum who has been Deputy Registrar for several months has resigned and left for Toronto on Sunday.

Mr. Frank Schefter left on Wednesday for London. Frank is the first local man to enlist in the Pioneer battalion.

The annual Rally Day of the Baptist and Christian Church Sunday School will be held on Sunday next, October 3rd.

Mrs. G. H. D. Martyn and Mrs. De Witt Martyn returned on Saturday from London and have taken up their residence here.

A Thank-giving patriotic service, to give thanks for the second victory of the Allies will be held in Knox church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Sal. Knetsch, a former member of the Telescope staff left on Monday for Berlin where he has accepted a position with the Moyer press.

Mr. Les. Huether who has been in Simcoe for the past two weeks spent Sunday at his home here and left on Tuesday to resume his duties at Toronto University.

The annual convention of the East Bruce Teachers' Institute is being held here to-day and to-morrow at the Public School. An interesting programme has been arranged for both days.

Mr. Jim Stalker who has been engaged in railway construction work in Quebec, is spending a few days of this week with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Stalker.

Mr. Henry Richardson of Cargill, was operated on last Friday in the Walkerton Hospital for stomach trouble and hopes are entertained for his complete recovery.

All members of the Canadian Order of Foresters will in October be assessed an additional levy of fifty cents. The amount realized from this levy is for the purpose of paying the Insurance of those members of the order who have given up their lives in defence of the Empire.

The Soldiers' Aid Society will hold a Bazaar on afternoon and evening of Thursday and Friday, Oct. 7th and 8th. Donations for apron and towel, candy, fish pond, Kitchen, fancy work; baby, Chintz and home-made baking booths; will be received at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, and on Thursday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Oct. 7th. Sale to begin at three o'clock. Everybody welcome.

Lost

A pair of eye-glasses in case. Finder will kindly leave at the Telescope.

Farmers!

Four plough points for $1.00. Every one guaranteed. At foundry —S. F. Ellinghausen.

School Fair Prize List

The prize list of the Brant and Carrick Rural Schools Annual Fall Fair will be found on pages 5 and 8 of this issue of the Telescope.

To-Night To-Night!

Hear Mr. M. G. Cameron of Goderich, in his patriotic address "The War and Canadian Patriotism" at the town hall to-night. Admission 25c.

Wanted at Once

Girl for general house work. Please state age and experience. Write or phone Fare advanced, good wages. Mrs. C. H. Shantz, Preston, Ont.

For Sale

A seven year old driving horse, Buggy, cutter and harness, and outfit will be sold cheap, as owner is leaving town.—Dr. Younghusband, Cargill.

Fall Planting Bulbs.

The usual large assortment just arrived from Holland in good condition, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus etc. H. M. Norrish. Florist Phone 118.

Enlisted In 71st

George D. Jackson a young farmer who has been employed in Brant on the farm of Mr. Morgan, has signed up and joined the ranks of the 71st. battalion.

High School Field Day

The pupils and teachers of the Walkerton High School are arranging for their annual field day. The date has not yet been arranged, but it will probably be held late in October.

Patriotic Entertainment To-Night.

Remember the Patriotic Entertainment under the auspices of the Teachers' Institute in the town hall tonight (Thursday Sept. 30th). Admission to all parts of hall 25c Proceeds for patriotic purposes.

Knox Church

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in Knox Church next Sabbath morning. The pastor will be assisted by the missionary of the congregation, Rev. F. H. Russell of India. Preparatory services will be held on Friday evening conducted by Rev. E. H. Sawers of Queen Hill.

The Pinkerton Fair

Although the attendance at the Pinkerton Fair was slightly below the average, the exhibits were more numerous and of a higher standard than former years. Mr. Alex George was awarded first prize for best single horse and outfit, while Mrs. Ball captured many prizes in Ladies' Work, class. The prize list will be published next week.

A Slam at Walkerton

The visit of London soldiers at Harriston last week brought in 100 recruits. At Walkerton only 17 were recruited. —Port Elgin Times. Editor Sayles is no doubt in this paragraph throwing a reflection at Walkerton, but he is somewhat astray in his figures, for Military Day in Harriston, brought only one lone recruit, and not one hundred as he states. Therefore an apology is due Walkerton from the editor of the Times and his slam should be thrown Harriston's way.

Hardware Business Sold

An important business change has been made during the past week, Mr H. A. Havill, who is one of Walkerton's pioneer businessmen, having sold his long established hardware and tinsmith shop to Patterson Bros. of Chesley. Messrs W. R. and H. V. Patterson the new proprietors are young men and are both experienced in this line, having been in business in Chesley for a number of years. They solicit a continuance of the patronage which has in the past been extended to Mr. Havill and will guarantee satisfaction to their customers. Mr. Havill will remain a citizen of Walkerton and will in the future live retired.

Women's Institute

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Walter Rowand on Thursday, October 7th.

Suffering from Pleurisy

Pte. Wilfred McKay who enlisted in the 71st. Battalion, has, since going to London, been a patient in the field hospital suffering from pleurisy. Pte. McKay has now almost recovered and is about able to take his place in the ranks. Pte. Tom Liddle has also been suffering from the same complaint for several weeks but is recovering.

Appointed Choirmaster

Mr. E. S. Hudson, son of Mr. M. Hudson of Walkerton, who purchased a Business College in Brantford a short time ago, has been appointed choirmaster of the Oxford street Methodist church in that city. Mr. Hudson was recently tendered a welcome by the congregation on assuming his duties.

Bowman Trophy Here

That coveted piece of silverware, the Bowman Trophy, has once more found a resting place in Walkerton, a local rink having captured it from Arthur on Thursday last. Walkerton rink composed of Messrs T. Pye, H. G. Hunter, W. H. McBurney and O. E. Klein, skip, managed to defeat the Arthur kitty-touchers by a big score. The Orangeville bowlers were expected to play for the trophy, on Monday, but failed to put in an appearance. If Orangeville defaults the game, Southampton will be called upon as that club has the next challenge.

High Prices for Produce

A great deal of complaint and criticism is at present being heard about the prevailing high prices of farm produce etc., but they can no way be compared to the excessive prices paid in the early days of the history of British Columbia. Mr. Jas. Warren, brought to this office on Monday, the first issue of the Cariboo Sentinel, published at Barkerville, B. C. on June 6th., 1865 There were the days of pack trains and stage coaches and also high priced produce, for the market report in the Sentinel gives the retail price of flour at $38 to $40 per one hundred pounds butter $1.50 per pound, bacon 75c., beans 50c, tea $1.50 coffee 75c. and sugar 75c. Fortunately for the poor man these are prices of the past and will probably never again prevail in any clime.

To Manufacture Shells

Representatives of the Dominion Government were here last week interviewing Mr S. Ellinghausen proprietor of the Walkerton Foundry, with regard to the possibility of manufacturing shells for the army in his plant. As the manufacture of shells would necessitate the installation of considerable new machinery, he has not yet decided whether he will accept a contract or not but if suitable arrangements can be made and a sufficiently large contract secured over an extended period of time, he will proceed at once to install the necessary machinery The Board of Trade should be ready to give the proprietor of the foundry any assistance necessary, for if an order for shells is secured, it would be the means of giving a considerable number of men steady employment at good wages.

Daughters of the Empire

The Walkerton Chapter of the I. O. D. E. wish, through the column of the local press, to express their deep appreciation of the help given by the citizens of the town, who though not members, assisted in making their picnic on Civic Holiday a success. They are especially indebted to those who contributed money or prizes, and Messrs White and McKinnon who watched the tent, and to Mr. Lettner and Messrs George Bros, who placed teams at their disposal. The British war office is arranging for a central depot for receiving and distributing field comforts, and in the meantime asks for mufflers, wristlets and socks. Anyone desiring to work for the soldiers can obtain yarn from the I. O. D. E. at the armories on Tuesday evening or Friday afternoon. The Walkerton Chapter has sent away 2000 field comforts, and 1000 bandages, 10,000 surgical dressings and 13,000 sponges.

CARD OF THANKS

The Military Day Committee desires to express its thanks to the many ladies who donated cakes, pies, and other provisions for the use of the 34th Batt. The soldiers frequently expressed their hearty appreciation of the good things so generously provided.

Donations of flour from Platsch Bros., J. W. South and Clarence Smith and butter from the Walkerton Egg & Dairy Co. Ltd. were gratefully accepted.

We have also to express grateful thanks to the Knechtel Furniture Company and other manufacturers in Hanover and to the members of the Hanover Band for their valuable services and the pleasure which their excellent service afforded.

H. M. Lay. R. M. Taylor.

Wanted to Rent.

Eight or nine roomed house with modern conveniences. Apply at the Telescope Office.

Died in Sarnia

Mrs. Jno. McNally a former resident of Greenock township died at the home of her son in Sarnia on Sunday last, at the advanced age of eighty years. The deceased who was an aunt of Mr. W. J. McNally spent twenty year of her life in Glamis. The remains were brought to Pinkerton on Tuesday, the funeral being held from the station to Purdy's cemetery where interment was made.

Negress Collector Here

The negress collector, soliciting donations for the upkeep of the negro church in Guelph, paid her annual visit to Walkerton last week. The young lady met with very little success and her collections were about one-fourth of former years. Walkerton citizens are at last becoming educated to the fact that there is sufficient charitable work right in their own town and even after the war, should adhere to their present policy instead of contributing to every stranger or colored collector who sees fit to pass the hat.

Kerr—Obrecht

The Sacred Heart rectory was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when Miss Jean Obrecht, of W. H. McBurney's staff, one of Walkerton's most popular young ladies, was united in marriage to Mr. Wm. Kerr of London, formerly of Walkerton. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr left on the early G. T. R. train on a wedding trip and will in future make their home in London, Ont. The best wishes of their many friends go with the young couple in their new sphere of life.

A Pioneer Battalion

Orders have been received here by Capt. Klein to enlist men for a pioneer battalion which is being raised at London. Farmers, lumbermen, liners waterworks and sewage construction men, railway track-men, carpenters, and blacksmiths are specially adapted for the requirements of such a battalion. Men must be capable of doing the work themselves or directing others. The minimum height is 5 ft. 6 inches. The battalion should secure many recruits in this neighborhood and application for enlistment may be made to Capt. Klein.

County Court

At the sitting of the county court on Monday, there was but one case brought up for hearing. This was an action brought by Mr M. Geagh of Detroit for the readjustment of the deed of some Hanover property which he sold to Mr. Stade of Hanover. It appears that Stade purchased some land from McGeagh, claiming it was a lot and a half which he bought, while McGeagh asserts, that he disposed of but one lot. It is for the recovery of this half lot and readjustment of the deed which Mr. McGeagh brought suit. The hearing was adjourned until Friday when it will be argued before the judge.

A Dangerous Hill

Bilkie's Hill in the west ward is considered by motorists to be a very dangerous one at night owing to the three sharp turns. In making the descent local motorists cut down the speed, but strangers in coming into town, allow their cars to coast down grade, at a high speed, unimpeded by the brakes. As a consequence of this, of late, several serious accidents have been narrowly averted. The town fathers should have a sign placed at the top of the hill warning motorists not to exceed a speed of eight miles an hour. This should also be done at Shaws' Hill, but on this the deplorable condition of the roadway prevents motorists descending at a rapid clip.

A Painful Accident

Jimmie King, a youngster about nine years old, who lives with his grandmother, Mrs. Beechie near the G. T. R. station, was the victim of a very painful accident on Saturday last. It appears that the unfortunate youngster in company with several companions was playing horse with a wheelbarrow, when the strong cord which was tied to his middle finger, became tangled in the wheel of the barrow, winding it up with such force that the lad's finger was torn off at the second joint and the tendon was pulled through the skin and flesh from the top of the finger, almost to the elbow. The accident was the most peculiar and painful one which the local doctors have been called upon to attend.

CARD OF THANKS

Dr. H. H. Sinclair and Miss Sinclair wish to thank their many friends for the very great kindness and deep sympathy extended to them in their bereavement. Particularly do they wish to thank the Lady Superintendent of the Bruce Co. Hospital (Miss Thirsk, and her assistant (Miss Gallagher), and the whole staff of nurses-in-training, for all the kindness and consideration shown them in that institution.

Potatoes Rotting

Farmers and gardeners are now engaged in harvesting the potato crop. Some sections report the crop good, but in others the incessant rains have played havoc with the murphies and the great bulk of them are rotting. Owing to the blight, potatoes will probably command a good price during the coming winter.

Wingham Wins Championship

After winning their district and defeating Owen Sound in the final games, Walkerton's hopes for landing the championship of the Northern Baseball League were on Tuesday shattered by the Wingham nine.—It required three games to settle the matter, but there is now no one who will dispute the fact that the better team won. The first game in Wingham resulted in a win for the home team by a score of 11 to 1 and the second game played here on Saturday resulted in a tie 6-6, while in the final on Tuesday, Wingham again defeated the Walkerton team at the exhibition grounds the score being 4-1. In all three games Walkerton held their opponents scoreless and maintained the lead up until the sixth innings when something happened, a bad error or a couple of wild throws at critical moments and Wingham scored one, two and three runs. Saturday's game, for the first six innings was all Walkerton's, the score at that period being 6-0 in their favor but in the next three, Wingham tied the score. An extra innings was played, but no score was made and the game had to be called on account of darkness. As it was necessary to declare a winner at once it was arranged to replay the game, the day set being Tuesday of this week. The game commenced at 4.15 and the first time up Walkerton scored what was destined to be their only run. The locals held their lead until the sixth, when Wingham managed to fill the bases and with two safe hits following, and a wild throw by a Walkerton player, three runs were brought in. Although Walkerton tried hard in the next three innings to even up matters, the best they could do was to get a man to third, while Wingham added another to their lead and clinched the Free Press cup. Although the local nine have lost the championship they have every reason to be proud of their record in the first year of the history of the Northern League The lineup of the Walkerton team on Tuesday was, c McCartney, p Anderson, s s Runstadtler, 1st b LaFrance, 2nd b Joe Wallace, 3rd b D. Wallace, l f Mullin, c f Wilson, r f Russell.

The Establishment of the Hospital

The passing away of Dr Sinclair last week has started many older citizens recalling the history of the establishment of the Bruce County Hospital and a few words reviewing the events leading up to its establishment will be of interest.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Dr. Lauchlin Sinclair conceived the idea of having a hospital established in Walkerton, for the benefit of the people of the town and surrounding country.

For many years he planned, when no one else apparently, could be made to see the necessity for such an institution.

The late Wm. Moore, whose splendid bequest made the establishment of a hospital possible had fully made up his mind to leave a large sum of money for the benefit of the sick children hospital at Toronto. Dr. Sinclair saw no harm in attempting to persuade him to leave it so that it could be utilized for the establishment of a hospital in the place where he had lived and had made his money

After many talks, the late Mr. Moore was brought to see the need, of the community here. The late Alexander Shaw, K. C. was called in to draw up a will in which a large sum of money was set aside to be used in the establishment of a county hospital to be placed at Walkerton, on condition that the money were used within a certain limit of time.

Then the real work began. A few far-sighted citizens were brought to see the necessity, and gradually became enthusiastic. They interviewed the county council in regard to obtaining a grant but were unsuccessful.

The time limit was almost reached when Dr. Sinclair turned his efforts in another direction he believed that if the women of the Institute, for whose brain-power and energy he had the greatest admiration, could be made to see the need as he saw it, they would accomplish what mere men could not. He asked his wife as a member of the Institute to put the matter before the women. She did so, Miss Rowand and her associates became enthusiastic, appointed a deputation to interview the county council and succeed where the men had utterly failed. To them is largely due the credit of establishing the hospital here.

Dr. Sinclair and his own family have felt the benefit of the hospital, as have many others, and as still others will feel it. We are more than fortunate to have such an institution at our very doors.

Jocelin's Penance

"Well, well, when the bowl is broke one may not readily pick up the spilled meal. Woman's curiosity will ever prove her undoing, as it did long ago for the seven wives of the blue-bearded one. Past is past. But hark ye now, puppet, an' heed my warning. Two nights ago I drew the magic circle; called Uriel, Gabriel, Raphael and Michael, to guard its quarters (for I'd writ thy name therein, an' wished thee well), that no evil influence should fall upon thee; but spite o' my charms, Uriel's blue flame paled, and the black shadow crept o'er the border. Outside my hut a ban-dog howled, and Paddock, my chitty toad, crept closer 'neath my gown. Then, by the pentagon, an' by the magic words, I summoned Asmodeus, my familiar; and that sweet fiend and I did converse heavily on thee till cock-crow. Heed, heed, Rohese, heed—

"Beware ye of a black, black robe,
Beware ye of a curled pate.
By all the power of dark Hecate,
Return ye home ere 'tis too late.

"Twice hath my black grimalkin mewed,
Twice wilt thou be assailed.
Death and shame shall hover o'er,
With tears thy cheek be paled.

Heed ye—now the witch's word,
Heed thee now this warning—
'Ware of the robe and tonsured head,
Beware this very morning."

Half chanting the doggerel the witch of Ely passed from the room, and vanished; as quickly and silently as a drop of dew in the sunshine. Rohese sprang from her bed, and rushed to Mary's door. The girl was soon roused and the two sat side by side on the little tirewoman's couch wrapped in its covers, and talking excitedly of the queer incident, their teeth chattering with the autumn chill. Mary was first to recover herself, and exercising loving tyranny, sent Rohese back to bed while she dressed, and after bustling about kindling a fire in the brazier, assisted her lady to robe.

As Rohese breakfasted, a message came from the Abbot—"Stay thou fast within the Gate chamber, keeping it close locked." Rohese pouted, for she wished much to speak with the Abbot regarding the warning of Dame Bernice. But, mindful of her late disobedience, and its consequences, through the day she and Mary busied themselves over their 'broidery frames or the maid listened while the lady read aloud from the "Lives of the Saints," bound in quaint wooden covers bossed with silver. Toward evening they had the excitement of watching the royal visitors depart, and, hidden behind the curtain, saw the Queen's horse-litter move off, followed by the Prince and his two friends on horseback, who nodded but a surly farewell to the Abbot, hospitably standing in the doorway to see his guests depart. The Advocates and their friends withdrew; the gates were shut and locked, the troop of soldiers, hitherto disguised as servitors, departed to their quarters. Just before vespers Rohese sent Mistress Mary with a message to Abbot Samson, desiring an audience, and when she had returned with his permission, Rohese arrayed herself for the interview, murmuring half to herself, as Mary combed her amber locks and bound them with fillets of gold: "At least one part of the witch's warning cannot come true; and she herself said, 'past is past'. No need to 'ware a black robe now." But the witch erred not; had Rohese gone in the morning to the Abbot's parlor she would not have had the meeting which proved the undoing of both herself and Jocelin.

CHAPTER XVI.

Vespers over and the tapers lit, Rohese descended to the Abbot's parlor, where she sat waiting his return from the chapel. She was a little pale, for the past excitement told upon her. Besides, the witch's "Ware the black robe" kept sounding in her ears. So her state of mind was very disturbing, and her most disquieting thoughts were of Jocelin. She was beginning to believe that the handsome monk felt more warmly toward her than was compatible with his vows; and while her girlish vanity was flattered, she was annoyed; for though she was interested in Jocelin (with a far different feeling from the tender regard in which she held the memory of Henry of Leicester), she was repelled at the thought that a monk loved her.

How does a woman know a man loves her? The day of realistic novels has forever banished from romances the fallacy that she, palpitating with surprised modesty, knows it for the first time when told. Nay, should the good old fashion of wooing change, and man, never uttering the dulcet speech of courtship, simply say, "Marry me," the eternal feminine would continue blushing consciously when the mate-to-be came near, and would go to the altar without one love-word, needing no passionate phrases to tell what she had long since found out by instinct.

As Rohese sat leaning her head against the purple of the Abbot's chair, the object of her cogitation passed the doorway, glancing neither to right or left. He looked so wan and despairing that all her woman's heart went out to him, and she murmured his name almost unconsciously. Surely he could not have heard it! Rohese shrank back into the chair, chiding herself for giving way to impulse, but if the eyes of Love are blind, his ear is never closed to the Beloved's voice; and Jocelin, already past the door, stopped, paused and turning, walked straight into the room and up to her. "I felt something draw me hither," he said simply.

"Nay, sir monk, thy fasting hath sent vapors into thy head," Rohese said, lightly, trying to gain time, and entrenching herself behind coquetry, as foolish little fish hide among the reeds of a pond; their gold and silver but showing the brighter against the dark background. Jocelin was in no mood for trifling.

"Lady Rohese," he demanded, "hast thought of me since coming hither?"

"There are many monks here, brother, and as one black gown is like another, is it not likely that sight of them would bring thee to mind?" "Yea" (petulantly), "in my dreams I have seen whole processions of thee, by Our Lady! clambering up a rock way; with wan faces and eyes that burn into my very soul.

"And so thou dost think of me? Ah, methinks thy dreaming is but an echo of the sweet fantasies which beset my sleep. Listen, Rohese, I, too, in dreams have trod with blood-stained feet a pathway thick strewn with briars and stones; but far, far up on the heights a tress of gold hair gleamed, and an angel face smiled down on me. 'Twas thou, Rohese, 'twas thou who stood there, with alabaster hands outstretched to welcome me. Thy voice's sweetest music breathed my all unworthy name, and straight I gained to where thou stood'st, and weary, bleeding laid me at thy feet. Then thou didst bend compassionately over me; and thy gleaming tresses shut us from the world. Ah, blood of saints, beloved! Then sounded a strain of music faintly, clear as trills the thrush in the dewy hush of the morning. It died away, slowly, slowly, whilst all the while thy golden hair wrapped us round; and I awoke with echoings lingering in my heart. Ah, what an ecstasy it brought! An ecstasy that was such exquisite pain that I knelt on my pallaise in the dark and cold to pray that melody would never again ravish me. Is't not true love which brings such dreams?"

Jocelin breathed fast as one who had run far, and Rohese trembled at the passion throbbing in his words. Something stirred within her, new and strange, which she had never known before. What warm rush and tingle of delight was this which swept over her, at sound of this man's compelling voice? What sweet, soft languor stealing through every vein, as he clasped her hand and bent his appealing face so near that the breath from his beautiful parted lips trembled on her cheek like a caress? What witchery lay there in that all conquering glance, which seemed drawing her very soul through her eyes to mingle with his?

"Rohese, Rohese," he cried, "lovest thou me?" But the maid still had will enough to try to draw away from him; averting her flushed face, with a frightened "No, no, no!" But Jocelin did not loose his hold on her struggling hands, but turned them upward and kissed each pink palm, once, twice, with long, soft kisses warm as sunshine. They thrilled her through and through, like a draught of some rare elixir.

"Thine eyes are filled with tears, Rohese, yet thou say'st 'No, no.' What lieth within thine eyes 'behind those tears? Thou darest not look me in the face! Say no again, sweet scarlet lips, for those glorious eyes declare thee darling traitors!" he murmured, rapturously, triumphantly. His warm breath stirred the ringlets on her brow; his hot lips lay upon its cool whiteness like a flame.

"Thy lips, thy lips, sweet witch!" he cried, hoarsely. "'Twere crime to force their virgin rose; yet by the twelve Evangels, they tempt me sorely! Thy lips, thou regent of my soul!" As a serpent holds a fluttering bird within its potent gaze, so held the frightened maid. His bright eyes wooing, wooing, seemed impelling her to yield. Just then a bell rang, clearly, softly, far within the palace; it seemed to break the spell. Rohese arose, pushing him from her with all her strength.

"Nay, nay," she cried, with a look of terror, "a monk, a monk! Bethink thee, Jocelin, what hath a monk to do with love?" Jocelin paled, though he did not answer her, but stretched his arms to her pleadingly, tenderly, and advanced as if to fold her in their embrace. While she paused undecided, half inclined to fly, yet, glancing at him with veiled eyes which shone like stars, the corridor outside resounded with a firm and heavy tread, and the deep tones of Abbot Samson sounded through the parlor:

"Let Jocelin await me in my bed-chamber, Brother Walter; I'll to my ward within here, and then to rest. The hour grows late, and there is much to be written, so apprise him straightway. Good-night, Our Lady's benison on thee."

Jocelin and Rohese started guiltily apart. She pointed to a side door, and he slowly withdrew with ardent, backward glances, and Rohese, her hands pressed upon her breast, went to the window and stood looking into the night with eyes which saw not, and bosom which rose and fell tumultuously. Yet when she turned to salute the Abbot, and he commented on her flushed cheeks, she answered composedly, "Thy parlor is o'erwarm, Father, and in sooth, my head aches drearily. But thou hast other matters, as I heard thee tell Brother Walter. I'll set my mouthings by till morning. It was but of a visit from Dame Bernice I came to speak."

"Thou art thoughtful like thy mother, girl, and I'll accept thy gentle little sacrifice, and hear thee on the morrow;" and with a blessing and a kiss upon her forehead, Samson dismissed her, and Rohese, guiltily thinking that he must feel the other kiss which so lately rested there, flew upward to the Gate chamber, where Mistress Mary sat demurely by a taper, sewing a long white seam, as though she, too, had not just raced thither from the corridor outside the parlor, where she had, with palpitating delight, spied upon the monk's love-making. But Rohese, in her own confusion, noticed nothing, and anxious to be alone, bade the girl haste to bring her nightrail and make her ready for bed. For a wonder, Mary made no comment on this early retiring, though she smiled knowingly to herself.

Rohese abed, the tirewoman withdrew and quiet and darkness reigned, save for the faint glow cast athwart the gate chamber by the coals glowing in their brazier.

CHAPTER XVII.

Entering the Abbot's chamber, Jocelin found that he had exchanged his richly jeweled dress for a white serge robe such as novices wear, and reclined on his couch, with eyes filled with unutterable weariness, fixed upon space, as if trying to fix the future. Beset by many other cares, this attempt of the prince to seize the dower and person of Rohese disquieted him much.

Though he had come into the high estate of Abbot inexperienced in governing, and little learned in the custom of courts had been set to preside over one, he had within him which, antagonistic to disorder and disobedience, overruled both. His early military training and studious anchoretic life had strengthened every mental fibre, and he was one who by obeying had learned to rule; who by self-restraint had learned to govern others. While within his stern true heart he had a "Courage to quell the proud-est; an honest pity to encourage the humblest." Within the Abbey, there had been debts and disorders to fight; without rebellious subjects and wily Advocates who must be ruled with an iron but velvet-gloved hand. The incoming of the one hundred and fifty monks from Normandy infusing new life into the Abbey had greatly helped in its upbuilding, and in less than two-years every bond had been paid. Bailiffs, sockmen and townsfolk raised their allotted portion of the Abbey's revenues; the repelliser came pouring in again in a small but steady stream; and woe betide the false, remiss or unjust subject, for the new Abbot, though generally slow to anger, was terrible in rage, and many a discomfited vassal murmured, "He rages like a wolf"; until Samson, with grim humor, adopted the saying and adding the motto "Saevit ut lupus" to his arms, had it inscribed in letters of gold upon his standards.

The Abbot had gained another concession from the sulky Prince; and when Jocelin began writing at his dictation, his first task was a letter to Ranulf de Glanville, Justiciary in Chief, enclosing a mandate signed by John's unwilling hands, banishing the Jews from St. Edmundsbury, and pronouncing sentence of excommunication on all who should harbor them. The next letter was to my Lord of Clare, denying an unjust claim of fees for bearing the banner of St. Edmund in war; which Bigot had set forth while attending on the Abbot.

"Write, son Jocelin, 'Earl Roger Bigot asserts himself duly seized, and by such seizing holds this office from the time we fought the Flemmings ('Ebue, 'tis a weary while since then); also Thomas de Midham sayeth the right is his; so my Lord, when thou hast made out one with the other that the right is truly thine, come then and claim the fee, which shall be paid thee from the time of King Edmund's charter.'" So on and on the Abbot dictated, and the secretary wrote, far into the night. Letters to Pope's Legates and King's Viscounts, ending with a lengthy epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury on certain weighty matters of Church and State. These duly sealed and laid in a sandal-wood cabinet, the Abbot closed his eyes and pressed his hand to his brow, as if the print of the latter was there, sighing wearily, as at his "Satis," Jocelin arose to set away the writing materials.

"Thou sighest, Dominie," said the secretary.

"Yea, is it a wonder? My son, thou and thy brethren share our plenty and prosperity; but little thinking of the giant task it was to bring things so; or the cares concerning the management of our house and family, and all the other business which harrows my tired mind. Those three sleek leopards just gone are plotting usurpation, if I mistake not, and I travail sore for the safety of my ward, whose fair person hath awakend in them the lust of the body, whilst her dower hath kindled that more dangerous lust, the lust of gold. If it were so I could be present at court, I could hold them somewhat in check, but God wot what they'll now be hatching once my back is turned. Alas, my child, man never knows when he is blest, or realizes his happiness ere it is flown. Were I a monk again, with but five marcs in my pouch, I'd to the schools, or as keeper of the books, live at peace far happier than I am as Abbot and Lord."

"Who can believe such thing, my Lord!" exclaimed Jocelin, but the Abbot smiled sadly, turning on his pillow, like one weary of the world, and as Jocelin extinguished the tapers and withdrew, he blessed him and gently bade him "Good-night."

"A good night!" Jocelin repeated to himself, as he went out into the dark. "Ah, Mary mother, will there ever be good nights for me again? By my troth, I hope there is naught writ amiss in those letters, for I had but one word singing in mine ears the while I wrote—'Rohese, Rohese,' and the feel of a soft, warm hand resting in mine own; until I cracked my Lord's gold pen-staff by my tight holding. God's love! 'Twas Paradise! A man might easily risk all earth and heaven to rest his lips upon the dewy scarlet of her mouth! Christe Eleison! 'Tis a bitter thing to be such as I; shackled to the stake of unaccursed vows, and barred from love. Dames, danger threatens my heart's anointed love, and I perforce, a coward, shaveling monk, must stand aside ignorant, unskilled and weak of arm; unable to lift even one sword, one single sword in her defence. It is not right! Am I not a man, with all a man's hopes, desires and capabilities? God is unjust, that men should live maimed, incapacitated things! Mary, intercede for me! I blaspheme! Impious monk! Wouldst thou, like Job, curse God and die. Yet God made not monks—'twas some devil's work. Christ and the Evangels walked free into the world, and Peter, when 'twas needed, drew a sword. I will not thus be buried like some mummied Pharaoh in his tomb. On the morrow I'll to the Abbot and sue for release from this monkly servitude. Then I'll get me to my uncle in Normandy (my father used to call it when he sighed—'Sweet, sweet Normandy'). There I'll prove myself a man, and with my sword and monkly lore, carve a fortune out of fate and then—and then I'll return for my Rohese!"

Wandering through the maze of corridors leading from the Abbot's room, Jocelin all unwittingly turned into the narrow hallway which led to the Gate chamber. Pondering on his fortunes, building castles in the air, all tenanted solely by Rohese and himself, Jocelin opened the door which Mary had forgotten to bar, and was astonished to find himself within the Gate chamber. His first impulse was to leave at once, but an irresistible charm hovered around the place where Rohese spent her waking hours. It held him to the spot. The tapestry, stirred by some furtive draught, rustled softly on the moonlit wall, until it seemed imbued with life, and the white-clad figure of Helen of Troy broidered on the fabric seemed leaning toward the Paris at her feet, as if she would embrace him. "I must be gone," the monk murmured, yet stayed. Ah, "Sometimes we are devils to ourselves, when we tempt the frailty of our powers, presuming on their changeful potency."

A subtle perfume hung about Rohese's carved oak chair. Jocelin knelt by its side, and buried his face in its cushions. "Rohese, Rohese," the very murmur of the dear name as it fell from his lips, filled him with an exquisite pleasure that was half pain. As he knelt there, he thought of her lying on her bed; all her glittering hair spread out—Ah, sweet, like a golden net to catch men's souls in, whilst thou slumberest. Dear tyrant, have mercy; for thou hast my soul already fast. Oh, blossom of my heart!" the young monk cried brokenly, tears of love and longing stealing down his cheek, as he arose to tear himself from such a sweetly dangerous place.

(To be Continued.)

It's so Handy

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Redpath Sugar Cartons

These do more than keep the sugar clean and handy—they ensure your getting the genuine REDPATH — Canada's favorite sugar for three generations.

2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Cloth Bags.

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CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

The Hollow in a Boiled Egg.

There is an air space in every egg, but we notice it particularly in a boiled one because the contents have been made solid by cooking and made the hollow space more apparent. This space is a provision of nature so that the chick which grows within the shell may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life until it becomes strong enough to break through the shell to the outside world.

To generate life in the egg it is necessary that it be subjected to a certain degree of heat for a period of twenty-one days. When this is not done the egg remains indefinitely in its raw state.

When it is boiled the pocket of air within the shell, which would have been used up by the chick if the egg had been set to hatch, begins to fight for its space and pushes the boiled contents of the egg back, leaving the hollow space.—Rocky Mountain News.

Wonderful Miracles Worked On Weak Stomachs By Dr. Hamilton's Pills

There are despairing men and women by the thousands in this city, whose stomachs keep them in constant misery that can be quickly restored to vigorous health by Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

We know of no other medicine that possesses such power to kindle into new life the exhausted energies of chronic stomach sufferers.

There is an extraordinary power in Dr. Hamilton's Pills that searches out the weak spots, that braces up the delicate glands and complex workings of the stomach and bowels.

There are invigorating, stimulating tonic ingredients in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are derived from powerful juices taken from rare herbs and roots, and these are scientifically combined with other medicinal products so as to assist in a harmonious and proper working of the entire system.

The ingredients of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, coming from the great storehouse of Mother Nature herself, can be relied upon to be harmless. Guaranteed results follow to all who use Dr. Hamilton's Pills for stomach weakness, Gas, heartburn, Headache, Biliousness or Constipation.

Seekers of the better health can not do better than invest 25c in this health bringing family medicine.

Cornmeal for the Feet.

Men as well as women are finding cornmeal very beneficial to aching and sore feet. Simply soak the feet in warm water into which a handful of meal has been thrown, and the meal when rubbed over the feet opens up the pores in such a manner as to stop the very disagreeable annoyance of painful feet. It is far superior to salt baths for the feet.—Philadelphia North American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A Suffering Case.

"Those detectives have just arrested an osteopath as a felon."

"That must have been a painful duty."

"Why painful?"

"Didn't it give them a bone felon on their hands?"—Baltimore American.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

PRETTY BAD.

(Punch)

Commandant—What's his character apart from this trench-breaking?

Petty Officer—Well, sir, this man goes ashore when 'e likes, 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's ashore, an' in fact, from 'is general be'avior, 'e might be an officer.

CURIOUS FERRYBOATS.

Crossing the River at Simla is a Comical Performance.

Perhaps the most curious ferryboat to be found in the world is at Simla. The river that flows to the northeast of Suni, the chief town of the Simla hill states, has few bridges, so, necessity being the mother of invention a novel method has been adopted.

The skin of a buffalo is inflated with air and is placed, with the four feet upward, to float in the water. The owner then throws himself over it and the one or two passengers sit or lean on the top of him. By means of a small paddle in his right hand and the movement to and fro of his legs in the water the owner takes his passengers across.

The journey takes from three to five minutes, and the modest sum of a pice (one-half cent) is charged. It is only by repeated crossings in a day that a man can earn much, but so many natives use this means of going to and from their villages that the trade is not unremunerative.

Few things are more comical than these mussucks, whether moving in midstream or being carried back to the village at night on the owner's back. They are, of course, very light and are about two and a half yards long.

They seem to be safe, except in monsoon weather, when heavy rain has caused a rapid current, but at such a time two mussucks are often linked together, so that, being heavier, they can avoid the rocks.—London Strand Magazine.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE

The excellent patriotic work of the File Indians at Balcarres, Sask., continues, and the Canadian Pacific, through Mr. W. E. Baker, the Secretary of the Company, has received another encouraging report. It was in October last year that thirty-three of these redskins subscribed $402.10 to the Patriotic Fund, each farmer giving a certain number of bushels of grain, which when sold amounted to the above sum. During the winter that followed, the now famous File Indian Brass Band gave concerts thereby raising another [illegible], which went to the Belgian Relief Fund, and since March 11 the Red Cross Branch of this colony has raised [illegible] and endowed a bed in Clivedon Hospital. The young Indian women have done a great deal of knitting and sewing. The branch has a membership of 26, while there are only one hundred and sixty souls—fifty-eight men, twenty-six women and ninety-six children—in the colony. The patriotism of these Indians does not stop there. Two young men went to the front with the second contingent and six more are going with the next. The File Indians lay claim to having the oldest Red Cross Society member in the British Empire in the person of Pointed Cap. This celebrated character says that he is the fine old age of 107, and on November 12th next will attain his 108th year. He is now an "associate member" of the Red Cross, and proudly wears on his heart the little red cross, the emblem of the society. It is quite possible that in addition to the six latest recruits for the front, older members of the colony will go, as one man who is the father of nine children has expressed his intention of so doing, and his wife says "I will not stop him." Despite the fact that a hailstorm last month destroyed all the crops in the colony, the File Indians are not downhearted, and have made arrangements to continue their good work during the coming winter months to aid the boys across the sea, thus showing a patriotism worthy of a king.

It doesn't do a hungry man much good to swallow his pride.

THE T. EATON CO., Limited, TORONTO
WILL GIVE
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DOPPLER'S LAW OF LIGHT.

It Proves That Our Solar System is Whirling Northward.

The fact that our solar system is traveling northward at a rate of twelve miles per second has been determined by means of one of the most remarkable laws in the entire history of science, Doppler's law of light. Stand by a railway track and listen to a rapid train approaching. As it approaches the bell or whistle will increase the pitch of its sound and instantly lower the pitch of tone after it passes and recedes. When coming more waves enter the ear and less when it is departing.

Light consists of the action of waves on the retina of the eye. Our earth and sun, all bodies in the solar system, are moving to a point in the celestial vault not far from the star Vega, in the constellation Lyra, and, of course, receding from the opposite point of the sky. Waves entering the slit of the spectroscope from the northern stars are compressed—namely, more enter per second and are dispersed toward the violet end of the spectrum, less enter from the southern stars and are dispersed toward the red.

Now, exalted mathematics, based on the laws of light, determine the extent of dispersion of waves toward the red or violet for each decrease or increase of motion of light emitting bodies, and the amount actually found by experiment confirmed the mathematical formulas—a proof that modern mind is expressing at a very exalted rate.—Edgar Lucien Larkin, in New York American.

No Late Visitors.

A successful business man was showing a friend round his new house.

"It's a fine place," was the comment, "but what on earth made you settle down so far from the city?"

"The last train leaves our station here at half-past ten," replied the host emphatically.

"I believe that; but what has it to do with you?"

"My dear fellow, just wait till you see my two pretty daughters."

KEEPS BABY'S SKIN HEALTHY

ECZEMA

Results from neglected chafing and skin irritation. As a preventive and cure there is no treatment to compare with Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it after the bath.

60 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample free.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE BEST WAY

In Which to Do Some Useful and Seasonable Tasks.

To cleanse articles made of white zephyr, rub in flour and magnesia, changing often. Shake off the mixture and hang article in the sun.

To blacken rusty stoves dissolve a handful of salt in a pint of vinegar and wash the stove with the solution. Wipe dry with a flannel cloth and then put a few drops of turpentine in the blacking with which you finish off.

To remove obstinate grass stains, cover the stains with common cooking molasses and let stand for two or three hours, then wash out in lukewarm water.

To remove iron rust from the daintiest fabric without causing injury, mix cream of tartar with water until it forms a paste, wet the spot and spread on the paste; hang the article in the sun, and as fast as it dries wet again until the rust disappears.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly,
VILANDIE FRERES.

Clews to His Writing.

Sometimes the worst of handwriting becomes intelligible when one grasps the rules, for a man's script—particularly an author's—is frequently made difficult, chiefly by his deliberate or unconscious inversion of the accepted rules of caligraphy. Henry Ward Beecher had a daughter who acted as typist, and she read him with ease simply by remembering three principles—that in her father's manuscript no dotted letter was meant for an "i," no crossed letter stood for "t" and that no capital letter ever began a sentence.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Signatures and Signs.

Walter Crane's signature—a crane impaled on a W—reminds us that other English artists have adopted queer "beasties" to form their signature. There was Richard Doyle, for instance, who among his friends and in his signature pretended only to be "Dicky," for you will find in the corner of many of his Punch drawings a "D" with a very perky-looking bird standing thereon. But Whistler's was the most famous, though somewhat incongruous. His sign manual often took the shape of a butterfly, though a wasp would have expressed him better, for he was not only an artist, but the author of "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." And there are many whimsical envelopes from Prof. Blackie with the Greek motto meaning "Tell the truth in love."—London Spectator.

How He Acted.

"How did the robber act?" asked the curious one of the holdup victim.

"Oh, he was calm and collected," retorted the victim, mindful of his empty pockets.—Buffalo Express.

The Brooklyn man who bequeathed 98 cents to his daughter knew the feminine penchant for something marked down.—New York Mail.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont, R. R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address, 507 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone 420, Hamilton, Ont.

Parliamentary Frontiers.

On either side of the Commons chamber of Great Britain's Parliament house there is a distinct line along the floor, and any member who when speaking steps outside the line on his side is liable to be called to order. These lines are supposed to be scientific frontiers, and the neutral zone between is beyond the length of a sword thrust, and, although members no longer wear swords, except those who are selected to move and second addresses to the throne on certain occasions, the old precaution still lingers on.—Westminster Gazette.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box 8, Windsor, Ont.

Odds and Ends.

The English language is spoken by more than 120,000,000.

The world's Sunday schools number 290,868, with 26,076,203 scholars, exclusive of the Catholic church.

Thirty-one colleges and universities in this country give courses in the various phases of journalism.

Thirty States at the beginning of the present year had on their statute books laws providing for the employment of State prisoners on road building.

According to a recent compilation there are 275,057 buildings of various kinds in New York City, the Borough of Manhattan having 84,845; the Bronx, 25,163, Brooklyn, 172,280; Queens, 62,528, and Richmond, 21,120.

The first use of the treadmill was in China, where it did service in remote times in irrigating the land. It was introduced into English prisons in 1817 as a means of punishment.

In the Borough of Manhattan there are 812 office buildings, as against 143 in Brooklyn, 60 in the Bronx, 25 in Queen's and 47 in Richmond.

A cricket ball thrown 127 years ago at Oxford, in 1873 established a record which has not yet been beaten.

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When Writing Mention This Paper.

Bamboo Lighthouse.

A lighthouse constructed of bamboo which is in use in Japan, is said to have great power of resisting salt water and does not rot like ordinary wood.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

An Easier Task.

"Mamma, do you think it is true, as papa says, that teachers do not have to work so hard now as they did when he went to school?"

"I expect it is."

"What do you expect the reason is?"

"The teachers of to-day don't have to teach your father."—Buffalo News.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont, are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well-known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

Revenged.

A busy housewife came into the sitting-room with a determined look in her eyes. "I really shall have to punish those children," she began.

"What have the little beggars been up to now?" asked father, looking up from his newspaper.

"Why, they've made a mess of my sewing-room," explained his wife. "Seeds, reels of cotton, scissors, everything has been hidden away in the most unexpected places. It is really exasperating."

Her husband laid down his paper and smiled benignly.

"I did that," he said calmly. Then, in answer to a questioning look, he went on: "You tidied up my desk so beautifully the other day that I thought it only fair to return the compliment."

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY SEPT. 30, 1915.

FOR PARTY FIRST.

Although Sir Robert Borden has had nothing to say publicly for months about an election, his newspaper mouthpiece, the Toronto News, has for months back been daily declaring that there must either be an election or an extension of life of Parliament for some time after the war is over—presumably two or three years, and it throws the responsibility on the Liberals. It might be time enough to do that when Sir Robert makes the proposition. But now word comes from Ottawa that an election will likely be sprung on the country within the next three or four months. The Hon. Robert Rogers and his gang are afraid that the longer the Government remains in power the less chance it will have of re-election. The Manitoba scandal and defeat have been followed by what is practically a defeat in Prince Edward Island, and there is every reason to believe that Sir Richard McBride's Government in British Columbia will have to walk the plank at the next election. Canada is rapidly getting rid of its Tory Provincial Governments, and Rogers would rather take a gambler's chance now than wait longer with sure defeat staring him in the face.

The interests of the country, of course, do not figure in their calculations. Tories do not care how these may suffer, or how the efforts of the Dominion to prosecute the war may be hindered, they would rather fight for party advantage than for the allies. It looks as if Borden has succumbed to Rogers, and that the Government will demand either a new election or an extension of its power for some years after the war is over. It can have the extension until the war is over. But we have no idea that the Liberal party will give it a much longer extension.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Lloyd-George wants "nothing but our best." Is he getting it?

If Premier Borden really wants a khaki election, we are willing to accommodate him.

There would be no need for conscription if the voluntary system was a complete success.

We are told that the Canadians hold the post of honor on the British front. They will not dishonor it.

Monday, October 11, will be Thanksgiving Day. Even in war time we have much for which to be thankful.

Sir Percy Scott will defend London from Zeppelin raids. The best defence would be to raid [illegible].

Dr. Dumba, [illegible] the [illegible], will have to accept the [illegible] of the British navy. That's what cuts.

The Trades Union Congress is behind the country in its prosecution of the war. But has it relaxed its union rules?

Canadian newspapermen who have seen Kitchener's army at the front have no misgivings as to the safety of Calais.

The Monetary Times predicts that [illegible] Canada [illegible] Government loan [illegible] in this country.

The Anglican Synod [illegible] National Anthem [illegible]

Tory newspapers are trying to [illegible] up a discussion on the question of protection vs free trade. Why not tackle [illegible]?

Canadian newspapers are in poor business when they jeer at the United States or the President. They are also acting in opposition to advice given them from Ottawa.

If Lloyd George will supply the orders, Canada will make big guns, high explosives or anything else that is needed to blast the Germans out of Belgium and France.

The Alberta Liberal Government will introduce a woman's suffrage bill at the next session of the Legislature. That means that the women of that Province will soon have the vote just the same as men.

If Germany were seeking peace at this stage of the proceedings, would the Government give encouragement to the Zeppelin raids on London?—Buffalo Courier.

The German idea is to scare them into accepting peace terms.

[illegible] a desire to go [illegible] The man [illegible]

Could Not Bend Down On Account of Backache.

Mr. J. A. Lubaniecki, Dauphin, Man., writes: "It is my pleasure to write you in regard to Doan's Kidney Pills which I have been using for some time for kidney trouble, which used to affect my back so that at times I could not bend down, nor could I walk straight. I learned about your pills from your Almanac, and I bless the happy hour I thought of buying this medicine. One time a druggist persuaded me to buy ——'s Kidney Pills, saying they were just as good, in fact he guaranteed they were. I yielded to his advice, and what was the result? I had bearing down pains in my back for two days, so I took the balance of the pills unused to the druggist, and told him to give me Doan's Kidney Pills as they would stop the pain in 12 hours at the outside. He told me he was sorry. I did not use more of the pills, and lengthen the time to await results. I told him there is no need of waiting with Doan's Pills, they go right to the spot. No substitute for me."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for $1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

man seeking an entrance into Britain or any of her possessions.

It has been announced that no step will be taken to put the home rule act into operation until eighteen months after the passage of the act unless the war has, in the meantime, ended. If the war continues at the expiration of this eighteen months, further postponement is to be made until a date not later than the end of the war. The date of disestablishment under the Welsh Church Act is postponed until the end of the present war. The Government wants the undivided attention of the country to war matters as long as the war lasts. It is not clamoring for an extension of [illegible] after the war closes.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Record reminds President Wilson that:

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Frye.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Lusitania.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Orduna.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Falaba.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Gulflight.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Nebraskan.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Armenian.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Arabic.

The public has not yet forgotten the case of the Hesperian.

Are there more to follow?

Lord Reading, the head of the delegation which has come over from Europe for the purpose of raising a loan in the United States, is perhaps better known to the world as Rufus Isaacs. He is the first Jew who has attained to the dignity of Lord Chief Justice of England, and he possesses most of the genius of his race. As a boy he ran away to sea, on board the Blair Athol. Finding the realities of life before the mast less engaging than his fancy had painted them, he deserted at Rio Janeiro. He was, however, captured, and compelled to complete the voyage to Calcutta. After a sojourn in Germany he ate his dinners in the Temple, and in due time became a law officer of the Crown, and member of Parliament for the great biscuit city on the Thames, from whose name his title is taken. The Jew has no disabilities in Britain.

The August bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture shows that the mean temperature for the five months March to July, was exactly average and the same as the corresponding period for the previous year. March was [illegible] degrees above the average, and April 6.0 degrees above, making it the warmest month relatively on record, while May was 2.0 degrees below, June 2.7 degrees, and July 1.1 degrees below their normals. The rainfall for the five months was 11.95 inches and 1.35 inches below the normal for the thirty-three years period, March, April and May were below with the following deficiencies: 1.53 inches, 1.07 inches and 0.70 inches, while June and July were above with 0.31 inches and 1.57 inches respectively. The bulletin does not cover any of the present month, but it may be taken for granted that it is the warmest September that has been for many years. When the cotton factory was being built on Sherman avenue many years ago the heat was so intense in one September month that the bricklayers had to lay off one day, and they are a class of workmen who seldom stop work for the heat.

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.

[illegible] Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, [illegible] "I have had sick [illegible] had

Wooed By a Pauper

"No, mamma," said the girl, stung into irony. "He neither whispers nor shouts in particular, but talks as a sensible young man should; and, in fact, he shows as plainly as a young man can do that Stella Newton is no more to him than the daughter of the man in the moon."

She threw the unfortunate pug with a suddenness highly detrimental to his health to the wolfskin hearth rug and arose to her full height.

Very beautiful she looked as she stood, half-fronting her match-making mamma, a faint flush on her clear olive cheek, a sparkle of defiance and satire in her full eyes.

"Then, my dear, it behooves you to be extremely careful. If Lord Marmion is not already in love with you, it's time he was."

"Why?" asked the girl, turning to confront her mother. "I am not in love with him."

"My dear Stella," exclaimed Mrs. Newton, much shocked. "Not in love with Lord Marmion? You should not speak so loud. Lord Marmion has thirty thousand a year, and his peerage dates back with the [illegible]."

"Is that any reason why I should love him or become the future Countess of Marmion?" asked the girl, straight and resolute as a dart. "Mamma, you trouble me more than I can say by the constant reference to the subject. Lord Marmion has never said one word more than ordinary friendship would warrant. If Lord Marmion's title dated back as far as Adam's tenancy of Eden, and possessed the Golconda mines, I would not marry him! No, though he is young, handsome and honorable, I would rather than sell myself to the highest bidder marry the first passer-by—ay, even that man on the other side of the road."

In her energy she raised her long, slender hand, and, to emphasize her declaration, pointed to an individual who was passing at that moment, as she said, on the other side of the way.

As it was no doubt decreed, the individual so plainly indicated happened to raise his eyes, and in doing so caught the sense of the outstretched finger, pulled up in his long striding walk, and stared at the exquisite picture which the girl made, painted, as it were, on the satin-curtained window.

She saw him stop, and she looked more intently. Their eyes met, and on the heart of each was impressed the memory of a face which death alone could efface.

What the man saw was a girl in the exquisite freshness of her wondrous beauty, standing in the attitude which the righteous indignation had inspired, and which a painter might have gloried in. What she saw was the stalwart figure of a man also in the bloom of youth, but with something of its freshness gone. She saw a face satirical yet delicate, two soft, dark, yet searching eyes, a brow chiseled faintly with the lines of thought or intellect, and a mouth as delicately and softly moulded as an Italian's.

She took all this in at a glance—even more, noticed that the figure was carelessly dressed in a loose, well-worn, black velvet jacket, and that it was crowned by a soft, foreign-looking hat.

There was no time for more; the minute had passed, the stranger had discovered that the pointed forefinger was not intended as a signal for him, and, with a droop of the handsome head, has gone on his way.

Infinitely wonderful is the human heart. At that moment flashed through the soul of the beautiful girl one distinct, softly fleeting regret: she might never see that face again!

She knew the fire had died out of her eyes, her body was lithe and languid, and she listened to a wordy remonstrance of her mother's in almost abstracted silence. At last Stella arose, wearied, disgusted with the subject.

"Must I not dress now?" she asked. "Have we not a dinner party to-night?"

"Of course. Have you forgotten it?" said Mrs. Newton. "How forgetful you are, my dear Stella. Lord Marmion dines with us to-night, and brings that clever Sir Richard Wildfang with him."

"Does he?" said the girl, indifferently, as with a slow, graceful step she left the room.

The dining-room of Mrs. Newton's house in Hyde Park Corner was filled with the soft light of a hundred wax candles; the fire streamed a rosy tint upon the glittering mirrors, the tapestried walls, the varied ornaments of bronze, marble and gold. All was luxury, wealth and splendor.

It was a quarter to eight. The guests were due.

In the drawing-room, as magnificent an apartment as the dining-room, was seated the mistress.

Pride of the wrong sort was on her face, proclaimed itself in the carriage of her thin, acute face. She glanced at the clock with a frown of annoyance.

Stella had not made her appearance yet. Lord Marmion and his friend might arrive at any moment, and the beautiful daughter would not be there to receive them.

The rattle of a carriage, muffled by the snow, a knock; the guests had arrived.

Lord Marmion entered first, bluff, frank, smiling and boyish.

"My dear Mrs. Newton, how do you do? May I introduce Sir Richard Wildfang?"

The match-making mother courtesied low and with empressement to the richest and most influential man in London.

Talking as they went they took up their position by the fire.

Lord Marmion's tongue rattled on.

Sir Richard Wildfang joined in a manner delightfully soft and pleasing.

He glanced at the worldly mother, and, so to speak, smiled in his sleeve.

The game was really too easy, the prey too feeble. He saw his road to success plain and facile before him: he saw—

The door opened, and some one glided in.

It was Stella.

[illegible] Richard turned and met her [illegible] shrink with an expression [illegible] fear? [illegible] themselves for an abode.

One of them [illegible] in a street near Soho Square, and [illegible] throws a garish glare into the window of a first-floor room, which overlooked—not the pleasant freshness of the earth—but a row of other rooms in houses dingy and ugly as its own.

Let us ascend the narrow, ill-lighted stairs, and enter that room.

A strange room to one entering as a stranger, an astonishing one.

The four walls are painted [illegible], and devoid of ornament.

The floor is bare, and, in place of carpet, is covered here and there with the thick powder of marble and of stone.

A few articles of furniture, all plain and well worn, are crowded to one corner to make room for some other articles which evidently to the owner of the apartment are of greater importance.

These are finished statues, busts and wood-carvings in all stages of progress from rough-hewn to exquisite finish.

One, a beautiful nymph, rising from a crested wave, stands on a pedestal in the centre of the room, and so arranged that the light falls full upon that portion of the marble where the face will be when its creator calls it to it.

Before the unfinished statue stands a youth whose form might have rivaled in grace [illegible] around it.

The face is turned from the light, the hands, long, thin, and exquisitely white ones, are hard at work; the sculptor is lost in his dreamland.

Suddenly the chisel faltered in the practiced hand, the mallet was poised with indecision and doubt.

The next instant the tools dropped from the master's hands and he turned, revealing the same face which had turned inquiringly to the eyes of beautiful Stella Newton.

He pushed his soft, silky hair from his forehead, and looked up at his unfinished work.

"No use, I can do no more to-night, fair nymph; your face must wait, must wait until my disordered and troubled fancy can return to thee. What has happened to me to-day? I, Louis Felton, am usually as calm and imperturbable as my own cold marbles. In fact I am not well fed enough to have hot blood and a feverish pulse, but to-night I can feel the life blood tearing through my veins at tremendous speed, making my hand unsteady and my fancy a fickle jade that jigs to the pipe of my imagination. And wherefore? Oh, to stop me as an arrant idiot! All for a passing glance of a girl's beautiful face. Tell me, ye gods of my own creation, have I not seen many? Do I not live in the atmosphere of grace and beauty?"

And he turned with more [illegible] to his statues.

"Ah, but what beauty it was! Not like yours, Imperial Juno, though methinks there was a touch of your pride's fire in her eyes; not yours, either, wood nymph, Psyche, though the freshness of forest violet hovered on her cheek; nor yours, oh, Galatea, sea maiden, though the [illegible] brine of nature's freedom [illegible] the tresses of her hair and [illegible] the glory of her [illegible], soft brow!

"Oh, Louis! shame on thee for an idiot to rave in the presence of thy dead ideals of one living girl, beautiful though she be. What is she to thee? A vision only, in a fashionable window of a fashionable house, a note of angelic harmony resounding amid the clink of gold; a gem set in its fitting of precious silver; a rich young lady, doubtless the daughter of rich parents, who would shudder to their shoes if they knew that their blooming charms were being extolled, even to dead, deaf marble, by the house, so hungry, out-at-elbows sculptor Louis Felton!"

"Penniless! Scarcely that, I have an estate! Ha! ha!" And he laughed a mocking, ironical laugh. "An estate of phantom acres, with an old house that would tumble about my ears, so they tell me, if I called my name aloud in it. The sole remnant of a great house and an old name. By Heaven! I am not penniless, I am Louis Felton, Lord of Heavithorne, squire of half a county which knows nothing of him and cares less. Yes, I am a great man—if I but knew it—though I earn my living by carving from pitiless marble some poor mockeries of my daydreams that but yield me enough to find food and water to sustain this thin and unsubstantial body on."

He struck himself on the chest as he spoke and laughed again, and though it was a trifle sad it was a pleasant laugh to hear.

"That being so," he continued, "what right had you, poor Louis Felton, to glow into ecstasy over the good gifts of a wealthy heiress—we'll say she's an heiress, just for argument's sake, and to make matters [illegible]? Why, every right, the right that pointed forefinger gave me, for she was pointing at me, I'll be sworn. What was she saying? 'Look at that poor man, how tired, how seedy and how disreputable he looks, and that pitifully!'

"No; when I saw her face there were fire, righteous indignation, passionate dignity in it—no pity! Why, did she point? Bah! Let me to work. Now, nymph, fancy has returned, and I am ready to carve thee a face, a mouth and a pair of eyes, but of what sort?

"My Heaven!" he exclaimed, flushing a bright red and snatching up the mallet, "thou shalt have the face of my beautiful lady. Thou shalt have her eyes, her small lips, her proud brow, and when thou art done, I, Louis Felton, master of tumbledown Heavithorne, miserable sculptor, half starving solitaire, will point at thee [illegible] as the original [illegible]! Come, oh powerful mallet, now for her hair!"

CHAPTER IV.

As Christmas draws nearer, the joyousness of [illegible] before it, and the [illegible] still honors London by its presence and yet intends keeping [illegible] down at its country mansions [illegible] preliminary [illegible] for balls and [illegible]

On this night [illegible] Christmas [illegible] Countess of [illegible] Marmion's mother, [illegible] was crowding the [illegible]

The countess herself was a grand specimen of the haute noblesse, tall, [illegible] but wonderfully graciously [illegible] with clear-cut features and [illegible] blue eyes.

[illegible] Marmion, the darling of [illegible] resembled her. He had the same blue eyes, with an extra touch of frankness in them, the same clearly cut nose, but not quite so resolute a chin.

He was standing beside his mother, helping her in her duties.

Most of the guests had arrived—one not initiated in the mysteries of ball room space would say that there was room for no more—but, crowded as the salon was, all the guests had not yet fulfilled their promises, and the countess, as a waltz was started, said to her son:

"Ernest, I do not see your favorite, Miss Newton."

"Nor I. I do not know what makes them so late," he returned. "Mrs. Newton is generally punctual. Wildfang is not here either, and he, being a business man ought to be punctual. Ah! here is some one," he added, as the servants were seen clearing away from the door, and the next instant the proud face of Mrs. Newton appeared above the heads of the crowd, and in another the beautiful one of sweet Stella.

The countess went forward to meet them, and welcomed them most cordially.

She did not like Mrs. Newton; she read her character too clearly—but her son, her darling son, had taken one of his wild fancies, and she must humour it.

If she did not like the mother, she was attracted by the daughter—and no wonder, for Stella was looking more beautiful than ever that night, and, as she raised her eyes, which had a lingering, wistful light in their great depths, the countess pressed her hand more than cordially.

"I am so glad you have come. My son told me that you would be here an hour ago."

"And we should have been," said Mrs. Newton, "but my daughter had a troublesome headache."

"I am sorry," said the countess. "Is it better?"

"Oh, yes," said Stella, hurriedly, and with a faint laugh. "It has quite gone. It was nothing to speak of."

"I'm glad of that," said Lord Marmion, and as Stella raised her eyes and looked at him with a frank and friendly smile, the countess felt relieved.

She need not fear for her son. There was nothing but friendship between him and the beautiful girl, and her ladyship knew that there never would be anything more, for love for such women as Stella Newton comes at first sight or never.

"Have you saved me a dance?" said Lord Marmion, examining Miss Newton's tablets with eagerness, as he passed her half an hour later, and during the pause.

"Yes; there is one more," she replied [illegible].

"Then grant me the happiness of having them with his lordship," said a low, soft voice behind her. She started, turned almost pale, and as she looked around edged slightly away.

She knew the voice.

It was that of Sir Richard Wildfang.

"Oh, Sir Richard, here at last," said Lord Marmion. "Have you seen my mother? She was at the end of the room a moment ago."

"Yes," said Sir Richard, "and I came from her with a message for you. You are to dance with Lady Pauline Margelles."

Lord Marmion went off like an obedient son, and Sir Richard offered his arm to Miss Newton.

Stella had not spoken yet, for she had given him her hand to shake in silence.

In the presence [illegible] generally greeted Sir Richard, for Stella, usually so self-possessed with every one, was always strangely moved when the great Sir Richard approached her.

She hoped he did not notice it, and [illegible]

"You are late, Sir Richard, are you not?" she said, without looking at him.

"Yes," he said, glancing down at her and then around the room with an air of proprietorship which she was conscious of and yet could not resent. "Pleasure must wait on business for me, Miss Newton.

"But I am glad I came when I did, or that other dance, the last on your list, would have gone, and the pleasantest part of the evening would have been lost to me."

"I thought business men never paid compliments," she retorted, trying to treat her ease with him.

"Only very seldom; when they do, be assured the compliment is something greater than is usual. But what is the dance?" he said, taking the tablets from her unresisting hand. "A quadrille and a waltz. I may have the waltz?"

She looked up with a faint flush of [illegible] then looked down quickly, [illegible] for she was about to tell a falsehood.

"I promised the waltz to Lord Marmion."

He raised his eyebrows regretfully.

"Then I must be satisfied with the quadrille. Shall we walk to a less crowded part of the room?"

She inclined her head, and they join the [illegible] of promenaders.

"This is, I suppose, the countess' last ball before Christmas?"

"Yes," replied Stella. "The last, I believe. They are going to Dare Hall to spend Christmas."

"And which is the country is the place for holiday festivities. Do you leave London?"

"Yes," she said, and she could not suppress a sigh of relief. "Mamma has made up her mind to spend Christmas at the Vale."

"Indeed!" said Sir Richard, with a smile of pleasure and satisfaction, as if he had heard of it for the first time. "That is fortunate for me."

"Why?" she asked, with a dim foreboding.

"Miss Newton," said a voice at her elbow, "I have been looking everywhere for you. This dance is mine, I think," and her partner for the Lancers carried her off, and with a bow to Sir Richard before he could reply.

Sir Richard was not a dancing man, [illegible] he had made up his mind to dance only, and then with Miss Newton. He had seated himself comfortably [illegible] and watched.

The Lancers came to an end [illegible] the crowd divided into different directions, and a buzz of conversation and laughter took the [illegible]

[illegible] Newton entered it and smiled, [illegible] the laughter shot out from [illegible] her face. Her [illegible]

[illegible] Sir Richard had [illegible] to claim her for the quadrille.

"Is it the quadrille?" she exclaimed, glancing at her programme. "How long a list it is! I am so hot, too. Will you excuse me this?"

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson I. October 3, 1915.

Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard.—1 Kings, 21: 1-29.

Commentary.—I. The plot against Naboth (vs. 1-10). 1-4. Ahab's capital was at Samaria, but he had a beautiful palace at Jezreel, in which he delighted. He lacked ground for a garden, and he greatly desired to possess a vineyard close by belonging to Naboth. There was no wrong in Ahab's wish to secure the desirable piece of property, which lay close to his palace at Jezreel, provided he had no purpose of resorting to unjust means to obtain it. Naboth was justified in withholding the vineyard from Ahab, because "the permanent sale of the paternal inheritance was forbidden by law (Lev. 25: 23-28; Num. 36: 7-9), and it would seem like a denial of his allegiance to the true religion to sell it when the jubilee restoration was neglected in these idolatrous times." It is an unfavorable view that we get of Ahab as we see him sulking in his bed-chamber because his wish is not granted. His conduct reminds us of that of a peevish, pampered child.

5-10. In telling his trouble to Jezebel he handed his case over to a resourceful, conscienceless, cruel woman, who would hesitate at no iniquity if only she might accomplish her end. Jezebel appeared to hurl contempt at Ahab's weakness. In her view it was unreasonable for him, a king to hesitate to appropriate Naboth vineyard if he wanted it. She might have said, Is Naboth King or are you? Cheer up, take to appropriate Naboth's vineyard for you." To the reproach of Israel, it must be said that Jezebel was the real head of the Government. She assumed royal authority, issued the murderous decree, affixed the king's seal, and Naboth was a doomed man. Ahab was no less guilty than she, for he was knowing to the transaction and was responsible for the use of his seal upon the document that meant Naboth's death. Jezebel may be appropriately classed with Herodias who caused the death of John the Baptist.

II. Naboth murdered (vs. 11-16). 11. His city—Jezreel, about twenty miles north of Samaria. The king and queen were at the latter city. elders ... nobles—Those in authority in the city. "The elders were the representatives of the Tribes dwelling in Jezreel. The nobles were leading men, socially in the city. as Jezebel had sent unto them—The letter came to the elders and nobles bearing the royal authority since the king's seal was affixed. "In giving validity to documents, names were not in those days, nor are they now in the East, signed by the hand in writing, but impressed by a seal on which the name is engraved. Hence the importance which is attached to the signet throughout the sacred books."—Kitto. 12. proclaimed a fast—The elders and nobles were carrying out Jezebel's directions. The proclamation of a fast indicated that there was cause for humiliation, either because of some calamity that had fallen upon the city or was about to fall. Jezebel did not scruple to attempt to cover her cruel perfidy with a cloak of religion. set Naboth on high—They made the case as public as possible, so that when the witnesses testified against him, indignation would be strong. 13. two men—Under the Mosaic law the testimony of two witnesses was necessary to condemn one to death. children of Belial—"Base fellows."—R.V. Belial is not a proper name. It means "worthlessness," "recklessness." The sons of Belial were ready to become just such witnesses as Jezebel's conspiracy demanded. Naboth did blaspheme God and the king—There was not the slightest proof that Naboth was guilty of blasphemy against God. As to his blaspheming the king, it was unjust to construe his refusal to the king of the vineyard, which was his ancestral possession, as either treason or blasphemy. carried him forth—According to Jewish law executions must take place "without the camp," or city (Lev. 24: 13-16). stoned him with stones—The prescribed manner of inflicting the death penalty. The two witnesses were to cast the first stones at the condemned man.

14. They sent to Jezebel—The elders and nobles had lent themselves to [illegible] wicked Jezebel to become [illegible] an immoral [illegible] their official report [illegible] other sins involved in [illegible] and murder. "The wild license of Jezebel's life, the magical fascination of her [illegible] character, became [illegible] the nation (2 Kings [illegible]) [illegible] her name lived as [illegible] all that was [illegible] to the Apocalypse it is given [illegible] [illegible] Naboth [illegible] the vineyard [illegible] to take possession [illegible] to bitterness.

III. Elijah's message to Ahab (vs. 17-29). 17. Word of the Lord came to Elijah—Although the prophet seemed to have disappeared from Jezebel's [illegible] 18. To meet Ahab—Elijah had met Ahab [illegible] at the beginning of the drought, and again at its close. [illegible] Samaria. [illegible] 19. [illegible] Ahab's repentance and humiliation [illegible] 29, this prophecy was [illegible] literally fulfilled in his son, on whom [illegible] take the throne (2 Kings [illegible]) [illegible] enemy. [illegible] regarded Elijah as one who troubled Israel (1 Kings 17 [illegible]) [illegible] messenger of God [illegible] Ahab [illegible] as he might gratify his selfish [illegible]

21-29. The prophet foretold the utter destruction of Ahab's family, and the fate of Jezebel. [illegible] was guilty of abominable idolatry, [illegible] the words of God by Elijah he came to himself sufficiently to humble himself before the Lord, and the threatened destruction was delayed for a time, but it was only delayed. The penalty must be executed. As we study the history of men and nations we are amazed at the great forbearance of God, yet we know that his judgments must fall at last.

Questions.—What request did Ahab make of Naboth? Why would it have been improper for Naboth to grant it? Where was Naboth's home? What were Ahab's feelings when his request was refused? Describe the course that Jezebel took. Of what sins was Jezebel guilty in this matter? Of what sins was Ahab guilty? How did Ahab and Elijah come to meet in Naboth's vineyard? Why did Ahab call Elijah his enemy? What penalty was pronounced upon Ahab? Upon Jezebel?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—A Climax Reached.

I. When Jezebel mocked Israel's God.

II. When Ahab connived at crime.

III. When Elijah appeared in Samaria.

I. When Jezebel mocked Israel's God. A more pitiful picture of national depravity could scarcely be drawn than is unfolded in this lesson. We see perjured unscrupulous magistracy, a demoralized people, a cruel and treacherous despotism, almost unparalleled in history. The tragedy here presented was opened with a fast, proclaimed ostensibly to avert from the nation the judgments of God, supposed to have been provoked by the alleged blasphemy and idolatry of Naboth. It was cruel murder in the name of law and religion, under the guise of zeal for the offended majesty of God. Jezebel was the real instigator and executor of that crime, notwithstanding she observed all legal proprieties. Treachery and murder came naturally to her. She was a woman of the most consummate subtlety, duplicity and cruelty. Naboth's death was a true martyrdom. He would not transgress the religious and statute law of Israel. Jezebel made use of the very religion she despised to bring to death the man who most faithfully exemplified it. It was mockery to God.

II. When Ahab connived at crime. The executor and guardian of law connived at the murder of a law-abiding subject. Ahab was wrong in wanting Naboth's vineyard, wrong in tempting Naboth to transgress the commandment of the Lord. His proposal showed a thorough lack of principle, a wicked contempt for God's law. It was the curse of his undisciplined desire that never had enough. The value which Naboth placed upon his inheritance which had been handed down to him, could not be estimated by any purchase price which Ahab could make or any exchange he might offer. Ahab's rebellion against God had been long and obstinate. An alien marriage, an idolatrous life, the persecution of God's prophets, disobedience in war were stepping-stones which led to the robbery and murder of Naboth, a just man who suffered shameful wrongs with righteous dignity and patience.

III. When Elijah appeared in Samaria Ahab lost no time in reaping the fruit of Jezebel's wickedness. With the sons of Belial there was no difficulty in swearing away the life of a good citizen. But for their compliance Jezebel might have been baffled. The Syrian princess whom Ahab had married was the enemy whose voice had tempted him into sin and lulled him into self-complacency, while Elijah was his truest, though sternest friend. The public manifestation of the righteous judgment of God was set forth in the appearance of Elijah, the great restorer of the law, who stood forth to avenge the death of Naboth. He performed his true function in pronouncing swift judgment on the cruel wrong. Since the day upon Carmel he had been hidden from view. His sudden appearance upon the scene filled Ahab with alarm. To him Elijah's presence was as the shadow of death. In all his former experiences he had found that the word of the Lord in the mouth of His prophet was truth. Ahab's question, "Hast thou found me?" was a self-revelation. He was undeceived in a moment by the direct words of Elijah. Ahab was brought face to face with righteousness, honor and judgment. A threefold crime was charged against him. He had provoked God to anger. He had led Israel into sin. He had sold himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord. The awful curse brought him to his senses and his knees. In the moment of his humiliation his remorse was sincere, his conscience aroused, his fears excited, his sense of God's justice real and his desire for pardon unfeigned. No change of heart or life followed. He did not forsake his idols nor surrender Naboth's vineyard nor abandon his self-confidence. God observed Ahab's humiliation, called Elijah's attention to it and extended His mercy in delayed judgment to encourage him to persevere until he had reached a full and sincere repentance. Exemption from personally witnessing the storms which were threatening His house was an instance of God's great condescension and mercy. The worthlessness of partial reformation was marked in the fact that judgment was suspended, but not removed.—T. R. A.

The Sixteenth Century Carver.

At the formal banquets of the sixteenth century the man who carved the meat was bound with the red tape of precedent. When carving for distinguished guests he had to remember that certain parts of the birds or meat must be laid aside. In carving for [illegible] he was expected to [illegible]

[illegible] that a bull in a china shop [illegible] the stock market.

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H. M. LAY, MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

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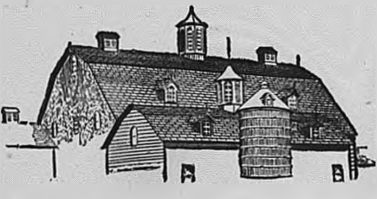

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EDITORIAL

In the first ten month's operations at the Dardanelles, the Australian's casualties reached fourteen thousand. Of these three thousand were killed and only three taken prisoner.

It evidently takes the German mind a long time to understand certain things. Thus it is only just beginning to recognize that Germany has under-estimated Great Britain's determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion ! The opinion is spreading that "We must be ready for further trials and difficulties." This is one thing in which the Germans are now ready.

People generally will be pleased to learn that Prof. Reithdorf, formerly German Professor in the Woodstock Baptist College, whose right to the Patriotic platform was challenged while in Huntsville and Muskoka, on the ground of his German origin, has been fully restored to public confidence. There is not the least doubt but the Professor has given valuable service, particularly in German committees.

MUCH DISCUSSED STANZA

The second stanza of the National anthem, now known as the hate stanza, over which there was so much discussion at the Anglican Synod in Toronto recently, is as follows;

"O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter our enemies
And make them fall,
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks
On thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all."

ELECTION POSSIBILITIES

The British North American Act provides clearly that Parliament shall last for five years from the return of the previous election writs, unless Parliament is previously dissolved. The last writs for the general election of 1911, when voting took place on September 21st, were officially returned on October 7th, 1911. The present Parliament therefore, would come to an end by law on October 7th, 1916, but there is a provision in the law allowing two full months for the holding of an election. It is therefore quite clear that an election need not necessarily take place before December 7th, 1916

AND THIS IS WAR

Lieut. Forneret, who has returned to Hamilton from the front in relating his experience, mentions the following;

"I remember one particularly sad thing that happened after the second battle of Ypres, Major McLaren, the senior major had been wounded. He was placed in an open Ford car and taken back from the firing line. One shell evidently a small one, blew off the major's head, carried it clear of the car and the shell exploded alongside the road. The chauffeur did not know what had happened, and drove on to the hospital. He got out and opened the car door. He saw the major sitting bolt upright, but his head had been blown clean from his shoulders. The chauffeur went stark mad at the sight."

THE SEVENTY-FIRST FOR THE WINTER.

The troops for overseas service that are to remain in Canada for the winter are not to be kept in a few large centres, but are to be distributed among the smaller cities, Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, having expressed a preference for that method. The exact plan of distribution has not yet been decided on or whether the men shall be billeted or quartered together. In either case Stratford can take care of a regiment, and naturally the 71st should be the one that would come here, as Stratford has furnished the largest quota from any one place to that regiment. The city council has authorized the finance committee to send a deputation to Ottawa to endeavor to secure the location of the 71st here. This should and probably will meet the approval of every citizen, and it is to be hoped that this and other representations which may be made to the Militia Department will result in that regiment being among us during the winter.—Stratford Beacon.

FOR THE BOYS IN KHAKI

By Lt. A. E. Belcher, Hon President of His Majesty's Imperial Army & Navy Veterans

Tune; "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Onward; Valiant Soldiers,
Fighting for the right.
Hoist the flag of Britain,
Keep it well in sight,
It is clothed with glory
And will still prevail;
Representing truth and love,
It's enemies assail.
Shout the cause of Freedom
And good-will to men,
God will aid and bless you,
And bring you peace again.
Soldiers fought before you
And gained great renown,
In their fight for liberty
To preserve the Crown.
He who wears it's worthy
May his rights maintain,
Till his subjects everywhere
Are blessed with lasting gain.
Forward—be your watchword;
A victory to gain:
You will reap the great reward,
Through peril, toil and pain,
Empires now must perish.
But results will be,
For the allies and ourselves,
Decisive Victory.
Then with all rejoicing,
With thankful hearts we'll sing,
Praises through the ages
To our Heavenly King.
We are not downhearted
Marching on to war,
For we trust Our Leaders,
Who have gone before.
We do not dream of shrinking
Till the task is done,
We see the signs of triumph.
The battles' almost won.
Courage! fellow soldiers,
The strife will not last long,
Jehovah: He will conquer,
And then the Victor's Song.
Glory to the Father,
Loudest anthems raise,
Cheer! and swell your voices
In Everlasting Praise.—Amen.

Remains coming to Palmerston

A cable was received on Wednesday by Mr. Neil Wilford of Palmerston, stating that the remains of Pte Hugh Wilford of the Canadian Cyclist corps are being shipped home per Allan line steamship Scandinavian on Sept 17th.

Died Suddenly at Harriston

While paying one of his periodical visits to Harriston Wm. Chambers passed away on Monday morning at the Collison House, after an illness of two days. The deceased, who had reached his 83rd. year, was born in Scotland. In early life he was a sailor, and engaged in the Greenland whale fishing. Later he sailed the Great Lakes. Forty years ago he took up land in Minto, township, near Cotswold, which he farmed successfully until ten year ago, when he retired, and had since been living with his daughter near Goldstone. He is survived by two sons, John, in California, and Thomas, in Alberta; and one daughter, Margaret, Mrs. E. McRobb, Goldstone.—Mt. Forest Confederate.

Death of Pte. Thos. Archer

On Thursday last a message came to the Archer family from the commander at Niagara training camp that Pte. Thos. Archer was very ill, and asking that his friends take him home His brothers, Wm. A. and Albert left for Niagara on Friday, reaching there at 3 p m. only to find that the camp officials had sent him to Toronto by a boat which left there only half an hour before their arrival. His illness and subsequent death was due apparently to mental depression as he had been in a very depressed condition, for some days at camp, refusing to eat any food. After being taken to the hospital he lapsed into an unconscious condition from which he did not rally, and death occurred on Sunday night. The deceased was a son of Mrs. Archer, 12th Bruce and was 40 years of age.

The Killing Season

Alas! the season now is past to rock the frail canoe, so the man who wants to take a life must know what else to do. He need not go to Belgium, nor yet to fight the Huns, nor to the distant Dardanells to make the Turkeys run. He hardly needs to form a four, nor yet to slope his arms nor live with soldiers and hear their fierce and curdling yarns. He only needs to get a gun and go into the woods, and take a tent with a supply of dried and tin can goods. And take along a friend or two, or maybe half a score, the more you have makes it a cinch to puncture one or more. Be sure to have your fat friends there, it may help out quite a bit, for when they wander in the woods they're easy for to hit. And never think, to take a look whene'er you hear a noise, but bring your trusty shooting stick right up to firing pose. Oh never pause to have a squint; to see a human figure—but get your man along the barrell and your finger on the trigger. Then let her bang, both barrels are best, for fear the first don't kill, then leap across the underbrush, and feel the hunters thrill. If you have hit your dearest friend, and ended his career, don't let your knees start crackin' nor your soul be full of fear. They'll [illegible]bly take and lay him down in some secluded spot, and the jury will rise up [illegible] "Just accident'lly shot."

Anyone is liable to punishment who gives, sells or furnishes to a youth of eighteen, or under, any cigarette, cigarette paper or tobacco (Under Ontario Act.

Messrs Peter Robinson and Abbie Fenton have enlisted for service, and will leave for London next Saturday morning. A patriotic meeting is being held in the town hall Friday night, and likely arrangements will be made then for some presentation to these boys. Some half-a-dozen other young men of town have signified their intention of enlisting and will probably go a week from Saturday.—Southampton Beacon.

Lost Her Right Eye

Mrs. Wm. Byers, of the County line had her right-eye removed on Tuesday. About two weeks ago while running a cream Separator she knocked her eye against the machine and ruptured the eye ball. The wound was very painful and as there was no hope of saving the sight, Dr. Armstrong and Dr. Burt of Owen Sound, decided to remove the eye and the operation was successfully performed on Tuesday.—Paisley Advocate.

The Soldiers' Ballots

The ballots for soldiers at the front are in London, England, but final arrangements, so far as can be learned, have not yet been made to get a supply to every point where Canadians are in uniform. It would also be necessary for the Government to appoint six commissioners to oversee the soldiers' voting, as provided in the special legislation governing this procedure.

A New Spirit

A new spirit seems to be moving in the Church of England in Canada. The German Synod now in session is reported to be excluding the nobility from the supplication of the litany, and putting in their place all who serve mankind by learning, labor and industry. The acknowledgment that there is no nobility but in the service of mankind will probably be interpreted as an acceptance of the ideals of democracy on this continent by which the Church of England in Canada can hardly fail to increase her usefulness and power.

Stefansson Alive and Well

Glad news was received last week when word came through from the frozen fastness of the Aptic that V. Stefansson, Canada's intrepid young explorer, was alive and well and proceeding on his work. Repeated news of accidents to the party, including the sinking of the Karlek, and a deep silence regarding Stefansson's whereabouts had led to a fear that he had given up his life for the cause of exploration, but happily this is not the case. He has discovered new land lying to the north of Canada, and added it to the "red" of the worlds map.

To go to London

The London Times is quoted in a dispatch to the Toronto Globe as saying that Rev. John MacNeill, of Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, would be asked to become preacher in the City Temple, London Eng., one of Britain's famous Non-Conformist churches. Rev. R. J. Campbell, the present occupant of the Temple pulpit, is now going on active service in the war, and as Rev. John MacNeill supplied for Rev. Mr. Campbell for three successive summers in recent years, it is quite probable that the call will be extended to this brilliant Bruce County man who is widely known as "one of the most prominent of the younger men of the Baptist church."

Alberta's Wheat Crop

Albertas wheat crop, which is now practically all cut, is, according to a statement of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the largest and best in the history of the Province, and is worth to-day nearly $70,000,000. This compares with a value of slightly more than $16,000,000 last year, the approximate 21 per cent increase being in spite of much lower prices. While Alberta is a mixed farming Province, and in a large measure owes its prosperity to this fact, more wheat has been grown this year than ever before. In some districts, even in the northern part of the Province and in the Edmonton district, farmers have devoted almost all their acreage to wheat.

Owing to the heavy rains in this vicinity it made the woodchuck habitations untenated, consequently they became an easy prey. Some of our citizens were quick to grasp the idea of using them as a staple food and reduce the high cost of living. Ever since the dawn of civilization the chuck has been esteemed in all parts of the world as one of the most appetizing and nutritious foods. Its use, however, has been somewhat restricted, owing to certain results which invariably follow its consumption It is known however that there flesh can be eaten in small quantities without any evil effects whatever., But too liberal a supply will sometimes cause a complaint known to a good many around here called teezy-weezy or goosefameness. It effects different parts of man. In some cases it causes lameness, sore back, loss of eyesight especially in one peeper. These maladies it is feared has developed among us already to a certain extent. The time of the Spanish American War, there was a regular epidemic of this complaint. It is found that to successfully combat its ravages is to use swallow oil. It is hoped that the dry weather will continue, so that the chucks will be able to bur[illegible] deep enough into the b[illegible] earth, so that our y[illegible] may not be so[illegible]

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A curiosity in the animal family was captured on a farm in Oxford county recently. It was a perfectly white ground hog about half grown, and had bright pink eyes.

At the Council meeting Monday night it was decided to join the other towns and appeal against Judge Kleins decision that business and income taxes shall be a County assessment.

Mr. W. H. Mookman has some prolific Sunflowers in his garden One stalk is 9 feet in height one flower measures 16 inches in diameter. Some of the leaves are 23 inches wide and one stalk has 50 flowers. Who can beat this? -Southampton Beacon.

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Indictments charging conspiracy and criminal carelessness in connection with the Eastland disaster, in which 812 persons lost their lives, were returned by the Federal grand jury against six steamship officials and two federal steamboat inspectors.

Mr. Caldwell Marshall of the Standard Bank staff here, and son of Mrs. Robt. Marshall of this place, enlisted at Walkerton in the 71st Regiment. He expects to leave Saturday for London, where his regiment is in training. —Durham Review.

Bruce Boy Wounded

Mr. L. H. Monck received a cablegram Tuesday morning informing him that his son William, who was at the front, and wounded on June 15 is dangerously ill. Immediately after he was wounded he was taken to England and has been in the hospitals ever since. Letters received from him as late as September 8th. stated that he was doing well, and he was hoping to get well enough to go to the base and do light duty, but it would appear that his wound which was below the knee, has proved more dangerous than was supposed. An operation was performed a short time ago and some dead bones removed.—Wiarton Echo.

Bowling Club Organized

A meeting was held in the Forester's Hall last Friday evening to organize a bowling club in that village. Mr. H. Eckenswiller of Clifford was present and explained how to construct a bowling green and estimated that a splendid green could be put up here for about $150. The club was organized with the following officers,—President—Dr. Zinn: Vice Pres,—H. G. Wright, Sec-Treas,—Geo. Helwig. The committee has secured the lot next to the skating rink, and will have the same drained and fitted up for a green this fall.—Mildmay Gazette.

An Interesting Jury Case

An interesting jury case was tried at Division Court here on Tuesday with Judge Greig presiding when Dr. Campbell of Hepworth sued Charles King of Allenford for $50.00, being the amount of a note King gave for medical attendance, a part of which was the reducing of a fracture in his ankle. The leg is now crooked and King claims that the break was not properly set. Campbell said he had done the work properly and that King interfered with the bandages while lying in bed which had caused the bend in the leg. Dr. Middlebro of Owen Sound, upheld Dr. Campbell in that the loosing of the bandages would cause the leg to be in its present shape. Campbell had witnesses to prove that the bandages had been loosened. The jury gave judgement in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount and costs—Tara Leader.

Importance is attached to the decision of Russia to call to the colors the reserves of the Territorial army. Should the age limit be fixed at 35 years it would mean the possible addition to eight million men to the Russian armies.

The barn on lot 3, con. 11. Elderslie the property of Mr. Chris. Ernest, Jr., was struck by lightning during the fierce electrical storm on Thursday evening, but fortunately was not fired the bolt struck the gable and its course to the ground left numerous marks of its effects.—Paisley Advocate.

When W. H. Huck was driving up Elora street yesterday on his way home, he accidently ran into Miss Hilbrun of Deemerton, who was crossing the street opposite the Royal hotel. The young lady evidently became confused, and was unable to get out of the way of the approaching car. She was not seriously injured, her face suffering most with a number of cuts and scratches. Those who witnessed the accident say that no blame attaches to the driver.—Mildmay Gazette.

Quarrelling Lovers Enlist.

An amusing phase of the recruiting, says a Canadian sergeant, is the number of young men who come to the office hot from a lovers' quarrel. You can tell them the minute they come in by their white, determined faces, and the faraway expression with which they go through the examination. These recruiting stations ought to play the very dickens with sweethearts. A girl daren't enjoy a little quarrel. It is too risky.

Two Mildmay Recruits

Two young men from this village have responded to their country's call this week. They are Chester Gowdy and Raymond Keelan. Both enlisted at Harriston on Monday and will go into training at London today. A military training is a fine thing for any young man, and although we hope the war will be over before the boys will be ready to go to the front, if they are called to active service, we know they will give a good account of themselves. Quite a number of others are talking of enlisting.—Mildmay Gazette.

A Warning

A Kansas paper is responsible for the following:—A man who was too economical to take this paper; sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a $4 stand of bees, and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance, and failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handfull of flesh from his anatomy, and ruining a $4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence, and got into the cornfield, and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In her hurry she dropped a $7 set of false teeth. The baby left alone, crawled through the spilled cream into the parlor, ruining a brand new $20 carpet. During the excitement, the eldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up 11 setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.

Kinloss Lady Killed

Mrs. Joseph Hanna, of Kinloss tp. aged 43 jumped to her death during a runaway on Sunday afternoon at Kincardine after having thrown her 6 year-old son to safety. Mrs. Hanna, the little boy and Mr. Hanna, who live on a farm in Kinloss, were driving into Kincardine to see a daughter, Edna who is attending high school. While coming down a hill on the Durham road the bridle bit broke and the horse dashed ahead. The frightened lady threw her six year-old boy to the side of the road, then she jumped from the rig. The child landed unharmed. Mrs. Hanna landed upon her head and her skull was fractured. Mr. Hanna remained in the buggy, and the horse after running over a bridge and up a hill on the other side of the bridge, stopped of its own accord. Mrs. Hanna was promptly removed to the hospital in Kincardine but died soon after being admitted into the institution. She leaves a family of four children. Sunday was her birthday and she had intended to celebrate by visiting her student daughter in Kincardine.

Application For New Trial.

Judge Gregg has been asked to grant a new trial in the case of H. Russell, of Invermay, who formerly of Elsinore, vs. Robt. Henderson, of Elsinore. At the last Division Court held at Port Elgin, Henderson, who is a store keeper at Elsinore and Owen Sound, sued Harry Russell for $12.00 being the amount of a store dept and was given judgment for the full amount and costs, amounting in all to $20.44. Russel enlisted for war last January and has since been in training at London. His wife received the summons but failed to notify her husband and consequently no defence was offered at the trial. The circumstances of the case were brought to the notice of Judge Greig at Tara on Tuesday. Russell claims that he offered to settle the account before he enlisted for service, but there was a dispute over the amount of the account. Russell is a man in poor circumstances and has a wife and family to support and has enlisted to fight for his King and Country and no doubt will be given every consideration. Mr. C. E. Start is looking after Mr. Russell's interest.—Tara Leader.

Rural School Fair

Prize Winners, Brant and Carrick School Fair District

Class I

SHEAF OF OATS

1	Clara Garbutt	No 1 Br
2	Edward Voigt	1 Br
3	Graeme Kirstine	4 Br
4	George Hossfeld	5 Br
5	Louisa Hossfeld	2 Car

GALLON OF OATS

1	George Hossfeld	No 5 Br
2	Albert Polfuss	2 Car
3	Clara Garbutt	1 Br
4	Oscar Norton	5 Br
5	Graeme Kirstine	4 Br

Class II

SHEAF OF BARLEY

1	Annie Hossfeld	No 2 Car
2	Elsie Jasper	2 Car
3	Freddie Polfuss	2 Car
4	Charlie McNaughton	6 Br
5	Carl Parker	1 Br & Gr

GALLON OF BARLEY

1	Freddie Polfuss	No 2 Car
2	Carl Parker	1 Br & Gr
3	Elsie Jasper	2 Car
4	Stanley Tolton	1 Br
5	Irvin Ernest	2 Br

Class III

CANADIAN STANDARD POTATOES

1	Martha Voigt	No 2 Car
2	John Hahn	4 Car
3	Willie Hossfeld	2 Car
4	Goldie Mansen	4 Car
5	Edith Voigt	5 Br
6	Susie Kastner	1 Br & Gr
7	Florence Norton	5 Br
8	Gertrude Blake	4 Br
9	Roy Parker	1 Br & Gr
10	Helen Tolton	1 Br

Class IV

EMPIRE STATE POTATOES

1	Grace Kirstine	No 4 Br
2	Lorena Voigt	2 Car
3	Eva Tanner	4 Br
4	Sybilla Schwandt	4 Br
5	Florence Childs	1 Br
6	Mabel Craig,	5 Br
7	Laura Stade,	1 Br
8	Jennie Jasper,	2 Car
9	Martha Steinhagen,	3 Car
10	Louis Dietrich,	5 Br

Class V

MANGELS

1	Hilda Hossfeld	No 2 Car
2	Grace Scott	3 Car
3	Eldon Rapp	2 Br
4	Bertha Polfuss	2 Car
5	Emerson Rapp	2 Br

Class VI

SWEET CORN

1	Laura Scott	No 3 Car
2	Edwald South	2 Car
3	Zenozea Miller	2 Car
4	Wilbert Thedoff	9 Br
5	Tillie Polfuss,	2 Car

Continued on page 8

What Changes Have Done

Evidently the St. Thomas Journal has been doing a little musing on the good old days, and sighs thusly: "When mother was a girl all she needed for school was a plain little gown and a mere little hair ribbon. But a school girl of to-day wants a tailored suit, several blouses to wear with it, a silk gown, one of crepe de chine, a one piece serge suit, a short walking skirt to wear with a middy, different neck fixings, at least one evening frock, a warm coat, a sweater and some other unimportant things. It's funny what a difference just a few years make."

Be an Optimist

All the best work of the world is done by the optimists. The real achievements are always to the credit of the men who move under the impulse of courage and enthusiasm. They persist in seeing possibilities where others see only dangers: they see stars in the darkness where others are frightened by bogies and ghostly shadows. Despondency and faint heartedness and too great discretion are precursors of defeat and disaster. There is no wisdom in them. Thousands of men in the early centuries looked across the great ocean and saw nothing but a howling waste of waters, but Columbus looked and saw a Continent—and went till he found it. He was the great optimist of his day.

Recruiting Good

The officers of the 31st regiment and the members of the Grey County Recruiting League have no strictures to offer on the way in which recruits have been offering themselves. True it has been found necessary in many cases to put it up to the young men, to place the situation squarely before them, but when this has been done very many of the prospective soldiers have signed their names to the enlistment roll. Another feature which is worthy of note is that some of the men who are enlisting are leaving positions which pay good money. It is not the out-of-works by any means who alone are coming. The call is being heard and answered in a manner which gives one reason to be proud of being a Canadian. One fact which is worthy of the greatest emphasis is that eighty to ninety per cent of those enlisting now are leaving jobs to do o.—Owen Sound Times.

Chicago packers stand to lose $15 000,000 meat cargoes confiscated by the British prize Court as they were not paid previous to the shipments.

A high record for grain loading in one day on the C. P. R. was established in Winnipeg on Thursday last. The grain shipped totalled 1,828,530 bushels included in the shipment were 1,581 cars of wheat.

Too many Prescriptions

A local medical man was hailed into police court on Tuesday charged with filling too many prescriptions for men wanting six ounces of whiskey. That was what the charge meant though it was not couched in that language. The magistrate suspended sentence on the accused paying the costs of the court. The magistrate also read the medico a little lecture and advised him that he should not bring reflection on a noble profession by making it a means to provide whiskey to habitual soaks.—Owen Sound Times.

Seeing Things Wrong

If Henry Ford advertised less than he has, would his business have its present magnitude? You get the point: advertising DOES increase sales. What is seen clearly in regard to the affairs of others is often not quite so obvious when it is related to one's own business. Thousands of non-advertisers will tell you that advertising is the finest thing in the world—for the other man. Some day when they are dead, and a new Pharaoh governs their business, advertising will be found the finest thing in the world for enlarging its service and swelling its profits.

Not Suitable for Winter Camps.

Valcartier is not yet suitable for a winter camp and will probably be closed up in a month or so. The troops there will then be quartered in the various armories throughout Eastern Canada. The utilization of the armories is now engaging the attention of the militia authorities here and no doubt the disposition of the troops in training amongst the various armories of the country will soon be announced. At Valcartier 350 interned Germans and Austrians have been at work on permanent improvements to the camp area, building roads, etc. At Petewawa 800 Germans and Austrians have been similarly employed. They will continue throughout all winter there, as there is ample work for them to do. Altogether about 1,000 aliens of enemy nationality, who have been interned, are engaged upon military work of this nature. Those who are at Valcartier now will perform some work for the Government during the winter.

Temperance Wave Moving Ontario

There are growing signs that public opinion in Ontario is beginning to crystallize in its antagonism to the liquor traffic. In addition to a lot of minor agitations for certain specific reforms, there is also apparent an even stronger feeling that now is the time to wipe out the liquor traffic altogether and not be satisfied with any quarter-way measures thoroughness of the west where the talk is not about reducing the licenses by 10.20 or 30 per cent, but where the action either taken or contemplated, is the complete wiping out of the traffic) is spreading to Ontario. A few people seem to be proud if the present 1300 or 1400 licenses in Ontario may be reduced soon to about 1000 but general public opinion particularly during the war, is not likely to be satisfied with the presence of 1000 licenses One of the definite steps for prohibition was a conference held in Toronto with representatives of twelve different organizations at which it was decided to launch a campaign for the prohibition of the liquor traffic or at any rate for a referendum on the question. In addition to representatives of churches and temperance organizations, this movement has the co-operation of a number of leading business men and it is thought will develop to great importance. In Manitoba they are discussing whether the women will vote on the coming referendum or not. The Norris government is going to introduce women's suffrage but the question in this particular case is whether the prohibition referendum is to be delayed until women's suffrage comes into effect and the new women's voters'list are prepared or whether the referendum is to be taken at the earliest possible moment. It seems to be felt that the referendum will carry by a very large majority even without the women and that perhaps a temperance victory and men only voting, as in Alberta, would be even more striking than one in which the women participated. The deputation appointed by the recent temperance convention held in Vancouver has awaited upon Sir Richard McBride and his government in Victoria asking for a referendum on the question of prohibition in British Columbia. Sir Richard said that the matter would be carefully considered. A little while ago Sir Richard issued a statement saying that some plebiscite or referendum on the question would be submitted. This promise, although rather indefinite is a sign that something will be done. The provincial Liberal executive at its meeting this week decided in favor of a referendum.

Alma (Ladies) College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

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Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acre farms all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at [illegible]. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

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Easy rests the head that wears

"King Hat"

King Hats are flexible and self-conforming, just where the hat touches the head.

ASK THE MAN WHO WEARS ONE. THE POPULAR SHAPES $2.50

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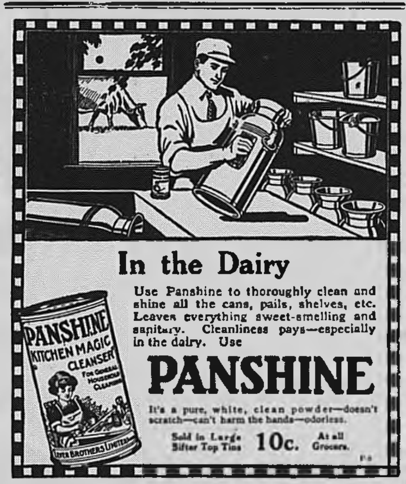

In the Dairy

Use Panshine to thoroughly clean and shine all the cans, pails, shelves, etc. Leaves everything sweet-smelling and sanitary. Cleanliness pays—especially in the dairy. Use

PANSHINE

It's a pure, white, clean powder—doesn't scratch—can't harm the hands—odorless.

Sold in Large Sifter Top Tins 10c. At all Grocers.

Yes, they are neat!

And they're just as comfortable as they look. I have worn this kind for years and I never knew what *hose satisfaction* was until I got them. You should try Penmans Hosiery—they retain their shapeliness—set snug to foot and limb and *wear much longer* than ordinary hose.

Penmans Hosiery is made for men, women and children, in *cotton, cashmere, silk* and *lisle*—in any weight and all popular colors. Look for the trademark

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Hosiery Sweaters Underwear

Penmans Hosiery

Retains flavor and freshness in bread and pastry 19

PURITY FLOUR
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Compare This "Centre Tracker Bar" With All Others

YOU will find in the New Scale Williams Player Piano a line of 24 air holes above the notes in the centre of the tracker bar. You will not find this centre tracker control in any other player piano. It is patented and exclusive with the

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Ask us to show you more of this and other vital improvements in the only player piano made throughout not assembled—by a Canadian manufacturer.

G. B. SMITH, AYTON Agent

From Javelin to Cordite

When the first man in the old stone age, thousands of year ago threw his first javelin against a hairy mammoth he put his foot over the threshold of the problem of explosive. For it seemed to him—and our feeling to-day are with him—that it would be more pleasurable if one could hurt and kill one's enemy without the gratuitous thrill of having to sit on the massive tusk on the verge of a cavernous mouth or of having to approach within a few paces of the huge legs which might the next moment descend upon him. It would be more convenient to stand at the cave entrance on a dizzy ledge of rock and hurl a weapon at the distant enemy.

So man was driven to invent the catapult, and a gun is merely a chemical catapult. The trigger is pulled back like the leather of the catapult, and the sudden and extraordinary expansion of the explosive corresponds to the elasticity of the rubber or spring, the essential feature of both instruments being the employment of some source of more than human power which can be made to yield up its energy at a given moment in the required way.

Explosives are, therefore, tabloid energy or power, and it is a just reminder of the fact that some substances are explosive generally, whereas quite a number of common things may be made explosive by some particular kind of treatment. When water boils on the fire there is no explosion as it is changed into steam, but if the spout were sealed and the whole of the water could be changed into steam in a second there would be an explosion. And the instance is good because it is really a kitchen model of a volcano. Moreover, steam guns were used in America in the sixties.

The essential idea of an explosive is then the violent release of some pent-up thing: just the opposite, from this standpoint, of the catapult, which works by allowing a distended thing—the elastic—to contract suddenly, whereas all explosives release a compressed thing. The release gives rise to an air wave, and this, of course, is experienced as a sound. It is the sound which is popularly called an explosion.

Now, it has been said that an explosion is a tabloid force, power, energy. How is it made available. It is easy to follow the mechanism of an explosive further. Explosives, as commonly used are solid substances, which by burning produced almost instantaneously an extraordinary large volume of gases. The heat and pressure of a blow caused the burning to start, and the burning also produces heat, which, acting upon the gases, increases the volume still further. It may be suggested that there is no obvious reason why even a sudden and enormous expansion should cause the damage of an explosion. And the suggestion is quite just.

It is only when they are confined that the explosives are really dangerous. Gunpowder burned in the open merely causes a noise like "pouf" and burns quickly. Guncotton may be burned on the hand—it is not to be recommended as a fashionable hobby—without any serious inconvenience. Indeed, gunpowder was first used as an incendiary composition. But a firework or a gun charged with gunpowder will explode with a loud report and may cause fatal wounds.

Gunpowder is the best known explosive mixture. It is made from the commonest ingredients—carbon, sulphur and saltpeter. There are several modifications of gunpowder, other nitrates being substituted for the saltpeter—potassium nitrates. The nitrates give the oxygen to the mixture, without which it would not burn at all, other explosive mixtures containing chlorates which have the same amount of oxygen as saltpeter and the nitrates. The different powders are used in different circumstances where a more violent or slower or a safe explosive is required, for it is not always the same effect which one asks from an explosive. Velocity may at times be sacrificed, say, in favor of a higher weight of common shell. Gunpowder is a "low" explosive. Its explosion is slow, and its effect is less violently disruptive.

Dynamite is probably the best known high explosive, and the name does not stand for one particular substance, but for a large class, which are, in effect, diluted nitroglycerin, and which are generally used for blasting.

Guncotton may be described as a nitrate of cotton wool (which the chemist would call cellulose). Both nitroglycerin and guncotton are less useful as explosives themselves than their derivatives, although Russia and the United States use compressed wet guncotton in their high explosive shells. One of the most famous derivatives is the smokeless propellant called cordite.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DOGS AND DOGS.

National Feelings Toward Them Vary the World Over.

Fisher Ames not the revolutionary hero, but one of his descendants, once remarked to me that a dog is a better friend than a human being. "For," said he, "the dog will lie at your feet, ready at any moment to respond to your mood, while a human being will go off in a huff if you do not respond to his mood."

The Esquimaux have put Ames' remark into a proverb based on a long experience in the arctic wilds. They say that "a man's best friend is his dog, even better than his wife." Men seem to be the same in all climates, and we have the authority of the Spanish for saying that dogs are the same also, for their proverb makers have concluded that "dogs have teeth in all countries."

As one traces the proverbial comments on dogs through the concentrated wisdom of the nations, their similarity is most impressive. For example the Latins told one another to "Beware of a silent dog and still waters," concluded that "Dumb dogs and still waters are dangerous," and characterized an insidious traducer as "A dog that bites silently." The Russians, who were slightly influenced by the Latin races, say that "Dogs bark and the wind carries it away," but the French, Spanish, German and English, who have inherited more than they wish to acknowledge from ancient Rome, all agree that "Barkin' dogs don't bite," and we have also in English the warning to "Have a care for a silent dog and still water," which is clearly a free translation of the Latin original.

There is a world of friendliness for animals in the English saying that "You cannot teach an old dog new tricks." It calls up the picture of a youth making a companion of his dog and treating him as he would a younger brother whom he was instructing in archery or showing how to use a sling. The early English pup must have learned how to beg for his dinner and must have delighted his master by retrieving a stick thrown in the brook before he learned to hunt with the intelligence of a thorough training. The Italians put the same idea in the saying that "And old dog does not grow used to the collar," while the English have another version of it in "An old dog cannot alter his way of barking."

The French tell us that "There are good dogs of all sizes," but this has not prevented them from discovering that there are dog haters who will stop at no villainy to satisfy their grudge. Thus, "A man who wants to drown his dog says it is mad." France is so near England that this saying crossed the channel and became acclimated in spite of the fondness of a nation of animal lovers for one of their best friends. But the say did not originate in France. It goes back to the Romans, who said that "Whoso is desirous of beating a dog will readily find a stick." The Italians inherited it from the Romans. When it got to Denmark it took this form: "He that wants to hang a dog is sure to find a rope," or to say that the dog eats the sheep. And the Germans tell us that "When a man will throw at a dog he soon finds a stone."

And the Germans also, with what the allies would say is characteristic assurance, have observed that "A bashful dog never fattens." And the allies would also say that the Germans have done their utmost to discourage bashfulness in themselves and in their dachshunds.

As you get into Asia you find conflicting views about dogs. The Tamils of Southern India, whose shins are an easy mark for sharp teeth, say that "on finding a stone we see no dog and on seeing a dog we find no stone," as though a dog exists only to be stoned. A little farther east, in China, we discover that the "dogs have more good in them than men think they have," a saying that could not have become embedded in the proverbial wisdom of any but a kindly race with a friendly feeling for all creatured things. And the democracy of the dog is recognized by the Chinese when they say that he "has no aversion to a poor family," and his faithful intelligence is admitted in the saying that "the dog understands his master's nod."

The Orientals of Palestine, however, have always looked with contempt on dogs or we should not have had the famous question: "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this great thing?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

For street wear the gabardine and satin trotter frock is very smart and practical, and the simpler the better. A particularly smart frock is featured in navy gabardine and satin. The satin predominates, being featured in the upper part of the full skirt which has a clever trick of a scalloped border. The long sleeved bodice combines to a greater extent the gabardine and satin features, a "jacket back" terminates in a double belt effect in front.

THE MONKEY HAS THE CALL.

Go to the monkey, thou voter; consider his ways and be wise. Do the monkeys pay ground rent to the descendants of the first old ape who discovered the valleys where the monkeys live?

Do they hire the trees from the chimpanzee who first found the forest?

Do they buy the cocoanuts from the great-great-grandchildren of the gorilla who invented a way to crack them?

Do they allow two or three monkeys to form a corporation and obtain control of all the paths that lead through the woods?

Do they permit some smart monkey, with superior business ability, to claim all the springs of water in the forest as his own, because of some alleged bargain made by their ancestors 500 years ago?

Do they allow a smart gang of monkey lawyers to so tangle up their conceptions of ownership that a few will obtain possession of everything?

Do they appoint a few monkeys to govern them and then allow those appointed monkeys to rob the tribe and mismanage all its affairs?

Do they build up a monkey city and then hand over the land, and the paths and the trees, and the springs and the fruits to a few monkeys who sat on a log and chattered while the work was going on?—San Francisco Star.

(By La Raconteuse).

The cretonne hat continues to be popular not only in sport and the rough and ready style of hat, but also the semidressy chapeau. Here is a wide brimmed sailor with a soft blue facing is covered with cretonne in floriet shades and figures. The graceful rise and fall of the brim affords a glimpse of the cretonne and blue straw, at most every angle. A wide black band encircles the crown and gay colored parrot with a sparkling eye lends a novel effect. This type of hat is considered generally correct with afternoon frock or lingerie dress.

A Fortune Telling System

(By F. A. Mitchell.)

A table was between them. They had been playing euchre. She suggested a game of hearts.

"No, thanks," he said. "I am not so stupid as to play a game of hearts with a coquette. Your victims are already sufficiently numerous without adding so unworthy a person as myself."

"You know very well what I mean. You simply wish to say something smart."

She was shuffling the cards, but her mind was not on them. What her mind was on, or, rather, what was on her mind, did not interest him. She was right in inferring that his remark was intended for something smart.

While she was listlessly shuffling the cards she leaned forward so that the perfume of a flower she wore in her corsage was perilously near his nose. Her red lips were still nearer his. She was looking down at the cards, but presently raised her eyes. They met his resting upon her admiringly, but she dropped them at once.

"Shall I tell your fortune?" she asked.

"Do."

She began to distribute the cards on the table in four piles. Whenever she put a card on the fourth pile she paused and studied it. He asked her what process she was using and she told him it was one she had learned from a fortune teller. A spider laying for a fly is not expected to speak the truth.

She put down four cards, then another four cards, the second fourth card being the knave of spades.

"That's you," she said.

"I'm no knave."

"But you're awfully smart. You scintillate with bright sayings."

He swallowed this little bit of preliminary bait, and it made him hungry for more.

Presently the ten of diamonds fell on the second pile of cards.

"That's a wealthy girl who is angling for you," said the fortune teller.

"What's her name?"

"I know her name, but I'm not going to tell you."

The two of spades fell in the first pile.

"A black deuce indicates that she is crafty. Better look out for her. She will make you a lot of trouble."

The ten of hearts fell on the first pile.

"That's the girl who really loves you. She is true hearted, and if you return her love she will make you very happy."

"I don't quite understand this scheme under which you are working all this out," he said, with a puzzled expression. "I don't see why the ten spots are a couple of girls or why you infer those things, no matter what pile they fall on."

"Of course you don't. What kind of fortune would it be if you did?"

By this time she had dealt all the cards and, putting them together again, shuffled the hand began anew, this time laying them in six rows, placing one card beneath another so that all were exposed. The third card in the first column was the ten of diamonds, and the fourth card in the sixth column was the jack of club.

"Too bad!" exclaimed the fortune teller. "The expected has happened. The rich girl has thrown you over for a man who is brutal."

"That's the queerest fortune telling system to understand I ever came across," he said.

She continued to deal the cards very slowly. They were both watching them intently as they fell gradually bending lower and lower over them. At last a rebellious strand of her hair grazed his forehead. A fine wire is sufficient to carry an electric current and a few hairs may carry a love current. The ten of hearts fell at the bottom of the fifth column. She laid her hand on it, and putting his hand on it at the same time, he touched hers. She did not withdraw hers and he maintained his position.

"Don't go any further till you have explained to me why this card falling at the bottom of the fifth column means that the girl who loves me is—is what?"

"What you're going to say about her."

"What am I going to say about her?"

The dialogue, spoken slowly and softly, is not especially brilliant, but it was quite sufficient to serve the purpose of these two that is keeping their hands in touch. She raised her lashes and looked into his eyes with something that might have been reproachful; it might have been inviting; it might have been anything he chose to infer it to be. Meanwhile the fragrance of the flower mingled with her breath, curled about his nose and permeated it up into his brain.

It would be sacrilegious to follow further the blending of these two young hearts. Besides, it would be a repetition of what has occurred since Cupid first began his pranks. And yet the little rascal has an infinite variety of way of practicing his profession, and nothing is achieved by him in so many different ways as in drawing together of a pair so [illegible].

"I say, mummy," he said when their daughter was receiving attention from a desirable party, "you'd better teach her that fortune telling game you taught me."

"It is not necessary," replied the dignified mother, with dignity.

"Humph! That's about as intelligible as your fortune system."

TAKE CARE OF HAIR.

Be Careful Not to Tear Scalp or Split Hair, Stimulate by Massage

Few women take proper care of their hair. They believe that if they give it a brushing at night and wash it every two or three weeks they are doing all that is needed.

Under normal conditions the proper care of the hair is very simple. The objects to be kept in mind are to preserve its natural luster and texture by means of absolute cleanliness and to massage the scalp sufficiently to remove any dandruff that may adhere to it and thereby promote the active circulation of the blood. All this must be done without injury to the scalp or the hair by pulling, scratching or tearing. Cutting the hair frequently has a tendency, especially in youth, to thicken the individual hairs and promote their growth. Neither this nor any other known process, however, tends to increase the actual number of hairs. All claims to the contrary are the pretensions of charlatans.

Professional hairdressers do not advocate shampooing the hair oftener than once a month. A thorough brushing once or twice a week is regarded by them as sufficient for cleanliness and as much more beneficial to the hair and scalp.

Much contradictory advice has been given on the subject of brushing the hair, some persons saying that stiff brushes should be used and the scalp and hair brushed by means of them with a good deal of vigor, others recommending soft brushes and a very moderate amount of friction. These different views of the objects to be attained by brushing. One object is to stimulate the health of the scalp and hence to give strength and vigor to the hair, stiff bristles may be used with considerable vigor provided the skin is not injured. The other object is to remove the dirt and trash from dust. For this purpose brushes may be soft and used with a very moderate pressure.

Care should be taken on the one hand not to irritate the scalp, tear the roots of the hair or cause it to split and on the other not to neglect the stimulating effects of massaging the scalp and removing dandruff.

A BUSY INVENTOR.

T. L. Willson, "Carbide King." Has Entered Codfish Industry.

T. L. Willson, the carbide king, has returned from Newfoundland, where he has just organized a [illegible] company which purposes to establish a [illegible] plant in [illegible] Newfoundland and Labrador. This will interest Ottawans with the [illegible] brainy, energetic [illegible] great progressive ideas, has for a long time been working on this important project, which will do more for national progress than perhaps any discovery of recent years. He is head of [illegible] organization, which has secured large and [illegible] concessions from the Government of the Codfish colony and which will be the means of utilizing great quantities of water power and [illegible] of a large amount of capital in this country.

The land and water power grants of his recent measure of the legislature of Newfoundland are very considerable in extent and will involve a survey of portions of the country, especially in Labrador. [illegible] there may be some conflict [illegible] as to jurisdiction. The matter recently excited some unusual [illegible] in Newfoundland. [illegible]

The head of [illegible] Thomas Leopold Willson [illegible] one of the [illegible] electrical engineer. [illegible] discoverer of acetylene gas for commercial purposes, the inventor of the Willson acetylene gas buoy and gas beacon, the promoter of the Ottawa Carbide Company and the Acetylene Construction Company, and he was organizer and president of the International Marine Signal Company and other big corporations.

Toronto University recognized his ability and the importance of his discoveries by awarding in 1909 Mr. Willson the first McCharles prize for scientific discoveries. He is a son of the late Thomas Willson, of Woodstock, and grandson of Hon. John Willson, formerly speaker of the Upper Canada Assembly, and he was born in Princeton, Ont., in 1860. He was educated at Hamilton Collegiate Institute, and after leaving school immediately interested himself in electrical and chemical questions. He first constructed an arc light apparatus in 1880 and gave Hamilton its first arc light display. He has been successively inspector of construction for the Pollet Electric Company, and later for the Remington Gun Company and Messrs. Seward and Morehead, of New York.

Since coming to Ottawa he has devoted his energies to promoting the various corporations with which he is identified and is making a number of important chemical and electrical discoveries. He is a member of the [illegible] Ottawa club and has recently erected a large private experimental laboratory at Meech Lake that is said to be one of the finest of its kind on the continent.

HAMMERS IN STEAM.

Billions of Flying Molecules Give the Gas Its Power.

There is an old Scotch proverb that "Many a mickle makes a muckle," which means that many little things put together make much. The power of steam is a case of this. It can drive great boats through the water and it can tear up the greatest rocks. Yet all its power is due to the coming together of little units of power.

When we speak of steam we mean water vapor—water in the form of gas. This gas is formed under pressure and has power to expand. It is this expansive power that does the work. Afterward the gas becomes cool and condensed, so that we can see it, and that is what we call steam.

The power of the gas is due to the tiny molecules of water of which it is made. These are flying about in all directions, trying to get loose and so striking against the sides of whatever pens them in. The force in one of these molecules is very thin, for the amount of stuff in the molecules is so small. If you had a hammer smaller than [illegible] you could not drive a nail with it. But as there are billions of these little hammers flying about in the gas they are able to do all the work that steam does.—From The Child's Book of Knowledge.

(By Le Raconteuse.)

The latest prank in motor wear is the bordered veil in Georgette crepe. This border effect may be in a figured or striped design as is shown, and is obtainable in most any shade. Here the color is a fascinating shade of blue with stripe and dot effect. From a practical standpoint these veils are most desirable, for aside from being exceedingly smart they serve as a protection to the hair, hat and skin. There is ample material to drape over and around the face, still allowing for a graceful arrangement of ends over the shoulder. When the chapeau happens, as in this case, to be a pale pink felt sport hat, this veil serves beautifully to protect it from the dust.

Drill-Sowing.

The first agricultural investigator to make use of drill-sowing was Jethro Tull, an English scientist, who died, June 3rd, 1740. His invention of drill-sowing of seeds and his insistence upon the need of frequent hoeing were among the greatest improvements in farming methods up to that time, and may be said to have revolutionized agriculture. Tull was educated for the law, but ill health compelled him to retire to a farm, where he spent his life in agricultural experiments. His farm at Shalborne, in Berkshire, may be said to have been the birthplace of modern agriculture. Despite the jeers of "practical farmers," he carried his methods so far that he succeeded by improved cultivation in gathering good crops from land that had always been considered worthless for farming purposes. His great invention of drill-sowing enabled farmers to save at least one-third of their seed. While the destroyers of the race have been honored with mighty monuments, Jethro Tull, the benefactor of humanity, lies in an unmarked grave. "His deeds, his triumphs, were of the peaceful kind of which the world in general is little enamored; but the results were momentous to humanity."

* * *

Corn on the ear doesn't appeal to the chiropodist so much as corn on the foot.

Chats With the Doctor

BY A PHYSICIAN

RINGWORM AND PARASITIC FUNGI

That very prevalent complaint, ringworm, most often seen in children at school, but by no means limited to them, has nothing to do with any worm. It is caused by a parasite fungus which attacks the skin, and especially the hair roots therein. It is only one of a large group of diseases due to a similar source, the particular fungus being different in each. Under the microscope sections from the affected skin show in all appearances resembling uncommonly the spores and mycelium (thread-network) of the mushroom or of any familiar toadstool.

You recognize ordinary ringworm by its circular patches, varying in size from that a large pin's head to that of a half-dollar. On the body, as on the scalp, there is almost total absence of hair from the centre of the patch, with a few short and broken-off hair stumps towards the circumference. There is slight inflammation. The place feels hot and itchy. The little patches grow gradually into bigger ones, exactly as in the "fairy-rings" of our fields, the spores of another kind of fungus, tend to develop year by year beyond the circumference of the first.

The treatment of ringworm is of the simplest, though more difficulty in eradicating the fungus is naturally found when the head is attacked than when the skin elsewhere is the seat of disease. You paint the patch well with tincture of iodine for about a week, when the patches are on the body; for double that time when the scalp is affected—sometimes even a little longer still. The iodine kills the spores of the fungus, and has great penetrative power, thus reaching the deposits in the hair follicles.

It is always essential to paint a little beyond the actual circumference of the patch, as there is growth in that direction, with deposits invisible to the naked eye. Also on the head the hair must be cut off very short—not all over—but for half an inch around the patch.

It need hardly be said that the disorder primarily results from dirt, and dirty habits of life, though the contagion readily extends to the cleanest. The contact of children at school is the most fruitful source, and it is important that they be instructed never to use each other's brushes or towels so far as that may be avoided. There should be frequent inspection by the proper authorities; with instant segregation of any detected sufferer. Also at church or chapel, or in other places where the human herd is apt to congregate, there should be every precaution to maintain cleanliness, with as few cushions, curtains or miscellaneous draperies as possible. Beware also of a mangy cat or dog. Mange is identical with ringworm.

CHLOASMA

Another very prevalent fungous disorder is chloasma or liver-stain; the brownish or gray patches which appear on the skin of people who don't thoroughly wash themselves once a week—as all good Christians should; or who don't change their underlinen every week.

There may be slight itching; but as a rule this is hardly noticeable, and you only find the patch most often gray, and having a slight curl on it—by accident. The fungus, which bears the high-sounding name of microsporon furfur, specially attacks the furrows and folds where there is an accumulation of perspiration, as, for instance, the groin.

The free application of glycerine of carbolic acid for some two or three nights is sufficient to kill the fungus and cure the disease. Reappearance must be prevented by weekly soap and water, with a change of linen.

FAVUS OR SCALD-HEAD.

This is fortunately rare now; although once upon a time before people learnt the value of cleanly living, was probably more prevalent. The head is covered by a bright yellow crust of small cups, exhaling a cheesy odor. The hair falls off. The condition is unsightly and loathsome.

Glycerine of carbolic acid should be well rubbed in for three nights successively; and again, after a few days' interval, Carbolic acid can be safely relied on to kill all fungus or insect life; only as it will kill human beings too it should never be left about.

BALDNESS IN PATCHES, ALOPECIA AREATA.

This malady is due to a fungus, termed the microsporonaudouinii. It doesn't hurt, but if you are not careful you may thus readily lose all your hair, and become entirely bald. I once knew a young chemist, who cured himself of the disease in patchform, then went on using the same hairbrush, and in consequence lost the whole hair, which then refused to grow and was forced ultimately to wear a wig.

Directly any patch appears, it must be sedulously painted with tincture of iodine, after the hair all round has been cut off. This should be done for ten days, and the part carefully watched, in order that the dose may be repeated at any sign of reappearance.

Burn whatever brushes or combs you have been using; change your pillow-cover frequently, and eschew any soiled towel, or infected sponge. The malady is more troublesome and obstinate than ordinary ringworm; and you cannot be too clean, or too careful in your efforts to get rid of it.

THRUSH.

The baby's thrush—white spot on the mucous membrane of the mouth—is another example of disease caused by a fungus. It results from the fermentation of too highly sugared foods within the mouth; and generally means that too much sugar has been given in the milk or other food.

A little honey and borax usually soon removes the trouble; but if obstinate, 3 grain doses of chlorate of potash in a dessertspoonful of water should be given every three hours.

ACTINO-MYCOSIS, THE RAY FUNGUS.

This is a serious disease of cattle, which occasionally attacks human beings, who are said to contract it through eating the raw grains of barley. In cattle it was long regarded as a form of cancer.

A tumor grows on the lower jaw usually—though sometimes other parts and organs are affected. It is painful and has a very cancerous appearance. Eventually sinuses form, from which little bright yellow granules exude. There is no cure but excision of the jaw, when that is the site.

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.

WAS CURED BY THE USE OF

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of Wild Strawberry.

In dysentery the discharges from the bowels follow each other with great rapidity, and sometimes become mixed with blood.

Never neglect what at first appears to be a slight attack of diarrhoea or dysentery will surely set in. Cure the first symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Mrs. Martin Farraher, Dogherty Corner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for dysentery and summer complaints. My little girl, at the age of two years, had the dysentery very bad. We had two doctors, but with no result. My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr. Fowler's," and when half the bottle was used the little girl was running around playing with her dolls with great delight and joy to the family, for we did not think she would ever get better."

There are a number of preparations on the market to-day, claiming to be the same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry," and also called similar names, so as to fool the public into thinking they are getting the genuine.

"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.

Price, 35 cents.

HARDWOOD FLOORS.

Hints On Their Care During the Summer Time.

Keeping hardwood floors in the summer time when it is desirable that a minimum number of rugs should be used is one of the problems that are now facing housekeepers. If a few facts are borne in mind and the attention given to such floors becomes an everyday habit instead of an occasional thought it is an easy and simple matter to have these floors always beautifully polished and unsoiled.

In the first place every hardwood floor should be gone over at least once each day with a stiff broom over which a heavy cloth is securely wrapped. This of course is for removing dust, and where there is more than the normal quantity of dust the process must be repeated as often as is made necessary by the accumulation.

When black discolorations show themselves on your hardwood floor there is nothing to worry about. It is only the gallic acid contained in the wood acted on by the solution of iron contained in the drip water from a wet walking stick or umbrella. An umbrella stand might have prevented it, though it is by no means hard to remove. Place a cloth wet with a dilute solution of oxalic acid over the spot for three or four hours and it will disappear. When thoroughly dry rub the spot with wax. The floor will be clean and unscarred as ever.

Where the hardwood floor is of oak these spots should be guarded against, as oak is more easily affected by iron solution than other woods. Even the tiniest bit of such a solution will leave a black discoloration.

When you wish to give a wax finished floor a thorough cleansing first rub all the dull spots with an eraser to remove the scars, then touch up the spots with fresh wax. Either liquid or solid wax may be used. After all these dull spots have been brightened go over the floor with a "deck mop" and remove all loose dirt. Then to make the floors shine as they should go over it with a woollen cloth beneath a heavily weighted brush. And don't limit the operations of this flannel covered brush to the centre of the floor. Search out the corners and the dark lines of shadow next the wall.

Although there are several kinds of hardwood finish for floors the most popular and economical method is the French [illegible] using shellac. When this method is employed the floor will retain its color and lustre practically forever, granting of course it receives reasonable care. A thorough waxing of shellac finished floors is required once, under a waxed floor may sometimes be restored by going over it with turpentine on a woollen cloth. Where the scar penetrates the wood the wax must be scraped off with a sharp tool, the scar sandpapered out [illegible] and a fresh coat of color and wax applied.

Waxing floors that have already been stained or finished is very simple. The materials needed are a quantity of cotton waste, turpentine for cleaning the floor, a heavy weighted brush for polishing and this should be used on the floor before the wax is applied as well as afterward, a can of wax in either solid or liquid form. The liquid wax is a bit easier to apply and both give the same lustre. The greatest difference is that the floor on which the solid wax is used is much less slippery than that on which the liquid is spread. A daily dusting of such floors with a stiff broom covered with a woollen cloth will keep them bright and clean under ordinary conditions.

PAPA'S NEMESIS.

(Short Stories)

Evelyn is very cowardly and her father decided to have a serious talk with his little daughter.

"Father," she said at the close of his lecture, "when you see a cow, ain't you 'fraid?"

"No," with a sigh.

"Ain't you 'fraid when it thunders?"

"No," with laughter. "Oh, you silly, silly child!"

"When you see a bumblebee, ain't you 'fraid?"

"No, certainly not, Evelyn."

"Papa," said Evelyn solemnly, "ain't you 'fraid of nothing in the world but mamma?"

Was Weak and Run Down.

COULD NOT STAND THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.

When the [illegible] weak and run down the heart becomes affected, the nerves become unstrung and the least excitement causes a feeling of utter lassitude. When [illegible] to build up the heart and strengthen the shaky nerves by the use of such a remedy as Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mr. J. A. Wallace, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves, and was so weak and run down I could not stand the least excitement of any kind. I [illegible] your Heart and Nerve Pills to be a valuable remedy for all sufferers from nervous trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

FARM AND GARDEN

SOW AT FARROWING TIME.

The signs of farrowing are known to most pig-keepers, and so it is assumed that everyone knows. The beginner often cannot find what he wants in books for this very reason. We were all beginners once, and may exercise a little patience with those who are to succeed us sooner or later—sooner perhaps than we wish. The belly during the greater period of pregnancy enlarges in a more or less symmetrical manner, so much so that even the experienced may be mistaken in regard to an empty sow, but when about three parts gone there comes a measure of flatness in the space between the point of the hip, the spine, and the last rib—the part generally alluded to as the flank. In any species of animal I am asked to pronounce upon I depend more upon this sign than any other, but the animal at the time must not be blown up with wind. If the udder has begun to spring, and the bearing shows signs of elongation, and there is quite a drop in the belly nearer to the ground, it will not be very long before the sow exhibits symptoms of what is sometimes called nesting. It is true that some will put off the time almost too late, and then make a bed hurriedly, but most sows are deliberate about it, and some will pause like the cat that has made a bad choice as if considering it after all the best has been chosen.

The place is selected for her as a rule, and the bedding too, and here the beginner often makes a mistake, for he thinks that a good thick bed of long clean straw is what she ought to like. The sow knows better. She bites up the long straw into short and comparatively soft pieces, mostly broken lengthwise too, and push it to the sides, leaving a bare place for the actual business to be done, where the youngsters will not get twisted up in long straw and unable to reach the teat.

One of the commonest hindrances to farrowing is a dry or insufficiently laxative diet. Drastic purgatives, given late, are dangerous, but a soft condition throughout the canal can be assured by a few linseed and castor oil if the case seems at all urgent. Repeated small doses of laxative food, such as broad bran and linseed, made very sloppy, answer best of all, but several days may be needed to bring about this state of things. Many pig men fear to let a heavy brood sow take exercise, but it is generally good on anything but steep and slippery hill sides, and a little natural aperient is thus obtained. Roots are often given with the same object, but with sows heavy in pig the danger of any very bulky food, and especially of large quantities of roots, is that of giving off gas and flatulent colic resulting. The latter is apt to bring on premature labor, or serious illness, and death of the pigs in utero. Many people give salts before pigging, but in the writer's opinion this is one of the few occasions when it is an unsuitable remedy. Oil is the remedy par excellence for most animals requiring a laxative near parturition. Sulphur either as flowers or precipitated (milk) of sulphur, mixed with a quantity of lard, and then with a mash of bran, will generally be taken by the sow, but force should give place to guile, and heavy sows should not be drenched.

FEEDING AN ORPHAN FOAL.

Occasionally one has the misfortune to lose a mare that has a young foal and has to bring the foal up by hand on cow's milk. It should be remembered in a case of this kind that mare's milk is normally sweeter than cow's milk, but he has only about half the amount of fat and other solids that is found in the average cow's milk, consequently it is usual to add sugar to diluted cow's milk for feeding orphan foals.

A method of feeding is sugested by J. H. S. Johnson, of "Breeder's Gazette, which is about as follows: Use an old teapot for feeding with the thumb of an old kid glove, having a few holes punched in it, fastened over the spout. For a very young foal, feed not more than a cupful of milk five times a day. A dessert spoon of sugar to a pint of milk is about the right proportion. Three tablespoonfuls of lime water added to this ration will correct acidity in the stomach. The milk should be perfectly sweet, the utensils should be kept clean, and the milk should be fed at normal body temperature. It should be obtained from a somewhat fresh cow that does not test too high in butter fat. The milk should be diluted with warm or skim milk.

After it is two months old, the foal will do very well on skim milk alone to which may be added a tablespoonful of linseed meal. The foal should have comfortable quarters, pasture and fresh water. As soon as it is willing to eat, it should have a grain mixture put in front of it, a little at a time, consisting of possibly one part of wheat bran to one part crushed oats, corn chop or crushed barley. A little alfalfa hay will also be of benefit, especially if the colt does not have much pasture.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

THE SILO'S GOOD POINTS.

Here are ten reasons why every farmer who keeps live stock should have a silo. They are formulated by Professor J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University:

1. The silo preserves the palatability and succulence of the green corn plant for winter feeding.
2. It helps to make use of the entire corn plant.
3. The silo increases the live stock capacity of the farm.
4. Silage is a good summer feed when pastures are short.
5. Because of the small amount of ground space required by the silo it is an economical means of storing forage.
6. The silo prevents waste of cornstalks, leaves and husks, which contain about two-fifths of the feeding value of the corn plant.
7. The silo located near the feed manger is an assurance of having feed near at hand in stormy as well as fair weather.
8. The [illegible] cost of grains in fattening cattle and sheep.
9. Silage greatly [illegible] and decreases the cost of [illegible].
10. There are no stalks to bother in the manure when corn is put into silo.

All should [illegible] that silage is not a complete and balanced ration. It is a succulent food and should be supplemented with some balancing dry feed.

NOTES.

As a rule a horse in thin or medium flesh never exhibits the amount of force or vim that is generally seen in horses in high condition.

The lighter, better ventilated and more comfortable the stable for all kinds of farm stock, the less it will require to keep them in good condition.

Sheep are going to be more and more in demand, both for wool and for mutton. Since beef and pork are both high in price, the American people are turning their attention to lamb and mutton, and an enlarged demand has been created among people who have heretofore not considered this most nutritious animal food.

By recent experiment the U. S. Department of Agriculture seems to show that scours are not due to sour milk but to uncleanly conditions. If the milk is not allowed to stand for any great length of time and not allowed to become unclean, it is as nourishing to the young calf as sweet skim-milk, and as rapid gains were made in one case, as in the other. It was further shown that sudden change and from sour to sweet, made no apparent change in the calf, although the calf was only a few days old. It was found by experiment, however, that sour milk does not prove so favorable in winter as in summer.

Intestinal worms are a common cause of epilepsy in young pigs. The spasms may also be due to an injury of spinal cord. Too close interbreeding. Divide the pigs into small groups, withhold feed for twelve hours and then give turpentine in milk at the rate of a teaspoonful per 80 pounds live weight. Repeat for three consecutive days. An attempt should be made to prevent intestinal worms by providing dry, well-drained lots, free from mud holes and filth.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR

HAS LONG SINCE PASSED THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

DIAMOND

St. Lawrence is not a new or untried sugar, in an experimental stage, but a sugar which has a reputation behind it—a sugar which under the severest and most critical tests, shows a sugar purity of *99.99 per cent., as per Government analysis.* For successful jams and preserves you can always absolutely depend upon St. Lawrence Sugar as its quality never varies. Remember, the slightest foreign matter or impurity in sugar will prevent your jellies from setting and cause your preserves to become sour or ferment.

FOR PRESERVING

It is well worth your while to ask for St. Lawrence Extra Granulated, and to make sure that you obtain it.

Get the original Refinery Sealed Packages, cartons 2 or 5 lbs., Bags 10, 20, 25 and 100 lbs. each.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES, LIMITED, MONTREAL. 3915

CROP ESTIMATE

Northern Hemisphere Production of Cereals, Etc.

The August number of the Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, published by the International Institute of Agriculture contains the latest information on production of cereals and other important agricultural products in the northern hemisphere.

Wheat.—New data received by the institute after the publication of the July Bulletin deal with the crops in Spain [illegible] quintals, or 123 per cent of the 1914 crop), Great Britain and Ireland [illegible] quintals, or 122.6 per cent.), Russia in Europe (208,180,211 quintals or 134.4 per cent), Canada (winter wheat 9,212,000 quintals of 164 per cent.), and Tunis (3 million quintals against 600,000 last year). The wheat crop figure for Italy has been modified since the last Bulletin and is now 47,500,000 quintals or 104.7 per cent. of last year's crop.

For the group of countries which have sent reports (Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, Canada (winter wheat), United States, India, Japan and Tunis) the 1915 crop is estimated at [illegible] quintals in 1914, or 117.9 per cent of the latter amount.

Rye.—The production in Spain is estimated at 7,251,002 quintals or 119.7 per cent. of that in 1914, in Russia in Europe at 211,652,556 quintals, or 129.7 per cent., and in the United States at 11,176,440 quintals or 102.9 per cent. The following countries, taken together, the 1915 crop is estimated at [illegible] quintals against 229,323,673 in 1914, or 115.7 per cent: Spain, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States.

Barley.—The production in Spain is estimated at [illegible] quintals (116.5 per cent. of the 1914 production), in Great Britain and Ireland at [illegible] (97.4 per cent), in Russia in Europe at 107,102,819 quintals (120.9 per cent.), and in Tunis at 2,500,000 quintals, against 700,000 in 1914. For the following group of countries: Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States, Japan and Tunis, the 1915 crop is estimated at 210,629,264 quintals against 176,841,682 in 1914, or 119 per cent.

Oats.—The crop in Spain is estimated at [illegible] quintals (102.1 per cent.), in Great Britain and Ireland at [illegible] quintals (101 per cent.), in Russia in Europe at 159,202,747 quintals (122.7 per cent.), and in Tunis at [illegible] against [illegible] in 1914. For all the countries which have sent reports (Spain, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Russia in Europe, Switzerland, United States and Tunis), the 1915 crop is estimated at 352,622,315 quintals or 124.1 per cent.

THE POULTRY WORLD

FEED FOR WINTER LAYERS.

With fresh eggs going higher each week and A1 poultry at a fair figure, the city man with a plot of ground longs for a few hens that will supply him with fresh hen fruit and best quality of meat. Cold-storage eggs at fresh-egg prices do not appeal to lovers of fresh eggs. The one drawback to many who would like to own a few hens is the feeding problem. When reading reports of the experiment station or some experienced large keeper of poultry the beginner thinks to obtain eggs that he must be an expert mixer of feeds, and that, while in a majority of cases the feeds can be mixed by the beginner, to the one with a few hens it is expensive and some labor.

It is proper that the big poultry-keeper with several hundred fowls should have a knowledge of mixing feeds to suit the requirements of his flock, and in this case, where feeds are purchased in large quantities, saving is made. Especially is this true of the dry mash to be fed in hoppers, which the fowls can go to at all times. But the busy city man with only an hour in the morning and a few hours at night cannot afford to give this attention to the feeding question, as far as results were concerned, was far from satisfactory. But with the success of the older poultry-keepers, aided by the experiment stations, satisfactory feed formulas were attained.

This knowledge was not kept a secret, and soon there appeared on the market a number of mixed feeds made up by poultry experts, and based on good results that these mixtures had made with fowls. So to-day the beginner can, with his few hens, rest assured that the high-grade feeds, already mixed, will produce good results and will give one a steady egg yield from any flock that is old enough to lay and is properly housed. Too many do not feed the fowls in the best way. Especially is this true now in the price of feeds, which is above normal. To feed but one or two grains and omit a good, dry mash, which is one of the essentials toward a good egg-production, is false economy. The growing pullets and older stock must be well fed to produce. This does not mean over-feeding, which is wasteful, yet with overfeeding one will obtain better results than under-feeding. A half-starved flock can do nothing toward producing eggs. The little they obtain goes only to keep body together and leaves nothing for the production of the egg, and to produce eggs in paying quantities the fowls must be well fed, and with feeds that contain every element that goes to not only maintain the hen's body, but to make the egg. In the high-grade mixed grains and mashes this can be found. The beginner, if using the dry mash, fed in hoppers that the fowls can at all times eat when hungry, can rest assured that the fowls are getting enough and the right kind of feed. In addition to this, a morning and night feed of mixed grains is the proper feeding system. Some poultry-keepers use self-feeders, which are regulated to feed a certain quantity of grain to a given number of fowls with some success.

Winter eggs are not so hard to obtain if the proper methods are followed. They consist of a good, well-ventilated poultry house, giving four square feet of floor space to each fowl, fresh water, grit, oyster shell and charcoal and a well-balanced mixture of poultry feeds. With this any well-matured pullet will lay, and any hen that has fully recovered from the moult; but the beginner should guard against the purchase of cheap stock that are not matured and which no feed will make produce eggs until they have reached maturity.

EGGS ARE "FANCY."

When fresh, clear and full bodied.

When shells are sound, clean, bright and of uniform color.

When they weigh 24 ounces or more to the dozen.

It pays to produce and market fancy eggs.

NOTES.

A dust bath of ashes, plus a handful of sulphur, will help banish parasites.

If fattening chickens are kept too long they go back and nothing will make them as good again.

Kill the fattened chickens at home—a journey reduces the weight of live ones.

A man who has been in the farm poultry business for five or six years, tells me that he no longer looks on it as a woman's job. "The one that makes a success of poultry, whether it be a man or woman, must make up his mind that it is one of the biggest jobs ever tackled." That is just what I have said all along. It costs a good many folks a lot of money to find it out, though.

Every hen shows certain physical signs which tend to prove whether she is a paying investment or not. If we had a cow that looked and acted as some hens do, wouldn't she start for the [illegible] before to-morrow morning? But because it is "only a hen" we let her go, never thinking that she is running us behind just as surely as the poor cow. It would be worth many dollars to most of us every year if we kept out the unprofitable hens. Let's do it.

ODD DISCOVERIES.

Origin of Starch From Corn, Silver Plating, and Brilliant Dye.

How to make starch from corn (maize) was discovered accidentally by Thomas Kingsford, a mechanic. One day he threw a mess of cornmeal mush into a garbage pail. His wife emptied some lye into the same pail, and in the morning when he emptied the pail he was astonished to find a small quantity of starch at the bottom.

Thomas Bolsover, a Sheffield mechanic, was mending the handle of a knife made of copper and silver. He saw these metals fuse together, and the idea of silver plating was born in his mind. He laid a thin plate of silver on a heavier one of copper and heated them, till the edge of the silver began to melt. He took them from the fire, let them cool slightly, then rolled and hammered them to the desired thickness. This was the origin of "Sheffield plate," all of which was made in this way, until electroplating was invented.

Cornelius Drebbel left a bottle of aqua regia (a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids) on a shelf. It fell over, the acid ran down over a window and dropped into a bottle containing an extract of cochineal. This turned to a vivid scarlet. Drebbel found that the acid had dissolved some of the tin of the window casing and the combination had produced the new color. A few experiments added the most brilliant color to the list of dyes.

The accident by which Roentgen discovered the X-rays is too recent to need repeating now.—New York World.

AN OPEN LETTER

From a Well Known Methodist Clergyman of Interest to All Who Are Sick

One of the best known ministers in the Hamilton conference is the Rev. Chas. E. Stafford, of Elora, Ont., who freely admits that he owes his present good health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Stafford writes as follows: "Some years ago I was severely afflicted for a period of nearly four months. The leading physician in the town in which I was then stationed diagnosed my case as one of complete nervous prostration, brought on by overwork and which superinduced intercostal neuralgia and muscular rheumatism, from which I suffered the most excruciating pain night and day for weeks. So weak and helpless did I become that my attendants had to handle me like an infant, raising me up and laying me down with the greatest care, so intense were my sufferings. Acting on the advice of my doctor, and taking his medicine, I did not seem to improve. One afternoon, while suffering great pain, the editor of the paper published in the town, and who was a member of the church of which I was then pastor, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was sceptical as to the medicinal qualities of all proprietary medicines, but on the strong recommendation of the editor, who had great faith in the medicine, I decided to try them. To my great surprise and supreme delight, I soon found that the Pills were giving me relief, and after I had taken seven boxes I was fully restored to health. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, under God, having made me a new man. Ever since I have been better and stronger physically than I had been for a number of years.

Three years ago, after an active ministry of forty-six years, I asked the Hamilton conference of the Methodist Church to grant me superannuation relation, which it did, but for more than two years I have been supplying a charge which necessitates a drive of twenty miles every Sabbath. To-day I am strong and hearty, without an ache or pain, and for my present physical condition I am indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can most heartily recommend them to the afflicted."

JIMMY'S IDEA.

(Boston Post)

Aunt Mary (visiting in the city)—I want to hear at least one of your famous grand opera singers and then see some of your leading actors.

Nephew (in office boy) Jimmy—Let me get some tickets for the vaudeville and movies.

PACKING HINTS.

How to Take Care of Household Goods Before Moving.

For those who do their own packing a large pile of old newspapers will be found to be an indispensable requisite. In two or three folds the papers should be twisted and tied about the legs of chairs, tables and similar pieces of furniture. They should be mounted and fastened on all wooden framework. They may be made to serve as complete covering for almost any article of furniture.

Pictures of a size should be made into separate bundles in this way: Two or three layers of paper should be placed between pictures, the entire surface of the picture and frame being covered. Only the frame, not the glass, of the top picture should be covered, so that evidence of the breakable nature of the package may stare warningly at the moving men.

Then three or four sheets of paper should be folded lengthwise into long straps about five or six inches wide to form a dependable buffer. One of these straps should be brought under the bottom of the pile of pictures centrewise of the width and another centrewise of the length, with the band long enough to stretch well over the frame of the top picture. Straps may be lengthened by lapping one over the other for a few inches. Heavy twine should be used to fasten the straps and make the bundle firm.

The glass of all mirrors should be left uncovered to temper the zeal of those handling them.

Strong wooden boxes of the soap box model are best for holding books. With sectional bookcases each unit may be moved separately without disturbing the contents, care being taken to place a heavy covering of paper on top and secure the whole with twine or rope.

Barrels are the usual receptacles for glassware, chinaware and not too fragile bric-a-brac. But the precautionary measure of providing a cushion at the bottom of the barrel must never be neglected, so that any settling in transportation shall not be disastrous to the contents. An old quilt is ideal for this purpose; lacking this a sufficient padding of rags may be substituted.

The resistance offered by newspaper rather than rag wrappings for the separate pieces insures a comforting promise of safety. Attention to close packing with heavy items at the bottom and light ones on top will well repay such discrimination.

Carpets and rugs should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed lightly with turpentine for moth protection before being encased in prepared tar paper or newspaper.

So far as possible all effects should be placed in boxes, barrels or other large receptacles.

Master—Bill, your garage is as hot as an oven!

Chauffeur—Well, sir, that's where I make my bread!

Coal as a Charm.

In bygone England coal played a prominent part in popular superstition, but it was a very special kind of coal. It was found (or at any rate firmly believed to be found) under the root of the plantain on one day of the year—midsummer eve. And to its finder it brought not only immunity from "plague, carbuncle and burning," but also in the case of a maiden dreams of her future husband. A versatile charm and, with plantains so prolific, not rare. These "coal" were probably really old, discolored roots, but none of the faithful believers in them would have admitted that.—London Globe.

CARRYING OUT IDEAS.

(Washington [illegible])

The magazine editor whirled his chair around and pushed a button in the wall. The person wanted entered.

[illegible]

TOMMY ATKINS ON CANADIAN HOSPITAL

British Soldier Grows Enthusiastic Over the Work Done at Hospital in France.

DOCTOR AND HELP

Nurses, Too, Are Most Efficient and Care and Food Are the Best.

A British soldier, wounded and taken to No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, the pleasure should be his. In tal, in charge of Dr. Bethune, of this city, writes as follows about the institution:

Canadians will, as usual, speak for themselves, and what they will have to say that No. 2 Canadian General Hospital will doubtless reach the ears of those concerned. But as a British Tommy Atkins, to whom the hospitality of that super excellent institution has been freely and bountifully extended, I wish to weigh in with a few remarks.

Before this war I knew nothing about hospitals, except that, externally, they looked like jails. This refers, of course, to my own dear old moss-grown country.

One is not long in France, however (now that the shooting season has commenced) before accumulating quite a lot of second hand knowledge of hospitals. One of the most frequent troubles our boys spoke of as happening in hospitals out here was that they never could get enough to eat. Anyhow, I heard quite sufficient about hospitals to enable me to make up my mind that if it was a toss-up between me and some blue-grey German going to hospital, the pleasure should be his. In my case it turned out otherwise, as the said German had made other plans.

The nature and cause of my injuries are a matter of no general interest, so it will suffice to say that they were serious (to me) and called for expert attention and sympathetic nursing. By some strange stroke of luck I was sent to No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, and every day since I have thanked my stars for it. I was a surgical case, and so I was placed in X Ward, under the beneficial care of Captain Bethune and his charming and cheery band of attendant sisters.

I had never previously met you Canadians in bulk, and I knew, and cared very little about you. We Britishers are a bit that way, although we mean nothing particular by it, so don't get riled. Well, as soon as I was able to sit up and take notice, my first and strongest impression of you, as typified by the staff here, was your undeniable air of efficacy and self reliance. Of course, anybody can put on airs, but my impression was proved correct right up to the hilt! It was the real thing. Although I was in for what I believe is called a "major" operation, and my nerves were pretty well shattered. I went to the operating table with every confidence that Captain Bethune would see me through. I had no misgivings, no doubts.

As in my case, so all the others. Patients here are enthusiastic about X ward, No. 2 Canadian General Hospital, and leave it, as I shall, with regret. But none will ever forget the unremitting care and unflagging attention they have received here and will look back with pleasure to the many happy hours (yes, happy hours) they have had, and which they owe entirely to M. O. and the sisters.

I don't know how or where you recruit the sisters for this hospital, but they are the healthiest, happiest, kindest and best-looking girls I have ever seen within a hundred yards of any hospital.

Our ward (X) is canvas, and consists of a series of small marquees connected together. Each marquee holds five beds and can be closed off so as to be entirely self-contained. In the daytime the sides of the marquees are raised, and we have fresh air and sunshine to our heart's content. Electric light also. I have not seen this type of tent before. I notice it is patented and made by a firm in Ottawa. My compliments to them.

Now let's speak of food. Better interfere with a man's liberty than his food. But here we have both, plenty of liberty and plenty of food. Good food, nice food, well cooked. They say that God sends food and the devil sends work. We found this to be exactly the case in the trenches, so the change now is all the more appreciable. As to liberty, there are no irksome restrictions or red-tape regulations. Any ordinary decent man cannot do wrong here. All this helps to improve the general condition of the patient, as it is the little worries that annoy one and retard.

Much more could, and would, be said, but in the endeavor of a grateful patient to do full justice to an institution to which he owes so much; I wish to avoid even the appearance of overstatement, but, anyhow, we Britishers are not prone to gush.

To No. 2 Canadian General Hospital and X ward in particular the thoughts of innumerable British Tommies will ever gratefully turn, and on behalf of all my comrades who have known the earnest care and kindly attention of Capt. Bethune, the thrice-blessed sisters, orderlies and staff, generally, I am only too delighted to have an opportunity of making public avowal of this.—Keith Lawder, 5th Seaforth Highlanders, 124 Elizabeth street, Blackpool, Lancashire, England.

Kipling's Nightingale.

Rudyard Kipling was once telling a guest about a nightingale that frequented his gardens. He said: "I know all the popular illusions about the nightingale, but the truth is, he's a blackguard with a gift of music in his throat that he can't control—a noisy, swashbuckling blackguard of the garden. He comes here at night, and he proceeds to abuse all his enemies for all he's worth. It's feathered profanity in a disguise of harmony, and he gets so worked up over it that he finally ends in an inarticulate gurgle."

GILLETT'S LYE EATS DIRT

GILLETT'S

LYE

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

Things You Ought To Know

Spain yearly spends $41,000,000 on [illegible].

Chile has 251,000 acres devoted to vineyards.

California has a population exceeding [illegible].

New Zealand yearly devotes about 200,000 acres to wheat growing.

Honolulu is metering water supply.

New Zealand has a sugar shortage.

India is developing many new electrical plants.

Republic of Panama exposition is to be opened Nov. 1.

Most of the tea raised in Formosa is picked and eaten as a condiment.

A 20,000-acre rice field is planned for the Sacramento valley in California next year.

Holland annually produces about [illegible] pounds of flax fiber and [illegible] bushels of seed.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world.

The Young Women's Christian Association has a world membership of [illegible].

St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome took so long to build that 43 Popes reigned during the course of its construction.

The best seller in the German trenches is said to be Charles Dickens, translated, the second [illegible] Dumas, and then Turgenief and Tolstoi.

Mons is 38 miles south-south west of Brussels and is the capital of Hainault, with 25,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a hill above the Trouille and originated in a fortress built there by Julius Caesar. It was held by Prince Louis of Orange against the Spaniards for nearly four months in 1572, captured by Louis XIV. in 1691. It was restored to Spain in 1697 and again occupied by the French in 1701. After the battle of Malplaquet in 1709 it was captured by Prince Eugene. Mons is the centre of the chief coal mining district of Belgium, known as Le Borinage, the inhabitants being called "Borains". There is a school of mines and a late Gothic cathedral.

Shetland Islands—The most northerly British possession in Europe, lies to the northeast of the Orkneys and number over 100, with a combined area of 551 square miles. The surface of the islands is irregular, often rising into hills of considerable elevation, and their scenery is for the most part bleak and drear. The coast is much indented and very precipitous, and it is said that no spot in Shetland is more than three miles from the sea, so that the report of the discovery in the islands of a German submarine base is not unlikely to be true. Only twenty-seven of the islands of the group are inhabited, and in some cases only then by lighthouse attendants and shepherds. The total population amounted, in 1901, to 28,166 persons, of whom 15,751 were women. Agriculture is primitive and the soil poor, but barley, oats, potatoes and turnips are grown. The chief manufacture of the Shetland Islands is that of knitted goods, much fine work being turned out by the women, who also do the farm work, the men being occupied in fishing, which is the mainstay of the inhabitants.

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

The premium lists of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, in December are just out, and carry many new classes, among which are special prizes by the T. Eaton Co., Armour & Co., Wm. Davies Co., Walker House and Queen's Hotel. The secretary, Mr. C. F. Topping, of the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, would be glad to give premium list or any information on application.

Arabs and Girl Babies.

It is a sad day in an Arab home when a girl is born. The musicians who have come to the house with their drums, their shepherd's pipes and all their strange musical instruments burst into wild wailing if the door is seen to open slowly and a head shake silently and sadly and then withdraw behind the closed door. All the rare food which has been prepared in the hopes that the new arrival is a boy is put away and the waiting guests depart from the house. For why, they say, should one feast and have music when another superfluous woman has been brought into the world? Though human nature is what it is, the little girl is not wholly unloved. She is given some pretty name, such as, translated, would be "star," or "dawn," or "pretty," or "pleasant." When a boy is born the rejoicing, on the contrary, is hilarious in the extreme. Welcomes are chanted by stringed instruments, the praises of the family are sung, and a forecast of the great deeds to be done by the son are recited.—Exchange.

A Startling Hat.

A lady's hat which would no doubt create as great a sensation to-day as it did at the time of its first appearance in 1382 was that worn by Blanche de Bourbon, queen of Castile, wife of Peter the Cruel. It cost £35 and was made in Paris. The hat itself was composed of [illegible] and covered with [illegible] garnets and [illegible] in the [illegible] picking acorns of pearls from the oak and scattering them to the swine below. Birds were singing in the trees and at the foot were bees sucking honey from the flowering springing up from the verdure.—London Mail.

A Splendid Lot of

Women's and Misse's Fall Coats

Smart Looking Serviceable Coats in Raglan and Belted Effects at $7.50 $10, $12, $15 and up to $25

There are over fifty styles, all beautifully tailored models, the majority lined and some with silk and satin and showing several styles of the Redingote Russian Blouse, belted and military coats, among the last mentioned a smart copy of an officer's coat in khaki. The new high collars distinguish many models.

The smartest of loose tweed coats and fleecy cloths are included, others in curl cloths, velours, velvets and brocades. Not a coat but what is new, stylish and right up to the mark. Sizes for Misses 14, 16 and 18. Ladies 34, 36, 38 to 45.

Men's and Young Men's Smart Fall Suits

Brand New Fall and Winter Suits in dressy new worsteds and the fancy woven tweeds all in select new patterns. The tailoring and the fit are strictly first class and they are particularly well lined. Single breasted styles in newest cut. Special values at $10, $12, $14.50 & $16.50

Men's Soft Hats, New Fall Styles

All good snappy styles in the new Fedora and round crown shapes. Pure felt of fine quality. They're the newest in fall hats, shades carbon, dark brown, dark fawn, navy and black. Sizes 6 5-8 to 7 1-4 Prices.... $2.00 and $2.25

Women's Skirts Representing the New Fall Styles

Navy and black Serge and Gaberdines. Beautifully tailored and finished. Sized in the regular and larger sizes. All very smart of cut. Prices $4.75, $5 and $5.50

Special Values in Corded Velvets 27 inches wide, Imported Quality at 50c. and 75c. a yard

The best lines of corded velvets we have ever offered at the price. Spledid heavy weight, deep pile and exceptional width. These corded velvets are in great demand this season for Ladies costumes and children's wear. Colors, new grey, brown, green fawn, navy, king's blue, copenhagen, burgundy red and cream. Special qualities at 50c. and 75c.

STEPHAN BROS.

Movie-Land News

AFTER MOVING INTO OUR NEW THEATRE, our first thought was to have things arranged so as to insure the comfort of patrons.

This accomplished, our next effort has been to provide them with "Photo Plays" of a far higher type than the ones shown heretofore. This took time as that class of pictures are rather difficult to book, owing to the great demand for them in the cities.

However we have succeeded and on

Monday and Tuesday Oct. 4 and 5

We will show the first episode of the Masterful Production

"The Perils of Pauline"

[illegible] by Pathe's Famous Players

These episodes will [illegible] Tuesday nights. In other [illegible] greeted the "Perils of Pauline". We are sure this Famous Production will [illegible] the welcome reception in Walkerton as it does in the cities and will be greatly appreciated by the most critical people.

In addition to "The Perils of Pauline" the famous

"Pathe Weekly Animated Gazette"

will be shown every Monday and Tuesday.

The Performance will be concluded by a most amusing animated cartoon by R. Bray, entitled

"The Police Dog"

Do not miss "The Opening" of a new era in the moving picture world of Walkerton and come early to secure good seats (best seats about half way up the hall.)

"Perils of Pauline" : Three reels
Pathe News : One reel
Police Dog, etc One reel

Wednesday and Thursday—Hazards of Helen, etc
Friday and Saturday—Hearst-Selig News Pictorl

Usual Prices Prevail— ADULTS 10c CHILDREN under 15 5c

[illegible]

[illegible]

MOVIE-LAND THEATRE
WARM AND COSY

Rural School Fair

Prize Winners, Brant and Carrick School Fair District

Continued from page 5.

Class VII

WISCONSIN 7 ENSILAGE CORN

1	Jack James	No 2 Br
2	Wallie Dickison	3 Car
4	Gordon Schilling	3 Br
	Martin Poltuss	2 Car
5	Elma McNaughton	6 Br

Class VIII

POULTRY

Pen of Chickens

1	Dalton Piehl	No 3 Car
2	Willie [illegible]	1 Car
3	Harry [illegible]	3 Car
4	Lola Fenner	1 Br
5	Harriet Patthorn	6 Br
6	Hedge Streblinger	5 Car

Pair of Chickens

1	Dalton Piehl	No 3 Car
2	Luella Ernest	2 Br
3	Jennie McNally,	2 Br
4	Marguerite Abell,	1 Br & Gr
5	Ruby Abell,	6 Br

COCKEREL

1	Aileen [illegible]	No. 1 Br & Gr
2	Ezra Walton	1 Br
3	Luella Ernest,	2 Br
4	Nelson Rossfeld,	2 Car
5	Harry Phelan,	3 Car

PULLETS

1	Ruby McWhinney,	No. 6 Br
2	Alma Schuon,	5 Br
3	Marjorie Abell,	1 Br & Gr
4	Mary Hodgson,	1 Br
5	Luella Ernest,	2 Br

Class IX

CHICKEN COOP

1	Luella Ernest,	No. 2 Br
2	Hedge Streblinger,	3 Car
3	Dalton Piehl,	3 Car

Class X

GIRLS' CLASS

LOAF OF WHITEBREAD

1	Bertha Poltuss	No. 2 Car
2	Louisa Hossfeld,	2 Car
3	Martha Voigt,	2 Car
4	Beatrice Garland,	1 Br & Gr
5	Jessie Jasper,	2 Car

APPLE PIE

1	Clara Garbutt,	No. 2 Br
2	Gertrude Hossfeld,	9 Br
3	Rosanna Garland,	1 Br & Gr
4	Martha Voigt,	2 Car
5	Tillie Poltuss,	2 Car

BISCUITS

1	Nellie [illegible]	No 2 Br
2	Eva Ernest,	4 Br
3	Beatrice Garland,	1 Br & Gr
4	Georgia McLennan,	1 Br
5	Jessie McNally,	2 Br

CAKE

1	Georgia McLennan,	No. 1 Br
2	Edith Voegt,	5 Br
3	Bertha Poltus,	2 Car
4	Gertrude Blake,	4 Br
5	Mary Humphent,	2 Br

APRON

1	Margaret Bell,	No. 1 Br
2	Laura Scott,	3 Car
3	Clarissa Lentz,	1 Br
4	Clara Garbutt,	1 Br
5	Louisa Rossfeld,	2 Car

HANDKERCHIEFS

1	Louisa Hossfeld,	No. 2 Car
2	Bertha Poltuss,	2 Car
3	Tillie Poltuss,	2 Car
4	Grace Scott,	3 Car
5	Lizzie Poltuss,	2 Car

SWEET PEAS

1	Annie Willsden,	No. 2 Br
2	Edith Voegt,	5 Br
3	Helen Tolton,	1 Br
4	Mary Hodgson,	1 Br
5	Lorena Voigt,	2 Car

ASTERS

1	Hilda Hossfeld,	No. 2 Car
2	Marjorie Abell,	1 Br & Gr
3	Laura Scott,	3 Car
4	Athie Bobbe,	1 Br & Gr
5	Emma Helwig,	4 Car

BUTTON HOLE CONTEST

1	Mary Humphent,	No. 2 Br
2	Laura Scott,	3 Car
3	Tillie Poltuss,	2 Car
4	Kathleen Jones,	2 Br
5	Aileen Chisnell,	1 Br & Gr

Class XI

LIVE STOCK

HALTER BROKEN COLT

1	George Hossfeld,	No. 5 Br
2	Lewis Detrich,	5 Br

Class XII

5 MINUTE ADDRESS

1	Graeme Karstine,	No. 4 Br
2	Jennie Jasper,	2 Car
3	Dalton Piehl,	3 Car

Class XIII

COLLECTION OF WEEDS

1	Clara Garbutt,	No. 1 Br
2	Martha Voigt,	2 Car
3	Graeme Karstine,	4 Br
4	Bertha Poltuss,	2 Car
5	Matilda Denef,	9 Br

COLLECTION OF WEED SEEDS

1	Charles Poltuss,	No. 2 Car
2	Thos Plowright,	2 Br
3	Clara Garbutt,	1 Br

COLLECTION OF INSECTS

1	Martin Poltuss,	No. 2 Car
2	Jennie Jasper,	2 Car
3	Sarah Siegner,	4 Br
4	Charlie Poltuss,	2 Car
5	Clara Garbutt,	1 Br

Ye Mothers of Bruce.

Like the lioness keeps hold the cubs that were born;
Like the tigress stands guard o'er her young ones when free,
So the mothers of Bruce stand to barricade the nest as you.
If you would [illegible] to sign up your dears.
O ye mothers of Bruce, you are true loving mothers,
And the love of a mother commands our respect,
But your sons should be fighting the tyrants with others,
Which they cannot do now while you hold them so close!
You mothers of Bruce, you are wronging your dear ones,
You will rob them of chances to prove they are men.
You wrong them in keeping them penned up so near you,
And your wrong will be shown e'er the big war shall end.
To ye mothers of Bruce, dear old Canada's calling,
And saying [illegible] up for your duty [illegible],
Send forward your noblest nor fear of their falling,
They will fall for the mother to each one so dear."
Between love for your sons and your duty to country,
Ye mothers of Bruce you are standing today
And proud and exalted the heart of the mother,
Who will in her greatness not make her son stay.
Ye mothers of Bruce, we are all sympathetic,
We know it is hard for we know they are dear
But the call is for all and the call is emphatic:
Ye mothers of Bruce your stern duty is clear.

S. Leslie Young

LIEUT. HAROLD YOUNG

Of Hanover, a former Walkerton boy, who has enlisted in the service for the king and country and is at present at the Niagara training camp.

RIVERSDALE

We are sorry to have to report the illness of Mr. Gilbert Chatteau.

Mr. Lawrence Ballinger is now in his remodelled house which presents a very imposing appearance. It is certainly a credit to Riversdale.

Owing to the recent rains, the farmers in this locality are beginning to fear for the welfare of their potato crops.

We are very pleased to say that Ronnie Brown is making very satisfactory progress towards recovery and will soon be around again.

On Friday night of last week the young people of this community gathered at the home of Miss Pearl Thompson to bestow on her many beautiful handkerchiefs. Miss Thompson purposes leaving for Victoria Hospital Training School, London, and her friends wish her every success.

FORMOSA

Mrs. Jos Barrow, (nee Miss Liddie Hergott) of Detroit who has been visiting her relatives here for some time returned home last week.

Mr. J. A. Johnston of Mildmay was a business visitor here last Thursday.

Mr. E. G. Briggs of Walkerton was here on business last week.

G Weiler & Son erected a building for the manufacture of apple barrels to replace the building which burned down in the big fire early in the summer.

The Mildmay football team failed to put in an appearance last Saturday. Guess the "Pure Sports" showed themselves to be still troubled with the yellow streak.

The death of Mrs. Frederick Kroetch occurred last Saturday. Age 88 years and 6 months. The remains were interred here on Monday.

The winter's supply of coal for the church was delivered this week.

John Parvis motored to town on business on Monday.

Miss Lille Schetter and brother Harold spent Monday in Mildmay.

The delay in the shipping of the mantles for the street lights has postponed the installing of the same. The Company are in hopes of having them in operation soon.

School Report

S S No 9 Culross

The names are given in order of merit. The report is based on weekly examinations and general efficiency. Those taking honours have their names marked with as (H).

Sen. IV—(H)—Ada Thacker Clarence Green.

Sen III — Hon — Shirley Murray. Pass—Gladys Bell, Will Murray.

Jun III—Hon—Margaret McKinnon, Pass Anna Baines, Mattie Vosson, Frank Bateman, Fred Parker.

Jr II—Vera Edgar, Alex Thacker, Alvin Thacker, Eleanor Standish, Isabell Grant, Florence Bateman.

Sr I—Hon—Clan Grant. Pass Kate Murray Amelia Vosson Annie Murray.

Jr I—Mabel Thacker, Archie McKinnon Walter Murray Euphemia McKinnon, (H) two subjects Jean MacIntosh, (H) one subject.

J. C. Thomson
Teacher

[illegible]
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
[illegible]
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Opened New Shoe Store

Mr. Chas. Petteplace opened his new Boot and Shoe Store in the building formerly occupied by the Red Star on Saturday last and is now prepared to fill the wants of the public. In his new up to date $5,000 stock there are shoes for every foot, to be had at rock bottom prices. Call and inspect the stock and buy where satisfaction is guaranteed to you.

Chas. Petteplace

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
AND
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.—Walkerton

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

[illegible]

Thos. W. Bowman Son & Co
Limited
RIDGEVILLE ONTARIO

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Style Information about Ladies and Children's Coats.

Practical Simple fashions dominate. This fact is apparant in all lines thus bringing into prominence the advantages that good tailoring can give Military Effects and Russian styles are strongly featured.

Coats are long with generous flare and have high buttoning, close-fitting collars, belts and pocket are much used and all pile fabrics are very strongly favored. Also quiet checks and tweed mixtures.

Darker colors lead blues being foremost with African Brown, green and black as principle selling shades. The tendency towards simple conservative lines enhances more than ever the value of Northway perfection of tailoring fit and shape keeping qualities.

Plain cloth and tweed coats at $10.00, $11.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 and $18.00.

Curl cloth corduroy and plush in newest styles at $12.00 $14.00, $16.00, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00.

We strongly recommend early purchasing this fall, as every line is advancing in price and we now have the best selection, at the lowest prices we will have this season. Come and see.

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$16.00 to.....	$17.00
Oats	" 34 lb.	".....	[illegible]
Wheat	" "	85 to....	90
Barley	feed	13 to	15
Potatoes	"bag (new)	75 "	90
Butter	" lb.	24 "	26
Eggs	" doz.	22 "	24
Chicken	" lb.	12 "	14
Ducks	"	12 "	14
Turkeys	"	15 "	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox. Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Fall Weather

Is here, and with it comes the need of heavier clothing. Perhaps you need underwear or a sweater coat. We are ready to supply you with these.

We have a very large range of underwear.

For Ladies—In natural wove union and heavy cotton, at prices in keeping with the quality.

For Misses and Children—In a variety of quality and prices.

Men—In natural and heavy wool and fleeced, at popular prices.

Boys—In wool and fleeced.

Sweater Coats

Our assortment in this line is large, we have them in all sizes, styles, shades and prices. Just what you want for these cool evenings.

We have wrapperettes and kimona cloths in a variety of patterns. See our new coatings and dress goods.

Blankets, Comforters, Flannels and Flannelettes. Take advantage of these extra good values.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL Telephone No. 53.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE.

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th 1915 – 8 PAGES

Rubber Goods and Sick Room Supplies

Think of Hunter's Drug Store when in need of Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Air Cushions, Red Cross Cottons, Bandages, Gauzes, Trusses, Plasters, and the many other requirements of the housekeeper, the nurse and the physician in the most approved style.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

Madelle Millinery

Misses Cooke and Selwood

Invite the Ladies of Walkerton and vicinity to inspect their stock of the latest creations in Millinery.

Parlour, East Durham St., - Walkerton.

The Fall

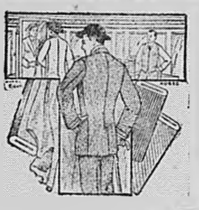
MILLINERY

We invite the Ladies to call and see the New Designs.

—— THE ——

GARDINER MILLINERY

Rife Block Walkerton



The New Styles

To Be Seen and Had at G. T. ROURKE'S the Men's Outfitter

I have just received and placed into stock my New FALL SUITINGS OVERCOATINGS. and TROUSERINGS

These goods have all been bought before the advance in prices and I intend giving my many customers the benefit of the old prices. I [illegible] in saying since I bought my Fall Goods Woollens have advanced 25 per cent. The new Fashion Plates are here and I would advise you to MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY.

The latest in Men's Furnishings for Fall and Winter are here Come in and see the New Fall Hats. A fine range of Ties, Shirts, Gloves, Socks Winter Underwear and Sweater Coats to select from

G. T. ROURKE.

Tailor & Men's Wear Walkerton.

Try these New Candies. You will Like Them.

Liggett's "Princess" Chocolates

19 varieties in the box. 60c a pound.

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

TELESCOPE ACCOUNTS

All advertising and job accounts up to October 1st, 1915 are payable to Mr. C. Patrick. All subscription accounts are payable to the present owner, Lorne A. Eedy.

All persons having claims against The Telescope Printing Company will kindly send them to C. Patrick.

Thanksgiving Day, Monday.

Thanksgiving cards at Hunter's.

C. P. R. town ticket office at Hunters.

T. E. Attwood, issuer of marriage licenses

Rev. R. Perdue took service at Lucan on Sunday.

Mr. Chas Stephen was in Mitchell the first of the week.

Next Monday, Thanksgiving Day will be a Public Holiday.

Special rates, C.P.R, for Thanksgiving. Tickets at Hunters.

Several of our young people attended a dance in Cargill on Friday.

Capt. G. H. D. Martyn of London spent Sunday with Mrs. Martyn.

Mayor Lippert and wife are visiting friends in Berlin and Waterloo.

The choir of Knox Church sat for a group photograph Monday noon.

Mr. George Clark of the Bank of Commerce staff is visiting in Toronto.

Mrs. Ferdinand Frank went to Walkerville on Tuesday to visit her brother.

Mrs. E. Biggs returned on Saturday from a six weeks visit to Bad Axe, Mich.

The new Arrow Collar "Gothic" two for 25c.—G. T. Rourke, Men's Wear.

Have your suit properly pressed at McDonald's clothes hospital, low cash prices.

Mrs. Roy and two children of Kinross are visiting at the home of Mr. D. Robertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hibbard and Miss White of Toronto are visiting at Mr. D. Noble's.

Get your Thanksgiving candy at Hunter's—agency for Willards Fork-dipt chocolates.

The vital statistics of the town for three months are:—Deaths, 20; Births, 15; Marriages 7.

Mrs. Fahey and Miss Jean Todd of Toronto spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. P. Todd.

John W. Lynch, the latest Walkerton recruit for the 71st. left for London yesterday morning.

Mr. J. B. Campbell of Chesley was a business visitor here last week in the interests of the C. O. F.

Mr and Mrs. Harold Leslie left last Friday on a two month's visit to Perth Winnipeg and Vancouver

Neil McDonald makes the ladies' coats and skirts in his own shop Wartime prices and spot cash.

Miss Jessie Wilson who has been visiting at her home for the the past three months has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Stan Sanderson of Chesley visited the former's parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Sanderson, on Sunday.

The wedding takes place today of Miss Eva Fraser, daughter of Mr. F. J. Fraser to Mr. Vernon Johnston of Staynor.

Among the teachers who attended the convention last week, was Mr. Jno. Leggett of Hepworth formerly of Walkerton.

At the meeting of the Humane Society on Monday evening. Mr. R. B. Ferguson was appointed prosecuting agent for the Society.

A meeting of the Brant Farmer's Club will be held at the home of Mr. A. E. Walz on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12th. Ladies cordially invited. Chas. L. Lamb, sec.

Among the local boys, members of the 71st, who received promotions since going to London are:—Wm. Wolfe, to Corporal and Harry Wettlaufer and Jack Burke to Sergeant.

Mr. T. S. Depew of Hamilton, once deputy sheriff, accompanied by Mrs. Depew, motored through Walkerton on Tuesday last, looked over the town and called on some of their friends who are still here.

The Telescope will take its annual holiday next week. No paper will be issued Thursday Oct. 14th. but the office will be open all week for job printing and other business.

The trial of Gordon A. Hunter, who was to receive a hearing here on Friday last on a charge of fraud in connection with the now famous Shelburne coal mine has been indefinitely postponed as the Toronto authorities have not yet wound up their proceedings against him.

Lightning Destroyed Barn

During Monday night's storm the barn of Samuel Ruber, of the Sour Line Road, two miles south east of Hanover, was struck by lightning and destroyed with its contents.

Rev J. H. Russell, Mrs. Russell and little daughter of India are visiting at the manse. Mr. Russell assisted the pastor of Knox Church at the communion services last Sunday morning and preached in the evening. Mr. Russell will preach at Southampton next Sunday.

Patterson Bros. the new hardware merchants, are believers in live advertising, and closed a years' contract with the Telescope this week for a good-sized space. This firm will have something new of interest to say to the buying public in their announcement every week. Watch Patterson Bros. ad.

Mrs. Skelton, treasurer of the I.O.D.E. wishes to acknowledge the sums of $12.80, proceeds from the patriotic lecture given by Mr. M. G. Cameron, voted by the East Bruce Teachers Association to be used for hospital dressings and the sum of $125 from the Military Day Committee to be expended in the town for supplies to be made by the lady workers to be forwarded to the soldiers now at the front.

Mr. and Mrs L. H. McNamara leave Thursday of next week on what should prove an interesting and enjoyable trip. They are going as far as Denver Col., where the former will attend the railway ticket agent's convention. They will spend some time in Chicago and in Kansas City where Mrs. McNamara has relatives, and expect to return home about the end of the month. Mr. McNamara will be relieved at the Customs during his absence by M. W. H. J. Haines of the Toronto office.

When the new publisher of the Telescope came to town from St. Marys last week he found only one representative of his native town, living in Walkerton, "Charlie" Brown. Two days later Mr. Brown called at the Telescope to say that he and his family were leaving for Stratford where he has secured a good position. He assured us there was nothing personal in his leaving town so soon after we had arrived. Charlie makes good friends wherever he goes. We are sorry he is leaving. His father, Mr. Wm. Brown, one of the pioneers of St. Marys, who has been residing with his son lately, is accompanying him to Stratford.

"Should We as Christians Rejoice in a Victory by the Allies?" was the subject of a powerful sermon at the Methodist church, Sunday night, by Rev. D. A. Walker. His answer to the question was that we not only should, but could not do otherwise. The present war was a war of principles as opposite as the poles, as widely opposed as Napoleon and Christ. Christians, most of all should rejoice in an allied victory. With the loyal support of every subject of the British Empire of which we are assured, victory will come to the cause of the Allies. At the morning service a very pleasing solo was sung by Mr. George Wilson, leader of the choir.

Wanted to Rent.

Eight or nine roomed house with modern conveniences. Apply at the Telescope Office.

Farmers!

Four plough points for $1.00. Every one guaranteed. At foundry —S. F. Ellinghausen.

Engagement Announced

The engagement was announced from the R. C. pulpit on Sunday, of Mr. Herb O'brecht' son of Mr. and Mrs. H. O'brecht to Miss Cecelia Batte daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Batte, of Walkerton. The marriage will take place the latter part of this month.

Methodist Church

Special Thanksgiving services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday. Morning subject.—Has Canada this year Anything to be Thankful for.? At the evening service it is expected that Rev. T. R. Todd a former Walkerton boy will preach. Everybody welcome.

Missionary Thank-Offering

The ladies of the Baptist and Christian church will hold their annual thank offering meeting on Tuesday evening, 12th inst at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. F. H. Russel, Presbyterian Missionary from India, and refreshments will be served with a good programme. All are welcome.

Good Shows at Movieland.

Mr. Pilsson, proprietor of Movieland deserves the hearty support of the people of Walkerton in the effort he is making to give them a clean educative entertainment from day to day. His new premises are bright, clear and attractive, and quite equal to the picture houses in the larger centres.

Pool Room at Formosa

Since the advent of electricity in the village of Formosa, the business life of the burg has started to boom. The latest prospective addition to the business places of the village is a pool room, permission having been granted by the township council to open one, the license fee for the first table to be $50 and every other table $25 per year.

The Telescope wishes to secure a live correspondent in every nook and corner of this district. If your neighborhood is not represented, we shall be glad to receive the names of any capable persons whom you would suggest to act as Telescope Correspondent

Deer Hunting Licenses

Local sportsman who require deer hunting licenses for this season can secure same from Mr. Robt. Russel, deputy, game warden. Walkerton.

Soldier's Jam Shower.

The Daughters of the Empire will hold a Jam Shower on Friday afternoon and all day Saturday, Oct. 15th and 16th at the Market Place. Ladies will be there to receive donations of Jam Jelly or Marmalade in either pint or quart jars with glass tops. We hope all the women of the community will help in sending a treat to the boys.

Contribute One Day's Pay

While in convention here last week the teachers of East Bruce did a very creditable thing in the way of making a contribution to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds. It was unanimously agreed that each teacher should give one day's pay to this great cause. As there are 117 teachers in this institution this contribution will amount to nearly $400.

Takes Agency for Car.

Mr. Geo. Lettner was in Toronto last week and while there contracted for agency of the famous Chevrolet car. This motor car is being constructed to complete with the Ford and is equipped with all the latest devices self-starter, electric lights etc. As it retails at a very low figure, there should be a great demand for this car in the coming season.

Marriage in Brant

The marriage takes place today. (Thursday), October 7th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie, in Brant, of their youngest daughter, Annie Irene, to Mr. Frank G. Eidt of the Telescope. After a wedding trip to Hamilton, Niagara Falls and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Eidt will take up their residence in Mr. T. E. Attwood's cottage, opposite the Lutheran church.

Southampton takes Trophy

The famous Brock McAuley came to Walkerton with a rink of Southampton bowlers on Thursday last and succeeded in carrying off the Bowman Trophy, defeating Capt. O. E. Klein's rink by a score of 22-13. Brock took the coveted dish back to the lake with him and as the season is almost over, the much-played-for trophy will probably find a resting place in the Southampton bowler's club house for the winter.

Deaths at House of Refuge.

Two deaths have occurred at the Bruce County House of Refuge during the past week. Michael Heeney, a native of Ireland who resided in Chepstow for many years, and has been an inmate of the institution for but a short time, passed away on Thursday last at the age of 79 years and 10 months. The remains were taken to Chepstow for burial. On Monday, John Sherry of English birth who has been in the Refuge for many years died at the age of 81 years. The remains were interred in the House of Refuge burying ground on Tuesday.

Pte. Turner Wounded.

In the casualty lists of Wednesday, there appeared the name of another Walkerton boy in the person of Private Robt. M. Turner. Bob's name was published in the list of wounded, but no further details as to the nature of his injury, or his chances of recovery have been received by his relatives here. Pte. Turner was formerly on the wireless guard at Tobermory, and shortly after enlisting in the 34th Battalion was placed in a special detail company which proceeded to France to reinforce the 1st Batt. Pte. Turner was a clean upright young man and his many friends here hope for his speedy recovery.

Excellent Patriotic Address.

The East Bruce teacher's convention met on Sept 30th, and Oct 1st. Under their auspices a public meeting was held in the town hall on Thursday evening for the benifit of the Red Cross Society. Mr. M.G. Cameron K. C. of Goderich of the Patriotic Speakers League gave an eloquent address on "The War and Canadian Patriotism". The speech was a ringing summons to the young men of Canada to rally to the call the cause of freedom and enlist to service for King and Country. while many Canadians of native birth were fighting side by side with the soldiers of the Empire. Many more will have to enlist before we could claim to be doing our fair share in proportion to our population. Mr. Cameron's address was enriched by many literary and poetic allusions and was pronounced a masterpiece by those who heard it. The Rev. Mr. Elliot of Goderich spoke briefly a few well chosen words. The Walkerton orchestra, a massed choir under the leadership of Mr. E. H. Leeson Miss Beck pleasing soloist and the inimitable elocutionist Mr Clark added by their voluntary service to the enjoyment of the evening.

OUR ANNUAL HOLIDAY

According to our usual custom, the Telescope will take its annual holiday. The Telescope will not be issued next Thursday, October 14th, but the office will be open all week for business and to handle job printing.

Men Wanted for Training Corps

The Rev. R. Perdue has been appointed representative for the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps London, England. The commanding officer feels that young men qualified to be trained as officers are joining the army as privates. Suitable young men are invited to make application which will be immediately forwarded to headquarters. Further information will be gladly given to enquirers.

Death of David Huether.

David Huether, proprietor of the Pacific Hotel, Wiarton, died on Sunday evening, aged 52 years, death was due to Brights Disease. The late Mr. Huether has been a residence of Wiarton for 25 years, and was one of the best-known men in this district. He was prominent in Masonic circles and an enthusiastic bowler and curler, and a public-spirited citizen. For a number of years he was President of the Board of Trade. The deceased is survived by a widow and one son. Mr. A. D. Huether, of the City Engineer's Department, Toronto. Interment took place at Neustadt on Wednesday afternoon.

Little Girl Deranged.

A little girl, twelve years old was brought here from Lucknow to be placed in charge of the Children's Aid Society on Saturday. Word was sent that the child was a 'little frail' which was understood to refer to her physical condition. Shortly after her arrival here the child showed herself to be seriously deranged and very difficult to manage. The authorities here feel very strongly that the child should not have been sent here at all but to an institution where she could secure the proper attention and treatment. On Tuesday afternoon, after having been examined by two doctors, the child was brought before Magistrate Tolton and declared insane. The magistrate placed her in charge of Rev. D. McLennan, Children's Aid Society officer, until the arrival of an attendant to take her to the asylum.

Reutz-O'Connor.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the R. C. church, Walkerton on Tuesday morning of this week when Miss Mary O'Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. O'Connor became the bride of Mr. Jos. Reutz, one of Brant township's prosperous young farmers. The ceremony was performed by Rev Fr. Haller in the presents of a large number of friends of the bride and groom. Miss Bessie O'Connor of Toronto, sister of the bride, attended as bridesmaid, while Mr. P. J. Maloney, principal of the Walkerton Business College acted as groomsman. After the marriage the wedding party repaired to the home of the bride in the east ward, where a sumptuous wedding dinner was served, and when in the evening a large number of guests gathered to celebrate the event and extend congratulation to the young couple. The bride was the recepient of many useful and costly presents. Mr. and Mrs. Reutz left on the early G. T. R. train Wednesday on a trip to Detroit, and Chicago and other cities, on their return from which they will take up their residence on the groom's farm just west of town.

Bruce Press Association Meets

The annual meeting of the Bruce County Press Association was held in Port Elgin on Friday, Oct 1. There was a good attendance of the county publishers present. Many questions of deep interest were discussed. It was decided to boost recruiting in the county and try to put up to our available young men their duty in this crisis in the history of the Empire. A matter of deep consideration was the increased cost of printing material all along the line; These have entered into the production of papers to such extent that publishers find they are producing papers at a loss. After mature deliberation it was decided to raise the weekly newspaper to $1.50 per annum. It was also decided that this raise would be based upon a gradual raise. All papers that are paid in advance by Jan. 31. 1916, will be accepted at the old rate of $1.00 per annum. After that date $1.50 will be exacted. After May 1, 1916. all weekly papers will be $1.50 per annum.

The following officers were elected:—Honorary President, Wm. Wesley, Walkerton, the oldest publisher in the county. President, J. J. Hunter, Kincardine; Vice President, H. H. Vandusen, Tara; Secretary-Treasurer, D. A. McKenzie, Paisley; Executive Committee, the officers and E. E. Short, Southampton; H. E. Steincamp, Tiverton; A. Wesley, Walkerton.

The association welcomed Mr. Lorne A. Eedy, into their ranks; he having purchased the Walkerton Telescope,

Thanksgiving Dance

A Thanksgiving dance will be held Monday evening Oct. 11th. in the town hall. Star-light Orchestra will furnish the music. All welcome. Admission 75c per couple.

Soldier Boys Here

The following Walkerton boys who are training in the 34th and 71st Battalions at London, spent Sunday at their homes here:—Frank Zettel, Ernie Cartwright, Clarence and William Krueger, Dave Seiling, Harry Wettlaufer, William Wolfe, Walter Bryce, Dave Netske, Lou Anderson, Arthur Dean and Frank Schefter. This is the last visit home of the boys of the 34th, as it is expected that they will leave for England in the near future.

A Worthy Cause.

Mrs. Havill, president of the Walkerton Humane Society has received a very urgent appeal for support of a fund for a motor horse ambulance to be used by the Ontario Brigade in removing wounded horses from the battle line to the Veterinary hospital. Col. Ross of No 1 Field Ambulance Corps at the front states that this is the most crying need at the present time. The difficulty and suffering entailed upon both horses and men in an effort to remove the suffering creatures to where they can be cared for is incalculable. The War Office has approved the movement, stipulating that the ambulance be of "War Office" design and to cost approximately $5500. On Monday evening the directors of the Walkerton Humane Society met at Mrs. Havill's and decided to make a grant of $25 They hope to augment this amount to at least $50, by giving a number of teas, possibly one in connection with each church. The public will have an opportunity of helping along this very worthy work by patronizing the teas.

Will Present Walkerton's Claims

In case the Militia Department follows out its policy as at present outlined, to quarter soldiers for the coming winter in a number of towns and cities of the province, a determined effort will be made to secure a share of the troops for Walkerton. This matter was discussed by the Military Day Committee when they met last Friday evening to wind up business, and a committee was named to wait on the Board of Trade to see what building would be available for troops in case the Militia Department decides to quarter soldiers in the various towns. This committee consists of:—Mayor Lippert, Reeve, E. A. McNab, John Rowland, George McKay, Otto E. Klein, A. P. Johnston. Sir Adam Beck is understood to be making strong representations to the Department to allow the 70th and 71st regiments to remain in London. Whether he succeeds or not will be known when the Militia Department announces its policy in the course of a few days. It is pointed out that there would be accommodation here for any number of troops that the Department would be likely to send. The vacant Public School building and Armories will easily accommodate 300. The exhibition grounds and the armoury grounds make excellent parade grounds. Bruce County has sent already between three and four hundred of her men for Overseas service; besides setting an example to other counties in the matter of contribution to the various Patriotic Funds, so it is felt that in case the soldiers are distributed among the different centres, it is only fair that Bruce should have a share.

East Bruce Teachers Association.

The East Bruce Teachers held their convention in Walkerton on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1915. Fine weather and a good program combined to make the meeting a most successful one. The principal speaker was Mr. Radcliffe, principal of London Normal School. He spoke on Composition, and taught a lesson in Literature to a Fourth Book class which was both interesting and of great practical value to the teachers Addresses were also given by the President, Miss Gowan. Rev. Mr. Perdue, Mr. Kid and Mr. Wendt. Mr. Sanderson, principal of Chesley public school, explained very clearly the proposed Bill for the Superannuation of teachers which is at present before the Legislature of Ontario. The matter was thoroughly discussed and the following resolution was carried unanimously "That we approve of the Superannuation Scheme but respectfully request the Legislature to consider a guaranteed minimum return of contributions in case of withdrawal or death. On Thursday evening there was a Patriotic Concert in Town Hall under the auspices of the Association. The teachers had the pleasure of hearing a stirring address on the war by Mr. M. G. Cameron of Goderich. The proceeds were donated to the Red Cross fund. Before adjourning on Friday afternoon the teachers resolved to each give a day's pay to the fund which the Daughters of the Empire are raising for the purpose of buying a motor ambulance for the 71st Batt. The officers for next year are: Pres. J. T. Kidd, of Mildmay, Vice-Pres. W. Wendt, of Mildmay, Sec.y M. G. Wallace Chesley.

Jocelin's Penance

Then he paused. "What if I only looked into her chamber to see if all is well? What harm can rise from just one look? Surely sin is in intention!" Jocelin gave neither conscience nor reason time to argue the point—softly, he crossed to the low doorway leading to Rohese's room—and entered. A faint light from the brazier flooded the little chamber. A toilet table stood in the centre of the room, the firelight glinting on the brass and silver furnishings. By its side on a stool held in a silken heap, Rohese's clothing. Jocelin touched it. It seemed as if the dainty garments were still warm from the contact with her sweet body. Quicker he moved now, more softly, his slender, black-robed figure flitting through the shadowy room like some dark phantom of the night. It hovered for a moment round the curtained couch, and then it paused, and with trembling hand Jocelin drew the curtain. Rohese lay with her head turned toward him, her head half tilted backward, and her lips parted softly, and the red firelight played caressingly over her white neck and bosom; her glistening hair streaming all about her on the rich satin pillows, just as he had fancied it a moment since. One rounded limb was half disclosed, and lay white as marble against its rich, dark background; the taper foot tinted to rose beneath; the oval nails like burnished ivory. Jocelin's heart stood still, and then gave a great bound, as if it would leap from his bosom. The hot blood rushed to his head; his breath came fast as he stood gazing; forgetful of everything save that one throbbing, panting, wild desire to have and hold that warm, white beauty; to crush it close to him; to drink its sweetness, and never let it go! With a low, inarticulate cry he leaned forward and clasped Rohese in his arms, fastening his burning lips upon hers, and feasting on their dewy sweetness.

In the dark opening of the Gate chamber a figure paused a moment, and the leering face and ferret eyes of Brother Walter peered in as some dire fiend would gaze upon a scene in Paradise. Then it disappeared quickly as it had come, like a dream flitting through a sleeper's brain. Jocelin, passion mad, bent his head to take further toll of the sweet prisoner's lips, as she awoke with a cry of terror which brought him to his senses. Then with one wild look of despair, and a faltered plea for pardon, Jocelin released her and fled from the room; on, on through corridor, down the stairway and outside Bradfield, through colonnades, up terraces, in the cold moonlight through dark vaulted halls, until he reached his cell, where he fell upon his pallaisse, face downward, moaning in an agony of shame, and clutching at the straw.

The nocturnal bell sounded, but he did not heed its call. Later he rose and slipped his robe from him, as the morning sunshine touched with pitying fingers of light his livid face, contorted in an agony of prayer, and his blood-streaked back and sides, as he knelt before his crucifix, crying, "Peccavimi! Peccavimi!", wielding with unfaltering hand the blood-stained scourge.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Alas for Jocelin! When that morrow dawned on which he had proposed to make such a valiant stroke for liberty, it found him exhausted by his vigil, and the cruel flagellation to which he had subjected himself, too languid to do aught save lie upon his straw, and follow the same round his mind had been traversing all the long, long night. What was his intent? What were his desires? What were Rohese's thoughts of so gross an insult? How would it all end? was what this poor, self-accusing creature asked himself over and over. As to the latter question, he little recked how near was its answering; for Jocelin thought, as do all young and untried souls in Sorrow's shadow, when Anguish brings all her furies to scourge dying Hope and Joy, that this present woe could have no bitterer aftermath. But naught in this world is superlative, save death, and even that can hardly be called so, as there lies something beyond it. So while this wretched man asked himself, "What will be the result?" Brother Walter, early closeted with the Abbot, was bringing about a speedy ending.

Walter the Medicus was not wicked, yet his was one of those distorted natures in which curiosity, distrust and envy lurked like toads beneath a stone, only waiting the hand of opportunity to uncover them. Thus it was with the firm consciousness of good faith he told the Abbot all he had suspected, and what he had seen in Rohese's chamber, though the fact that Jocelin was handsome, popular, skilled in the arts, and favored by the Abbot may have colored the recital.

Samson heard him in silence; his firm jaw set like a trap of steel; but though his piercing eyes searched the informer's face, as if he would penetrate the shriveled soul of him, he could detect no deceit therein, and was forced to think what it tore his heart-strings to believe.

"It shall be sifted," said he at length, "thoroughly, and at once. Go bid the Prior assemble all the brethren in the Chapter house, and straightway I'll come hither. Mind ye, I say all," he repeated impressively, as Walter departed, his voice slightly trembling, for he could not bear to mention Jocelin's name, for him, Abbot Samson loved best of all his household, and often thought, "Had it been permitted that I should have a son, he would have been like this boy."

Left alone, the Abbot paced the parlor, tugging at his grizzled beard, frowning and muttering as he paced, and after a few moments passed into the offertory, where on his knees before the shrine he prayed for guidance to do firmly and justly what was to be done; especially pleading for power to restrain the anger and indignation surging in his heart against this untoward offender. Yet, however much the ermined of soul love those of meaner mould, they can never quite do them justice, for, living above the temptations with which they are beset, they are unable to sympathize with weakness.

Brother Walter was too wise to tell the Prior why the chapter was to be assembled, [illegible] Norman drew his own conclusions from the [illegible] shook his head dubiously as the monks filed into the chapter room, two hundred [illegible] benches on either side. Here they strong, and filled the long oaken walled, chattering like schoolboys on the probable cause of the summons, but when the Abbot entered with Rohese, white and tremulous, and Mistress Mary (fresh from a stern interrogation), in floods of tears, expressive glances were exchanged, as if each would say to his fellow, "This smacks of some excitement, brother!"

Seats were placed for the two maids near the Abbot's chair. The clerk of the chapter called the roll, each monk replying, "Ad sum," until all had answered to their names. Nay, not all—where is my Lord Abbot's own chaplain? And why looks my lord so grim when Jocelin of Brakelond answers not unto his name?

"Bring him hither," said the Abbot. His tone made them start; 'twas like the menace of distant thunder, and a hush fell over the assembly like that which presages a storm. Presently the messenger returned, followed by the delinquent. The moment he entered, Jocelin knew the worst had come; and with the last desperate courage of one who fights for his life against many foes, he drew his spare form erect and, steadying his twitching features, came forward with calm, slow tread; not to his accustomed seat, but straight to the Abbot's chair, where, with a respectful obeisance, he folded his arms and stood, waiting for the accusation. Rohese crimsoned at sight of him, and clutched her tirewoman by the hand; for Mary, aroused by her cry, had reached her side on yesternight in time to see the intruder flee across the Gate chamber.

Darker and darker grew the Abbot's face, until it seemed to the frightened monks that the room was filled with gloom, while in the suppressed tones of a man who fears to trust himself, he addressed them: "My children, it is in shame and anger that I reveal to you that deadly sin hath entered these hallowed walls, and a stain fallen on the honor of our house. Woe's me, I—and I have been the indirect cause, in that I nursed a viper in my bosom," thrusting a shaking finger at Jocelin.

"Before God and the saints, and this chapter here assembled, I, Samson, Abbot and Lord of St. Edmundsbury, by testimony of Walter de Medicus, and Mary, tirewoman to Rohese de Cokefield, do accuse Jocelin of Brakelond, monk of the Benedictine order, affirming that he is false to the letter of his vows, hath failed in obedience and chastity; hath at night entered the chamber of our ward, Rohese de Cokefield; that he was driven hence by her screams, and the arrival of her tirewoman."

The silence was unbroken; save, far back in the hall, an aged Norman whispered in his neighbor's ear, "Body of the saints, the penalty is death by living sepulcherture."

"What say'st thou, lecherous monk?" thundered the Abbot. "Betrayer of thy Lord's trust, renegade, would-be ravisher; wilt not thy master, Satan, put answer in thy mouth? Speak, I command thee!"

Jocelin cast a hunted look around, such as a drowning man would cast on the vanishing earth and sky. He dared not glance at Rohese, but he met the Abbot's contemptuous look with one of mournful entreaty.

"My Lord," he answered, "I do confess that I went thither, but by the wounds of Christ, I swear I meditated no evil. I love the lady, my Lord, and passion overwhelmed reason. Indeed, I meant no harm."

At this weak defence, a low hiss went up from the chapter. The Abbot stilled it with a look.

"Is it good, wretched wight, to seize upon a helpless maid alone, half-naked in her bed? S'death, thou addest foolery to thy crime? Doth think to trick us with such a pouch-mouthed whine? 'Indeed, I meant no evil!' We all were men, sirrah, before we ever were monks. God wot! And prone to sin as sparks fly up. O spawn of evil, seek not thus to trick us with a puny tale no school brat would believe! Come, midnight prowler, hast thou no other safe defence than this?"

"I can say no more," answered the despairing monk, flinging up his arms wildly to heaven, as if for justice there.

"Then, another can and shall. Walter de Medicus, stand forth!" So Walter stood forth and told his story, ending, by way of justification, "Indeed, methought them in the very lists of love, else would I never have told the dread tale!" But he went no further, for Samson, with eyes aflame, struck him full in the mouth with clenched fist. "Remove him, shackled, to the tower!" and those nearest him right gladly obeyed.

"Foul bird which fouls its own fair nest," the Abbot thundered; "who dares insult a pure and virtuous maid—deep wronged and shamed by this audacious break? Let me but sense such a thought in any man's mind, and by the saints, I'll flay him for to pluck it out. Thus doth sin breed sin, my sons. We'll fast till Ember day, and each do double penance to purge us from such vile contamination."

"Brethren of St. Edmund's holy shrine, I command ye each to rise as his name is called, and with prayerful consideration, answer ye, is this Jocelin innocent or guilty?"

There was a pause, then the notes of a chant rose to the dim rafters of the chapter house, gaining strength and power, as each monk, taking up the song, rose in place and stood ready to give verdict 'Qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis!' And as the last solemn note died away, the long roll was called and one hundred and ninety-nine voices answered, one after the other, "Guilty, my Lord!"

There was the sound of a fall, a cry from Mistress Mary, and the Abbot turned to see his ward in a limp heap on the floor, the maid exclaiming, "She is dead, my sweet lady, she is dead!" It was but a swoon, and when she had been borne to the cooler air of the antechamber, and ministered to, she lay, moaning, with her head on Mary's lap. An exclamation from the girl, who was eagerly listening to what went on in the chapter room, caused her to sit up, crying wildly, "What is't? Tell me, good minion!"

"Ah, Holy Mother," cried the distracted maid, "'tis torture in the Rachentege till he confess his sinful intent; then punishment at the Abbot's pleasure. The cruel, cruel Lord truly he rageth like a wolf."

"What, girl, what matter of thing is the Rachentege?"

"Wait, Madam, and I'll tell thee. List, now, Brother Tristian speaks:" and truly it was the tremulous voice of the old gardener who alone of all the brethren, dared to speak a word for the renegade monk.

"Nay, I care not for him, wench! This Rachentege—it hath a fearful sound; describe it, I command thee!"

"Why, 'tis an engine which it taketh three to carry (I've been told). 'Tis fastened to a beam, and hath a sharp iron which goeth round a man's throttle, so he can in no ways sit, lie or sleep but he beareth the weight of the iron."

Rohese drew a sobbing breath. "Mary," she demanded fiercely, "do'st believe that Jocelin came to the Gate chamber with evil intent?"

"Who can say, Madam?" answered the tire-woman. "But, as our Lord Abbot says, 'man is prone to sin!'"

But Rohese was not listening to this evasive answer. She was now intent on Brother Tristian, muttering as she strained her ears to catch every sound of his voice, "Jocelin loves me, and he meant no evil. For my sake he will be tortured—for my sake, mayhap suffer death!"

Within the chapter room Tristian was entering a broken plea for mercy on account of the offender's youth, and his erstwhile devotion to the Abbot's service. "Bethink thee, Dominie, on thy return from thy mission to Rome, when thou were gyved within the prison tower, the youth denied himself food, and risking punishment and broken bones, climbed the Abbey wall to succor thee!" They all expected the Abbot to break forth in invectives against this poor petitioner; but he answered kindly:

"Rest thee, old frere. Thou dost well to remind us of such past benefits: a good deed, however small, deserves rewarding. The decrees of the Abbot of St. Edmunds should not be variable; yet, because of this past kindness and because thou, in brotherly love, hath dared to succor the outcast, I will mix mercy with my just decree. Jocelin of Brakelond, fallen monk, brother of our household no more, when thou, by corrective torture, hast come to confess thy sin, I, Abbas Dominus, do waive the penalty of living sepulchreture which thy offence doth merit, and do sentence thee to life imprisonment in the Oubliette. We can punish the vile body, but God alone can deal with that evil spirit which hath so perverted it. May God have mercy on thy lost and ruined soul. Amen. Remove the prisoner."

At this sentence, groans rose from the lips of many, and as Jocelin was led away old Tristian, rending his garments and beating his breast, ran from the chapter room with tears raining down his cheeks, crying brokenly, "'Twas I who let the Devil loose in St. Edmunds. Culpa mea, culpa mea!" And the wondering monks exclaimed, "This dreadful happening hath turned his old brain!"

While the Abbot made his severe indictment, Jocelin stood like a statue, alike indifferent to punishment or mercy, but when the stern voice ceased and he was being led away, he seemed to waken as if from a trance, and stretched tremulous hands to the grim Judge, crying with a look of hunted fear, as he passed from sight, "Mercy, my Lord, mercy!"

'Twas then a fair, dishevelled figure sped up the aisle, with tangled locks falling about a resolute young face, and Rohese knelt at the Abbot's feet, echoing her lover's [illegible] cry: "Mercy, my Lord, mercy! Father, I will confess my fault. Torture him not, for Christ's sweet sake, for Jocelin came [illegible] mine own appointing."

Abbot Samson turned ashen, and he loosed the girl's clinging arms, and stood looking down at her, disdain, then anger and sorrow struggling for mastery. Then his face hardened; his brow lowered. "Remove thee, woman!" he cried; but Rohese laid her cheek against his silken shoe, and the Abbot, pushing her from him with his foot, unheeding poor Mary's frantic shrieks of "It is not true, Lord Abbot, let me speak!" cried, "Remove the helman," and strode from the hall.

CHAPTER XIX.

'Twas the close of a dreary wintry day; winter had now set in, for two weeks Rohese had been locked fast in the Gate chamber. The Abbot had not seen her since the day of Jocelin's trial. It seemed as if he waited for time to cool his wrath before he decided how he should punish her who had proved his favorite's undoing. So Rohese passed her imprisonment as best she might, longing, yet dreading for the hour to come when she should be summoned before the Abbot for his final decision. Mistress Mary had been sent back to Cokefield, weeping and protesting, with the rest of her lady's attendants. A surly, black-browed monk brought Rohese her scanty fare, and save for his daily coming she had been utterly alone. At first she had wept continually, more for Jocelin than for herself, but gradually the full horror of her position dawned upon her. In the chapter room on that fateful morning, seeking to save the wretched monk from torture, she had told the kindly lie, in the purity of her heart little thinking of its full import. But with many hours of lonely reflection, she had begun to ponder on the look of horror the monks' faces had worn, and the white rage and anguish depicted on the Abbot's countenance. Now she began to perceive that in the eyes of all she stood confessed a guilty thing, whose seductions had wooed a poor monk to his ruin. The trial was before her waking and sleeping, until in torture she prayed for some cord within her weary brain to break, that loss of sanity might blot out all remembrance of what had transpired.

As she sat hopelessly in the twilight, her face buried in her hands, a key turned in the door and her keeper entered. Usually surly and silent, he cleared his throat once or twice, as if to attract her attention, and as she glanced up in surprise, it seemed as if he looked at her significantly as he set down the wine and loaf which formed her daily sustenance. When he had gone, pushing them [illegible] aside, a look of surprise came over her face, and she lifted the loaf. Surely it was heavier than was its wont! On breaking it, a key and folded bit of parchment fell to the table. Rohese carried the parchment to the window, and with straining eyes read these words: "Wilt now believe the witch's prophecies, maid? I warned thee, but thou heedest not. If thou would'st save the monk from his dark prison, and thyself from the clutches of the Prioress Rosamund, for Samson will send thee thither [illegible] like a rat. God wots, let thy wit after the nocturnal bell rings (this key unlocks all doors). Go thee to Bradfield gate, unbar it and haste thee, for ere cock crow thou must be away to the [illegible]; one outside, to aid the Abbey wall through the forest [illegible] fall thee not, till thou hast run but half the distance to the prison tower. Wait thou there."

(To be Continued.)

COTTON THREAD.

Its Invention Was a Case of Necessity Caused by War.

Curiously enough, it was a war that brought about the revolution in the manufacture of sewing thread. When Napoleon occupied north Germany in 1807 the supply of silk from Hamburg, which was used in making heddles, or the loom harness, in Paisley, was cut off.

Unless some substitute could be found the weaving industry of Paisley would be ruined. Peter Clark experimented with cotton warp yarn and succeeded in making thread like the six cord sewing thread used to-day. It took the place of silk in the heddles, and the weaving business went on uninterrupted by the war.

Then it occurred to another man to use the cotton thread in place of linen for sewing, and he recommended it to the women of the town. It was so much smoother than the linen that the women liked it. The thread was sold in hanks and wound by the purchaser into little balls, but the merchant soon decided to wind the hank on a bobbin of spool for his customers as an added inducement to purchase it instead of the linen.

From this beginning the cotton thread trade has grown, and now silk and linen are used only for special work.—Philadelphia Record.

FALL SKIN SORES

When troubled with fall rashes, eczema, or any skin disease apply Zam-Buk!

Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Also cures cuts, burns, sores and piles.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer!

Druggists and Stores Everywhere.

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Accidental Inventions.

The ancients believed that there was a certain kind of mineral substance in existence by means of which all the common metals could be turned into gold. This supposed substance was called the philosopher's stone, and the alchemists of classic times and during the middle ages spent much time and labor in search of this wonderful substance.

Of course, since nothing of the kind ever existed, it was never found, but it is worth remembering that some of the most notable inventions were discovered in this wide search. It was in looking for the philosopher's stone that the German chemist, [illegible], stumbled upon the secret of making the beautiful Dresden porcelain. Roger Bacon, in the same way, discovered the composition of gunpowder; [illegible] found the properties of [illegible]; Van Helmont discovered the nature of gas, and Dr. Glauber found the secret of making the salts which now bear his name.—[illegible]

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 60 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments bearing the names of such well known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and [illegible] will be sold as low as $15 to $70.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $100. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

STEFANSSON.

He sleeps, as sons of Viking grim
That make red sacrifice,
He [illegible]
Battle [illegible]
Only a [illegible] for him—
The [illegible]

No [illegible]
By [illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]
The [illegible]
Aurora [illegible]

By no barbed wave he [illegible] the chase
Of the pale [illegible]
He [illegible]
Where [illegible]
The [illegible]

What of the [illegible]
Of clouds in conflict dread?
He does not see the [illegible]
When the [illegible]
The Cloud King cried, "I do not win
By [illegible]"

He once [illegible]
In some [illegible]
He has gone on, as brave men go
That [illegible]
That kings who [illegible]
[illegible]

Men of the [illegible]
Where [illegible]
Come back from where the [illegible]
Till [illegible]
Bring down your [illegible] forever white
To wash the lands of red.
—John O'Keefe, in The New York World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Marrying for Votes.

Marrying for votes was a device of old time British election [illegible]. As the law stood before the reform act of 1832 widows of freemen on marrying again made their second husbands freemen and therefore voters. At election times widows were consequently paid handsomely to go through a formal marriage with a [illegible] who for a [illegible] to support the candidate. The pair were married, the man voted according to instructions, and then he and his wife, standing on either side of a tombstone, said, "Death us do part." With this literal fulfilment of the matrimonial vow they regarded their marriage dissolved. At the last election in Bristol before the reform act widows gave votes in [illegible].

I will chide no breather in the world but myself, against whom I know most faults.—"As You Like It."

If you wish your pet to keep healthy insist on Brock's Bird Seed. Brock's is best, and the "Treat" in every package is a bird tonic that keeps Dick bright and healthy.

A free sample Brock's Bird Seed and "Treat." Write Nicholson & Brock, 5C Francis St., Toronto.

SUSPICION JUSTIFIED.

It Was Not a Mouse the Master Heard in the Kitchen.

The late Rev. Mr. Wightman, sitting one night later than usual engrossed in the profundities of a great tome, imagined he heard a sound in the kitchen inconsistent with the cautiousness of a mouse; so, taking his candle, he proceeded to investigate the cause. His foot being heard in the passage, the servant began with much noise to rake out the fire as if preparing for bed.

"Ye're up late to-night, Mary."

"I'm jist rakin' the fire, sir, and gaun to bed."

"That's right, Mary. I like timely hours."

On his way back to the study he passed the coal cellar door and, turning the key, took it with him. The next morning at an early hour there was a rap at his bedroom door and a request for the key to get some coal.

"Ye're up too soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

Half an hour later there was another knock and a similar request, in order to prepare for breakfast. "I don't want breakfast so soon, Mary. Go back to your bed."

In other half hour there was another knock, with an entreaty for the key, as it was washing day.

This was enough. He rose and handed out the key, saying, "Go and let the man out." As the preacher shrewdly suspected, Mary's sweetheart had been imprisoned all night in the coal cellar.—London Mail.

GREATLY DISCOURAGED OVER BABY'S ILLNESS

Mrs. Jos. Gaudreau, Notre Dame des Bois, Que., writes: "Last autumn our baby was sick and we were greatly discouraged. The doctor did not seem able to help him, and we began using Baby's Own Tablets, which soon made him a fat, healthy child." Thousands of other mothers give Baby's Own Tablets the same praise. The Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels, break up colds and simple fevers, expel worms, cure colic and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Food Value of Cheese.

Cheese is wholesome and a very valuable food, it is rich in proteid and can be used as a substitute for meat. One pound of cheese is equal in protein to two pounds of beef. Cheese is indigestible when eaten raw. This may be somewhat overcome by cooking it and adding a small amount of bicarbonate of sodium. An admirable way of eating cheese is by combining it with macaroni. It is enjoyable served in the form of Welsh rabbit. To prepare Welsh rabbit use the following ingredients: One tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, half a cupful of thin cream, half a pound of sharp or mild cheese (this may be preferred cut in small pieces), one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth teaspoonful of mustard, a few grains of cayenne and toast. Melt the butter, add the cornstarch, stir until well mixed, then add the cream gradually, cook slowly for ten minutes, season and serve poured over toasted bread.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,

W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Antimony.

The use of antimony is to harden the softer metals, such as tin and lead, in the manufacture of shrapnel shells, babbit for machinery bearings, type metal and castings of all kinds. In its pure state it cannot be employed for any useful purpose owing to its extreme brittleness. Its value in alloying, however, is great, not only because it hardens metal, but because of its low melting point.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Ostrich's Legs.

Although the ostrich has powerful legs and can kick like a mule, his limbs are very brittle and are easily broken. He has two toes on each foot, one being armed with a horny nail, which he uses as his principal weapon of warfare. When an unarmed man is attacked by one of these birds the chances are very much against the man unless he can climb a tree or jump over a five foot wall.

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The most efficient and economical Stove made.
Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.
Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.
Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.
Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.
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HABITS OF COD FISH.

Travel Far and Grow Fast—Small Danger of Extinction.

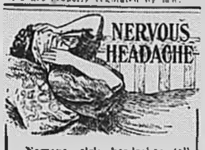
The tremendous amount of cod liver oil used annually by the world has led the Norwegian Government to a careful study of the habits of this fish, from which Norway derives no inconsiderable portion of its revenue. As a result, the director of fisheries, Dr. Johan Hjort, made some interesting experiments designed to ascertain the extent of the migrations of the cod and the rate of its growth, as well as the probable rate at which the supply is being exhausted.

In 1913 he caught 2,600 of the fish, and after marking them, returned them to the sea. Two hundred and seventy-nine of these were caught again and the same season, which showed, of course, that the drain upon the supply of cod is even larger than has been popularly supposed.

A fish marked at Henningsvaer on March 17, was caught again on Feb. 12, the year following, at Sorvaag. As both places are on the Lofoten banks, a famous codfishery, it thus appears that the fish returned to the banks from year to year.

The increase in the length of a fish marked on May 26 and caught on the 19th of the following February was considered over 100 per cent. It was shown, too, that during the period named the fish had travelled fully 1,700 miles.

As a result of his studies, Dr. Hjort is not inclined to pessimism as to the outlook for the industry. While admitting that the proportion of fish caught every year is extremely large, he feels certain that the rapidity of their growth and the extent of their migrations are factors that will prevent a too serious drain upon the supply, especially when the fisheries are properly regulated by law.



Nervous, sick headaches tell of exhausted nerves, and warn you of approaching prostration or paralysis. By enriching the blood Dr. Chase's Nerve Food restores the wasted nerve cells and thoroughly cures headaches, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders.

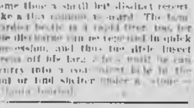
50 Cents a Box, all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

A Curious Beetle.

The little bombardier beetle because preyed upon by larger beetles of its own family has been armed by nature with what is practically a miniature cannon. When attacked the bombardier beetle turns and makes off, but if overtaken by the larger insects bang!—and an acid fluid is shot from glands situated in the tip of its tail on to the enemy beetle. The acid when ejected vaporizes upon reaching the air and thus gives the effect of a puff of smoke from a gun, while at the same time a small but distinct report, like a tiny cannon, is heard. The bombardier beetle is a rapid firer, too, for the discharge can be repeated in quick succession, and thus the little insect keeps off his large foe until he can scurry into a convenient hole in the soil or find shelter under a stone.—Atlanta Journal.

DRS. SOPER & WHITE



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When Writing Mention This Paper.

Snake Story.

Weeta is a little girl who lives in that part of Louisville at once and comprehensively denominated the West End. Her real name of course, is Rita; but this is too much for her playmates, and their version of it has been taken up by her and their elders until now they have to stop and think who is meant when this appellation is used.

Ordinarily, her communications, it not rare, [illegible] in the sight of [illegible] as that of any six-year-old, but last week an incident occurred which startled her out of her accustomed decorum. She had been taken to the country for a day and accompanied one of the men to the big barn, where, in the course of his labors, he uncovered a huge blacksnake that had hidden under a pile of boards.

After it had been dispatched and the excitement was all over, Weeta viewed the remains, ejaculating:

"Gosh! What a worm!"—Louisville Times.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Granite and Lime.

Granite is the lowest rock in the earth's crust. It is the bedrock of the world and shows no evidence of animal or vegetable life. It is the parent rock from which all the other rocks have been either directly or indirectly derived. It is claimed by scientists that all the lime in the world has at some time or other been a portion of many different animals and possibly of human beings also.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Bulls and Blunders.

Many years ago I heard the following notice read out in a church in England: "There will be a procession next Sunday afternoon, but if it rain in the afternoon the procession will take place in the morning."

Among mixed metaphors the most delightful I think I have ever heard was the statement of a town councilor in a Hampshire town some years ago during a discussion on projected expenditure on town improvements: "Gentlemen," he said, "we will have nothing to do with it; it is but the thin end of a white elephant."

A distinguished leader of the Ulster party, writing to me, said: "Before the home rule bill is passed Asquith will have to walk over many dead bodies—his own included."—London Spectator.

Art of Shopping.

"What are you doing, dear?"

"I'm buying myself a box of face powder. Will you help me select it?"

"Certainly," assented the other lady.

Success we begin by looking at refrigerators and lace curtains.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ISSUE NO. 40, 1915

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

LADIES TO DO PLAIN AND LIGHT sewing at home; whole or spare time, good pay; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF CHOICE land in Huron County; good buildings, convenient to school, church and station. For price and particulars, apply to Jas A. Vancamp, Belgrave, Ont., R. R. No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address, 507 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone 493, Hamilton, Ont.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

It Cowed an Enraged Lion and Saved the Trainer's Life.

At Cape Town a lion tamer was going through a performance in a cage with a full grown lion that had been lately caught.

Suddenly it was seen that the brute was putting the trainer through his paces rather than being put through itself. Softly, crouching and creeping, the big cat edged itself between the thoroughly unnerved man and the door of the den, fixing its victim with two rolling yellow orbs of flaming ferocity and sawing the empty air with its tufted tail as it crouched preparatory to springing.

Many men among the audience, used to the ways of wild beasts, saw and comprehended, but only one man possessed the knowledge and the presence of mind to avert the apparently inevitable. Pursing up his lips as though were going to whistle, he emitted a hoarse, low, rasping hiss.

The beast heard and understood, for the sound was an exact imitation of the noise made by the giant constrictor when its huge body is coiled for the throw that never misses, that never relaxes, and that no beast of the field is strong enough to withstand. Again and yet again the raucous sound rasped the stillness, and the angry brute drew back its head, its great eyes grew small and dull, the hackles rose and stiffened on its back, and it cowered, whining on the floor of the cage.—London Saturday Review.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box P. 8, Windsor, Ont.

Houses in Buenos Ayres.

No building in Buenos Ayres is permitted to be higher than the width of the street upon which it is erected; hence the skyscraper will never become popular there, despite the splendid growth and wideawakeness of the city. Much as this metropolis is known, it is not generally thought of in the light of age. However, it is one of the oldest cities in the new world. The first white settlement was made just forty-two years after the discovery of America by Columbus, and the first buildings were mud huts thatched with straw. Then a brick kiln was made and later tiles and bricks were imported from Spain. The first city was of Spanish architecture, and that style prevailed for more than 200 years. Despite the great many changes which have come through the passage of time and the general building advance in the world, four-fifths of the houses of Buenos Ayres are still of one storey, although there are streets lined with six-storey palaces.—Exchange.

FOR C. P. R. PATRONS

As the Canadian Pacific Railway is at the forefront in the consideration of their patrons. A novel feature has been introduced on their dining cars in the form of a special buffet in the dining room, on which cold meats, salads, etc., are tastefully displayed under glass covers, giving passengers an opportunity to select their salads or cuts of cold meat, which are served from the buffet by a chef in white uniform. This is the first time a cold buffet has been introduced on a dining car, but it is meeting with great success.

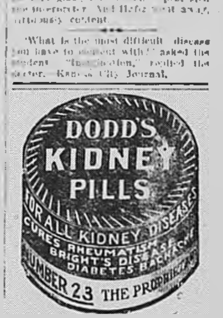
This Happened in New York.

"No spik Engleesh," [illegible] Hafiz [illegible] looking rather wildly about for an interpreter, down at the Seamen's Church Institute on South street. Arab translators are [illegible] about the institute, and [illegible] in the savings department [illegible] "distinctly [illegible]," says the Lookout.

"We won't take this money," [illegible] a year [illegible] Bagdad, [illegible].

[illegible] Mohammedans [illegible]. It is against their religion to take interest. Hafiz, [illegible] very good, very decent," protested the interpreter. And Hafiz went away, [illegible] content.

"What is the most difficult disease you have to contend with?" asked the student. "Indigestion," replied the doctor.—Kansas City Journal.



EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1915.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

The Toronto News must have some authority for making its continual demand that the life of Parliament must be extended or an election held. Where does it get that authority? Sir Robert Borden has made no sign. Perhaps the News is taking its orders from the Hon. Robert Rogers. However that may be, the News has not the support of all the Tory newspapers. The Montreal Gazette, a good old-fashioned Tory, declares that the proposal for an extension has "neither good precedent nor good judgment to support it," and it quotes the British North America Act against the proposition, and its asserts that from broad reasons the good men in Parliament, without regard to party, should object to anything that ignores the proper control of Parliament by the people. The Gazette is apparently not in such a hurry as is the News.

In fact, there need be no hurry. We have a whole year yet ahead of us, and many things may happen in that time. Let both sides pile in and do what they can to beat the Germans. When that is done we can turn round and fight each other.

AS TO NATIVE WINE.

J. V. Vincent, Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, has issued a bulletin regarding native wine. No extensive inspection of this wine has been made by the department since 1905. Meanwhile it has been tentatively and partially defined as follows:

1. Wine is the product of the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe grapes, enat, or variously modified, and followed by a proper cellar treatment.

2. All beverages sold or offered for sale as wine shall be distinctly labelled to show the place of their production; and shall meet the requirements for wine, which are established by law in the place of their production.

3. Wine made in any part of Canada shall be labelled in such a way as to show the locality in which it has been produced. The specific name of such locality together with the names of the makers shall be held to be a legal description of the article.

The defining of types of Canadian made wines is postponed until sufficient data have been secured. The present inspection has for one chief object an attempt to secure data which might serve to classify the various types of native wines. Many of these are called ports, others evidently aim at the claret type. Most of them are merely described as wine, and a few of these are fairly dry, that is, contain but little residual sugar. It was found that a number of the manufacturers failed to label the bottles with the name of the manufacturer or the place of production.

RENTS AT THE FRONT.

It may not have struck many of our readers that the British army has to pay rent for houses its members may occupy while fighting in France. It is said that the cost of keeping the army is increasing. During the last four months, we are told, the expenses of maintaining the British armies in France has been steadily rising and is now 150 per cent. per head higher than it was at any period during the first five months of the war. One reason for this huge increase in expenditure—although it by no means accounts for it all—is the fact that property owners in France have very considerably advanced their charges for billets, and more especially for houses taken by general commanding officers for their headquarters. Last autumn houses that were being rented by various British Generals and members of their staff at $15 and $20 a week are now rented at $75 and $100 a week.

"At British headquarters alone there are from 250 to 300 houses in the occupation of the staff, the rents of which have been advanced from $15 to $60 a week, representing a total increase of about $12,500 a week. The total increase in rents charged for accommodation for all the various British Generals and their staffs must amount to at least $50,000 a week, which has flowed into the pockets of a few fortunate property owners in France. The rents of houses used for billeting soldiers have been advanced from 25 cents a day for each man to 75 cents a day, representing a total increase of some thousands of dollars a week.

We would imagine that it would be the duty of the French Government to see that landlords were not allowed to charge more than a fair rent. Mr. McKenna, while he is raising all those taxes, should see that they are economically spent. Certainly the British army should not have to pay rent of any kind while in France fighting France's battles. Have they to pay rent for the trenches they occupy? John Bull must be the easy boss.

* * *

Mayor Mitchel, of New York, who put in some weeks of Plattsburg Camp drilling, went home with the conviction of the futility of sending untrained men into the battlefield to compete with trained men. He is convinced that a soldier, much less an officer, cannot be made in a few weeks of training, and that it would be a crime against the people, amounting to nothing less than national suicide, to send into the field armies manned and officered by untrained volunteers. Mr. Bryan should be told that.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Little Jamaica is doing her bit in this great war and doing it heartily.

* * *

Australia has 117,000 men on actual service. Canada follows. She does not lead.

* * *

Sir Sam Hughes will surely not let Australia beat him in the number of men raised.

* * *

Queen Wilhelmina has reiterated her determination to keep Holland neutral, if that be possible.

* * *

Winnipeg is doing its bit. It is said that nearly 15,000 men from that city are either at the front or on the way there.

* * *

Fifty German submarines have been destroyed by the British in the past few months. The business is growing risky.

* * *

The women of Holland expect to get the voting franchise just as soon as the war is over. The Socialists and Liberals favor the proposal.

* * *

Capt. von Papen wrote home to Mrs. Papen that "I always say to those idiotic Yankees they had better hold their tongues." Now von Papen may also get a safe conduct across the briny.

* * *

The British Columbia Liberals have followed the example of others by adopting direct legislation as one of the planks of its new platform. Prohibition will be the first object arrived at by the direct method.

* * *

France is bargaining for 268,000 tons of round steel bars in the United States to be used in making over ten million shells. The steel alone will cost more than $16,000,000, and it is said that the total cost will be about $201,000,000. The shells will be made in the States.

* * *

Woman suffrage campaigns are under way in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. But the women are also after the House of Representatives in the new Congress. Two hundred and six members are said to be pledged to grant votes to women through an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

* * *

Mr. Stephen Pichon says that Germany has tried to conclude a separate peace with both France and Russia. He adds that "This is the most sincere tribute that Germany could pay to the British people and government, and prove that the impossibility of arriving at any understanding is recognized in advance in Germany. In other words, Britain is recognized to be the most formidable in the path of Germany, and they consider it a waste of time to try and over-persuade her."

* * *

We learn that the Prince Edward Island Conservative newspapers announced that when the war was over the British West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Newfoundland and Labrador would in all probability be added to the Dominion of Canada. This would mean a large number of tropical and semi tropical possessions to be administered from Ottawa, and consequently the appointment of many officials whose salaries would range from $2,500 to $50,000 per annum. The Islanders were told that this would be the opportunity for them to get soft situations at the expense of those countries.

* * *

The German professors who some time ago signed a manifesto demanding that the Government should annex Belgium and other territory have met with some opposition from other professors, including Dr. Hans Delbruck, Dr. Bernard Dernburg and eighty-two others. While they declare that "from purely practical considerations we adopt the standpoint that the incorporation or annexation of politically independent peoples, accustomed to independence, is to be rejected," they add: "The German nation, however, can only conclude a peace which will provide a sure foundation for the strategic requirements, the political and economic interests of the country, and for the unrestricted employment of its strength and its enterprising spirit at home, and upon the free high seas." That might mean anything. It might mean that Antwerp will be held, as well as whatever coast line the Germans may be able to seize. It could easily mean the strangling of Belgium's liberty. Of course, Germany will not be allowed to dictate the peace terms.

Suffered From Salt Rheum FOR MANY YEARS.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured Her.

Salt Rheum or Eczema is one of the most painful of all skin diseases, and if not attended to immediately may become very deep seated.

Give the blood a good cleansing by the use of that grand old medicine Burdock Blood Bitters. This sterling remedy has been on the market for the past forty years, and is the best blood cleanser on the market to-day.

Mrs. William H. Fowlie, Cole's Island, N.B., writes: "I have been a sufferer from salt rheum for a good many years, and was so bad I could not do my own work. I tried a good many medicines, but they all failed to do me any good until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken one bottle until I found a great change, and I am most thankful for trying it. I hope that every other sufferer from salt rheum will try B.B.B."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Wooed By a Pauper

"Certainly; it is warm, and the Lancers are hard work," replied Sir Richard, with the highest-bred courtesy. "Let me conduct you to a cooler place."

He had won, after all. She could not avoid him.

With something approaching a frown she placed the tips of her fingers upon his arm.

Sir Richard skillfully steered Stella Newton through the crowd, and led her to a quiet little fernery, which, while it commanded a view of the glittering ballroom, was calm, quiet and restful.

"Oh, beautiful!" she exclaimed, bending over a forest tangle flag.

"Yes a great contrast is this little spot; it is like an oasis of quiet in a desert of noise. Will you not be seated?"

"No, thank you," she said, almost coldly. She did not intend to remain tete-a-tete with him, and was already trying to invent a means of escape. "I like the flowers too well," and she walked around, looking admiringly at the tinkling fountain, the fresh, graceful ferns, and the glassy pools of water that lay like mirrors between the beds of rock.

Sir Richard leaned against a rustic table and watched her.

"She is very beautiful to-night," he smiled. "Without the money she would be a prize worth having; with the money she is a prize that must not at all events be lost."

As his eye fell on her with admiring speculation she turned suddenly and shrank almost visibly at its expression.

"I think I will go back," she said, scarcely knowing what she did say. "I have not seen mamma since we came in."

"Will you not rest while I find Mrs. Newton?" said Sir Richard, drawing a chair toward the fountain.

"No, thank you—yes, I will, then, if you please," she answered, and sank into the chair.

Sir Richard murmured something about the draft, arranged the soft China crepe around her white shoulders, and mingled with the throng.

Stella waited until he was lost in the vortex, and arose quickly.

She would escape him once for all! A curtain was draped before an entrance in one corner of the recess. It might lead her to the ballroom—and to a distant part of it.

Ay, she would venture it rather than wait for Sir Richard's return, and she arose and walked quickly to the curtain, drew it aside, and passed through the opening.

The apartment she had entered was dimly lighted, and was too small even fan an ante-room.

Disappointed, she was about to return, when something white and gleaming at the further end caught her attention, and she dropped the curtain, entered the room and crossed it.

The patch of white was a statue of such surpassing beauty that in her maze of admiration she forgot everything, and stood gazing as if rooted to the spot.

Suddenly she uttered a half-suppressed exclamation of astonishment, and with a heightened color drew nearer.

Surely she must be mistaken! The dimness of the light, her too vivid imagination, must be misleading her!

A small lamp stood on an ormolu bracket. She took it in her hand, and holding it above her head gazed long and eagerly at the face of the statue. It was a sea nymph riding from a crested wave.

The waving locks were of marvelous grace, the face was sweet, passionate beauty. But it was not the beauty which so deeply attracted her, it was the weird strangeness of the fact that the face resembled hers! Resembled! Nay, was an exact reflection in all save color.

She turned to a mirror, then stared at the marble face again. Yes! She was not the sport of fancy. The face was hers!

Her face went from red to white, her lips were tremulous. She turned—and found Sir Richard Wildfang standing beside the curtained entrance watching her.

With a quick, impetuous movement she set the lamp on the bracket and confronted him.

"Sir Richard," she commenced, and there was the same ring of resolute woman courage in her voice that rang in it when she was stung into retorting upon Mrs. Newton, "Sir Richard ——"

"Ah! Here you are; why, where have you been?" exclaimed Lord Marnilon, who entered with Mrs. Newton on his arm.

"We have been admiring your latest acquisition, my dear fellow," said Sir Richard, waving his hand towards the statue as he offered the other to Miss Newton. "It is very beautiful. Miss Newton was quite struck with it."

"Were you?" Well, I don't wonder at it," said Lord Marnilon, "it's an excellent bit of sculpture, but do you know I bought it for another reason than its intrinsic worth? Can you guess?"

"No, really I can't," said Sir Richard.

"No? Well, that's strange. Surely it can't be my fancy. But do you know I thought when I saw it that it was like you," and he smiled at Stella. "Don't you think it is?"

"I—I—don't know," she replied, still faintly.

"It is a little, perhaps," remarked Sir Richard. "It is difficult to say. Who is the sculptor?"

"Oh, a new man, a young fellow named Felton—Louis Felton. Quite a character in his way. Comes of a very old family, you know, but very poor. Proud into the bargain."

"Louis Felton," murmured Stella, unconsciously.

"I beg your pardon," said Lord Marnilon.

"I did not speak," she replied, looking up at him.

He saw she was pale, and held back the curtain for her to pass out, saying as he did so:

"The next is my waltz, Miss Newton. Don't hide away anywhere. It is the last waltz."

But she would not dance any more that night. Her headache had returned and she would go.

So the Newton carriage was brought around, and attended by a train of desiring courtiers, beautiful Stella departs with that name ringing in her ears and the strange mystery of the sea nymph to haunt her dreams.

Louis Felton!

CHAPTER V.

The Vale is a country residence worthy of such wealthy and fashionable people as the Newtons.

It is a large, modern house, furnished with every convenience and surrounded by well-laid-out grounds, with all their proper stablings, outhouses, farmyards and paddocks. A park just large enough to be pleasant and small enough to be devoid of the trouble which clings to larger tracts of forest land, stretches at the back of houses away to the pleasant little river of Den.

At the end of the park, and hidden from view by the trees, stands an old house nearly in ruins.

It is a pretty, tumble-down place, empty, tenantless, and all but useless, for the owner has not been seen for years, his very name even is not known, it has passed out of the remembrance of the village folk.

Old Daniel Newton, Stella's father, wished very much to buy the old place and the land upon which it stood, but the matter was found to be entangled in so many lawyers' webs that Mr. Newton abandoned all thought of adding it to his other estate in despair and the Hut, as the people familiarly called it, was left to its natural cobwebs and dusty ruin.

The Vale was rather solitary, there being no near neighbors of its own class, but it was always well filled with visitors and country cousins, and did not feel dull.

The nearest house of any distance was a shooting-box, three miles distant.

It was let on short terms to shooting and fishing men, but was generally empty at Christmas, there being little or no hunting in its neighborhood to tempt hardriding gentlemen into becoming tenants.

It was to let now, and Mrs. Newton, sitting in her open carriage, regrets it.

"There are no neighbors; really it is quite a desert of a place," she said.

"It is rather dull," said Stella, glancing around the country, "but it is very beautiful, mamma. I have never seen any place I like better than the Vale."

"They tell me Dorewell is a magnificent place," said Mrs. Newton, softly.

Stella flushed.

"It may be, and yet I might not like it so well. The Vale is so snug and comfortable. I hope we shall always spend Christmas here."

The ladies had been for a ride, the day being beautifully fine, the roads hard and frosty, and the air bracing, and the carriage entered the Vale gates as Stella made the remark.

"Yes," said Mrs. Newton. "I suppose our visitors will arrive to-morrow. How many will there be?"

Stella counted upon her fingers.

"There's Margaret, one, Charlie Venner, two, Uncle Adolphus, three; the poor little Cummings, seven, and old Mrs. Beckett, eight. Quite a family party."

"Yes," said Mrs. Newton, with rather a dissatisfied sigh. "It was your father's wish that they should all dine here on Christmas Day, and I suppose they must."

"I am glad to see them, for my part," said Stella, cordially. "I think it is only right that a family should gather together once a year; it is so nice to see the same faces, to hear the same good wishes, and to listen to the same dear old songs."

At this point of the drive a glimpse—a very faint one only—could be obtained of the Hut. Stella caught it, and said, thoughtfully:

"I wonder no one comes to claim that pretty old place. It is just the sort of house I should like for my own. Fancy a fire gleaming through the windows, bright faces and happy voices laughing through the ivy and laurel. Have you never found out to whom it belongs?"

"Never that I know of," answered Mrs. Newton. "It is in Chancery, or some legal difficulty, I think, but I know nothing about it, or any one else. I wish we could have bought it; it is a great nuisance stuck there at the end of the park and in such a disgraceful state of ill repair. I should have thought dear Lord Heavithorne could have ordered it to be pulled down. It is on his manor."

"Oh, not for the worlds," said Stella, with a smile. "It is the foundation for all my castles in the air; do you know, mamma, I love the old place, and can't help thinking, notwithstanding it has so little romance, that there is some strange interest attaching to it. I would not have it pulled down for the worlds!"

"You are a strange girl, Stella," said Mrs. Newton, peevishly. "I don't know where you get your whims and fancies from—not from me, I'm sure, for I was always a sensible woman. I'm glad we are home again, for I'm frozen."

And with a little ill-tempered shiver the wealthy Mrs. Newton descended by the help of the footman and climbed the stone steps haughtily.

Stella leaped from the carriage, and followed her mamma with a spring that was almost a leap.

To-day she felt, now that she was miles away from Richard Wildfang, free, buoyant and happy.

Her mother could not understand her, and after staring at her a minute went off haughtily to her own room.

It was a beautiful day, she felt full of energy and high spirits. Why should she not go for a walk?

Luncheon was on the table, it was true, and that, like all other meals over which Mrs. Newton presided, must be gone through with all proper formality and solemnity.

For once Mrs. Newton sent word down by her maid that Miss Stella need not wait, and the happy girl cut herself a crust of bread and cheese and ate them with the appetite of a schoolboy.

A glass of water—there were three varieties of wine upon the table—accompanied the frugal repast, and she arose again ready for her walk.

Slipping on her hat and shawl, she took up her muff and trotted off.

Very beautiful was the park, with King Frost's diamonds sparkling in hedge and tree, and his white ermine robe spread on the wide-stretching meadows.

"Oh, lovely," murmured the girl, with all a woman's love for nature. "Lovely! It is like some grand carving in marble!"

Ah! the word brought to her remembrance that sea nymph with its strange resemblance.

A flush mounted to her face which heightened her beauty, and she went along more thoughtfully than before. The end of the park was reached, and there before her was the Hut.

Suddenly a step upon the frosty path beside her awoke her from her reverie.

She started, turned quickly around and stared; yes, positively stared.

There before her was the face which she knew so well, though she had seen it but once, and then only for a moment.

The gentleman raised his hat with a graceful reverence that was well-bred, though it had nothing of the supercilious composure of the fashionable salutation, and said, in a low clear and subtly sweet voice:

"Madam, I pray your pardon. I fear I have frightened you."

Stella flushed, lowered her eyes from his face, and answered, slowly:

"No—o, at least, not much; I had not known any one was so near."

"Nor I," returned the stranger, "until a few minutes since. I confess that when I saw you I did not like to move for fear of startling you."

Stella reclined her head again.

The stranger, whose eyes seemed as much drawn to hers as hers to his, raised his hat and passed on. Suddenly he turned again.

"Can you tell me to whom this place belongs?"

"This is the Vale Park, and belongs to Mrs. Newton."

The stranger bowed.

"And this old house is called the Hut, though its proper name is Heavithorne."

The stranger inclined his head again. There was in his look, in his voice, in his very attitude, so visible a respect and reverence for her sex and herself in particular that Miss Newton was not affronted when he continued the conversation.

ruins. Do you know why its owner does not keep it in repair?"

Stella shook her head.

"No one knows the owner, or where he is to be found. Poor old place, it is nearly to the ground."

"You admire it, ma'am?" he asked.

"Yes," she said, with a sigh, "and pity it is. Perhaps you would like to go over it; the lodge-keeper has the key."

He smiled with pleasant sadness, and glanced at the broken casements.

"A key is scarcely necessary," he said, "and I will venture to make an entry without it. Is there anything particularly worthy of notice in the interior, may I ask?"

"There are some very fine old carvings, and the remains of some stained windows," replied Stella, raising her eyes again and marvelling at the coincidence which had brought the passerby in Hyde Park Corner to the Vale.

The strange smile which had al-

"Then," he said, "as I confess to a taste for such antiquities, I think I will make a visit of inspection. Madready lit up the handsome face more than once came upon it again.

am, I thank you for your courteous kindness."

He raised his hat, placed one hand upon the dilapidated fence, and vaulted on to the weed-grown lawn.

Arrived there, he looked back with almost a boyish smile, so arch and naive was it, and, seeing Stella still looking at him, though she had turned as if about to depart, he returned to her and said:

"Do not think me impertinently inquisitive, madam, I have the owner's permission to enter here and, in fact, do with it as I please."

"The owner's," said Stella, startled with surprise.

"Surely," retorted the stranger, with a playful smile. "I am he."

"You——"

She could get no farther, and stood as if turned to stone, looking at him with a heightened color and an astonished light in her deep eyes.

"Yes, madam, I," he returned, laying his hand upon his breast, and bowing with knightly courtesy and gravity. "I, Louis Felton, madam," and there was an intense ring in the sweet voice. "Both house and owner are at your service."

Stella was too startled to utter a word.

He might have thought her rude, discourteous, uncivilized; she could not help it.

The power of speech, of everything save bewilderment and confused emotion, had left her.

She turned without a word and walked hurriedly away.

CHAPTER VI.

It is Christmas eve.

All London was alight and busy. The toy shops, the butchers' shops, the poulterers' shops, ay, all the shops were doing a roaring business, for Saint Gift's day is close at hand, and money must be spent upon him.

Up in Sir Richard's luxurious counting-house alone there seemed no excitement, no bustle.

Sir Richard was writing with calm speed, the clock was ticking with its wonted regularity.

To him Christmas was but a suspension of money-making, a sad and unnecessary waste of time.

Now he was writing quickly, because the troublesome day was drawing near and there was still work to be done.

At last the letter was written and he rang the bell.

"My hat and coat."

His valet brought him his hat and coat, and waited for further orders.

"Is everything ready at Heavithorne?"

"Everything, sir," replied the man.

"Then we will go down to-night, as arranged."

Sir Richard looked around his room to see that he had not forgotten anything, and went out, locking the door after him.

It was a cold night and a dark one.

The square seemed empty, and Sir Richard drew his coat around him and buttoned an extra button as he strode down the steps of his mansion.

It was not quite empty, for as he strode along, his face thoughtful, close and lowered, a figure came from out the darkness and caught his arm.

Sir Richard turned, angrily.

It was a woman, thinly clad, and shivering with the cold.

She turned her pale face imploringly up to him, and with her disengaged hand, forced a shrinking, shivering little child upon him.

"Richard! oh, Richard! how can you be so cruel?"

Faint, woeful! faint was the voice; it came from the depths of a broken heart.

Sir Richard started, whitened in the sickly gaslight, and drew his arm away from the grasp of the emaciated hand with an imprecation.

"Lucy!" he said, with involuntary dismay and horror.

(To be continued.)

* * *

Some people seem to have a sort of sneaking idea that they can go to heaven by proxy.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson II., October 10, 1915.

Elijah Taken up into Heaven.—2 Kings, 2. 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Elijah called to depart (vs. 1-8). 1. When the Lord would take up Elijah—The prophet's lifework was drawing to a close, and he was to enter upon his eternal reward. The events of that particular day indicate that he was still vigorous and capable of further labor. It is clear that there was still work to be done, but God's purpose called for the removal of his servant from earthly scenes. The question why God's workmen are removed to heaven in the midst of successful labor must remain unanswered until we shall know as we are known. Into heaven—Into the eternal dwelling-place of the saints. Whirlwind—A tempest. From Gilgal—In the hill country of Ephraim eight or nine miles northwest of Bethel. We learn from 2 Kings 4, 38, that there was a school of the prophets here. Elisha had been associated with Elijah for several years, in fact, since the return of the latter from Horeb. 2. Tarry here—Both Elijah and Elisha knew that the former was to be translated that day. Elijah desired to be alone when he went to heaven. Several reasons have been presented why Elijah requested Elisha to tarry at Gilgal. 1. His humility led him to avoid publicity while that great honor was being bestowed. 2. His love for solitude asserted itself in view of this, the most momentous event in his life. 3. He wished to spare Elisha the sight of his departure from earth. 4. He desired to test Elisha's devotion to him and to the work in which he was engaged. The first and the last of these views seem the most reasonable.

3. Knowest thou—The "sons of the prophets" knew what the day would bring forth, probably by a direct revelation to them, for it is not likely that Elijah had told them of his approaching departure. From thy head—Recognizing that Elijah was the chief of the prophets, they must have considered it a serious thing for him to be removed when the worship and service of the God of Israel were greatly neglected and idolatry was prevalent. Yea, I know it; hold ye your peace—This knowledge brought with it a sadness and a sense of the responsibility that must rest upon him, that made him feel that the subject was too sacred for discussion. 4. Jericho—About twelve miles southeast of Bethel in the valley of the Jordan. Here also was a school of the prophets. These schools were places where young men were trained, under the direction of a recognized prophet, for religious service. They were not necessarily the sons of prophets. Their study was principally the law of Moses. Elijah was evidently making a farewell visit to the "sons of the prophets" at Gilgal, Bethel and Jericho. 6. The Lord hath sent me to Jordan—The journey was toward the place from which he was to be taken up to heaven. It led from Gilgal to Bethel, to Jericho, to Jordan, and beyond. Elisha proved his devotion and fidelity by not allowing himself to be separated from Elijah.

7. Fifty men ... stood to view afar off—There was intense interest in what was soon to take place. Stood by Jordan—Evidently it was not at a fording place. 8. Elijah took his mantle—It was doubtless of undressed skin, and the symbol of his office, which he had worn for years. "The power of wonder working rested not with the prophet individually, but was attached to his office, of which this rough garment was the badge."—Edersheim. Wrapped it—The prophet wound the mantle tightly into a roll in the form of a staff. Smote the waters—Moses smote the waters of the Red Sea and they parted to permit the Israelites to escape from the pursuing Egyptians. Elijah smote the waters, which were obstructing his progress toward the place where he was to bid farewell to earth, and a path was opened through the Jordan. In some respects the lives of Moses and Elijah were much alike.

II. Elisha's request (vs. 9, 10). 9. Ask what I shall do for thee—If Elisha had yielded to Elijah's entreaty to tarry behind he would have missed this exalted favor. The request which Elisha would make would be a further index of his character. Solomon had been granted a similar privilege (1 Kings 3: 5). Before I be taken away from thee—Elijah's departure had now become a subject of their conversation. A double portion of thy spirit—He did not ask for twice the amount of Elijah's spirit, but his request was for the portion falling to the first-born son under the Mosaic law. He was entitled to twice as much as any other child, so Elisha wished such a portion of his master's spirit that he might be equipped for the grave responsibilities which would soon fall upon him. Elisha showed his greatness of soul in this request. 10. A hard thing—Elijah had no power to impart his spirit to Elisha, for that power must come from God.

III. Elijah taken to heaven (vs. 11, 12). 11. As they still went on and talked—Some think they approached Mount Nebo, from which Moses viewed the land of Canaan. They were making their last journey together and holding their final conversation. A chariot of fire, and horses of fire—These were creations of the spiritual world. This heavenly scene was no hallucination, but the chariot and horses of fire were a part of that vast host, the sound of whose movements David once heard over the mulberry trees (2 Sam. 5: 24), and which at a later time filled the mountains round about Elisha (2 Kings 6: 17).—Whedon. And parted them both asunder—The parting time came, but it was accompanied by glorious displays of the divine presence and power. Went up by a whirlwind—We do not read that Elijah was borne by the chariot and horses of fire, but by a whirlwind. The fiery chariot and horses may have been simply a convoy for the prophet in his flight to heaven. 12. My father—Elisha saw the chariot and the horses, and he beheld his master's ascent. He thus fulfilled the condition upon which the request he made of Elijah was to be granted. In his astonishment he called after the departing prophet, and made an exclamation as he saw the chariot and horses of fire.

Questions.—About when were the times of this lesson? How long had it been since the events on Mount Carmel? How were the schools of the prophets conducted? In what cities had such schools been established? Why did Elijah visit them at this time? What questions did the prophets ask Elisha? What was his answer? Why did Elisha refuse to leave Elijah? What request did Elisha make?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Perseverance Rewarded.
I. Elijah admitted to heaven.
II. Elisha appointed to service.

I. Elijah admitted to heaven. The translation of Elijah embraces more than a mere historic statement. The theme has to do with the great scriptural doctrine of immortality. It gave to Israel a powerful confirmation of that great fact. When God would transfer one of his faithful servants to heaven and place another in his stead, he did it in a way most in keeping with the characteristic life of each. Elijah and Elisha were two of the most remarkable men in the history of the world. Both stood faithful in a faithless age. Elijah's departure was in harmony with his life. He was not destined to come to his end in weakness and decay. His entire public life and work had the character of a judge, on the one hand destroying and consuming, on the other hand reforming and constructing. His last hours were as full of service as if no change was coming. On the borders of heaven he was full of genuine humility. He displayed a spirit of calm self-possession. He had no thought of his own needs. His great desire was to leave a blessing for those remaining in service. He saw with clear vision that Elisha was the man to be considered most at that hour. The parting meant most to him. He was to continue the struggle of life. He was to stand before wicked kings and ungodly men as the messenger of God. The change which passed over Elijah which culminated in his reception into the invisible world is incomprehensible to us. We regard the entire event as a singular honor placed upon a singularly great and good man. It is an assured fact that God directed in the matter of closing a career which he had so perfectly controlled. Elijah's movements were directed by the spirit of the Lord even to the last. He moved in sublime calmness to the most solemn crisis, ever thoughtful of the interests of others. His lifelong obedience and fidelity to God and zeal for his name, made him fearless when he approached the close of life. With him there was no murmur, no unwillingness to depart, no shrinking from entrance into the unseen world. He was fully prepared for translation.

II. Elisha appointed to service. The great responsibility which was to fall upon Elisha on the departure of Elijah was the matter which weighed upon the mind of the former as the two traveled together. His master had displayed a spirit of fidelity to duty, of faithfulness in rebuking sin, of fearlessness and courage in the presence of danger and also of marked tenderness and love. Elijah's suggestion that Elisha tarry drew out the qualities of his nature which proved him capable of receiving the answer to his request. It was no vain curiosity which prompted Elisha to go with Elijah. He had a correct perception of real worth with true aspiration after it. Admiration, reverence and devotion mingled in Elisha's love for Elijah. He made the wisest choice that could have been made in view of his future life-work. As Elijah was taken from view, Elisha's experience was similar to that of Isaiah when he received his prophetic call. Hitherto he had looked to his prophetic master for direction and encouragement. Here his eyes were fixed upon the embattled might of Jehovah. He was conscious that the place was filled with God's presence. His view of the situation was unselfish and patriotic. The falling mantle was a symbol of the transference of Elijah's unfinished tasks as well as an indication of Elisha's appointment as his successor. Elisha was assured by this token that his request was granted. His prayer for spiritual endowment for his work was answered. His importunity had prevailed. He had witnessed the departure of Elijah and recognized the hand of God in his translation. A vital faith in the presence and power of God in the world was begotten. That faith had sustained Elijah in all his service. It should also become an anchor to Elisha. In the school of prophets with Elisha as their head, the influence of Elijah would be perpetuated. Through the young men the vital life of godliness should be kept alive in the world. The theocracy, which Elijah had founded, regardless of Ahab and Jezebel, would be perpetuated through the schools of prophets. Elijah had worked with a view to the future continuance of true piety in the world. Though the nation should continue in its tolerance of idolatry, and though it should at last go into captivity, there should be a body of faithful witnesses through whom God would declare His love and mercy, and through whom He could warn and admonish his people.

T. R. A.

For 7 Years Was Troubled With Her Liver.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills CURED HER

Mrs. E. L. Hurst, 61 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past seven years; also have had constipation, causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased with the results they have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are the original so be sure and get "Milburn's" when you ask for them.

Price, 25c. a vial or 5 for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Criminals and Clues.

Pierre Sone, the French detective, once traced a murderer within forty-eight hours with no clue save a trouser button. Such a feat seems almost incredible, yet many criminals have been brought to justice through clues much flimsier. [illegible] Bennett, of Yarmouth, was traced through a laundry mark on a piece of linen, and Orrock, who murdered constable [illegible] at Dalston in 1881, was brought to the scaffold by an initial on a chisel.

So if you want to be a criminal you had better go out naked and unarmed. Even then some special constable might take note of you.—London Chronicle.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

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FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 825

H. M. LAY, MANAGER, Walkerton Ont

Combination Offers

You want good reading during the coming year You can't get a better paper for local news than the TELESCOPE and with it we offer the following at the prices shown The **Telescope** and

Saturday Globe 1.90
Family Herald 1.90
Toronto World 3.75
Farmer's Advocate 2.40
Canadian Farm 1.90
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Catholic Register 1.90
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London Advertiser 2.90

FARMERS!

Why Metallic Roofing and Shingles are not as durable as "Brantford Slates"

Brantford Asphalt Slates

For Houses and Barns

We are making colored and plain Asphalt Slates suitable for roofing any class of building, particularly farmers' buildings.

SPECIAL OFFER We are making a special offer to roof the first house or barn in your locality at about cost price and guarantee it's lifetime for ten years against leakage.

Electricians will tell you that Asphalt, from which Brantford Asphalt Shingles are made, is an excellent insulating material, and does not deteriorate when exposed to the elements, being proof against acid, salt, alkali, rust and corrosion.

Galvanized iron is subject to all these agents of destruction, as well as other enemies, viz., rust and moisture from the inside of the barn, produced by the heating of grain, moisture from cattle, etc. It is also open to attacks from the elements without, and both processes are working toward its ruin at the same time. In other words, condensation is causing the destruction of Metal Roofing and Shingles; while Asphalt Slates retain their wearing qualities indefinitely.

Therefore, Asphalt Slates are, in the end, the cheapest roofing material you can buy, and, as they are now made, the most attractive in appearance, as well as being waterproof and practically fireproof.

LOW PRICES We have succeeded in producing them at about the same price as wood shingles. Let us figure with you at once.

There is no reason why the farmers of our country should put up with leaky roofs when we have acres of material we can supply quickly, at moderate prices.

ROOF-LEAK PAINTS (in Red, Green and Black) This splendid material is especially adapted for old Shingles and Metal and Felt Roofing of all kinds. In fact, any material that will take paint, can be made to last years longer by an application. Put up in large open-mouth cans of 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited
Brantford, Ont.

WAREHOUSES: Toronto; Montreal, Winnipeg. 31

Sold in Walkerton by S. W. VOGAN

WALKERTON TELESCOPE

WALKERTON, OCTOBER 7th, 1915

EDITORIAL

TO TELESCOPE READERS

Mr. C. Patrick, and I have disposed of the Telescope Newspaper and Printing business to Mr. L. A. Eedy. Mr. Eedy is now in charge.

The "Telescope" has been for sale for some time and a good many would be buyers have tried to buy it. We were anxious that the ownership should be transferred to a good newspaper man.

Mr. Eedy comes from St. Marys, where he has edited and managed the "Journal" for some years. He has also had reportorial and business experience with large Toronto publications.

My regular business is with newspapers generally throughout Canada and it is necessary for me to have a close knowledge of their advertising value and standing in their community. From information obtained in this way, I know that the standing of the St. Marys "Journal" is considered by other publishers and by large general advertisers, to be one of the leading country weeklies in Ontario. This standing is due to Mr. Eedy's management. It is therefore safe to expect the "Telescope" to be one the best edited and managed weekly papers in Ontario. I think Walkerton is fortunate in securing Mr. Eedy as a citizen and having such a paper as he will produce.

J. E. McCONNELL

London, Oct. 2, 1915.

VALEDICTORY

Sooner or later, and for one reason or another, the time comes in the life of every local newspaper man, when he has to call a halt, let up on the grind, and bid good-bye to his readers.

It is so in this case, I have been in charge of the Telescope now for about a year, and find some very pleasant features about it, but also a lot of work; and as I find it impossible to devote the necessary time and energy that should be devoted to it, I feel that the best thing to do is to have the business disposed of and placed in more competent hands.

In looking around for a successor we feel sure we have found one in the person of Mr. Lorne Eedy of the St. Marys Journal, who will conduct the paper from now on. We feel fully assured he will meet the requirements expected by the public of him. Now it only remains for us to again thank the many readers of the Telescope for their numerous kindnesses extended to us during our stay among them, and we will ask all our readers to bestow the same confidence and patronage to our successor and we feel sure they will not be disappointed in so doing.

C. PATRICK

SALUTATORY

The undersigned has bought the Telescope and takes over the active management of the paper this week.

We cannot hope to measure up to the reputation which the former publishers of the Telescope and other good friends in the newspaper fraternity give us, but we appreciate their kind words. We recognize the fact that the good people of Walkerton and district will judge us by what we shall or shall not accomplish in our endeavor to publish a newsy and reputable newspaper.

We have great faith in the future of the local weekly newspaper. The raiding of the rural field by the metropolitan press through rural mail deliveries has not and will not injure the worth-while country weekly one iota, and has served to emphasize the fact that the local weekly newspaper holds a distinct place, and has a peculiar and important service to perform. It cannot be displaced. And as a result of competition and better organization it is each year serving its constituency better than before.

We have great faith in the influence which a good local newspaper can wield for the social and material betterment of a community. It shall be our aim not only to reflect through the columns of the Telescope, the life of the whole community, covering as far as possible every village and hamlet of the countryside, but to have a part in advancing every good measure for the uplift or improvement of our constituency. And we shall rely upon the co-operation of every Telescope reader to help us make the Telescope all that a live newspaper should be.

We are glad to announce that Mr. P. G. Eidt will remain with the Telescope.

LORNE A. EEDY.

Do the people of Walkerton realize what a pretty town they live in?

In nine cases out of ten, where the Departmental Stores appear to have a strangle hold on a town, the town itself is to blame. Up-to-date methods and aggressive advertising in the local newspapers is the sure and effective antidote.

"London Advertiser asks if ecopied autos mean empty pews? We think it means empty gasoline tanks."—Port Elgin Times.

Brother Sayles knows. He has been burning up the mileage with a new car this summer, "Roy" is getting out one of the snappiest little local newspapers in Western Ontario. No wonder he can afford to run a car and all that sort of thing.

Talking of economy a saving of ten cents a day on the part of every person in the Dominion would mean nearly $300,000,000 in the course of a year, or more than we are spending on the war.

Prohibition is good for our soldiers—even many liquor sellers agree to that. But what is good for soldiers is also good for civilians. Our soldiers should not have a monopoly to such a good thing, especially when its general application will not make our soldiers the less happy.

The Hamilton Herald wants the extra war stamp on letters abolished as being a nuisance. It is really something worse. Designed to increase the postal revenue as a war measure, it has actually so reduced the sending of letters that postal revenue is said to be declining. Under these circumstances Canada cannot too quickly get back to the old rates of postage. On some of Durham rural routes, the number of letters posted, it is said, sometimes dwindles down to two or three daily. —Durham Review.

CONSCRIPTION, OR NOT ?

A writer in the Stratford Herald, commenting on conscription says.—Suppose that every able man on the farm in the stores, banks and factories were to go—how would our army be fed, paid, clothed or supplied with ammunition? If every eligible man went, what would become of the reproduction or developement of our race in Canada?

To call a man a "shirker" to pin a white feather upon him, to call upon ladies to boycott him, and in other ways to make his life miserable, are means which can only be stigmatized as unBritish, unChristian and intemperate. What do we know about these men individually? How dare we conclude they are all cowards?

A young man in a nearby town a few days ago enlisted. He was rejected by the doctor. His mother had kept his delicate condition from him and now he knows it and is in a poor miserable young wretch!

Take a young man of 18 to 20 at school or college studying for a profession, often the only future support of his mother. Like all boys of that age he does not well know his mind. Is every young fellow of this kind to be hounded into going. Would it be fair to the future generation Oh yes, it is easy to give away other mother's sons!

There are thousands of able-bodied men we are told; out of employment, thousands having no family ties, and undoubtedly thousands willing to go if they are calmly and carefully shown that they are needed. Why not get at these and not indiscriminately lay the sledge hammer of compulsion upon every individual man without knowing his case?

As you know sir, the writer of this is British through and through. Many of his nearest relations and friends are in the war on the land and sea, some have fallen in battle. He would like to see every man showing that "England expects every man to do his duty," and if he cannot fight, let him pay, and those who can both work and pay, let them do so, and these are some who can play for the cause—our boys who are only striplings but who can play a game of baseball or hockey and give the receipts to the patriotic purposes—they also are "doing their bit." Conscription would be a thousand times better in any other form than the ways and means that some are now adopting for recruiting purposes. Then at all events, the poor fellow who is not strong enough would be rejected and as a result perhaps left "in peace"

W. Goldstick of Hanover was knocked down by an auto driven by Harrister Telford of Durham on Monday at noon on the road in front of the Reid House. Mr. Goldstick did not hear the motor horn. Mr. Telford was not driving fast. Mr. Goldstick was bruised by the accident, but no bones were broken—Hanover Post.

Millions in Albemarle.

Toronto and Hamilton capitalists taking advantage of the present high prices of zinc and the shortage there will be for many years owing to the war drains, plan to make millions by developing the huge deposits in Albemarle township, on the Northern shore of Lake Huron. London men who also attempted to work these rich mines, but gave up owing to transportation and smelting difficulties and low prices have been approached by a syndicate. W. H. Walker, an expert from the Klondike, is now in Albemarle mines and samples are being sent to Chicago Experts sent by London men some time ago said there were millions of dollars in zinc in Albemarle.

The "Gaelic American," a weekly paper, and the "Irish World," another New York weekly, have been refused the privilege of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way. Persons found in possession of these shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Rats Did It

Thieving rats caused the collapse of 500 square feet of ceiling in McKenzie & Palmer's livery stables in Woodstock. For eighteen years the rats have been stealing oats from the bin on the second floor of the building and storing them between the second floor and the ceiling below. More than 200 bushels were accumulated before the ceiling gave way.

Coroner Ball Investigated.

Miss Mary Watt, aged 28 years was found dead at the house of a relative, with whom she resided, on the outskirts of Elmwood on Tuesday evening of this week. The lady of the house arrived home in the evening after being away all day and discovered Miss Watt dead. As the case looked somewhat suspicious Dr. Campbell of Elmwood had Coroner Dr. Ball hold an investigation and as a result the decided that the deceased had died from natural causes.—Hanover Post.

Each Town to Claim Soldiers

Word has been received from Ottawa that Gen. Hughes has asked that the authorities of every town, county and even township prepare a list of the young men who have gone for service. In many cases, young men from the country have enlisted in city depots and the cities receive credit for them. If these were prepared and printed in country papers, they would form interesting historical records and would be a source of satisfaction and pride to the communities in which they were compiled.

No Boost this Time

The Ford car is made the butt of many a joke and evidently Henry Ford the millionaire auto manufacturer, considers each story about his cars is a good advertisement, for he is credited with saying, "every knock is a boost" He is reported in the daily press to have said that he would withdraw his account from every bank that had a share in the Anglo-French loan. This is one instance where a knock is not a boost for loyal Canadians will not take kindly to Mr. Ford's strongly Anti-British sentiments.

Culross Council

Town Hall,
Teeswater, Sept. 27th.

Council met today. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Donaldson—Kuntz—That permission be given to operate a pool room in the village of Formosa, and that the license be forty dollars for the first table, twenty dollars for the second and ten for the third. And that a by-law be prepared and passed for that purpose at next meeting of Council.

Armstrong—McPherson—In amendment that the license be $50 for the first table $25 for the second and ten for the third. For the amendment Armstrong—McPherson case. For the motion Kuntz—Donaldson amendment,—Carried

A culvert at lot 8 con 10 was ordered to be replaced with a 15 inch tile.

Wm. Case was appointed to have a hill cut and repair the road and 30th sideroad and also repair a piece of road at lot 27 con 8 with gravel.

Thos. McPherson was appointed to have the hills graded at lots 23-25-28, con 12

Jas Donaldson was appointed to have the bridge at lots 19-20 con 12 covered.

The Reeve was appointed to have the road graded between lots 35-30 con A and a tile culvert put in.

Wm. Case was appointed to have a hill repaired on Turnbury Boundary providing Turnbury council would agree to the proposition and pay them a share of the costs.

Wm. Case was appointed to have the hill graded at lot 32 con 627.

John Armstrong was appointed to have the 5th sideroad repaired con's 6-7.

Wm Case was appointed to provide Mrs. Fitt and family with provisions for a time, the family being destitute.

Wm. Case was also appointed to carry out the provisions of a drainage agreement re Jabez Pennington, John Ireland and Wm. Nelly and the corporation.

A grant of $200 was made to repair the gravel road north of Teeswater and $150 South of Teeswater. Donaldson & Armstrong to superintend the north and Case and McPherson the south.

The Finance report was read and adopted and orders issued on the Treasurer for payment of accounts.

The council then adjourned to meet again on Oct 25th.

FINANCE

Jas Murray wk on grader....$	18 25
S Scharbach rep grader......	4 85
T Fallen 53 yds gravel.	5 30
Jas Thompson rep sinkhole....	10 50
And Schnurr 68 yds gravel....	6 80
Alb Thacker 35 yds gravel ...	3 50
Jno McAllister 201 yds gravel and road	21 10
Alf Haldenby sheep killed by dogs	12 00
Wm Bannerman work on con 14-15	20 00
Thos O'Malley 58 yds gravel and road..............	6 80
Robt Colvin removing tree off road..............	1 00

E. Button,
Clerk.

KIDNEY DISEASE WAS KILLING HIM

Until He Used "Fruit-a-tives" The Great Kidney Remedy

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., Aug. 26th, 1913.

"About two years ago, I found my health in a very bad state. *My Kidneys* were not doing their work and I was all run down in condition. Having seen 'Fruit-a-tives' advertised, I decided to try them. Their action was mild, and the result all that could be expected. My Kidneys resumed their normal action after I had taken upwards of a dozen boxes and I *regained my old-time vitality*. Today, I am as well as ever."

D. A. KELLY.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Monday next, October 11th is Thanksgiving Day, a public holiday.

The Telescope invites discussion in its columns on questions of public interest. If you have any ideas to advance, or criticisms to offer, write a letter to the editor.

Mr. Caldwell Marshall, who left on Monday for London training camp was presented with an auto-strop and safety razor by the Standard Bank staff here, and with a military wrist watch by friends in Walkerton.—Durham Chronicle.

Mr. Hugh McKerrocher has arrived home from the San Francisco Exposition. He reports the Fair to be a great success, with attendance larger than anticipated by the management. He came home through the Canadian west.—Paisley Advocate.

Two more of our boys, Peter Robinson, and Abbie Fenton have enlisted and went to London last Saturday morning. On Friday evening at the Patriotic meeting each of these young men were presented with a wrist watch and $5.00. The boys made very nice replies, and hoped other of the Southampton boys would also enlist to fight for Canada and the Empire.—Southampton Beacon

JAS. TOLTON
Issuer of Marriage Licenses · Walkerton

THE LEADING
REPAIR SHOP
—AND—
AUTO GARAGE

Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.—Walkerton

FOR
ICE CREAM
GO TO
Erdman's PHONE No. 100

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
Graham "
Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects:—Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D. D. S. Dentist Successor to Dr Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J. S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colmerce Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 8 p m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon Graduate in Arts and Medicine at Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope office, Walkerton.

VETERINARY

Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hasmore's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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Ontario's Best Business College

Our instructors are experienced. Pupils get individual attention and graduates are placed in positions. We are receiving applications we cannot meet. Students may enter at any time. Send for our free catalogue an I see if it interests you.

D. A. McLACHLAN
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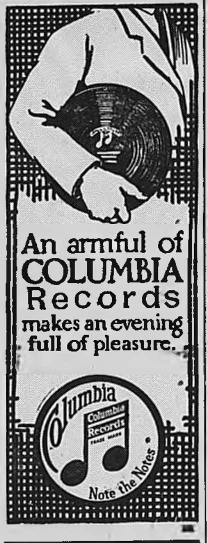

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Had Fingers Blown Off

On Wednesday evening of last week while picking with a pin at a cartridge he had found on the street, Everett Henderson, aged 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Leopold street, had the thumb and two fingers of his left hand badly lacerated. It is almost miraculous that the little fellow did not receive the force of the explosion in the face. Mr. Henderson bound up the wounded hand and medical aid was summoned. The seriousness of the injury was not apprehended until Dr. Calder arrived and dressed the wound and had the child removed to the hospital.—Wingham Times.

He Gave a Son

At Port Elgin Fair, a bevy of pretty young ladies were busy collecting money for the noble Red Cross work. One young lady approached an elderly man with the request, "Won't you please give us something toward helping our soldiers?" In an instant tears ran down the man's cheek and in tones subdued and chastened by deep sorrow he said, "My dear, I have given a good deal, I have just received word that my son had died for his country." The scene was touching and pathetic. Sympathy at once came into the face of the fair collector and she too mingled her tears of sorrow with those of Mr. Louis Mouck, of Southampton, whose boy has been reported dead.

Stanley James, Patriot!

Stanley James, one of Hanover's adopted sons on the firing line, has paid the price. The end came in an English hospital last Friday after weeks of suffering. Poor brave boy! He was only 22 years of age, last July but was old enough to realize what was meant when the war clouds broke and he was one of the first in Hanover to enlist. He went with the first contingent. A handsome, cleancut young fellow, many of us will remember when he smiled his farewell from a car window just before the train pulled out out for Owen Sound a year ago August. The memory of Stanley James soldier and patriot, will long remain green in the memory of Hanoverians.—Post.

Stay off the Track

From time to time in these columns has the public been warned to keep off the railway tracks. The advice is good and worth respecting. Anyone who walks along the railway allowance is simply taking his life in his own hands and there is no cause for complaint if he is killed while doing so. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has sent out a statement of certain facts. It shows that on its lines about 38 persons have been killed and 31 persons injured during the six months ending June 30th, 1915, all of them trespassers on the railway's property. Of this number it appears that 22 were citizens of Michigan, the State having no law to prevent unauthorized persons from walking on railway tracks.

The War's Second Winter

There will be scores of men who have weathered one winter in the trenches, but there will be thousands to whom it will be a new and bitter experience. It is to the women of the country that these men have a right in the first place to look for some return for the sacrifice. The gentlemen of Canada who sit at home in ease must bear their part. From them must come the funds to purchase wool and flannel and other things necessary for the mysteries of the sewing room. But a fire of enthusiasm must burn brightly in the heart o every woman to get work done Better by far a glut of comforts than even one soldier should shiver, lonely, neglected, forgotten, in the knee-deep half frozen mud of a trench.

Electrical Inspections.

This country is surely being killed by red tape governmental regulations. If you want to have your house wired up for electric lights now, you must apply for a permit to the district inspector at Palmerston, and when the job is completed the inspector must be notified again, and inside of 48 hours he will visit the premises, and if the work suits him he will issue a permit to connect the service wires and then charge his fee. This is one of the greatest fakes ever sprung on an unsuspecting public, and will undoubtedly put a crimp on the business of electric light companies. Next thing we know, a man will have to apply to the Government for permission to blow his nose—Mildmay Gazette.

Listening on the Line.

Recently we read of an invention by Edison of a contrivance that would detect telephone patrons who "listened on the line." Lately there has been nothing further heard about it. We wonder if it has proven a failure or is too expensive for general use. There is one sure thing, something practical along that line would be a great boon to the rural telephone service. There are those even in this district about Walkerton to whom "listening on the line has become such a common occurrence that they think nothing of it when in reality one would be quite justified in sizing such a party up as a sneak or a thief. This contemptible habit of some patrons to nose into other peoples business is doing much to hurt the rural phone service. Impressions should be made that the phone is primarily for business purposes and not for gossip and eavesdropping. Any telephone company would be quite justified in promptly removing the phones of those who are so indecent as to "take in" their neighbors conversation and it would be in the interests of the service were they to be more strict in enforcing the penalty in this regard.

Mrs. O'Connor and her daughters, Marjorie and Nora who have spent the summer at their cottage at the beach, return to their home in Toronto this week.—Southampton Beacon.

Armed airships and aeroplanes are continually flying over the birthplace of the Prince of Peace at Bethelem, according to the messenger from Zion. Soldiers are manoeuvering every day on the mount of Olives, at Golgotha and Jerusalem. The English, French, and Russian convents have been turned into barracks, and between Judea and Jericho, when transportation was by mule pack in the days when Christ came to bring "peace on earth" a road is being constructed for armoured cars. It is supposed that the concentration of the young recruits in the Holy Land is with a view to another attack upon Egypt.

East Bruce Convention.

The annual Sunday School Convention for the district of East Bruce was held in Teeswater on September 24th. There was a fair attendance of delegates and much interest was evinced in the discussion of the various Sunday School questions before the convention. In the absence of the President, who has moved out of the district, Rev. W. A. Bradley occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. T. Wilson and Rev. D. A. Walker of Walkerton on "The Teen Age Problems" and "The Influence of the Sunday School Upon the Community" respectively. Mr. E. D. Otter, Provincial Superintendent, of Toronto gave an address, "The Rights of the Child" The following officers were elected, President, Mr. M. G. Dippel of Walkerton: vice-president; Rev. R. Burns of Mildmay; Sec.-treas. Mr. C. W. Keeling of Cargill, home department, Mr. W. Little of Teeswater; primary department, Mrs. E. P. Moore of Teeswater. The next place of meeting was left to the executive—Teeswater News

Christopher Was

Lulu McStubbins had been a bride but a short while when the startling truth was forced upon her that her young husband was not exactly a teetotaller.

One evening, a few weeks after the wedding, the strict old cold-water crank, Papa McStubbins dropped in to call. He found his daughter all alone. After a while he asked.—

"Where is Christopher?"

"Well, the fact is Christopher isn't feeling very well this evening."

"Is that so? What seems the matter?"

"Well—er—the fact is—er—Christopher is suffering from a bad attack of propinquity."

"Propinquity, propinquity," repeated the puzzled old gentleman. "Thats a disease I never heard of You must be mistaken."

"Oh, no father. Let me explain. Propinquity means nearness, doesn't it?"

"I think so."

"And to be near is to be close, isn't it?"

"Em—yes—yes"

"And when we speak of a man as being close, we mean that he is stingy. Don't we?"

"Certainly."

"And when a man is stingy, we call him tight. Don't we?"

"I believe so."

"Well" she concluded: with a sigh "that's what's the matter with Christopher.

School Report

S S No 2 Carrick

IV—Edward South, Charlie Polfuss, Jennie Jasper.

Sen III—Bertha Polfuss, Albert Polfus, Tillie Polfus, Zenobia Miller, Martha Voigt, Evelyn Hossfeld, Elsie Jasper.

Sen II—Olvia Smith, Lizzie Polfus, Louisa Hossfeld, Wilma Koenig.

Jr II—Lorena Voigt, Arthur Hossfeld, Edward Voigt, Wallace Wilton, Arthur Procknow, Nellie Jasper.

First Book—Alma Krueger, Kate Hossfeld, Martin Polfus.

Sr Pr—Freddie Polfuss, Annie Hossfeld, Willie Hossfeld, Orlando Smith.

M. B. Hogg,
Teacher

$100 Reward $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Pinkerton Fair Prize List

HORSES

SPECIALS—Best outfit, team of horses, harness and wagon, D Pinkerton, And Schmidt; best outfit single horse, harness and buggy, Alex George, Henry Ernest; best heavy colt any age Jas Garland; judging contest on horses by boys 16 years and under, Lorne Carr, John Donnelly, John Desmond; judging contest on horses by boys 16 years and under, Chas Reid, R F Donnelly.

HEAVY DRAUGHT—Best span, D Pinkerton; 2 yr old filly or gelding, D Pinkerton; 1 yr old filly or gelding, Jas Garland; spring colt, J M Hopper, Jas Garland; brood mare having foal by side, Jas Garland.

AGRICULTURAL — Best span, A Schmidt, Wm E Taylor; Wm Garland; 1 yr old filly or gelding, J M Hopper; spring colt, Garland Bros; brood mare, J M Hopper, Garland Bros.

GENERAL PURPOSES—Best span, Alex Carr; 2 yr old colt, Garland Bros, spring colt, Garland Bros; brood mare with foal, Garland Bros.

ROAD AND CARRIAGE—Span under 16 hands, Chas Fuller; buggy horse under 16 hands, Henry Ernest, Wm Garland, R M Cale; single carriage horse 16 hands and over, Alex George, Napper Bros, W T Hopper.

CATTLE

GRADE—1 yr old steer, J M Hopper, D Pinkerton, W T Hopper; 2 yr old, D Pinkerton, 1st and 2nd Garland Bros fat ox or steer, D Pinkerton 1st and 2nd; fat cow or heifer, R Donnelly 1st and 2nd; cow having calf during season, Geo Needham, D Pinkerton, W T Hopper; 2 yr old heifer, R Donnelly 1st and 2nd, J M Hopper; 1 yr old heifer, R Donnelly, D Pinkerton, W T Hopper; cow under 4 years having calf, Wm Garland, W T Hopper, D Pinkerton; village cow where only one is kept, Adam Knox, Alf Fiddis, J A Gregg; steer or heifer under 1 yr, D Pinkerton 1st and 2nd, Garland Bros.

THOROUGHBRED DURHAM — Cow having calf during season, R. Donnelly, W T Hopper, R Donnelly; cow under 4 yrs, J M Hopper; heifer under 3 yrs, W T Hopper; heifer under 2 yrs, W T Hopper, R Donnelly 2nd and 3rd; heifer under 1 yr R Donnelly, J M Hopper; best herd, R Donnelly; bull calf under 1 yr, R Donnelly, W T Hopper.

SHEEP

Long Woolled—Aged ram, Wm Garland; aged ewes, Henry Young; shearling ram, Young; ewe lambs, Young 1st and 2nd: ram lamb, Young 1st and 2nd; shearling ewe, H Young.

Short woolled—Aged ram, W Garland, aged ewes, W T Hopper, John Desmond; shearling ewes, Hopper, Garland; ewe lambs, Hopper 1st and 2nd; ram lamb, Hopper, fat sheep, Hopper 1st and 2nd; pen, Hopper.

SWINE

Yorkshire—Boar, Garland Bros 1st and 2nd; sow 1 yr or over, Garland Bros 1st and 2nd.

Any Kind—Boar—Wm Garland 1st and 2nd; sow 1 yr or over, W Garland 1st and 2nd; sow under 1 yr, Garland.

FRUIT

Northern Spy, Wm Garland, Alf Garland; Baldwin, John Mutrie; Rode Island greening; J Mutrie; golden russets, John Mutrie, D, Pinkerton King of Thompkins Co, John Mutrie, Wm Garland; any other kind winter, And Schmidt, D. Pinkerton; snow, D Pinkerton; any other variety: fall, John Mutrie, D Pinkerton; wealthy Jas Garland; largest apple any other kind, John Desmond, Jos Schnurr; assortment apples named, Jos Schnurr; pears fall, Mrs John Pierson, A Schmidt; pears, winter, And Schmidt; Mrs J Peirson; plums, yellow, Mrs Pierson, And Schmidt; plums any other kind, Mrs Pierson, Wm Garland, three clusters grapes, Mrs W Clark, Lena Pinkerton; coll fruit, (apples excepted) And Schmidt.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Boquet garden flowers, Wm E Taylor, Jos Schnurr; house plants, geraniums, John Mutrie, John Seiler; window plants in flower, John Mutrie, Geo. Colwell; collection of house plants Alf Garland, J Seiler, John Mutrie; petunias, J Mutrie; cut flowers, Mrs J Pierson, W. Garland; asters: W E Taylor, Mrs Pierson

POULTRY

Geese, Wm. Kerry; ducks, Garland Bros, 1st and 2nd; white Leghorn hens D, Pinkerton, plymouth rocks, A Campbell, Garland Bros; collection pure bred poultry, any kind, W Garland; J Seiler, Wyandotte white, W Garland J Seiler; plymouth rock chickens, Garland Bros, Alf Fiddis; Wyandotte chickens, W Garland, 1st and 2nd; any other kind chickens, J Seiler, Alf Fiddis.

MANUFACTURES

Set double harness, J W Reaburn; set single harness, J, Seiler, J W Reaburn, pair fine boots, J Raeburn; pr coarse boots, J Raeburn, brick and tile H Brewnacombe.

LADIES' WORK

Patched quilt, woollen, John Mutrie Louis Pinkerton; patched quilt, cotton Mrs N Tennant, Mrs Pierson; crochet, quilt, cotton, Jos Schnurr, Mrs W Clark, knitted quilt, cotton, Joseph Schnurr, Lena Pinkerton, crazy quilt, Mrs Julia Ball, Mrs Pierson; log cabin quilt, Mrs Ball, W T Stewart; point lace, Mrs Ball, L Pinkerton; honiton lace; Mrs Ball, Mrs Pearson; crochet work wool, Mrs Pierson, Mrs Ball; crochet work cotton, Mrs Ball, Mrs Tennant; knitted work, cotton, Mrs Clark, John Mutrie; knitted work wool L Pinkerton, Mrs Clark; crochet in icewool, W T Stewart, L Pinkerton; netting, Jos Schnurr, W T Stewart; set table mats, crochet, Mrs Ball, Mrs, Clark; slippers, crochet or knitted, L Pinkerton, Mrs Ball; fancy bracket, Mrs Clark Mrs Ball; embroidery on silk or cotton, J W Raeburn, Mrs Ball, handmade apron, Jos Schnurr, Mrs Ball; painting in oil, D Willoughby, Mrs Ball; water-color painting, any subject, L Pinkerton, Mrs Ball, assortment of knitted goods for family, John Mutrie, Mrs Pierson; tatting, Mrs Ball, L Pinkerton; drawn work on linen, Miss Annie Currie Mrs Pierson; Battenburg lace, Mrs Ball, Mrs Pierson; tea cosy, Mrs Ball, Mrs Clark; embroidery on satin, Mrs Ball, Mrs Clark; hooked rag mat, Jos Schnurr, W T Stewart; hooked yarn mat, W. T Stewart, sofa cushion, Mrs Clark, Mrs Ball: pair pillow shams, Mrs Clark, Wm Garland; fancy braiding, J Schnurr, John Mutrie; painting on china, J W Raeburn, Mrs Tennant; painting any other kind, L Pinkerton, Mrs Clark; pair woollen socks, homemade, Mrs Tennant, John Mutrie; pair woollen mitts John Mutrie, Geo Colwell; crochet on linen, Mrs Ball, Miss Currie; pair woollen blankets L Pinkerton, Wm Garland; 5 yds fullcloth, L Pinkerton; 2 lbs stocking yarn L Pinkerton, Mrs Pierson, —Special prize—Best collection of ladies' fancy work, sepprate from other entries, Mrs Ball, Mrs Clark, Mrs John Mutrie.

ROOTS AND VEGATABLES

Potatoes, empire state, And Schmidt early rose, Jos Cunningham; assortment potatoes named, Jos Schnurr, Jos Cunningham; onions large red, John Mutrie, Jos Schnurr; large white or yellow Jos Schnurr, Wm Kerr, Jr; potatoe onions Jos Cunningham, Wm E Taylor; red mangold, D Pinkerton, Schmidt; mangolds, any other variety, Pinkerton, John Desmond; field carrots Schmidt, Cunningham; table carrots, short, Jas A Gregg, Pinkerton; table carrots, long, Schnurr, Schmidt; beets, long blood, Schnurr, Schmidt; beets any other variety, Mutrie; Schnurr: winter cabbage, Schmidt, Schnurr's; summer cabbage, Schmidt, Mutrie; red cabbage, Geo Fiddis, Schnurr; cauliflower, Schnurr; tomatoes, yellow, Schnurr; tomatoes, large red' J A Gregg, Mrs W Clark; tomatoes small red, Mrs Clark, Schnurr; coll vegetables, Schnurr, Mrs N Tennant; watermelons, Schnurr; muskmelons, Schnurr; citrons, Mrs Tennant, Schnurr; turnip, Swede, Garland Bros, Schmidt turnip, yellow aberdeen, Schmidt, parsnips, Schmidt, Schmidt; squash, hubbard, Schnurr; squash any kind, Jos Cunningham, Alf Fiddis; celery Schnurr; cucumbers, green Wm E Taylor, Jos Cunningham; pumpkins, any kind, John Seiler, , Mrs Clark; best collection of field and garden roots (special) Schmidt, Alf Fiddis.

GRAIN

Red winter wheat, W T Stewart And Schmidt spring wheat any variety, Alex Carr; small white peas, Stewart, Schmidt, Carr; black oats, Schmidt, Stewart; white oats, Schmidt Carr; barley, 6 rowed, Schmidt, Carr; Indian corn, yellow, Schmidt, Geo Fiddis; sweet corn, Schmidt, R Perdue; timothy seed, Stewart, Carr; white beans, John Mutrie, Mrs Tennant; beans, any variety, Mrs Tennant D Pinkerton; peck of flax seed, Stewart, Carr;

RACES

Boy's race, 14 years, Richard Desmond, Carl Elder, John Dales; boy's race, 10 years, Borden Gregg Morton Taylor, Frank Desmond; boy's race 8 yers, Ray Taylor, Peirson Elder, Joe Powers; girls race 10 years, Cleophus Kenny, Neeta Clark, Ethel Donnelly; girls race, 8 years, Hilda Kenny, Florence Richardson, Christena Houston.

SCHOOL WORK

Best exhibit of penmanship by public school pupil, Bessie Fullerton, Stanley Purdy, Martha Fordyce; map of Dominion of Canada, Margaret Knox, Clara Campbell Martha Fordyce, composition of Ontario, Martha Fordyce; map of township of Greenock by pupil in 2nd and 3rd book, Cleophus Kenny, Hilda Kenny, Neeta. penmanship by pupil in 2nd and 3rd book Hazel Cruickshank, Neeta Clark, Cecil Dales; best drawing of their own church, Gladys Gale, Marie Pinkerton; composition collection of weeds, wild plants, flowers, etc. Narva school, Pinkerton school.

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Make yourself independent of the generosity of those who can play. Learn the supreme delight of interpreting your favorite music to suit your own best taste on the preeminent instrument

New Scale Williams Player Piano

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OLD COUNTRY NEWS

HOW THEY WON THE V. C.

Three Gallipoli V. C.'s are among the five awards published on Wednesday. Included in the Gallipoli honors is Sergeant James Somers, the first Tipperary V. C., who had a splendid reception when he returned home to Cloughjordan, Tipperary. Somers is aged twenty-one.

One of the V. C's.—Lieutenant Boyd Rochfort—was medically rejected before he was accepted in April after undergoing an operation for varicose veins.

Second Lt. Herbert James, 4th Batt., Worcestershire Regiment.

In the southern zone of Gallipoli on June 28th, when a portion of the regiment had been checked owing to all the officers being put out of action, Second Lt. James, who belonged to a neighboring unit, on his own initiative gathered a body of men and led them forward under heavy shell and rifle fire. He returned, organized a second party and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack. On July 3rd he headed a party of bomb throwers up a Turkish communication trench, and after nearly all his bomb throwers had been killed or wounded he remained alone at the head of the trench and kept back the enemy single-handed till a barrier had been built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire.

Captain Gerald Robert O'Sullivan, 1st Batt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

On the night of July 1-2, when it was essential that a portion of a trench at Keithia should be regained, Captain O'Sullivan, although not belonging to the troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb throwers. He advanced in the open under a very heavy fire, and to throw his bombs with greater effect, got up on the parapet, where he was completely exposed to the fire of the enemy occupying the trench. He was wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led his party to make further efforts, which resulted in the recapture of the trench. On the night of June 18-19 he saved a critical situation by great personal gallantry and good leading.

Sergeant James Somers, No. 10512, 1st Batt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

On the night of July 1-2, when, owing to hostile bombing, some of our troops had retired from a sap, Sergt. Somers remained alone until a party brought up bombs. He climbed over to the Turkish trench and bombed the Turks with great effect. Later, he advanced into the open under very heavy fire, and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade had been established. He frequently ran to and from our trenches to obtain fresh supplies of bombs. By his great gallantry and coolness Sergeant Somers was largely instrumental in effecting the recapture of a portion of our trench which had been lost.

Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, late 7th Hariana Lancers, Indian Army.

At Shaiba, Mesopotamia, on April 12, Major Wheeler asked permission to take out his squadron and attempt to capture a flag, the centre point of an enemy group who were firing on one of our pickets. He advanced and attacked the enemy's infantry with the lance, doing considerable execution. He then retired while the enemy swarmed out of hidden ground and formed an excellent target to our Royal Horse Artillery guns. On April 13th Major Wheeler led his squadron to the attack of the "North Mound." He was seen far ahead of his men riding single-handed for the enemy's standards. The gallant officer was killed on the Mound.

Second Lieutenant George Arthur Boyd Rochfort, Special Reserve, 1st Batt., Scots Guards.

Between Cambrin and La Bassee on August 3rd, at 2 a. m., a German trench mortar bomb landed on the side of the parapet of the communication trench in which he stood, close to a small working party of his battalion. He might easily have stepped back a few yards round the corner into perfect safety, but, shouting to his men to look out, he rushed at the bomb, seized it, and hurled it over the parapet, where it at once exploded. There is no doubt that this splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party.

Second-Lieutenant Sidney Clayton Woodercroft, late 5th Bn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own.)

On July 30th, at Hooge, the enemy having broken through the centre of our front trenches, consequent on the use of burning liquids, this officer's position was heavily attacked with bombs from the flank and subsequently from the rear, but he managed to defend his post until all his bombs were exhausted, and then skilfully withdrew his remaining men. He immediately led his party forward in a counter-attack under an intense rifle and machine-gun fire, and was killed while in the act of cutting the wire obstacles in the open.

ZEPPELIN RAIDS THIS YEAR.

Since January 19 the total casualties through air raids in England, including that of Tuesday night, Sept. 7, is 77 killed, 190 injured and three missing, believed dead. The following is a record of dates and places.

	Kld.	Injd.
Jan. 19, Yarmouth and dist.	4	9
April 14, Tyneside		2
April 16, Lowestoft and East Coast		
May 10, Southend	1	—
May 17, Ramsgate	2	8
May 27, Southend	3	—
May 31, Outer London	6	--
June 4, E. and S. E. Coasts		--
June 6, East Coast..	5	40
June 15, Northeast Coast ..	15	15
August 9, East Coast..	15	14
August 12, East Coast	6	23
August 17, Eastern Counties	10	36
Sept. 7, Eastern Counties..	10	46

No combatant, soldier or sailor, has been killed in these raids.

£1,000 FOR V. C.

Corporal Angus, Carluke's Territorial V. C., was lionized in his native village in Lanarkshire on Saturday week. On behalf of the community Lord Newlands presented the hero with War Loan stock to the value of £1,000.

Sergeant Michael O'Leary, V. C., and Private Dwyer, V. C., have been granted commissions in the Northumberland Fusiliers and started work as officers last week.

A STREET'S WAR RECORD

Trafalgar street, Walworth, which up to the beginning of August had sent 175 men to the war from its 150 houses, has since then improved on its own record," writes a correspondent. "The number of its fighting men has now reached 198.

"Almost every house has its roll of honor card in the window, proudly showing the number of men from that house who are serving their King and country.

NOTES.

News has reached Burton that Mr. A. Knight, headmaster of the Guild street School, has lost his third and only surviving son in the Dardanelles. Now all three sons of Mr. Knight have fallen in the service of their country.

The Colchester oyster fishery season was formally opened with old-time ceremony. The corporation will send 10,000 native oysters to hospitals for wounded soldiers.

At the children's annual angling festival at Deal the youngest competitor, aged four years, named Phyllis Woodhead, secured a prize. The Lord Warden's prize was won by Leonard Windsor, and Lord George Hamilton's prize by Dorothy Fallace.

Admitted to the Winchcombe (Gloucestershire) Workhouse on May 5, 1836, at the age of nine Elizabeth Hall, aged eighty-eight, who was buried lately, did not leave the workhouse for nearly eighty years. Her maintenance must have cost the ratepayers more than £1,000.

Four men were buried by a roof fall at the Nine-Mile-Point Colliery near Newport, Monmouthshire. Two of them, Arthur Manning and David Jones, were killed and the others injured. The four were working together when the fall occurred.

Several Atherstone children went out for a stroll in the country on Saturday week, and two brothers ate some berries of the deadly nightshade. Both boys afterwards fell ill and one died from belladonna poisoning. The other lad is in a serious condition.

Five hundred razor grinders and forgers who had been on strike in Sheffield a fortnight for increased pay have agreed to return to work on the old terms pending the submission of the points in dispute to arbitration.

One of the best known inhabitants of Walsley Bridge has passed away in the person of Mr. William Birch, of Parkstone road. His occupation was that of steel melter, and although his age was 77, he was working within a week of his death. He was employed for 63 years by Messrs. Moss & Gamble, of Walsley Bridge.

Private Martin Garrity, of the 7th Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment—the Leeds Rifles—who has been awarded the D. C. M., is only 17 years of age.

Mr. Alfred Billbrough, a Leeds chemist and druggist, who left estate valued at £119,000, bequeathed £20,000 for charities and the purchase of pictures for Leeds Art Gallery.

The death has taken place under tragic circumstances at the Prince of Wales' Hotel, Harrogate, of Miss Ellen Woodliss, of Cromford. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, and a chambermaid at the hotel, fell down the lift and broke her back.

At Poston (Yorkshire) Police Court Henry Inglelow Peacock, farmer, of Great Langton, was fined £7 for tearing down recruiting posters from [illegible] shed door.

Private John Mayne, Royal Irish Rifles, home on sick leave, who was committed for trial at Warwick on a charge of murdering Lydia Cleaver, was stated to be in a shattered condition mentally and physically owing to the prolonged strain of fighting.

Two thousand five hundred miners employed at Nos. 3, 7 and 8 pits, Tylorstown (Messrs. D. Davies & Sons), went on strike owing to the presence of non-unionists.

Miss Botha, the niece of General Botha, is now studying English nursing at the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne.

It is officially announced that Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have been pleased to appoint Captain Augustus Frederick Liddell to be Comptroller of their Royal Highnesses' household, in room of Major Evan Martin, C. V. O., resigned.

His Highness the Jam of Nawanagar (Ranjitsinhji) is making very satisfactory progress, despite the serious nature of the injury to his right eye in the shooting accident of a week ago. It is expected that he will be able, in the course of a week, to leave the Leeds nursing home.

Seventeen gramophone needles were extracted from a soldier's back at Cardiff, the wounds having been caused by a shell exploding near a gramophone.

No fewer than 1,098,283 eggs, apart from many thousands contributed direct to hospitals and not yet reported, were collected during the "million egg" week.

In one of the great munition factories near London an eighty-hour week is the rule, but many men are cheerfully putting in ninety and one hundred hours.

Accidentally shot in the eye by Captain Mosher (11th Manchesters) while out rabbiting with him near Lichfield, Lieut. Jukes, a brother-in-law, is reported to have died of his injuries.

The Women's Social and Political Union have decided to remove to premises in the West End, and Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, the present headquarters and the scene of several police raids, will shortly be to let.

One hundred and seventy girls employed at Messrs. Boots', chemists, Island street, Nottingham, kept their heads when fire broke out in the medicated wool department and trooped down the staircase into the street.

Private William Matthews, of the 6th Manchesters, who is one of the orleon guards at the German camp at Leigh, has been a soldier for sixty years. He joined at the age of 14 and fought with Garibaldi's army in 1870.

According to the "Motor," motorcar insurance companies have been very hard hit owing to the war, the number of accidents having been so numerous that claims for damages to motor-cars have been twice as great as in normal times.

The tonnage of vessels entering Belfast from January 1 to September 4 totalled 1,112,515 tons, a decrease of 194,015 tons, mostly in cross channel traffic, and to a considerable extent due to the requisitioning of vessels by the Admiralty.

An eleven-year-old boy named Chas. Keddingham, of Arbroath, son of a soldier serving in France, while fishing from a cliff near the town the other afternoon, fell over and was carried away by a strong ebb tide. He was drowned in sight of his elder brother.

The Tanned Sheepskin Clothing Co., of Sydney, New South Wales, has sent to the western front 18,000 tanned sheepskin waistcoats, and 10,100 pairs of insoles to put in Tommy's boots.

A Yarmouth soldier, writing home, speaks in terms of high praise of the Army chaplains. He says: "One was conducting the funeral service over two men; his white surplice apparently afforded a good target for the enemy's snipers, and before the service was finished he had been shot through both wrists, but nevertheless carried the service through.

The question whether our men at the front are smoking too much is answered in the negative by the "Lancet," which says, "The cigarette, in moderation, is a valuable solace in time of anxiety, and the significance of the demand from the men in the trenches for cigarettes cannot lightly be ignored. Smoking undoubtedly affords relief and diversion in all nerve-straining tasks."

The National Free Church Council is to be invited to hold its next annual meeting at Bradford in March.

The Rev. T. McEnery, curate at St. Charles' Roman Catholic Church, Attercliffe, Sheffield, has been appointed to Hebden Bridge.

At the quarterly conference of the North Wales Calvinistic Methodist Association at Pwllheli a special committee was appointed to enquire into the proposal to amalgamate the two connexional colleges at Bala and Aberystwith, and have one college for the whole of Wales.

The death is reported of Sir William Plowden, aged 83, ex-M.P. for West Wolverhampton.

Sir John Fuller, who has been lying ill at a nursing home at [illegible], has died at his residence, Cottles, Melksham, aged 50.

An Aberdeen waterman, on his way home the other morning after being at work all night, found a well-worn pocket book, covered with an old boot lace, and containing bank-notes to the amount of over £250. He reported his find to the police and the owner has been found. The honest waterman has been rewarded.

Fifty-four tons of fish, locally a record catch, were landed at Aberdeen one day recently by the steam trawler Theresa Boyle. The catch realized £1,110, which was £24 in excess of the previous highest figure. The trawler, one of the latest additions to the Aberdeen fleet, has made over £2,000 by her first two trips.

The coroner's jury at the Brecon open verdict in regard to the death of Maggie Symonds, a young farm servant, who died suddenly on August 9. The coroner said that in the analysis three and a half grains of strychnine were found in the girl's stomach. A fatal dose was from a quarter to half a grain. The girl's stomach contained enough to kill twelve people.

The Rev. F. W. Galpin, vicar of Hatfield Regis, Essex, who has just been appointed vicar of Witham, Essex, has a remarkable collection of about 650 musical instruments, on all of which he can play. He has made a hobby of collecting ancient musical instruments. Mr. Galpin has learned their gamut, and he can play a solo on each of his treasures.

Sir Ernest Hatch, chairman of the Government Commission on Belgian Refugees, attended a conference in Glasgow and thanked Scotland on behalf of the Government for the service [illegible] in the cause of the Belgian refugees. At present Glasgow is caring for nearly 12,000 refugees, said Sir Ernest. Belgium had been the [illegible] of Scottish [illegible], and hospitality to refugees [illegible] Scotland's magnificent record was a stimulant to districts where there might be a disposition to carelessness.

The first cutting of this season's grapes on the famous black Hamburgh vine at Hampton Court Palace took place last Thursday week. A consignment of the rich fruit was packed in baskets and is sent by rail to Windsor for the King's table. It is expected that some of the fruit will be sent to hospitals for wounded soldiers. The vine, although it is 148 years old, shows no sign of decay. About 250 bunches of grapes have been allowed to ripen this year, and they average 1½ lbs. in weight.

Mr. Henry Blandy, Wyse, who died on Tuesday week at his farm, Whitley, Reading, was one of the best known breeders and exhibitors of Shorthorn dairy cattle in Berkshire. A regular exhibitor at the Royal Counties Agricultural Show, he won the dairy herd championship three times and received the King's cup twice. Aged 82, he only spent one night away from his home at Whitley, where he was born, and he rose every summer morning at 4. To get up early was therefore referred to locally as "rising with the Wyse."

"Before the war a fashion set in with Cambridge undergraduates to live in college instead of in lodgings outside. This caused a depression of the university lodging-house, like Oxford. Cambridge is deserted; all the men have gone to the front but the lodging-house keepers remain. Their plight is now sad. High rented lodging-houses whose prosperity once made them liable to a double assessment, are now empty, and they [illegible] demand for a reduction of rent and assessment.

Private James Murphy fell from [illegible] at Broadstairs at midnight on Sunday week, [illegible] out of his depth while bathing on Saturday. Murphy was unable to regain the shore. A companion, Private Peers, who went to his assistance, also got into difficulties, and both men were brought ashore in an exhausted condition by their officer, Captain Webb.

Professor Gardner, Oxford, president of the Churchmen's Union speaking at the annual conference at Rugby, said men of science and learning had lost their ideals and were under the heel of the materialistic movement. It would not be impossible to build upon the basis of an international comity of [illegible] a society of men pledged to use their powers and discoveries not for destruction, but for saving life and for moderating friction between nations.

When 2nd Lieutenant [illegible], aged 22, 3rd Cambridgeshire Regiment, was riding his motor cycle near Queen Anne's Gate, Windsor Park, on Saturday evening week, he collided with a motor car driven by Mrs. Bowring, of Rose Cottage, Windsor Forest, and driven by Mr. F. Farmer. Lieut. [illegible] was dragged for some distance and was very seriously injured. He died soon after at King Edward VII Hospital at Windsor.

Pathos bridesmaids were robed and aprons [illegible] at a wedding at Warminster, Wilts. Friends lent them silk handkerchiefs, which they tied over their heads. They were then allowed to enter. In I Corinthians, 11th chapter, the words "Is it comely that a woman pray unto God uncovered."

Autumn Flight of Birds Under Way

The great autumn flight of the birds is now at its height. Millions of them are on the wing toward the South. Some travel by day and others by night. Why are they leaving their homes in the North?

"The mystery of bird migration," as Dr. Wells W. Cooke, one of the biologists of the U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, phrases it, "has proved a fascinating subject for speculation and study from earliest times."

Though he knows more about birds than does any other American, including John Burroughs, even having given 37 years of enthusiastic labor to their history and their habits, Dr. Cooke cannot conclusively tell why the robin in one's garden disappears in the fall, while the sparrow remains one's neighbor every day in the year.

It was believed anciently, and by scientific men, that birds hibernated in hollow trees or hid away from the cold in the mud of rivers and water streams. "Less than a century ago," Dr. Cooke told the author of this article, "it was asserted that great flocks of birds vanished in the waters of the Mediterranean to winter in its depths."

"It has been said," Dr. Cooke continued, "that the return of the birds in the spring can be attributed to the love they have for their northern and natal home. That may be so. But why do they quit the North just as soon as the nesting season is over? When the young birds are large and experienced enough to care for themselves, the old birds begin their flight to the South.

"The first to go are the upland plover, orchard oriole, redstart and yellow warbler. They leave the eastern and central regions of the United States as early as July 10. Food is then abundant, and, so far as man can see, there are no signs of coming winter.

FOLLOWED MELTING ICE.

"There is a theory that the South and not the North was the original home of the birds and that over-population and the struggle for existence caused them to follow the retreating ice at the end of the glacier era, and thus to obtain new grounds for the breeding of their young.

"The orchard orioles, for example, arrive in southern Pennsylvania the first week in May and depart early in July. They spend, therefore, no more than two and a half months in the North. It would seem, when one thinks about it, that they leave the South that they may rear their young where there is plenty of room and where there is a sufficient supply of food.

"Yet grouse, cardinals and Carolina wrens do not migrate to the South and many a Bob White is born, lives and dies without having gone more than [illegible] miles from the spot where it was hatched. Meadow larks can be seen near New York every month in the year. The blue jay [illegible] and the black headed chickadee [illegible] [illegible] during the winter [illegible] feeding [illegible].

"While some robins spend the winter in Cuba and others go to Mexico, [illegible] can be found in the southern states of the United States throughout the year. No individual robin, perhaps, is a continuous resident of any section. The robin that nests in southern Missouri may spend the winter near the Gulf of Mexico, while its hardy cousin, born in Canada, may spend the winter in southern Missouri.

"Many species of birds that nest in Canada live during the cold months in the United States. Among such birds are the tree sparrow, the junco and the snowflake. More than a hundred species, however, quit this country every fall and live in Central and South America until the following spring.

"Some of them cross the Equator and travel to the plains of Argentina and a few keep on to Patagonia. The scarlet tanager travels back and forth from Canada to Peru. The bobolink, which nests in New England, probably spends the winter in Brazil, as do the purple martins, cliff swallows, barn swallows, nighthawks and upland plovers.

WORLD'S LONG CHAMPIONS.

"The black-poll warbler that build their nests and bring up their young in Alaska live the rest of the year in South America. The [illegible] [illegible] The Kittiwake [illegible] on the banks of the rivers in Alaska goes to Argentina, 7,000 miles distant, at the approach of autumn. These are long distances, but they [illegible] are covered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The migration routes of these birds are even longer. Nineteen species of shore birds that nest north of the Arctic Circle winter in South America, and of these some go to Patagonia, over a route more than 8,000 miles long.

"The world's migration champion, however, is the Arctic tern. It builds its nest so far north as to be the North Pole. When the young birds are [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and in the course of several months arrive at the edge of the Antarctic continent.

"Thus the tern covers the 11,000 miles or more, [illegible] between the two [illegible]. This remarkable bird, no one knows [illegible] [illegible]. A few Arctic terns have been seen along the United States coast from Long Island, but the mighty flocks of Canada geese thousands [illegible] from pole to pole, have never been noted by any ornithologist [illegible] to indicate their preferred route [illegible] [illegible] migration.

"These [illegible] the [illegible] about June 15, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. Not [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] their daily flights, and that distance is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. To the [illegible] [illegible] of the birds are [illegible] of mysteries and contradictions and the mystery of their migrations is still engaging the attention of a great many naturalists.

"Do they travel by night or during the day?" Dr. Cooke was asked.

"A few migrate only in daylight, but most birds feed and rest during the day and travel at night. The day migrants include hawks, swallows, [illegible], hawks and chimney swifts. The night hawks and chimney swifts catch their food while on the wing. Their progress north and south is slow. When they come to a lake or a large pond they fly around it, instead of over it.

MAIN BIRD HIGHWAY.

"Are the routes by which they travel known?"

"Yes, they are so well known that they have been mapped. Each route, no matter how long, has probably been of slow growth from an original short flight. Fifty species of birds, which nest in New England and live the rest of the year in South America, fly inland to Florida, thence along the coast and from island to island until they arrive at their homes in Peru, Brazil, Argentina and Patagonia.

"The 150 miles between Florida and Cuba are crossed by tens of thousands of birds belonging to some 50 species. No more than half of them, however, take the next flight of 50 miles to the mountains of Jamaica. Thence southward the birds cross a stretch of ocean 500 miles wide.

"Only a third of the species reaching Jamaica venture on this long, toodless journey. Among them are the bobolinks, and they have as traveling companions to Brazil a vireo, a kingbird and a nighthawk, which summer in Florida; the chuck-will's-widow of the Gulf States; two New England cuckoos; the gray-cheeked thrush from Quebec, the bank swallow from Labrador and the blackpoll warbler from Alaska. A mixed company it is, but the bobolinks so greatly outnumber the rest that the passage across the Caribbean may be called the bobolink route.

"The main traveled bird highway, however, is from northwest Florida across the Gulf of Mexico. A larger or smaller percentage of nearly all the species bound for South America go by this roundabout course. Birds east of the Allegheny Mountains move southwest in the fall almost parallel with the Atlantic coast. Those of the Central Mississippi Valley go south to the Gulf and cross it. Birds between the Missouri River and the edge of the plains and those from Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, travel south until they join the others in the flight across the Gulf.

STOP EN ROUTE FOR FRUIT.

"Most North American birds on the way to Central or South America take the shorter cut across the Gulf, rather than the longer land journey by way of Texas. Millions of birds cross the Gulf at its widest part. Night after night for nearly eight months in the year myriads of hardy migrants find their way over the Gulf of Mexico.

"Water birds, especially the golden plover, have a route of their own from 2,400 miles long, over the Atlantic Ocean, and is much shorter than the main route of the other birds. The golden plover, as I have said earlier in my talk with you, covers the whole distance in a single flight. No other bird, so far as known, travels that far without resting.

"The fall migration of the golden plover, from its nesting grounds, far beyond the tree line in the Arctic regions, begins as soon as the young can shift for themselves. A stop is made on the Labrador coast. Refreshing themselves on wild fruits, the birds cross the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Nova Scotia, the starting point for their amazing ocean flight.

"Migrating birds do not fly at their highest speed. Taking all the species as a whole, the average distance covered in the spring, including days spent in resting and feeding, is about 23 miles in 24 hours. Two thousand observers are sending migration notes to the Biological Survey and our field naturalists are making investigations from Panama to the Arctic Circle. We have a record showing that the purple martins traveled one spring from New Orleans, on their way north from Brazil, to Lake Winnipeg in 12 nights, which was at the rate of 120 miles a night.

"Many birds cross the Gulf of Mexico, travelling from 500 miles to 700 miles in a single flight. The black-and-white warbler, wintering in Central America, Mexico, the West Indies and southern Florida, moves south, [illegible] over land, at about 20 miles a day. The cliff swallow, leaving South America and traveling around the Gulf of Mexico, averages 25 miles a day. Its speed is increased to 50 miles, however, in its passage up the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, but falls to 20 miles across the Allegheny Mountains. Thence onward to Nova Scotia it travels 60 miles a day.

"A faster bird, however, is the gray-cheeked thrush, which, wintering in South America, travels through Louisiana to northwestern Nebraska, 1,000 miles, in about 70 days. The humming-bird, and there is no bird smaller, crosses the Gulf of Mexico in a single [illegible]. The distance ranges, as I have said, from 500 to 700 miles.

"The golden plover flies from Nova Scotia to South America, a distance of 2,400 miles, and over water all the way, in 48 hours and without stopping. Less than two ounces of fuel in the form of body fat permits the bird to make this extraordinary flight.

THEY NEVER TURN BACK.

"Robins, in the spring, leisurely move northward from Iowa to Alaska, taking 78 days to travel 3,000 miles. The black-poll warbler, which spends the winter in South America, flies from the Gulf of Mexico to Minnesota at the rate of 33 miles a day. Then he throws on the high gear, and two weeks later arrives in Northwestern Alaska, 2,500 miles away.

"Though the birds have no almanacs they know when to set out for the north or the south and once their journey begins they never turn back. Among the earliest travelers north are ducks and geese. They often reach their summer homes to find the rivers and lakes covered with ice. Purple martins and bluebirds frequently appear so early in the spring that they are frozen to death. But most birds remain in the South until it is safe to travel, and the food supply en route is sufficient.

"How do birds know that it is time to wing their way north? There is no appreciable change in temperature at their winter homes in Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America warning them that the moving season is at hand. It must be a force from within, a physiological change, that impels them to set out on their long and dangerous flights. In the course of ages habits of migration have been developed so that on the average birds arrive at their nesting place at the right time."

"Do the same kinds of birds in a community go south in company?" Dr. Cooke was asked.

"No; they migrate in groups, the old ones first and then the young ones. Strange to say, some of the old ones remain until the rest are well on the way. Returning the next year, the old ones nest where they nested before, but the young ones push on to the north. So the frontier is always being extended."

"If the weather is fair, the birds pass Bermuda without halting. After resting and feeding for a short time on the northern coast of South America, they travel overland to the plains of Argentina, where they remain from September to March. Native birds they are nesting, but no bird breeding from the North ever breeds in the South.

"After its sojourn of six months on the plains of Argentina, the golden plover returns to the Arctic circle, but by an entirely different route. Crossing South America and the Gulf of Mexico, it enters the United States by way of Louisiana and Texas, and moves northward through the Mississippi Valley. The golden plover of the Pacific has a flight of 2,000 miles from Alaska to Hawaii and makes the journey without landmarks to guide it.

SOMETIMES LOSE WAY.

"How do birds find their way? you ask. By their sense of direction, I think. They do not travel haphazard. The inhabitants of the boxes in my garden will be back again next spring, though they may spend the winter in Brazil. Something more than sight has been given to them. Even heavy fogs at sea do not cause them to stray from their course.

"Yet there are times when they momentarily lose their sense of direction. Birds setting out from Cuba for Florida on a cloudy night fly with beautiful precision. If a gale sweeps the ocean, however, they are blown out of their course and many perish in their collisions with lighthouses, the lights of which lure them to destruction.

"Do the birds of Europe migrate? Yes, and they travel back and forth and in many strange directions. Most European birds winter in Africa, going by way of Spain, but some Swedish birds go to England and some English birds go to central Europe, while many central European birds pass over to Great Britain.

"Several species of birds in the United States are decreasing in numbers, but on the whole there are a great many more birds, I believe, than there were when Columbus discovered the country, notably more robins, bobolinks, blackbirds and cat-birds.

"Birds of prey have the same mates year after year. Many other birds are monogamists, at least for the season. The red-wing blackbird and jackdaw are polygamists.

"Would insects eat up the country were it not for the birds? As that is a question over which the [illegible] of the Agricultural Department disagree I shall not try to answer it."—James P. Morrow, in Philadelphia Record.

NOVEL RIBBON GIRDLE.

A charming girdle of navy blue satin ribbon about seven inches wide with a double row of cording and a wide loop finishing one side. The trim little hat fashioned in wide navy satin ribbon is tricorne shaped with a white crown—small squares of white wool embroidery appear at intervals around the brim.

Nell—Miss Antique says she shook him because he is not like other men. Belle—In what respect is he not like other men? Nell—Well, he proposed to her.

Entire Family Stricken With Cholera.

Youngest Child Died.

The chief symptoms of cholera are vomiting, and purging occurs either simultaneously or alternately, and is usually sudden and very violent, and the matter ejected by the stomach has a bilious appearance and a nasty bitter taste. On the first symptom appearing Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken, and the trouble cured.

Mrs. E. Slade, 376 Logan Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "When I first arrived in Canada, nearly four years ago, my entire family was stricken with cholera, from which the youngest child died. Soon after a friend recommended Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and acting on this advice I administered it to all who were suffering, with the most gratifying results. Since that first attack my children have been subject to stomach troubles, but on the first symptoms I resort to "Dr. Fowler's," and it always brings relief. I have immense faith in this medicine, and always keep a bottle on hand. May I never fail to recommend it to anyone who is similarly troubled."

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" see that you get it.

It has been on the market for the past 70 years.

There is nothing "just as good."

Manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Price, 35 cents.

Her Nerves Were So Bad Thought She Would Go Out of Her Mind.

Mrs. Holla Knox, 45 Harding St., St. John, N.B., writes: "I suffered greatly with my nerves, I could not sleep at night, nor work, and the least little thing worked on my mind and bothered me. Last winter I thought I would go out of my mind, I would screech out, and my mother really thought I was going crazy with my nerves. It was so terrible I would hold my head and cry. I tried two doctors but they did not do me any good. I thought I would tell you that to-day I am perfectly cured by using three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and I can recommend them to all sufferers from nervous troubles so you can tell everyone that they are the only thing that did me any good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A SENSITIVE LOVER

(By Sarah Baxter).

Barnard was walking the floor. When a man walks the floor with a knit brow it is evident there is something on his mind. And there was something on Barnard's mind—a good deal, in fact. He was a worshipper of Miss Brayton, and Miss Brayton was very ill. Barnard had heard that the doctors were desirous of making the experiment of a transfusion of blood, but had not thus far found any hearty person who was willing to give up his or her blood for the purpose.

Barnard had offered himself to Miss Brayton, and she had refused him. He was now ready to give her his blood or his life, if necessary, but would not this be placing her under an obligation which might cause her to reconsider her refusal? It seemed to him like taking an unfair advantage of her; that it would be an obtrusion, and ungracious act, rendering him liable to a charge of trying to win her by unfair means. Besides, Barnard had always said four unless the girl he wanted wanted him, and that very badly, he didn't want her.

How would it do for him to give her his blood without her knowing from whom the gift came? Barnard stopped short in his walk and tugged at his mustache. Then he took up his hat, crammed it down on his head and hurried away to Miss Brayton's physician.

After an interview it was settled that the invalid should receive Barnard's blood without knowing it. This could be done by performing the operation in a room dimly lighted, with Barnard's face covered. No one but the doctor and the couple operated on need be present, and the identity of the blood giver need not be divulged.

The operation was performed, and [illegible] restored her health and strength. Barnard had the satisfaction of having saved her life, but saw no more evidence of a predisposition for him than before. Indeed, it was not long after the operation that he heard she was engaged to a man whom he had feared as a rival. This threw Barnard into despondency.

One evening at a young persons' gathering, at which Barnard, Miss Brayton and her fiance, Mortlake, were present, Barnard heard a young lady near him say that there was a very pretty romance between Miss Brayton and Mr. Mortlake. Barnard pricked up his ears, but failed to learn what the romance was. But a week later he met a friend who asked him why he had not got in ahead of Mortlake when Miss Brayton was ill and offered his blood. Thus it came out that Mortlake had saved his fiancee's life.

This was a romance with a vengeance. Mortlake had undoubtedly won the girl by claiming to have saved her life at the risk of his own.

That evening Barnard was walking the floor in a more disgruntled state of mind than before. His rival had beaten him by a lie, and he was not in a position to set the matter right. True, he had only to refer the matter to the surgeon who performed the operation, but this would be interfering between a girl and her lover—a dog in the manger business that was far beneath a man of Barnard's sensitive temper. On the other hand, what right had he to permit the girl he loved to marry a man who had lied to get her?

Barnard, being in a quandary, remained in quandary. These sensitive fellows who keep themselves in the background are usually overlooked by girls, who, did they know the facts, would most assuredly prefer them. Barnard was too refined in feeling to save either himself or the girl he loved.

But one morning Miss Brayton, being indisposed, sent for her physician. During the visit she told him that there was a certain secret which she knew he was pledged to keep, but she knew it all the same. Then she announced to him her engagement.

"I congratulate him," said the doctor. "He took considerable risk for you and deserves you."

"How he must have loved me!"

"I fancied he was doing it for love."

"It would have been ungracious for me to refuse him after the sacrifice he made for me."

"You have got a fine fellow. I took a fancy to Barnard the moment I laid eyes on him."

"Barnard!"

"Yes, Barnard. You're engaged to Barnard, aren't you?"

Miss Brayton's eyes grew as big as butter plates.

"Was it Mr. Barnard who saved me?"

"Why, yes. I thought you knew."

The cat was out of the bag.

Soon after this revelation Mortlake received a note from his fiancee stating that she must break her engagement. She [illegible] she had discovered [illegible] she could not love him.

Barnard heard that the girl he loved was free, but since she had pledged the doctor to keep mum he had no [illegible] cause of the breaking of her engagement. One day he received a note asking him to call. He did so, and Miss Brayton frankly told him that in refusing him she had mistaken her feelings. Barnard was not slow in giving her an opportunity to correct the mistake. They were married, and it was not till the day after the wedding that she told him the secret.

"Why didn't you tell me that before?" he said in an injured tone.

"Because I didn't propose that you should indulge in any more nonsense."

THE POULTRY WORLD

CULL OUT YOUR FLOCK.

Culling the flock, or rejecting all but the best of specimens, requires nerve, and because many poultry-keepers lack this essential they fail to make the most out of poultry by retaining many fowls that are not up to standard and develop into star boarders. It is then the owner keeps poultry when poultry should keep him. The keeping of fowls that do not come up to standard goes further than just the poor production of hen fruit. But when used as breeders the offspring are not up to the mark and in many cases worse than the parent stock, for in the majority of cases like begets like.

With the experienced poultry-keeper cullings begins as it should, at an early age. The weaker chicks, those not developing well, are sold for market. They are generally sold at the broiler age, when weighing from 1-4 to 2 1-2 pounds. The chicks that show normal growth for the age and variety of the breed are retained. The males with best standard qualifications are kept to head the breeding pens next year. The remainder are sold as roosters weighing then from 3 to 5 pounds. All females should be kept that come up to standard weight for the breed and show rapid maturity, rejecting all those that do not show thrift in their development from chickhood. With many up-to-date breeders these pullets are put under the trap-nest system and the practice of some of the leading breeders is to reject all pullets that do not lay from the egg onward in 200 days.

The great majority of poultry-keepers do not care to go to the extra trouble of trap-nesting the pullets, and in this case a creditable flock can be established by selecting those pullets that are strong and healthy and have developed without double trimming to standard weight at the age of maturity. By selecting these good specimens one can always rest assured with a good poultry house and well-balanced ration a profitable return can always be assured. But with a flock where no culling has been done too many of the poor specimens are retained that are but poor producers, cutting down the profits of the flock by their poor work. In other words, they are the star boarders of the flock, and the rest of the fowls must keep them. Again they may by chance of their developing in size, as the season goes on, look almost as good as some of the fastest-developing fowls and be retained as breeders, and that means more culls.

Nothing ever forward in poultry, only by selecting, and the experienced breeder recognizes the fact as a close culler. But the average poultry keeper with quantity in his mind for quantity, are too [illegible] sight of the [illegible]. Even with many of the more experienced breeders closer culling could be practiced with better results [illegible]. The money should not lose sight of the fact that the profit is derived from quality and not from quantity, but from quality.

Good management, such as housing, feeding and care, play important parts in poultry success. But without good breeding and a high grade flock of [illegible] from known producers, the greatest success cannot be obtained. With many a chicken is a chicken, and if given feed and the proper attention a profit can be made.

The day is coming when the blood lines of each strain of fowls will be known to play a big part in the profit to be derived from poultry.

The future fowl must have a reputation for productiveness, not one, but the majority in the flock, and the culling out of all poor specimens is the first step towards its improvement.

RIGHT EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

The chief cause of failure in poultry is due in many cases to underestimation of the cost in properly equipping and conducting a plant until a profit is derived. In the poultry press we see the oft-repeated statement that more money could be made for the money invested than in any other line of business, nevertheless those who have not attempted to understand this statement fully, have to their sorrow, found that while the statement was true, the expenditure of money was far greater than was to be expected from the oft-time article of the cheapness of a start in poultry. The one man plant, the plant that will enable one to make a living and something over, cannot be started on practically nothing. The proper poultry buildings and equipment must be provided. No one could run a drug or grocery business without the store and stock. So in poultry, one must have the buildings and the proper equipment to handle the business on a profitable basis. This does not mean expensive buildings, but should mean poultry houses that will give the right amount of floor space per fowl and the best of ventilation, and so arranged as to give the caretaker the least labor in caring for the poultry. This is economy in the right direction.

With the present price of lumber the average well-made house will cost $1 per bird, allowing four square feet of floor space for each fowl, which is a safe number for the average beginner to carry. This does not include the outside fencing of poultry yard. It will be seen that to house 1,000 layers which is close to in the number that one should have to attain a comfortable living from fowls, that it will cost in the neighborhood of $1,000.

Then there are the incubators, brooders, the colony, or brooder-house, in which the brooders must be placed. No amount of poultry knowledge can overcome bad poultry equipment, and each year the poultry expert realizes more and more that proper poultry equipment plays an important part.

The fact is now generally known that in the past overcrowding has caused much loss. When poultry is confined to ill-ventilated buildings and crowded together in large flocks, the results have been not always a large death rate, but loss in size and slow maturity, and with it the loss of vigor in the future breeding stock. While these [illegible] fowls may lay a number of eggs later they will never prove profitable to hold over or to be used as breeders for the foundation of one's flock. In obtaining good strong stock the running of a plant for greatest profits, poultry equipment plays a big part, and the best success cannot be obtained without it.

NOTES.

Keep the pullets growing steadily. It is these fowls that have received no check in growth due to poor handling that will lay on schedule time.

The hens that have been retained for future breeding should receive good care during the moult which is now up with the majority of hens. Too few realize the importance of giving these breeders the care that should have. Neglect now will tell in January, February or March when strong hatching eggs are wanted.

This is the season when the beginner is purchasing breeding stock for the [illegible] hatching season or pullets that are expected to lay this fall and winter. In the purchase of stock avoid the bargain counter kind, but few breeders of reputation can afford to sell stock at market prices, or but a few cents above the commercial quotations. Be willing to pay a fair price and thus obtain stock that will prove satisfactory.

Barred Plymouth Rocks are being exhibited at the different fairs in the same numbers, showing that this old strain is keeping at the head of the procession. With good utility qualities and a large number of loyal breeders, this variety will not soon be displaced by any other breed now in the standard. Any all around variety with utility qualities will always be in demand.

The turkeys should have a shady place on their range during the summer, and if part of it is low damp ground they will not [illegible] natural food.

Be sure to put the drinking dish or fountain in a shady, cool place and renew the water at least three times a day in hot weather.

[illegible] are very [illegible] to suffer from sunstroke during the hot weather unless given plenty of shade. If there are no trees, make some shade for them.

[illegible] and weather, it is best to place only a few chicks in each brood. Then there is less danger that they will crowd together and overheat, or suffocate, or both.

[illegible] the young chick is free from lice, it is useless to expect profitable growth. [illegible] for the [illegible].

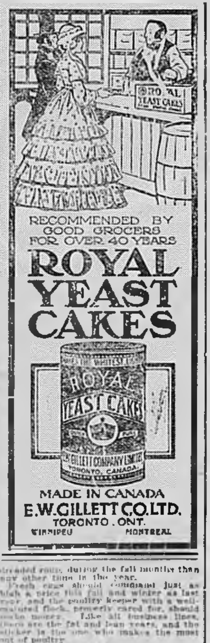
Do not crowd the fowls or chicks in [illegible] but be sure that they always have clean, fresh drinking water [illegible] fountains.

All kinds of [illegible] the [illegible] breed [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] killing [illegible].

In spite of the fact that [illegible] were [illegible] is the best [illegible] for poultry that we have and were [illegible] of [illegible] have been grown on [illegible].

The fall months are the ones to guard against [illegible]. More poultry [illegible] the dreaded roup during the fall months than any other time in the year.

Fresh eggs should command just as high a price this fall and winter as last year, and the poultry keeper with a well-matured flock, properly cared for, should make money. Like all business lines, there are the fat and lean years, and the sticker is the one who makes the most out of poultry.



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SNAP SHOTS.

Some politicians wear rubber heels. Others never stir from home without the accompaniment of a full brass band.

There are various ways of expressing gratitude. A Los Angeles man left a fortune to a girl who refused to marry him.

Buck Kilby, who has tried every other plan, says the only way he can keep a penknife is to have a surgeon perform an operation and afterward sew the knife up in the incision.

The unwritten law which compels the father of a new-born baby to buy cigars for his friends is an abuse so far untouched by reform. The father of a new baby should receive cigars, not give them.

You doubtless have noticed that when mother makes a soft pillow it is a cushion for father's rocker.

In Bulgaria bachelors over 30 are taxed $50 a year. And it is the consensus of opinion among bachelors of all nations that it is worth it.

The average man's notion of good music is the 6 o'clock whistle.

A criminal without money is known as a "crook." But if he is rich he is referred to as a "malefactor."

A town man figures his boy as a liability. A farmer figures him as an asset.

They say there is but one purple rat in the world. Still, one is enough for my purpose. I very seldom have occasion to use a purple rat.—Buck Kilby.

Willie—Sis wanted to send Pa a book to read. He's lonesome up in the city.

Villager—Well, did she?

Willie—No, ma said he had the thermometer to read.

WENT BY THE RULE.

But He Should Have Halted a Moment and Noted the Exceptions

It is not bewildered foreigners alone who fall into the traps for the unwary that our confusing grammar and orthography lay. Many a despairing American with no nature aptitude for spelling [illegible] or [illegible] to the dictionary long after his student days are over because although he remembers the rule, he does not remember the exceptions.

"And in our rules of spelling," protested one unfortunate professor not of orthography—"it isn't even a case of 'majority rules.' It isn't even a case of Sometimes, I'm sure, the minority of exceptions to a rule isn't beaten by the words that comply with it by more than one."

A correspondent of the New York Sun recalls an illustrative incident of his school days. His teacher was self satisfied and young, thought he knew it all—but did not.

There was in the class a young lady who rejoiced in the good Scots name of Gillies. When the class was organizing the "professor" read her name as "Jillies." The young lady protested, but in vain: "G" before "i" is soft."

Well, of course an eighth of a quart is a gill, but what of a fish's gill? And the "know it all" teacher should have been hanged on a gibbet, but even he would not have asked the hardware man for a gimlet. Not in his giddiest moment of pedagogic authority would he have said, "Jillett, fix me a fit wheeled jig," if he wanted the liveryman to supply him with a gig with gilted spokes for his holiday diversions. Not even he, snapshot arbiter of linguistic niceties, would have asked at the library for Jibbon's "Decline and Fall." And if he has a daughter will she be a Jill? But Gillies must be called Jillies because "g" before "i" is soft.—Youth's Companion.

Men in Petticoats.

It will probably be a matter of surprise to the general reader to learn that the petticoat was first worn exclusively by men. In the reign of King Henry VII. the dress of the English was so fantastic and absurd that it was difficult to extinguish one sex from the other. In the inventory of Henry V. appears a "petticoat of red damask with open sleeves." There is no mention of a woman's petticoat before the Tudor period.

She Knew It.

He—Didn't it ever occur to you that I was in love with you? She—Certainly; haven't you ever noticed me laughing to myself?—Topeka Journal.

FARM GARDEN

SOME BEE POINTERS.

The study of bees is interesting, and the profits of keeping them are large, considering the amount invested.

The worker bee hatches in 21 days from fresh eggs, and a drone in 24 days. The queen does not go to the fields in search of honey, but devotes her time to depositing eggs. A company of workers follow and attend to all the wants of the queen. She, therefore, does not have the hard struggles the workers have when from home, and she will live to the ripe old age of two, three and sometimes four years.

For a few days after hatching the worker bee devotes its time as a nurse in the hive, either feeding the queen or young brood, or maybe in helping to build comb, on pleasant days taking exercise flights in front of the hive to develop wing power and learning to make their home location. When three or five days old, if the bee was hatched during the honey flow, it will begin its field labor of gathering honey, making many trips per day, working night and day as if the destiny of the entire colony depended upon her, so that the life or age of such a worker bee is from three to four weeks.

In normal conditions, when a swarm leaves the hive, the old queen goes with a greater portion of the workers to make for themselves a new home in some distant tree. There is left in the hive a small colony of worker bees and an abundance of drone bees, and all the way from two or three to twenty or fifty queen cells, and the most of them nearly ready to hatch. If one bee hatches a few moments before her rival sisters, she, with attendant workers, at once begins to gnaw in the side wall of the queen cells, and when opened the outside queen can easily send her death sting into her sister. But often before all such queens are killed there will be several hatched, and when they meet there is a pitched battle, biting off each other's legs and wings, at the same time each one thrusting their sting with all their strength against their rivals until one or both are dead.

Only one queen will stay in a hive, so it often happens that there will be two or three of these young queens, who, rather than fight for life, will take a portion of the bees in the hive and go to the woods. Such second or after swarms are seldom of any profit unless returned where they came from.

All queens when four to seven days old will, if weather permits, take their wedding flight, select the drone of her choice, and while on the wing become mated, only once and for life. When several colonies of bees are near together, as in an apiary, it is not necessary to allow but a few drones to hatch in each colony. Better select the colony and raise all in that one, as the above mission is all the drone is good for. The drone bee never gathers any honey nor helps in the household duties. He is simply an extravagant eater and a loafing gentleman.

The queen, when from eight to ten days old, or three to five days after mating, will begin to lay eggs, only a few the first day, but rapidly increasing the number until during the best of the brood-rearing season 2,000 to 3,000 eggs are deposited daily.

Some bee men clip every queen as soon as she is laying. It is no damage to her. She will live as long and produce as much brood as if she had both wings, and it will prevent her from going in the woods with a colony of bees. They clip the feathery portion of both wings of one side of her body. To clip her they take her in their left hand, holding her by the waist or thorax with thumb and finger, leaving the legs and wings free. Often she is held by the left wing with thumb and finger, letting her stand on the thumb with the right wing loose, and then with small round-pointed scissors clip the feathery portion of both wings of right side of body. It is as cruel to cut the bony part of a queen bee's wing as it would be to chop off the whole wing of a barnyard fowl.

If several colonies of bees are ready to swarm, it is a great convenience to the owner on a bright morning when swarms are coming out to take their leisure time, to go to each hive where a swarm has just issued, and in the grass near the hive find a bunch of bees and the queen with them. He has no tall tree to climb to get the colony. Simply return the queen after taking out all the queen cells, and if necessary remove one or two brood combs for empty ones. In short, he does with the bees as he thinks best, and he has no bees going to the woods or trouble in getting them hived.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Alfalfa is rich in protein. So is cotton-seed cake. Corn is low in protein and something like alfalfa or cottonseed should be fed with it. Which is cheapest? Farm and Fireside thinks it depends on conditions. A test made in Nebraska shows that the use of cottonseed cake in place of alfalfa in that State increased the cost of the meat and lowered the profits of the feeder. The reason is that the alfalfa can be produced on the farm and the cottonseed had to be brought from afar. A feeding test in Alabama or Georgia might have shown opposite results. We must study our own conditions, that's sure.

The soil provides the plant not only with certain plant foods, but also with water and air; and the extent and nature of these supplies go more to determine the crop than anything else. Therefore, although manuring is often necessary, it is of vital importance that the soil should be well cultivated and properly.

Young pigs are often afflicted with cholera or St. Vitus dance. It usually follows where a lack of vitality is found. The symptoms show mostly in the hind legs, which kick out often. Inbreeding is the common cause, but this is not well understood by veterinarians.

Cows are nervous, timid and sensitive and they suffer with homesickness. The newly-purchased cow is apt to fall off in her milk flow for a time until she gets used to new surroundings.

His Wife—Never mind if you have lost everything. You still have me. Mr. Hustup—But you're not an asset. You're a running expense.—Judge.

THOSE TERRIBLE PANGS OF KIDNEY SUFFERING CAN BE CURED

Don't give up! You can be cured and made well again.

That backache and dragging sensations can be stopped for all time.

Those sharp attacks when bending over, and that lameness in the morning can also be overcome.

Every ache and pain due to kidney weakness will disappear quickly once you start to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, a marvellous remedy long and much famous by its strange healing effect upon the kidneys and liver.

Don't wait till that dragging pain in the loins grows worse. Start the cure to-day.

Delay will mean swelled ankles and limbs, sharp rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints, and other painful symptoms as well.

If you are always tired, have continuous headache, dizzy spells, and specs before your eyes or ringing noises in the ears, these are common symptoms that warn you of the immediate need of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Sold in 25c boxes by all dealers in medicine.

DANCE FROCK OF PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA.

Illustrated is an especially simple and attractive frock fashioned in pale pink pussy willow silk with dainty puffings and ruffles of self material. This quaint trimming and the basque trimmed sleeves is decidedly picturesque and girlish. A soft rose adorns bodice with a "V" neck and ruffle a pretty corsage.

CHASING THE RAINBOW.

Curious Legends That Are Told in Different Countries.

We have all of us heard stories of the treasure at the end of the rainbow. "There is a pot of gold there, you know. And if we could only walk far enough, and fast enough, we might find it and be ever thereafter happy.

That is what our nurses tell us, when we are children, isn't it?

And sometimes we learn that the rainbow is a bridge, and the thunder is the roar of the heavy wheels going over it.

These are the stories that we hear in childhood about the rainbow. Children of other lands hear many other stories.

In Greece nurses tell the children that if any one by chance stumbles over the end of the rainbow his or her sex is changed. A fine story that to tell a child! The little Greeks must run away from the ends of the rainbow instead of seeking them to find our pot of gold.

The little Turk hears from his nurse that if he can but touch the band of orange that spans the heavens in the rainbow his head will turn to silver, with rubies for eyes and teeth of gold.

In many parts of Russia the rainbow is called a pump, and in Hungary it is called "God's Pump" and "Noah's pump."

In Russia, in some provinces, the wells are covered with strong platforms, so that the water cannot be drawn from them by the rainbow, and in other provinces it is said that three angels have charge of the rainbow—one only to draw water through it from the earth, another to send water from it to the clouds and another to return the water to the earth in the form of rain.—Boston Herald.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "can you tell me who Joan of Arc was?"

"I guess she was the wife of Noah, who built it," answered Tommy.

Little Margretta—I dess my dolly mus' be sick, mamma.

Mamma—What seems to be the matter with her, dear?

Little Margretta—I dess her can't digest all ze sawdust what her eated.

Little Frank had just returned from church one Sunday morning.

"Grandma," he queried, "are you a Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian or what?"

"I am not a member of any denomination, my dear," she replied.

"Well," continued Frank, "don't you think it's about time you were catching on somewhere?"—Harlem [illegible].

CONSIDERATE KATE.

(New York Weekly)

"Really, Kate," said the young man in considerable agitation, "I am very sorry I lost my head and kissed you. I didn't think what I was doing. It was a sort of temporary insanity in our family."

"Well, Roy, replied the young woman, "if you ever feel any more such attacks coming on, you had better come right here where your infirmity is known, and we will take care of you."

NORTH-WEST FISH

First Car Lots Sent to Chicago From Lesser Slave Lake.

Notable developments are taking place this fall in the fisheries of western Canada. The announcement is made by the Grand Trunk Pacific authorities that White Fish is now being shipped in car lots from Lesser Slave Lake in Northern Alberta to Chicago.

The construction of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia Railway northward from the main line of the G. T. P. has made this lake accessible and in its waters are great numbers of fish. Two companies have been formed to carry on the fishing in the lake and the Canadian Express Company is being called upon to supply special refrigerator cars to take the fish to Edmonton and thence by way of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Winnipeg and by connecting lines to Chicago.

A great distributing point for fresh fish, the Chicago Market states that it can take all the white fish that can be sent from Western Canada and the transportation companies, it is expected, will have to enlarge their arrangements next year to meet the growing traffic.

Chicago is also taking from Canada large quantities of fresh Prince Rupert halibut, and the fishing industry is very brisk at the new Pacific Coast port. Over fifteen million pounds of fish handled in the month of August was Prince Rupert's record. While the salmon end of the industry was the largest part of the business, halibut showed up well, with 2,193,460 pounds landed at this port. The salmon pack for the month represented 12,999,700 pounds of fish, representing at a moderate valuation well on for three-quarters of a million dollars. Of the salmon catch, 4,039 hundredweight was used fresh or shipped fresh. There was about 223 hundredweight that was mild cured, while the remainder was canned. In the canning process, 149,527 cases were taken care of during August. There were 11,000 pounds of cod taken and used fresh and flounders represented 1,600 pounds.

RE-INFORCEMENTS FOR THE PRINCESS PATRICIA'S, C. L. I.

The Universities of Canada have now for some time been working loyally together to reinforce that gallant regiment the Princess Patricias' Canadian Light Infantry. Three companies have already gone overseas, numbering 700 men, and a fourth company is now under formation at Montreal.

The University Companies are now known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, so that there is a continuous flow of men of the right type to Montreal. Not only do such men find entry to a famous regiment, but they are rapidly equipped and trained and sent without delay oversea to England, where they are comfortably billeted in huts at an excellent camp near the sea on the South Coast of England. Moreover, the men secure the great advantage of good comradeship with congenial spirits of similar tastes and antecedents.

The first company, under a notable officer, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been declared by regular officers of experience to be second to none compared with any company of any army in the world.

The second company was raised over-strength in seven weeks by Captain G. McDonald and Captain Prey Molson. Both companies are now in France.

The third company called eighty over strength because the newspaper publishers of Canada are good enough to make known, through their columns that the company was being formed. This resulted in such a rush of recruits that it was necessary to apply to the Militia Council of Ottawa for a special authority to increase the strength from 250 to 330 men. Each man before embarkation writes to a friend who is a likely recruit and tells him of the advantages of the Universities Company, so that even before the men have disembarked a fresh company is assembling on the McGill Campus at Montreal.

Recruits are examined locally by an Army Medical Officer and are attested by a magistrate in the nearest city, after which an application is made for transportation, which is speedily furnished from Montreal.

This system is effective and rapid, and free from red tape. There are in nearly every city representatives of the various universities, who are always ready to help forward the good work, and to give information to men anxious to enlist.

The regulations respecting enlistment, pay and separation allowances are precisely the same as those for other Canadian troops.

At Montreal, the University lends buildings for barracks, and the campus for drill ground. Affiliation with the McGill Officers' Training Corps is a great benefit, and interesting tactical work is carried out on the slopes of Mount Royal.

There is competent instruction in tactics, musketry, bayonet fighting and trench making. The C. P. R. is kind enough to lend their gallery for shooting practice. A machine gun is available and signalling, now of immense importance, is also taught.

All information can be obtained from Capt. A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke street west, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers have proved themselves to be the most efficient means of raising recruits, and every reader who cannot himself go to the front can help in the present struggle by calling the attention of his friends to this opportunity.

Why Milk Sours.

We are told by those who study the ways and manners of the [illegible] microbe that he is very fond of sugar, and that he delights to gratify this [illegible] by turning the sugar in milk into an acid which sours the milk. These microbes are constantly in the [illegible] though invisible, and ready to drop into the milk when they can. If it were possible to keep the milk out the air after the cow is milked it would not turn sour. Warm milk is particularly inviting to the microbe and favorable to his operations. He does not get along well under chilling conditions, and that is why the sweetness of milk can be preserved if it is kept cold. Boiling fresh milk changes the sugar in such a way that the microbe cannot feed upon it.—Baltimore American.

The man who wears squeaky shoes has no music in his sole.

Constipation Relieved Or "Money Back." No Drugs

Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal is sold with this guarantee. It is simply a most delicious food. It makes porridge, pancakes and all baked products. All may be eaten hot without distress, and nourish better than meat. Be sensible; at least try it. Costs little, only 10 cents and 25 cents. At all grocers.

DID GOOD WORK

British Railways and Their Share in Great War.

The experience of the great campaign has shown how much Germany is indebted to railways for her strategy. It is no small tribute to German railway management that it has been able to build up a railway system with special reference to means of offense and defense, without cost to the German taxpayer. In connection with both the eastern and western campaigns, Germany has been able to move large masses of men from point to point with great rapidity. The national railway has been a cardinal point in the German campaign.

In the case of Britain, an island defended by the sea, the railways have been only needed to assemble troops and supplies at ports of departure, and to move bodies of men in training about the country. These are important functions. It was altogether impossible to continue with a host of independent railway managements. It was also out of the question to enter at short space upon a scheme of nationalization by purchase. But fortunately it had been foreseen, in drafting the Regulation of the Forces Act in 1871, that occasion might arise for the Government to take over the railway services. Section 16 of that act runs that when the Crown by Order-in-Council declares that an emergency has arisen in which it is expedient for the public service that the Government should have control over the railroads of the United Kingdom, or any of them, the Secretary of State may empower any person or persons to take possession in the name of the Crown of any British railroad and to use it in any such manner as the Government may direct. Further, that the directors, officers and servants of a railroad so taken over shall obey the directions of the Government.

In accordance with this enactment the British Government, on Aug. 4, the very day on which it declared war against Germany, issued an order-in-Council declaring it expedient that the Government should have control over the railroads in Great Britain, this control to be exercised through an executive committee composed of general managers of railways which had been formed for some time, and which had prepared plans with a view to facilitating the working of the act. Thus, by a stroke of the pen, under an act of Parliament forty-three years old, the British Government took control of the railways of the United Kingdom.

The national control has been exceedingly successful. The National Executive has been able to move troops to the ports by night and to ship with few hitches. A great army, the precise number of which has not been divulged, but which is known to be enormous, has been successfully conveyed to the south coast for transport across the Channel, together with gigantic quantities of military stores, from ammunition to horses, and from food to artillery. The National Board has been in complete control of the situation. Each company has had to do what it was told and to make any arrangements necessary for the safe and speedy conduct of the abnormal traffic. The ability of a picked body of British railway managers has shown itself equal to the occasion, and gone far to prove what a very different thing can be made of the British railway service in peace if the best men in it were given a real chance to show what they could do.—L. G. Chiozza Money in the October Metropolitan.

BEAUTY IN BLACK.

Real and False Widows of Paris Know Mourning's Magic

Once a worried wife in Paris feared that her husband's affections were cooling.

She had the luck to know an extraordinary little old woman, Madame Isabelle, is shabby, shrunken, wrinkled, but she has been everything, done everything, enjoyed everything, and to-day—though you might laugh at her looks—she has a greater part than any other in the mysterious function of creating new Paris styles. I shall tell you about her some day.

"I have tried everything," said the worried wife, "beauty specialists, smart gowns and every fad and frivolity which he admires in other women."

Madame Isabelle smiled.

"Try little mourning," she said. "Watch your chance, and go into black for three months."

The W. W. went and did it, and to the success which resulted she confided the tip to her dear friends. So, later, I got to hear it. (An American girl painter whose mere ambition was just ordinary happy marriage, gave out that she was mourning for an aunt.)

"Nothing so enhances a woman as mourning," said Madame Isabelle, "It brings out the complexion and every good point. Mourning attracts by its mystery, by the piquancy of contrast, and by the chivalry which its excites. And there is a vanity in men which is flattered to turn mourning into joy."

The present phenomenon in Paris proves her wisdom.

Never were there so many real widows and so many imitations.

Real grief mourns, neglectful of dress.

Lesser grief makes the discovery of mourning's charm.

Almost everyone has lost some relative.

And the black does the rest. It softens the thoughtless, makes gentle the forward and inclines the heart to goodness.

The success is colossal, and the queer thing is they do not realize that their own souls have been sweetened—which is more than half the secret.

It is the latest work of Paris the magic of mourning.

The Firefly Is a Puzzle

Why the light of the firefly?

Textbooks do not tell, and encyclopedias can give no reason and at the Academy of Natural Sciences experts on insects admit that they do not know.

It is true that the lightning bug has unusually well developed eyes and some students believe that because of this fact the light is employed to aid sight. But there is also a belief that the flying beetle does not gather food while in the air. So why should it want to see?

Another thing that is mysterious. Observers say that the flash of the firefly generally is upward. Sometimes it is a stationary flash and sometimes it is a horizontal streak. Only on rare occasions is it bent downward.

In the suburbs just as dusk is falling and the phantom mist settles across lawns and fields, millions of tiny flashes sparkle like diamonds floating in the air. At first the earth seems carpeted with gems, while the bushes gleam in soft greenish hue. A little later the lights rise, seemingly clustering around the trees, then they swing higher and higher until the faint signals have reached the topmost branch es of the tallest oak or poplar.

Ever emitting an ascending outburst of phosphorescence it would seem that the firefly flew so far into the sky that it never came back, for no person has ever seen those millions of greenish-white streaks descending toward the earth.

As a matter of scientific fact the firefly seldom goes more than a hundred feet into the atmosphere. It does not remain in the air all night, but after a few hours returns to the trees, bushes or grass. At the Academy of Natural Sciences the nightly flights are ascribed to the mating instinct.

Female fireflies are more luminous than the males, and there are some varieties where the male is non-sparking. Also the intervals of flashing differ with different varieties and with different atmospheric conditions.

Many persons have noticed that the lightning bugs with us now seem to be larger and more brilliant than during early June. This is true. They are not the same beetles, but are a totally different variety. The glow worm which has no wings is a female of still another species. This rests in the grass and gives forth a steady light instead of intermittent flashes.

Still some more information. Why are some of the brilliant fellows seen in the suburban districts and near lawns than in the country fields? Do they like civilization? Here's why. The firefly is a beetle. When winter comes it burrows into the ground and lies dormant until late spring. Lawns and large grass plats are seldom plowed so that the beetle is not killed. On the other hand, fields have to be cultivated and that means destruction to the bugs.

Not only is the lightning bug a pretty thing, but its friends hold that it is valuable. It is carnivorous as a general thing and finds a livelihood by crawling under grass, stones and bark and eating the larvae and eggs of other insects, many of which are destructive to plant life. It is especially fond of small snails. Under no circumstances can the firefly be considered destructive to crops.

South America produces the greatest varieties of fireflies as well as the largest. When early explorers described some of the flies the world was incredulous. There are skeptics today who doubt the assertion that one species found in Paraguay carries a red headlight and a red stern light, with green lights on each side. It is called the railway beetle.

There is another which carries two yellow side lamps and a green stern light. In some part of South America women pin big fireflies in their hair as a nifty sort of decoration. Still another big beetle gives out such a steady, powerful glow that if several are placed in a glass jar they furnish enough illumination to read by.

From an economic viewpoint the light generator of the firefly is the most perfect thing known. The insect produces its luminosity without loss of heat or chemical rays. If the process could be discovered and applied industrially, the value to the world would be almost incalculable. Thus far the firefly has held its immensely valuably secret and it remains as it has been for centuries, the wonder of scientists, the admiration of nature lovers and the pretty plaything chased by children.—Philadelphia North American.

THIS STONE BENDS.

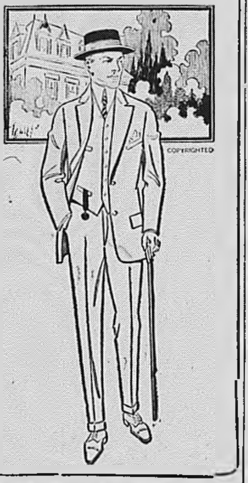
Itakolumite, of Sandy Composition, Startles Its Handlers.

A great deal of interest has been recently directed to samples of itakolumite, a stone which is found in Brazil. When flexible, itakolumite is cut into thin plates, and when examined with a microscope it is found to be composed almost entirely of fine grains of sand of peculiar shape, with indented edges, which interlock like the fingers of clasped hands. The flexibility of the material result from this interlocking of the grains of sand, of which it is chiefly composed. Although but few persons know that stone can be anything but hard, the flexible stone is not so much of a curiosity as it seems, for it is found in North Carolina, and there are specimens of it in the cases of a Philadelphia collection. The sensation of handling a [illegible] a piece of stone which bends like a piece of rubber is a strange experience. If handled too roughly the stone breaks.

Animals That Never Drink.

It would seem that water is so indispensable to life that no animals could exist without drinking. Nevertheless, Dr. Stanford asserts that the antelopes which live in the sand desert between the salt lake Chilka and the sea never drink. This has been doubted by physiologists, who deny that existence is possible in such conditions, but confirmatory evidence is now adduced by Dr. Drake-Brockman. It appears that [illegible] a species of gazelle, have lived in the small island [illegible] Din [illegible] the side of [illegible], where there is no source of water and where the annual rainfall is less than three inches, so that the gazelle cannot obtain water except after [illegible] showers.

Those troublesome warts should cure them now while milkweed can be procured. Break the stalk and cover the wart with the white, milk-like fluid. Do this three or four times a day and the worst kind of wart will disappear.



The Importance of Our Big Stocks

Was Never so Clearly Demonstrated as at the Present Season

Here for instance, regardless of the scarcity of yarns and dyes, regardless of tremendous price advances, you see every department crowded with the same abundance of merchandise and in almost every instance the same old prices.

The Smart Styles in Women's Coats

The rich cloths and coloring of our coat stocks coupled with the attractive prices which through our big buying and distributing powers we are able to offer is bringing unusual coat business our way. Hundreds of beautiful garments are here for your consideration. The medium weight garments in Zibelines, Velours, Boucles, Tweeds and Velvets; and the heavy winter coats in rich pile fabrics, Astrachan curls and plain cloths, all particularly good coats at **$10., $12.50, $14., $15.00, $16.50, to $25.00.**

THERE'S REAL SATISFACTION

In the ownership of clothing (suit or overcoat) that makes you feel dressed and comfortable every time you put them on The makes that we carry give a full measure of satisfaction from the lowest grade we sell to the best quality, every garment is faultlessly tailored and perfect fitting.

Men's and Young Men's Suits $8.50 to $19.00

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats $10.00 to $18.00.

Just New in Are:-

New Fall Easter Caps.
New Fall Soft Hats.
New Outing Brand Knitted Coats
Fall Underwear, Etc.

STEPHAN BROS.

Time to Buy that Stove

We handle the two best makes on the market

McCLARY'S PANDORA
AND
BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT

A number of Second Hand Stoves for sale at a snap.

Try us for Plumbing and Tinsmithing.

PATTERSON BROS.

SUCCESSORS TO R. A. HAVILL

Movie-Land News

To-night and To-morrow Night

"Who Bears Malice"
A Two Reel Drama of North Western Wilds.
"Hazards of Helen"
Railroad Serial.
"Seen Through the Make-up"
A Fine Comedy, also
"The Animated Grouch Chaser"
A sure remedy for the blues.

Friday and Saturday

Splendid Program. Watch for Posters.

Monday and Tuesday
OCTOBER 11th. & 12th.

Second episode **"The Perils of Pauline"** Three reels. See the exciting airship accident, its fall, the death of the pilot and the marvelous escape of "Pauline."

Pathe's Animated Gazette very interesting and a most amusing, clever Comedy.

Movie-Land Theatre, Walkerton
(WEST OF ROYAL HOTEL)

FORMOSA

Mr Andrew Schumacher of Berlin was here last Wednesday, on business.

Mr. George Kreitzmusser of Teeswater was here on business last Wednesday.

Mr Jos Weiss of Teeswater spent a few days here with relatives last week.

Mr Wm Goetz of Buffalo who has been visiting here for the past week, left for his home in Buffalo on Monday

Miss Florentine Goetz of Preston who has been visiting her parents for the past 1 week returned to that city on Monday.

The Telescope of last week said that the Mildmay football team did not show up as promised. This was all a mistake. The jr baseball team promised to play and did not show up.

Mr Chas Fox, of Walkerton, and Mr and Mrs Henry Musach of Riverdale visited here last Sunday.

Reeve Thos. Fezinger of Carrick and Reeve Kuntz of Culross are going to award gravelling contracts for the town line on Friday.

Jos. Lambertus of Teeswater was here on business on Monday.

GLAMIS

The boys have formed a stone quarry syndicate with Miss L. A. Cunningham Secretary and John Currie President.

Mr. McKeenan and family and Miss Haustan attended the funeral of the late Miss Margaret McKenzie of Kincardine.

Dade Robertson our general blacksmith Sundayed at Pinkerton

Mrs. Tom Paterson is at present on the sick list.

Miss McLennan dismissed school several times last week on account of the stove smoking, we hope the trustees will see to its immediate repair.

Jack Currie and George McKay Sundayed at Kincardine.

Rev. P. Reith, Mrs. Reith and Miss Louise returned from holidaying in Toronto.

Rally day services were conducted in St. Paul's Church Sunday morning also was rendered by Jack McKinnon.

Mrs. Charles McKinnon has returned from the west. We are all pleased to see her back and she looks much improved by her trip.

Margaret Cuttle and Allan McKinnon took in the concert at Paisley, Fair night.

Fred Young has purchased a new Overland touring car.

MacLean Bros are threshing at the end of the 10th.

D. A. McLennan has been confined to the house with lumbago.

Mr. Dan Finlayson has the contract of putting a ditch through the town.

EAST BRUCE

Cutting corn is the order of the day. The corn crop is not as good as some years. The season seems to have been too wet and cold for corn to mature right.

Mr. McLean Young has purchased a new rubber tire buggy for the show purposes, he has a fine carriage horse and has won a number of prizes this year with the out fit. McLean will win a far nicer prize than the red ticket if he just keeps on going

Mr. Duncan McGillway made a business trip to Durham last week.

Mr. John Irwin has bought the farm of Mr. R. Filberton Paisley of the 8 th con. of Bruce. Jack intends moving onto it in the spring.

Mr. Wm. Russel, we are sorry to report, is very low and little hope is held for his recovery.

Mr. Jno. Metcalf delivered a fine span of horses to Mr. Geo. Craig of Paisley last week.

Every-body seemed to have taken in Paisley fair. That was all could be expected. The Directors done well to get the 71st Battlion from London for attraction, the soldiers gave a few good drills and made grand showing for themselves and showed the people what a benifit it is to drill, every man drilled to every thing, one equal to the other. The machine gun fireing was the main attraction. The Germans will drop when they face the 71st. battlion machine gun. The soldiers were an orderly bunch of men, nobody seemed to know much about the rest of the show for the people stayed to see the soldiers drill and did not go to see the rest of the show.

Separate School Report

Sen IV—Charles McNab, Jerome Bruder, Florence Oberle, Lorne Hergott, Robert Wilhelm, Edna Giesler, Olive Weiler, Lizzie Sweeney, Harold Walker, William Irwin.

Jun IV—Margaret Yaech, Melvin Schmidt, Madeline Weiler, Cecelia Cunio, Thomas Monahan, Louisa Lippert, Wilbert Weiler, Mary Hauck, Clement Wilhelm, Kathleen Oberle, Arthur Schaefter, Gladys Fehrnbach, Mary Gillen, George Lettner, Frank Musach, Thomas Reichenbach, Beatrice Klein.

Sen III—Loretta Schumacher, Leo Weiler, Elizabeth O'Connor, Melinda Schumacher, Florence G'orecht, Albert Roetz, Gladys Jarvis, Davis Waechter, Christella Schnurr, Henry Flach, Albert Weiler, Fred Irwin, Stephen St. Marie, Wm. Batte, Leander Meyer, Agnes Ward; Earl Weiss.

Jun III—Edwin Schmidt, Clarence Hesch, Arthur Waechter, Eleanor Weber, Edwin Weiler, Mary Zettler, Cyril Oberle, Edna Sutter, Violet Frieburger, Loretta Schuett, Clarence Weiler, Alexander McNab, Lyal Cousins, Wilburt Frieburger.

Sen II—Loretta Kuenneman, Laverne Yaech, Gladys Eckensweiler, Norman O'Neill, Arthur Sutter Margaret Hauck, Harry Oberle, Willard Walker, Harold Zimmer, John Sweeney, Hilda McNamara, Clara Giesler, Alvin Cunio, Fridolin Berberich, Cyril Lumley.

Jun II—Kathleen O'brecht, Kathleen Sidle, Leona Waechter, Normen Frieburger, Cleopha Weiler, Agnes Weber, Albert Batte, Philip Weiler, Rita Waechter, Gerard Ernewein, Alberta Herrgott, Loretta Gillen.

Sen I—Joseph Batte, Albert Giesler, Andrew Fehrenbach, Teresa Meyer, Marie Ernewein, Bernard Schnurr, Olive Hesch, Tony Cunio, Helen Wilhelm, Leona Schnurr, Joseph Lippert, Ray Walker, Kathleen Waechter, Lilian Friebuger, Melinda Ernest.

Public School Report

Grade VII.

Hon:—S. Bremner, G. Vanhorn, G. McCarter J. Kenny. Pass:—J. Norrish, A. Kerry, N. Shaw, C. McKay, I. Moore, C. Attwood, L. Bryce, T. Crawford, W. Ingles, W Earnest M. Hylker.

H. L. Willoughby,
Principal.

Grade VI.

Sen. Hon:—G. Miller, A. Lindley, M. Royce, Pass:—J. Flewwelling, E. Cryderman, A. Everett, V. Seiling, L. Stevens, A. McCartney A. Reichenbach, Jun. Pass:—M. Godwin, B. Hunter, M. Petteplace, Ermel. V. Anderson, E. Searle, C. Johnston, C. Kenney, F. Fruin.

J. Stead.
Teacher.

Grade V.

Sen. Hon:—Dora White, Allan Schaus, Elmer Kolpin, Helen Wilson, Marguerite Johnston, Muriel Lumley, Frances Crawford, Frances Nutting.

Sen. Pass:—Victor Kain, Ida Glintz, Eddie Fennell, Eddie Ramsey, Edwin Faust, Albert Hurst. Jun. Pass:—Norman Pleskey, Pearl Reihl, Earl Forsyth, Madaleen Hyslop, Gladys Sutton, Clifford Yates.

M. Ross.
Teacher.

Grade IV.

Hon:—Annie Lindley, Marie Schwindt, Kathleen Pye Vinnie Dennie. Pass:—Morris McCarter, Charlie Wallace, Millard Whyte, Guy Ramsey Clarence Mawhinney, Wesley Kain, Florence Mortimer, Jean Lowe, Edith Etherton, Waldon Forsythe, Charlie Gordon, Jack McConnell, Audrey McNeill, Delbert Anderson, Verna Anderson.

M Sinclair.
Teacher.

Grade III.

Jun. Sec. Hon:—E. Pletch, W. Jerome, H. Buchlow, N. McCartney, W. Goode. Pass:—W. Loos, J. Vanhorn, H. Paull, I. Moore, N Dietz, E. Yates, W. Ballentine, K. Perdue, D. Polly.

Sen. I. Hon:—E. Singer, O. Seiling, R. Hampson, D. McNeil, V. Bolden, W Hehn E. Webber. Pass:—A. Reichenbach, G. Deitsche, G. George, G. Mawhinney F. Fruin.

Agnes Warren.
Teacher

Grade II.

Jun. I. Hon:—L. Mortimer, K. Perdue, S. Fennell, J. Nutting. Pass:—L. Schmidt, B. Smith, S. Hehn, G. Gordon, C. Paull, E Lindley, E. Truax

Prim. Hon:—N. Everett, N. Forsythe, S. Abel, S. Lumley, B. Orner, P. McConnell H. Moore. Pass:—N. Schaus H. Bash K. Fortune.

W. Thompson.
Teacher.

Grade I.

Sr. Prim:—Ruth Hunter, Lomax Player, Fred Lymbery, Thelma McEwen, Joe Godwin, Mildred Appel, Francis Lindley, Melville Pletsch, Fred Miller, Margaret Shaw, Maud Hundt, Sheldon Anderson. Mid Prim:—A Fennell, Jack Symon, Mary Lindley, Ivan Baulk, Gordon Inglis Gretchen Schwindt. Jr. Prim:—Margaret Jones, Emil Dietsche, Annie Kerney, Willie Klempp, Sheila Taylor, Mable Faust, Jean George, Elton Schmidt, Howard Johnston, Clarence Buchlow, Edith Long, Helen Royce Walter Monk.

A. D. Thompson.
Teacher.

Walkerton has four hotels and the License Commission is now asked to license two more. The four in the past have made things lively for the police. What will it be like when a couple more are added? Subscribe for a Walkerton paper and be entertained. —Flesherton Advance.

Mr. J. E. McConnell was up from London on Friday in connection with the transfer of his interest in the Telescope to the new owner. When "Ed" McConnell was the printer's devil on this paper not so many years ago, he had dreams that some day he might rise to the exalted position of editor and publisher of the Telescope. Very soon however, his love of the business end of the game drew him away from his editorial ambitions and he is now a big figure in the advertising world. Mr. McConnell says he would like fine though to live up here among the fellows he used to play hookey with, and if he did, he would have a farm on the edge of the town and "grow" his own butter and eggs. As a matter of fact he is doing that now. He has a place at home some three or four miles out of London where he and his family enjoy the pleasures of country living.

Greece Backs Down.

The latest Cables state that Greece has backed down. The King has forced Premier Venizelos to resign. A revolution in Greece is threatened.

Capt Graver Returns

Capt. Graver who left Chesley with the first Canadian Contingent with the Bruce boys, and has been in France for several months, has returned to Canada having been granted six month's leave of absence owing to ill-health. While in the trenches in France, the Capt. contracted rheumatism which necessitated his confinement in the hospital for a considerable length of time. The Captain landed in Montreal on Monday and after a visit to his home in Chesley, will return to England.

Goes to Hespeler.

The Wiarton Canadian of last week contained the following reference to a former Walkerton boy in the person of Gordon Smith. Mr. Gordon E. Smith, who has been the most efficent agent of the Grand Trunk at this point for the past three years, has been promoted and will soon assume charge of of the agent at Hespeler. Mr. Smith is a most competent railway man, and that he will do well and that the interests of the Grand Trunk in Hespler will be in safe hands there is no doubt. Hespeler is an important point and needed a good man. Just who will succeed Mr. Smith here has not been decided.

Women's Elegant Footwear

For Women who want elegance and beauty in footwear. We have a pleasing message. Our fall lines are now ready and we want you to see the newest styles.

Handsome, every one of them. The narrow toes, high arched instep, the cuban and spool heel, button or lace, best quality patent colt leathers with dull calf or cloth tops all sizes and styles.

Petteplace's
Shoe Store

DRESS GOODS and FALL COATINGS

We now have a most complete selection of dress goods, Silks, Velvets and Corduroys, all bought early to take advantage of prices.

A swell range of serges in black and colors at **.50c, 65, 75, 85. $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.**

Beautiful crepe poplins, sateen cloths, Voilles and Tweed effects in the new shades. Belguim Blue, African Brown, Russian Green, etc. prices from 50c to $2.50 per yard.

A pleasing variety of dress silks, Paillette, Duchess, Poplin, Crepe de Chene and Taffeta, 36 to 40 inches wide, prices **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $2.00**

Velvets, Corduroys and Brocades at **50c 60 85c $1.00**

Blankets, Cloth Coating, in plain and combation colors at **$1.25. $1.35, $1,50.**

Bear cloth, Curl cloth, Tweed effects, and plain Beaver Cloths at **$1.50, to $3.00** per yd

We have these stocks all complete at rock-bottom prices. They will be higher in price later so do not delay in making your selection for your new drses, suit or coat, Another shipment of ladies fancy collars ties and belts, **.25 to $1.00.**

McBurney & Co.

Walkerton Markets

Hay	per ton	$10.00	to......	$17.00
Oats	" 34 bsh.		"......	24
Wheat	" "	85	to......	90
Barley	feed	13	to......	15
Potatoes	" bag (new)	75	"......	90
Butter	" lb.	21	"......	26
Eggs	" doz.	22	"......	24
Chicken	" lb.	12	"......	14
Ducks	" "	12	"......	14
Turkeys	"	15	"......	16

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson
Jeweller - - Walkerton

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Fall Weather

Is here, and with it comes the need of heavier clothing. Perhaps you need underwear or a sweater coat. We are ready to supply you with these.

We have a very large range of underwear.

For Ladies— In natural wove union and heavy cotton, at prices in keeping with the quality.

For Misses and Children—In a variety of quality and prices.

Men—In natural and heavy wool and fleeced, at popular prices.

Boys—In wool and fleeced.

Sweater Coats

Our assortment in this line is large, we have them in all sizes, styles, shades and prices. Just what you want for these cool evenings.

We have wrapperettes and kimona cloths in a variety of patterns. See our new coatings and dress goods.

Blankets, Comforters, Flannels and Flannelettes. Take advantage of these extra good values.

Produce Wanted

J. H. APPEL

Telephone No. 53.

ALKERTON TELESCOPE

LIV—No 40

WALKERTON, ONTARIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21st 1915—8 PAGES

Rubber Goods and Sick Room Supplies

Think of Hunter's Drug Store when in need of Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Air Cushions, Red Cross Cottons, Bandages, Gauzes, Trusses, Plasters, and the many other requirements of the housekeeper, the nurse and the physician in the most approved style.

Hunter's Drug Store

Drugs and Kodaks Phone 35 C. P. R. Ticket Agency

LISTEN!

Mrs. and Miss Good - Dresser

We have received a supplement of the season's latest

Individual Tailored Suits and Coats

Exquisite Styles in Fur Trimmings: Nothing Newer—Nothing more Stylish—The Last Word in Fashions.

We are going to make this week the "Dress-Up Week" For the Ladies of this town.

Come in and let us Show What is What.

G. T. ROURKE

Quality Tailor - Walkerton

Try these New Candies. You will Like Them.

Liggett's "Princess" Chocolates

19 varieties in the box.

60c a pound.

SIEVERIGHT'S

The Rexall Store

"EDISON" PHONOGRAPH

When you buy an EDISON you get the best. . .

R. L. Gibson

Jeweller - - Walkerton

$1,000 For Red Cross

The Culross Township Council voted $1,000 for the Red Cross Society at its last meeting.

+ + +

Annual Field Day.

The annual field day of the Walkerton High School will be held on Friday afternoon of this week at the exhibition grounds. Program to commence at 1.30 o'clock. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

+ + +

Removing to Detroit

Mr. and Mrs. John Pleskey are leaving this week after a year's residence in Walkerton, to make their home in Detroit. During their residence here the family have formed a wide circle of friends whose best wishes for future happiness and prosperity, accompany them to their new home.

+ + +

Full-fledged Aviator

Eric Robertson who has finished his course at the Curtiss Aviation School at Toronto Island, is now at home awaiting a vacancy in the school at Long Branch, where a further training is necessary before he can obtain a certificate as an aviator. There is a probability that the school will shortly be moved to Bermuda for the winter months.

+ + +

Carnival Tonight

A fancy dress carnival will be given at the roller-rink tonight under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire, the proceeds going to swell the Trafalgar Day Fund. The usual number of prizes will be given and it is hoped that all will come and help to make the affair the success that it should be. Skaters in costume will be charged an admission fee of 15c and spectators 25c

+ + +

DIED

BELL—At Cargill on Monday, Oct 18 Andrew (Dan) Bell, aged 52 years, 7 months,

BORN

BALL—At the Bruce County Hospital Walkerton, on Oct, 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Ball, of Hanover, a son.

MARRIED

WILSON-SCHEFLER—At St. Thomas Rectory, Walkerton on Oct. 11th by Rev. R. Perdue, Miss Edna Schefler to Wm. Wilson, both of Durham.

Ont. License Board Here

Chairman Flavelle Says No New Licenses Will be Granted Except For Very Strong Reasons. Commission Determined to Drive Law-breakers Out of Business.

The Ontario Board of License Commissioners sat at the Court House here on Tuesday morning and heard arguments for and against the granting of certain licenses in this license district. The members present were:—Chairman Flavelle, Vice-Chairman Dingman and Commissioner Ayearst. The Commissioners made no comment on the merits of the cases presented and will not give a decision for some time. Chairman Flavelle was very clear and outspoken in regard to the general policy of the Commission. He expressed the determination of the Board to drive the law breakers out of business, and so long as the present license system lasts, to protect those hotel-keepers who give the public good service and obey the law.

The impression of those who attended the sitting was that the number of licenses in Walkerton will probably remain the same as at present, the decision of course will rest entirely with the judgment of the Commission and it will not be announced for some time.

Temperance Deputation Heard

Messrs. C. L. Benton and James Tolton spoke on behalf of the local temperance organization, suggesting that the number of licenses in Walkerton be reduced from four to three. They stated that the community had suffered no loss through the action of the local License Board last year in cutting off two Walkerton hotels. The Commission was commended for the manner in which it is taking hold of the provincial situation and confidence expressed that it would give a fair decision in regard to the local situation.

A resolution passed by the local branch of the Dominion Alliance, was presented to the Commission, which read as follows:—"At a meeting of the Walkerton branch of the Dominion Alliance held on the above date it was resolved—That we, the executive and members of the above Alliance would submit our appreciation of the work you are doing towards the curtailing of the liquor traffic in our Province, which work causes the advance of the Temperance cause in the country, and that the action of our honorable Board meets with the approval of the Temperance people in our community. We would also beg to submit that there has not been any public inconvenience or loss caused by, or owing to the fact that two licenses had been refused by our local License Commissioners in April 1915. And further we would submit that we believe that three licenses in our town would be quite sufficient for accommodation of the public at large.

JAS. WARREN, President
JOHN MCCOOL, Secretary

Want Wiarton License Cancelled

Three Wiarton citizens appeared before the Board to ask that the license of Mr. Gladstone, proprietor of the St. Albans Hotel, be cancelled. Mr. A. E. Pickard said that the hotel was generally recognized as a menace to the community. The town has two good Commercial hotels, and one farmers hotel, which were quite sufficient to look after the needs of the public. D. V. Byers stated that three convictions had been registered the past two years, one against the bar-tender, two against the proprietor, the last conviction being in September for selling liquor to minors. Mr. Shute gave evidence of the hotel having harbored a drunken man. Mr. Gladstone said on his own behalf that he had been in the hotel business thirty years and no convictions had been registered against him until he came to Wiarton. The Commissioners called him up pretty sharply on a couple of statements he made. "When was your last conviction?" asked Chairman Flavelle. "In 1913," replied the witness. "You know better than that," replied the Chairman. "I heard in Owen Sound that you had been up in September for selling to minors." "He is a good forgetter," suggested Vice-Chairman Dingman. The witness said he kept the law as well as he could, as well as the other hotel-keepers. "There is no use your telling us that," stated Commissioner Ayearst, "for we know differently." Altogether Mr. Gladstone's chance of getting his license renewed, registered about "zero." Mr. Allen of Toronto, representing the Hotelkeepers' Association, said the business men of Wiarton, had made a pretty good case, and it might be a good arrangement to allow Gladstone to sell out. Chairman Flavelle replied that the Commission would visit Wiarton later in the day.

Barrister Alex. McNab appeared to ask for a license for the Station Hotel, which he stated would be a great convenience for farmers, shippers of cattle, and the public who frequented the G. T. R. station, which was not open at all hours. He presented a petition signed by a number of the ratepayers of the vicinity of the station, praying the Commissioners to grant a license.

David Robertson appeared on behalf of Mrs. John Klempp, proprietress of the Royal Hotel, asking that this hostelry, which had been cut off last year, be again granted a license. He stated that at the time the Royal had lost its license, the temperance people had another hotel in mind when they asked that the number of licenses be reduced by one. That other hotel was not properly conducted at the time, but had since changed hands. The Royal property was the estate left the present proprietress by her late husband, and she depended upon it for a living.

Chairman Flavelle's Address

Chairman Flavelle addressed a few remarks specially to the hotelmen and license inspectors. The tendency this year would be to restrict the number of licenses, and very strong reasons indeed would have to be advanced before the Board would consider granting any new licenses. The Commission was determined that all law-breakers should be driven out of business, and the good hotels protected, so long as the present license system lasts. Clause 70 of the Act, dealing with the sale of liquor to drunken men had been a dead letter in the past, but from now on it was going to be a very live letter. The license inspectors would be asked for monthly reports of their visits to the bars, telling who they found in the bars each time, and in the case of a few bad records the license would be suspended or cancelled. "Remember, gentlemen," said the chairman, "you will not come before any magistrate and technicalities won't count, for we are a law unto ourselves in this matter." The Commission intended to see that hotel-keepers stopped selling liquor to men who had "enough." The good hotel-keeper who gave good dining-room service, and good accommodation and who obeyed the law, would be protected so long as the license system lasted. The Commission might not catch the law-breakers the first week but they would get him. When a spotter landed in on a hotel-keeper and trapped him, he was not punished really for that offense, but for previous offenses. A spotter was never sent until specific bad reports of a hotel were received.

The Board adjourned.

Strong Red Cross Appeal

At Knox Church Sunday night, Rev Thos. Wilson dealt with the work of the Red Cross, and brought home the needs of the situation in such a way, that it should stimulate interest and support of this worthy work in Walkerton. The text was, "Be ye not weary in well-doing, for in due time we shall reap, if ye faint not." He spoke of the tendency of the public to tire after the first few appeals, and pointed out the urgent necessity of responding cheerfully and persistently until victory shall come.

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NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Walkerton Horticultural Society will be held in the office of the Dept. of Agriculture on Friday the 5th of November 1915 at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Directors and the financial statement, for the year 1915, and for the election of a President and directors for the year 1916 and such other business required by the Ontario Act respecting Horticultural Associations. Jas. Tolton Secy Walkerton Oct 20th 1915.

Lieut. Elliot Dixon, Fred Moore, Ted Wilhelm, Gabe Hess, Corp. Mel Wilson, Al Ballantyne, Louis Runstadtler, and Corp. Arthur Dean, were among the Walkerton boys who were up from London Camp for the week-end.

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Soldiers to be Billeted Here

At a meeting of the Militia Council held at Ottawa on Saturday, plans for recruiting, training and quartering of soldiers during the coming winter were discussed. The plan suggested by the Minister of Militia some days ago of making practically every locality in Canada a recruiting headquarters, with the men raised locally to be locally quartered and trained during the coming winter was endorsed at the conference, and arrangements were made for carrying it into effect. Any local centre which recruits 25 men or more for Overseas Service will be entitled to have these men billeted there for the winter and trained under the officers in charge of the local units thus raised. As over 80 recruits have enlisted at Walkerton since Sept. 4th, this town will no doubt have its quota of men billeted here for the winter.

Local News on page 5.

Miss Gertrude Watt is visiting in Toronto.

T. E. Attwood issuer of marriage licenses.

Mr. Bert Smith is visiting his sister at Elmgrove.

Women's distinctly smart fall coats at Stephan Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Haas are visiting at New Germany.

T. E. Attwood spent a few days at Toronto last week.

Smart, new Fedora shapes in men's hats.—Stephan Bros.

Mr. John Pleskey spent a few days in Toronto last week.

New sweater coats and Eastern caps.—Stephan Bros.

Mrs. Selwood visited her home at Chesley on Sunday.

Jos. Wallace Sr. of London spent the week end in town.

Miss Essie Krueger left last week to accept a position in Paris.

New British and French dress goods this week.—Stephan Bros.

Dr. Herbert and Miss Sinclair visited at Port Elgin last week.

Mr. Hil Sparling of Port Elgin was a visitor in town last week.

Mrs. McCrum is visiting her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Barrett at Galt.

Mrs. A. A. Black of Guelph was a business visitor here on Tuesday.

Jos. Heffernan arrived home on Tuesday from a trip to the west.

Miss Bertie Sillers returned to Queens University, Kingston on Monday.

Watson's ladies' underwear gives every satisfaction.—Stephan Bros.

Berlin, Ont. is planning to raise $70,000 for the Red Cross Society today.

Dr. Barrett motored up from Galt and spent the week-end here last week

Robt. Irwin shipped a carload of horses to Montreal on Thursday last.

Mr. Justus Holm spent a couple of days this week with friends at Clifford.

12 automobiles start out at 9 a. m. today on the Trafalgar Day Canvass.

The town of Brampton expects to raise $10,000 for the Red Cross today.

Telescope market quotations are reliable. Corrected every Wednesday.

For first-class Coal or Wood, phone Alex. Ernst. See ad. in the Telescope.

Dr. Farewell has received notice of his temporary appointment as gaol surgeon

Mrs. Cummer and Miss Cummer are attending the Baptist convention at London.

Mrs. E. Myles spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Richardson, at Clifford.

Mrs. Frank Kelp of Port Elgin is visiting at the home of her father, Mr. Jos. Zettel.

Home wanted for a nice girl 8 years old. Apply to Rev. D. McLennan, Box 31, Walkerton.

Miss Sewell of Owen Sound spent the week-end with her brothers, Fred and Harold Sewell.

Mrs. Farewell and daughter Helene spent the past week visiting in Brantford and Hamilton.

Mr. M. J. Ramsey was called to Toronto on Monday owing to the death of his brother-in-law.

The casualty list last week contained the name of Pte. W. J. Laidlaw, of Lion's Head, wounded.

Remember the Rummage Sale next door to Queens Hotel, October 29th & 30th, in aid of Hospital.

Three soldiers were sent up from Niagara Camp last week and took back Jim Powell, the deserter.

Miss Lydia Weber has returned from Mildmay to resume her position with Mrs. Cooling, dressmaker.

R. E. Truax, M. P. was a visitor at the Ripley Fall Fair and donated $5 to the Society.—Ripley Express.

Hugh Ryan, an old Walkerton boy, has been appointed recruiting sergeant for the 68th Batt, at Regina.

The Telescope welcomes all items of interest for these columns. Phone 48, or leave them at Telescope office.

We can't afford to give credit, we do our work so well and so reasonably. Neil McDonald, the ladies tailor.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pleskey attended the silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. C. Helt near Bervie on Wednesday last.

Registrar, and Mrs. McFarlane and Miss McFarlane are on a trip to the Coast, but are not members of the Canadian Northern party as reported on page 6 of this issue.

Mrs. Swanston of Toronto is visiting at Night Watchman Swanston's.

Mrs. Fairbairn, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. Frame, leaves for her home at Portage LaPrairie today.

Butter wrappers printed to meet the requirements of the Department, in large or small quantities at the Telescope.

Robt. Tasker, 3rd. Con. Brant, has sold his farm, and is reported to be going to California along with Wm. Adamson.

Alf. Schnurr who has been with S. A. Rife & Co for the past four years, has taken a position with Neil McDonald, the ladies' tailor.

Mrs. Doherty, a very old resident of Walkerton, is leaving shortly to make her home with her daughter, Mrs John Hodgson, of Teeswater.

Word was received from London this week that Private Clarence Krueger was ill in the hospital. His father went to London on Tuesday.

Mrs. Russell addressed the member of Knox W. M. S. on "India" Friday. The Thank-offering amounted to over a hundred dollars, with more to follow

A clever story of early pioneer life in Brant Township, from the pen of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan of Paisley appears on page 4 of this week's Telescope.

Visit our Butterick Pattern Department. See "Butterick Fashions" the Winter quarterly "The Delineator" and the complete counter Catalogue at J. H. Appel's.

Miss Jennie Glintz and her aged mother of Glintz's Corner, Brant, have bought Mr. Wm. Adamson's house opposite the hospital and are moving to town.

A portrait sent to the absent ones now and then, binds the friendships of youth, bridges distance and knits closer the ties of family and kinsfolk. Make an appointment today.—Fraser Studio.

A party consisting of Judge Klein, K. M. Taylor, James Stewart, of Walkerton and Mr. Malcolm of Kincardine have been taking a week's fishing and hunting north of Lion's Head. They are expected back today.

Mr. A. H. Stevens has a second crop of raspberries in his garden of plumper fruit than the first crop. Mr. L. C. Benton's garden provided a nice showing of red raspberries last week. Will this mean an open winter?

Rev. D. A. Walker preached anniversary sermons at Eden Grove on Sunday. In the morning his work here was taken by Rev. Mr. Fiddes of Eden Grove who delivered a strong message on Fellowship with Christ.

On Thursday evening the Thank-offering meeting of Knox Church Mission Band drew a very large audience of the young people. A very interesting feature of the program was a debate on Home Missions vs. Foreign Missions by six young men in which the affirmative won.

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TO RAISE $3,000 TO-DAY

Walkerton Citizens Will Endeavor To Touch That Mark For The Red Cross Today.

The Red Cross Campaign which is to be waged in every city, town and village in the British Empire on Trafalgar Day (today) was organized for Walkerton at a public meeting held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last. Mayor F. W. Lippert occupied the chair. The attendance was not large but it was representative, and what should prove a thoroughly live organization was launched. The meeting decided to aim at raising the sum of $3,000 at least by today's canvass. The town was divided into eleven districts, and each district will be canvassed by three citizens with an auto. Every citizen will be expected to make some contribution, large or small, according to his means, and citizens who may be out of town that day may leave their contribution beforehand with the treasurer, Mr. Taylor. There will be but one collection, and all must be done in the one day. The committee has issued a circular explaining the grounds for the appeal. They urge all, in humanity's name, to give as liberally as they can to the fund, and they expect a whole-hearted and generous response.

The following canvassing committee was appointed Thursday night, and this committee has added very largely to its numbers:—Mayor F. Lippert (chairman), Rev. R. Perdue (Sec.), Messrs. Cryderman, McNab, Johnston, McConnell, sr., Rogers, Ramsey, B. Smith, Warren, Player, Hunter. The following auto owners have volunteered to assist in the canvass:—Messrs. McKay, Robertson, Vogt, N. C. McKay, George, Patterson, Whitehead, Truax, Arscott, Schumacher, McCrum and others. One point the Committee wished emphasized specially, that citizens leave their contributions at their home ready for the collector when they call.

Red Cross Catechism

Question I. What is the Red Cross Society?

Answer: It is an International Society which helps the Medical Departments of each Army and Navy to look after the sick and wounded and prisoners of war.

Question II How does the Red Cross Society help the sick and wounded men?

Answer: By providing the Army Medical Department with additional hospital stores of all kinds, from ambulance to drugs and bandages: by sending out extra nurses, orderlies and volunteer assistants: by equipping, wholly or in part, hospitals, hospital ships and trains.

Question III Why does not the Government do all this work?

Answer: Because, in common with all other civilized nations, the Empire recognizes the value of voluntary effort for the care of the wounded as permitted by the International Convention of Geneva, 1864.

Red Cross work thus relieves the taxes, and allows people to give instead of only paying: and provides a properly organized channel for personal service to the suffering men.

Question IV Why should I give my money to the Red Cross Society?

Answer: Because, if I stay at home, I can help the men who fight, through this Society, when they need help most.

Question V What will happen if everybody in Canada subscribes generously to the Red Cross?

Answer: Unnecessary suffering will be saved by a sufficient supply of all hospital stores and drugs: men will be returned to the ranks instead of being invalided and others who might never have seen home again will be returned to the arms of their families.

Auction Sale.

On Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock, the household effects of Mr. John Pleskey, including player piano all nearly new, will be offered for sale by public auction by Auctioneer Brocklebank at Mr. Pleskey's residence, two blocks east of the Catholic church.

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Thursday Morning's Fire

A barn on the premises of Joseph Yaeck, opposite the House of Refuge, was completely destroyed by fire about one o'clock last Thursday morning. The fire was first noticed by the next door neighbor, Mrs. Reiber, but it had gained such headway that it was too late for the fire brigade to accomplish anything. The building had been occupied by George Yaeck as a broom factory and had considerable stock in it, as well as tools. The loss in the stock of $300 was pretty well covered by insurance. The loss on the building was about the same amount with $100 insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

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Town Church Ventilation

A Chicago paper remarked recently: "More people are sent to heaven through lack of ventilation than by sermons." The man who made that sensational statement, was right about the ventilation, although he may not have been in a position to speak authoratively as to the effect of the sermons or the ultimate destination of the poisoned-air victims. We believe the fault lies not with the preacher. He usually has a message worth while, if the congregation is sufficiently wide awake to grasp it. Preachers are blamed unjustly for putting their auditors to sleep. Next time you feel sleepy in church of a Sunday morning just look around and see if the building is not hermetically sealed, every window tight. We used to mingle more fresh air with our notes of praise.

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Ladies' Fine Campaign

At the last regular meeting of the Walkerton Branch of the South Bruce Women's Institute, the ladies were able to announce that enough money had been collected to pay for the Field Kitchen with equipment which they had presented to the 71st Battalion. A resolution was passed thanking everyone who had contributed to this fund, thus helping to make the gift possible. The collectors made special mention of the kindness and hospitality they received as they went from home to home. There are still some districts where the collectors have not been and the ladies are in hopes by the time the ground has all been gone over the $1000.00 they aimed to raise will be realized. The remaining $500.00 is to be used to provide comforts at the front and for Red Cross work.

Jocelin's Penance

This was signed with a curious black mark as if a sooty thumb had been pressed upon the page.

"'Tis from Dame Berenice!" Rohese joyfully exclaimed. "Saved, saved, poor Jocelin from his dreary prison, and I (ah, thank the holy saints) from almost as ill an one," and she shuddered as she thought of the cruel look the Prioress had given her. Amid her rejoicing, Rohese did not think of the perils and difficulties of her undertaking, but straightway supped heartily, and almost gaily prepared for her dark and dangerous journey. Night had fallen, and she was allowed no lights, but she easily sought and selected the few jewels and treasures she desired, and though there were some hours to wait, she donned a dark hooded mantle, and sat with what patience she could muster until after the nocturnal bell had rung, and she heard the monks, attendant on the Abbot's household, go pattering down the stone passage to the chapel, and then back again to their cells.

When all seemed securely quiet, Rohese unlocked the door and slipped cautiously into the long corridor, the door of which the witch's key also opened. It moved easily, as if on greased hinges, and though a watch was set nightly all through Brakefield house, strange to say, the place seemed deserted as some ancient ruin. Quickly she passed to the great hall door. Here she paused, feeling doubtfully of the key. Surely it was far too small for that great lock! But on trying it she found (as the witch had written) it opened all doors;—for the heavy lock turned with a gentle click, and Rohese found herself speeding across the icy courtyard. The gatekeeper snored peacefully before the glowing brazier in his little lodge; the heavy bars of the gate swung back without a sound, and when she had turned and pushed it shut again, Rohese was outside the Abbey walls. Along the lonely way she ran, the far-off stars blinking coldly on her through the mist; the night wind touching her cheek with chill fingers, and the hazel coppice through which she passed casting weird shadows on her path, seeming to stretch gaunt hands to stay her. Rohese felt as if she were shut alone in some great black chamber, where gibbering, hideous phantoms crowded near. On, on she sped, terror lending swiftness to her feet. An owl shrieked from the wood like a tortured thing, and the cold sweat rose on her brow. Half way to the tower she stopped. Her breath came in gasps, and shivering with fright and cold, she leaned against the Abbey wall. All was darkness and silence, save for the occasional rustle of some branch stirred by the wind. Over her head a great hawk flew heavily and slowly, sounding his warning cry as he flew, and Rohese, knowing that up there in the wide night sky a soul was passing out somewhere into the void, crossed herself and murmured a prayer.

Just then a dark figure seemed to spring up from the ground at her side, and the shriek of terror which rose to her lips was silenced by a hand clapped roughly over her mouth.

"Milk-liver, wouldst draw the whole monkly pack howling at our heels?" and the eerie face of the witch of Ely peered closely into her own. "Old Gooseberry hath stood us well to-night, though, odds-bodkins, why should I so torment my aching bones for two young flibberjibbits? Well, hist thee now! I've done all I can or will. What yet remains to do thy young heart must dare, for by Grimalkin's eyes, though I'll sport on murky nights about the graves and pluck the shrieking man-drake in the dark, I'd venture not where thou must walk to-night. The way itself is dread and then, mayhap the tortured dead lurk there, who gnawed the living flesh from off their bones whilst starving in the Oubliette. None save I know it, so if thou 'scapest the gulf and ghosts, thou'lt find thee safe at last where thy monkly lover languisheth."

Rohese answered her in a firm voice, "Show me but the way, dame, and though I cross over dead men's bones, I'll follow it, for I fear not." And all the courage of her race was up in arms to quell her womanly fears.

"Well spoken! Thou hast thy grandsire's spirit, maid. I like thee well, my little wench, and dare say thou'lt find a way to draw the monk forth. Look ye now," and digging away the turf from near a boulder, the witch lifted an iron ring with her staff, and disclosed a narrow opening in the ground.

"Wind this rope about thy waist, put this flask within thy bosom, for it will aid the monk's escape. Pass down these steps; then pause, count thy paces carefully as thou leavest them, for if thou takest one-half step too much, there'll be no maiden heir to De Cokefeld. Count fifteen steps, then pause; press thyself close against the right hand wall ere thou takest one more, and moving slowly, pass through the darkness with great care. Best say thy prayers, for if thou movest to the left one-quarter inch thou'lt fall into a gulf none e'er hath fathomed. When thou hast at last turned corner thou'rt safe, if no dread phantom rises on thy path. Move swiftly onward until a wall obstructs thee. Lift up thy arm its full length; run thy hand along its ledge, where thou'lt find a bar; slide it back, and thou canst pass into the cell where thy monk lies in the Oubliette. Once thou hast got him out, and left the secret way, close and cover it securely, then haste thee straight to De Cokefeld; provide thyself with a chosen few and then [illegible] to thy sea-girt tower in Norfolk. There set sail for Normandy, where thy father's cousin, Edmund, dwelleth in his strong fortress at [illegible]lon. If thou wishest not the young monk's company, send him to me at Ely, where for his mother's sake, who one time served me, I'll aid him. Haste thee now. Farewell. Be brave, for all depends on thee. [illegible]"

And the witch disappeared as suddenly as she had come. Left alone, Rohese did not pause, but with wild beating heart entered the opening and descended the damp, broken steps. On the last she paused, then stepped down, and counting her paces carefully reached the wall. Pressing herself close to it, she found herself on an inclined path very narrow and slippery, [illegible] through the darkness. [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to the fact that she had [illegible] the dangerous [illegible] from the bar in the wall, and with difficulty moving its rusty length backward, a portion of the wall slid gratingly aside, and Rohese passed into a cell dimly lit by the wan light of the early dawn coming through a grated window set high up in the wall. She was in the cell of the Oubliette, and going to the centre of the room, where a low stone curbing ran round a black well in the floor, she leaned over and called, "Jocelin, O Jocelin! Jocelin, 'tis Rohese calls thee!" Far down beneath her a thin, faint voice cried out in surprise and joy one single word—"Rohese!" and she knew the poor monk still lived in the depths of the Oubliette.

CHAPTER XX.

Rohese looked about her for an object to which to fasten her rope. The cell was entirely bare, save for a heap of faggots in one corner. The window was too high and far from the pit to admit of using its bars. Time was fleeting; should her escape and the attempted rescue be discovered, her punishment would be sure, and she had no doubt Jocelin's life would pay the forfeit. Rohese did not think of him now as a monk, a man, or a lover, but as a creature who, for her sake, had been condemned and left to perish by slow degrees in the Oubliette. She must not waste precious time in accomplishing her purpose, she told herself feverishly, as she felt that strength and courage which had buoyed her up through her journey faltering. So, womanlike, in her darkest hour of doubt, she leaned over the oubliette to encourage the man whose life and liberty depended upon her strength and determination.

"Jocelin," she cried, "I have come to save thee." The monk answered her but faintly, worn with torture of mind and soul, emaciated by confinement and semi-starvation (for very meagre were the portions let down to him by his jailers); his dry tongue could scarcely articulate, and his dull brain scarcely conceive the [illegible] that there was still hope for him, a forlorn hope, 'tis true, but when woman wars with unfavorable circumstances, there seems to come upon her an added sense, an instinctive perception of the thing needful. Rohese fastened her rope to the witch's wicker-covered flask, and lowering, said, "See, here is wine—drink and gain strength and courage, my poor friend."

Jocelin obeyed; Rohese heard the distant "gug-gug" of the rare Chianti as the parched mouth drank and drank, as though it would never get its fill. It was but a few seconds when Jocelin spoke, in a tone very unlike his first hoarse whisper. The wine had stimulated him and he was himself again.

"God's benison on thee," he cried. "Take my grateful thanks for coming thus, like an angel to solace the last hours of so tortured, lost and damned a creature. I know not how thou found'st the way, sweet, but I see in this a token of forgiveness, or my body would have rotted, and my soul beat itself free from its [illegible] mercy and forgiveness.

"I thank thee, Rohese. [illegible] Fare thee well! Depart now from this dreary cell, the stones are cold unto thy tender feet [illegible] found here, [illegible] Fare thee well, [illegible] I can die [illegible] thou hast [illegible] and contrite heart, and bruised, weary flesh can gain supreme forgiveness, surely my poor soul may yet attain some lowest seat in Heaven. [illegible] after years of waiting, it shall bloom [illegible] golden glory of the [illegible] Rohese, farewell!"

The voice faltered, then died away. Rohese's eyes were filled with tears, yet she dared not give way to the emotion which swayed her.

"Nay, Jocelin, [illegible] farewell, for I have with me [illegible] thy liberty. Arise—prove thyself a man, though weak and weary, shake off this lethargy. Our Lady has answered my prayers; I was shown a secret way hither, and now in but one little moment [illegible] this rope—stout fastened [illegible] to some nearby thing, an' by my troth, I'll straightway draw thee forth."

"Nay, lady, thy strength of body commensurateth not with thy heart. Stand back. I would but pull thee into this dread place, destroying that which I hold dear above sweet heaven itself."

Rohese was at her wit's end; well she knew that, unaided, she could not lift the weight of Jocelin's body, and if she did not find some way to raise him, and that speedily, from the dungeon, his stimulated strength would fail, and she would have to leave him to his fate. But how? Lifting the rope? She searched the cell in vain. Then, as she gazed with a despairing prayer upward, her eyes pierced the gloom, and she saw outlined from the intersected groins over the Oubliette, a great hook, used, no doubt, in former times by those who desired into the pit to see if their victims still suffered. But how could she reach it? And if the rope were let from thence, how could the monk, weak and with cramped muscles, ever hope to climb it? Then an exclamation broke from her, for woman's wit had solved the problem. Quickly [illegible] the faggots and began tying them, at short distances apart, along the rope. When they were all distributed thus, and she had tested each knot, she ran to the window, rope in hand, and after much scrambling up the rough stony wall [illegible]

"Now, [illegible] Jocelin take courage," and [illegible] down this strangely improvised ladder.

[illegible] "Depart, [illegible] I know not [illegible]

[illegible] hard and [illegible] to do" [illegible] growing brightness outside showed.

"Jocelin," she cried, "Jocelin, wilt break my heart and desolate my life! Come to me! I am frightened in the dark and cold," and what with excitement and despair, she began to sob, crying, "Ah, thou lovest me not, and care not if I die."

Jocelin sprang to his feet, for at that cry all the manhood in him rose, [illegible] whom he loved called him to her side. Pain racked him, and weakness oppressed him, but he called to her strongly—"Weep not, Rohese, for I come. Steady then the rope," and Rohese, her tears still flowing, threw all her young strength upon the rope and held it. Well for Jocelin of Brakelond, that no convent-bred maid stood there in that supreme hour. Her muscles, trained and strengthened by her hardy life at De Cokefeld, stood Rohese in good stead, and steadily she held the rope while Jocelin, slowly, painfully, with hoarse labored breath, drew himself up faggot after faggot. He was half way up when Rohese's trained ear caught the beat of sandaled feet upon the stones far below. She knew they were coming to see if all was well with the prisoner. If Jocelin became conscious of this impending danger the shock might cause him to loosen his hold.

"Hurry thee, hurry thee, Jocelin," she urged; and to herself she uttered—"Time, O God! Give us but time to reach the passage." Dame Berenice had said that none knew of the secret passage from the tower, and Rohese felt that they would be safe if once behind the turning stone.

"I come, beloved, I come," said Jocelin; but Rohese could tell by his voice that he grew weaker. The fact that he was in the Oubliette kept him from hearing the approach. "Time, O time!" Rohese pleaded with heaven, and "Haste thee, Jocelin, oh, for Christ's sake, haste thee."

Now they were at the prison door; now they had paused, and she could hear the faint sound of their voices; then the jingle of keys. Her arms ached; her head reeled. It seemed as if she must loosen her hold on the rope and fall fainting into the pit. Jocelin had paused for breath.

"I can come but slowly, Rohese," he panted. "I grow fainter as I climb." It seemed to Rohese as if she had stood there for hours. "Haste," she cried mechanically, straining her ears to catch every sound. The [illegible] the tower door opened [illegible]. "Ah, thank God, it seemed [illegible]." They could not open it, and tried other keys.

"Up now, Jocelin of Brakelond, for Mary's sweet sake! For my love, sweetheart me! Up, man, up!" Jocelin clambered on, [illegible] was nearing the top. [illegible] could hear another key [illegible] the rusty lock. Two, three more [illegible] far apart they were [illegible] and climber. Now Rohese heard the door creak on its rusty hinges, [illegible] they were on the stairs.

"Merciful saints, [illegible] time. Haste, O haste, my friend [illegible] to Fate, O anxious ones! It is the [illegible] feet of old Tristian [illegible] of Hennan, [illegible] Lucky chance [illegible] pause for breath on the landing, [illegible] Richard's [illegible] "Come." Two, one faggot more. The footsteps sounded in the little entry outside.

"Give me strength, Ah, Heaven!" cried Rohese, and as Jocelin reached wearily for the last faggot, she leaned forward, and bracing herself well against the curb, she lifted him bodily out of it, just as the monks paused at the door. As the lock turned with a rusty clang, she dragged the half-unconscious man across the floor, and pressing hard against the turning stone, dropped it behind her, and stood in the dark, black passage with Jocelin at her feet. Then as she drew breath, she heard the cell door open, and the loud exclamations of the entering monks.

CHAPTER XXI.

It was some moments ere Jocelin could stand, and by this time the monks within the cell, having satisfied themselves that the Oubliette was empty, had departed to bear the news to the Abbot; Richard exclaiming, "The devil has spirited away his own," and Tristian following him, mumbling thankfully, "It is the holy saints who have rescued him." Wonderful to relate, the Abbot received this startling intelligence with equanimity. "Ye have done well to inform me so readily, my sons," he calmly replied, and they departed wondering, to rehearse the tale in the chapter room. In his heart, Samson was glad of Jocelin's escape, ascribing it to some sympathizer among the brethren, who, gaining access to the prison keys, had spirited the condemned monk away. Despite his anger at the sin, the Abbot [illegible] the sinner, and since Rohese's disappearance [illegible] the monk's indiscretion. "Truly I rejoice," he said to himself, as he went forth to join the Abbey Advocate, whom he had assembled to discuss his plan of confining his wantonly inclined ward in the nearby priory, that she might be under the corrective influence of the Prioress Rosamund.

"Yea, 'twas ever thus," he muttered angrily, tugging at his beard, "Since the days of Eden 'The woman tempted me, and I ate.' By my silver cross, when I was deceived by the fair young wanton, until she spoke out brazenly before them all, without a falter, when even my rough old cheek burned with the shame of it. [illegible] By the saints! Hereafter no woman shall make his abbey, be she hag and ugly as sin, or young and fair as [illegible]."

While the Abbot went toward the audience hall, and Tristian and Richard spread the wonderful news, Jocelin and Rohese had come [illegible] narrow path [illegible] into the light; pausing [illegible] the morning light [illegible]. Then, they hurriedly closed the entrance, concealing it as best they might, and [illegible], and as soon [illegible] into the heart of the wood toward De Cokefeld.

[illegible]

(To be continued.)

Mimicking Death.

[illegible]

"Chronicle."

TWO KINDS OF TYPHOID

Both Are Dangerous Although the Effect is Different.

People differ in the way they have diseases as much as in the way they do things. For instance, some people [illegible] typhoid fever and go to bed with it. Others have typhoid fever and walk around with it. We say they have walking typhoid.

The strange part about it is that the typhoid bacillus in these two classes of individuals suffering with the disease, may be the same in virulence, just as poisonous, just as active in growth, just as prompt in getting into the blood. But the effect is different.

Perhaps it may be a surprise to some people to know that it is just as dangerous to have a case of walking typhoid around the milk house as it would be if the patient were seriously ill.

Possibly some people will wonder how they are to tell when a person really has typhoid if he can walk around and still have a serious case. That's where the skill of diagnosing comes in. Most cities have laboratories now where tests can be made free of charge.

These include the blood tests, and especially the Widal test and the bacteriological blood examination. The [illegible] a drop of dried blood in a clean piece of glass.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. 8, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

How Bookworms Are Tracked.

To guard the million books in the New York public library against the ravages of bookworms and other insects which feed upon the paper, the glue on the backs, and the cloth and leather bindings, a constant war is carried on, and a close watch kept for any evidence of their activities. One person is employed exclusively in this work. When treating the books [illegible] a room upon which [illegible]. A glass-walled vault [illegible] which lies in the library documents, and [illegible] is [illegible] against contagion. Close [illegible] with the health department, and books that have been returned from infected homes are fumigated before being [illegible] to circulation.—Exchange.

MOTHERS

REMEMBER! The ointment you put on your child's skin gets into the system just as surely as food the child eats. Don't let impure fats and mineral coloring matter (such as many of the cheap ointments contain) get into your child's blood! Zam-Buk is purely herbal. No poisonous coloring. Use it always.

50c. Box at All Druggists and Stores.

USE ZAM-BUK FOR CHILDREN'S SORES

Grocers as Fighting Men.

In olden times in England the grocers' trade palyed a useful part in national defence. The Grocers' company was commanded in 1557 to furnish sixty men for "the resistance of such iniquitous attempts as may be made by foreign enemies." Further demands of the same kind were satisfied in successive years, and in 15[illegible] the company supplied [illegible] men to resist the Spanish Armada. Authority was granted to press men into the sea service, and apprentices and journeymen were called upon to leave the counter for the battlefield. Sir John Philpot, an early master of the Grocers' company, cleared the Northsea of a horde of Scottish pirates by means of a fleet equipped entirely at his own cost.—London Chronicle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Eyeglass Insurance.

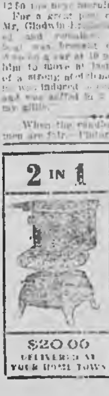
At the club I accidentally knocked off a man's eyeglasses, which consequently were shattered on falling. The man replied to my apologies, "Never mind, old chap, they're insured." He gets a new pair for nothing and his policy costs him 1s. 6d. a year. If it be possible to insure against twins and triplets, your potato crops and the loss of one's keys, why not against the [illegible] of spectacles and eyeglasses?—London Mirror.

Thirteen-Hour Fight With Salmon

Mr. A. Gladwin-Errington landed a 42-pound salmon from the River Awe, Argyllshire, with a light rod after playing it for over thirteen hours—from 11.45 a.m. on one day to 12.50 the next morning.

For a great part of the fight, says Mr. Gladwin-Errington, the fish sulked and remained stationary. "A boat was brought down from Loch Awe [illegible] at 10 p.m., which caused him to move at last. Finally, by aid of a strong electric motor-car lamp, he was induced to come near the bank and was gaffed in 2 feet of water by my gillie."

When the candles are out all women are fair.—Plutarch.



2 IN 1

$20.00
DELIVERED AT YOUR HOME TOWN

COMBINATION COOKER & HEATER

The most efficient and economical Stove made.

Will burn coal, wood, coke, corn cobs or anything burnable.

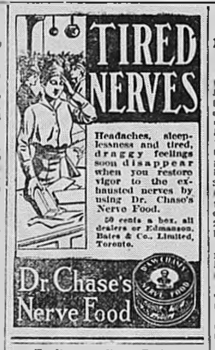
Fitted with Duplex Grate, Hot Blast Tube and Screw Dampers.

Will hold fire over night. Cook, boil and bake equal to the largest range.

Has a fine oven of heavy steel sheets closely riveted together. Body of polished steel.

If your dealer has not a sample for your inspection, Send direct to

HAMILTON STOVE & HEATER CO., LIMITED
Successors to HAMILTON, ONT.
THE GURNEY TILDEN CO., Canada's Oldest Stove Makers



TIRED NERVES

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, draggy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

To Remove Some Stains.

Blood stains.—Use a tepid solution of a tablespoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water. Let stand a few minutes, then wash in cold water.

Egg stains—Table salt and a wet cloth will remove egg stains from silver.

Fruit stains—Put one heaping tablespoonful of gum camphor in a two-ounce bottle of good whisky. Shake well before using and apply freely to stains when mounting soiled clothes.

Grass stains—Wash the spot in alcohol, then in clear water.

Ink stains—Cover the spot with salt, squeeze lemon juice over it and expose to the sun.

Iron rust—Cover thickly with powdered alum and steam 10 minutes over a teakettle of boiling water.

To clean a raincoat—Sponge with a mixture of ether and alcohol to which has been added a little ammonia.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road machine, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for fourteen months. In September, 1906, Mr. Wm. Gutridge, of Lachute, urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results, and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely,

his
MATTHEW x BAINES.
mark

Old Saws Autoized.

The auto's the thing.

A tire saved is a tire bought.

Gasoline makes the auto go.

Oil in time keeps the engine fine.

While there's gasoline there's hope.

Be careful and you'll never be pinched.

It's a long stretch of sand that has no end.

An autoist is judged by the company he rides.

Unto each machine some accidents must befall.

All the world loves the owner of a new model.

A four-cylinder car may look at a twelve.

'Tis a wise autoist that knows his own machine.

A reckless driver and his machine are often parted.

Trust in the Lord, but keep your tail light burning.

A car in the garage is worth two on the sales floor.

You never miss the gasoline till the tank runs dry.

He who rides in the rear seat cannot choose the way.

Out of the fullness of his gasoline tank the good tourist lendeth.

In the spring a young man's fancy turns to thoughts of a new model.

Let thy muffler remain closed, for the muffler oft proclaims the man.

Speed and the world speeds with you, slow down, and you slow down alone.

All machines that glisten are not gold, but if they glisten you may be sure they do not need painting.

Seest thou a man diligent in his driving he shall get to the next town, he shall not tarry long on the road.—Indianapolis News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

The Manufacture of Plate Glass.

The casting table of a plate glass factory is about twenty feet long, fifteen feet wide and six inches thick. Strips of iron on each side afford a bearing for the rollers and determine the thickness of the plate to be cast. The molten glass is poured on the table, and the roller, passing from end to end, spreads the glass to a uniform thickness. The glass after cooling rapidly is transferred to the annealing oven, where it remains several days. When taken out it is very rough and uneven and in that state is used for skylights and other purposes where strength is desired rather than transparency. The greater part of the glass, however, is ground, smoothed and polished.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Magazines On Warships.

If there is one danger that sailors dread more than any other it is an explosion in a powder magazine. To prevent such an occurrence a device for flooding that compartment in the least possible time is fitted in most big battleships. A pipe below the surface connects the magazine with the sea. This pipe is closed by two taps, which are connected with the deck. In case of danger it is only the work of a minute to open the taps, let the sea rush in through the pipes and flood the magazine. The water is afterward drained off by means of a gutter.—London Mail.

BANANAS.

Not Only Good to the Taste, But Notably Nutritious.

Every day of the year and three times a day comes the demand of the family to the housewife for food. How to satisfy the demand is the ever-present problem. Food values are better understood to-day than ever, and we learn with new interest of the food values of the familiar foods. Many of them, readily obtained, are cheap and plentiful. In this class we find the banana. On the authority of the U. S. Government chart prepared by C. F. Langworthy it may be said that the banana contains, besides other constituents, protein 1.3, carbohydrates 22—two nutrient necessities for the building of the body.

This knowledge makes us all the more willing to use the banana; we know we combine nutrition with pleasure.

The banana is so popular, so readily carried that the picnic basket does not seem complete without it.

In eating a banana tear off the outer skin and with a blunt knife gently scrape the outside.

This removes a pithy covering that some people find hard to digest.

A dainty way to eat a banana. Take one portion of the outside skin and fold around the banana. This will save the fingers from becoming sticky.

How to Cook Roman Meal Porridge.

Invariably use double boiler, or set boiler in basin of boiling water. Have water boiling in both vessels, that in inner one salted to taste. Slowly stir in one cup Roman Meal to each two cups water. Cover, set in outer vessel, and never stir again, even while serving. For early breakfast cook at evening meal and warm in morning, using a little less Roman Meal. It's a dark nut-brown, granular, rich porridge. It nourishes better than meat, prevents indigestion and positively relieves constipation or "money back." Ask your doctor. All grocers, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Prolific Fungi.

An average sized mushroom will produce as many as 1,800,000,000 spores, and a common toadstool shaggy cap has been shown to produce as many as 5,000,000,000. Fortunately for the other inhabitants of the world, however, the probability of successful growth of any given spore is somewhat remote.

The mushroom or toadstool plant is formed by fine filamentous threads which ramify beneath the soil, and if we assume that a successful plant of the mushroom or shaggy cap produces as many as ten mushrooms or toadstools we find that the chance against successful growth to maturity is respectively about 18,000,000,000 and 50,000,000,000 to one in the two species mentioned. Even more prolific than the mushrooms and toadstools proper is the giant puff-ball, a large specimen of which has been known to produce as many as 7,000,000,000,000 spores.—London [illegible].

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY

A photographic competition recently organized by the C. P. R. is highly commended by the Canadian film and camera industries. Photographic dealers say that they have not been so busy for a long time, and bless the thought of the C. P. R. Hundreds of amateur photographers will from this on be enlisted in the cause, which is that of obtaining pictures along the line of the whole system showing snapped incidentally and advantageously, and which are of much more telling than the formal ones. The C. P. R. has its own photographers of course, with Mr. Bennett in charge, but these competitive pictures will, it is anticipated, produce unstudied scenes at the summer resorts, on the lakes amid the hills and valleys [illegible] endowed with the brightness of holiday life. Those where the awards are made, will be used in the folder literature of the company, which desires bright and unstudied glimpses of the human side of things throughout the country in the [illegible] summer days, when so many of our people are in the country.

NAMES OF OUR EARTH.

It Was Called Ge by the Greeks and Terra by the Latins.

Answering the question, "Who named our planet the earth? Why could it not have had a romantic and beautiful name such as astronomers have given to the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mars or Neptune? Our planet alone has the utilitarian, but not graceful name the earth," Edgar Lucien Larkin in the New York American says:

The good Anglo-Saxon folk gave the name earthe to this our world, and the British dwindled the word down to earth. But is this not quite as romantic as the name they given to it by the Greeks, and Terra by the Latins? Ge is indeed commonplace, but Terra is highly romantic.

Classic mythology tells that Terra was one of the most ancient deities and wife of Uranus and mother of Oceanus the Titans, Cyclops, Giants, Thea, Rhea, Themis, Phoebe, Tethys and Mnemosyne. And she is the same deity as Tellus. But Tellus was the most ancient goddess after Chaos. In later mythic ages she was called by the exceedingly romantic names Cybele, Rhea, Vesta, Ceres, Tithea, Bona Dea, Proserpine and others. And when sailing under the euphonious titles she passed through many very romantic episodes. At times she got into romantic difficulties when circulating around with other goddesses and gods.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Force of Drops of Water.

It seems almost incredible that so small a thing as a drop of rain should injure the propeller of an aeroplane, but such is the case. At so great a speed does the propeller revolve—1,200 revolutions a minute as a matter of fact—that a rain drop hits it with such tremendous force as to chip a piece of the wood away. Some idea of the hardships entailed by flying through the rain at sixty miles an hour may be gathered from the fact that an aviator who recently went through such an experience, alighted with the edge of his propeller fretted as though it had been gnawed by rats. The rain drops had chipped pieces out of the blades and also bruised the aviator's face, owing to the force with which they hit against his flesh.—London Spectator.

Catty.

"What part of the club paper is Jennie going to look after?"

"Well, she's such an expert on the subject that I suggested she attend to its makeup."—Baltimore American.

L[illegible]
time: [illegible]
charge[illegible]
ars. Na[illegible]
Montreal.

MISCELL[illegible]

AN A 1 OPENING FOR [illegible] try blacksmith; possession [illegible] Apply to J. B. Calder, Glanford [illegible] R. R. 3.

ENTERTAINER

PETE WHITNEY, singing comedian, introducing clean, clever comedy. Special rates for all patriotic affairs. Address, 507 Bank of Hamilton Chambers, or Phone [illegible] Hamilton, Ont.

CHAIRS.

How They Have Been Evolved Through the Ages.

It seems odd to contemplate that, with the multitude of chairs to be found in every home these days, once upon a time there were no chairs as we know them in any home. In those days benches answered the purpose now served by chairs, and when a family drew up to the table for its meals in the middle ages they sat on long benches, which had no support for the backs, instead of chairs.

From long ago there were heavy thrones on which the rulers sat, but these throne chairs were so heavy that they could not be easily moved. Later the benches were given a back, and still later the chairs as we know them to-day were evolved.

It was not until 1600, in the time of Charles I., that the average Englishman knew of chairs or had them in his house, according to those who have made a study of furniture. The first English chairs were imported from France, and the native cabinetmakers and carpenters made chairs in imitation of these.

In those days the fashion in chairs changed with the fashion of clothes. When full skirts were the style the chairs became wider, so that milady and her skirts could be accommodated on one chair. The difference in the [illegible] of chairs that we have to-day, [illegible] in imitation of old styles, comes [illegible] difference in clothes.—London Standard.

GREAT SALE OF ORGANS AND PIANOS

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co., corner King and John streets, Hamilton, Ont., are offering 50 organs at a great reduction in price. Instruments [illegible] the names of such well known makers as Bell, Doherty, Karn, Dominion and Uxbridge are being sold as low as $15 to $30.

Good practice pianos from $50 to $150. Write for complete list of prices and terms.

An Appeal on Behalf of the National Canadian Patriotic Fund.

We have now entered upon the second year of the war, and the end seems as far off as ever. No one imagined a year ago that by September of 1915, Canada would have sent across the Atlantic nearly one hundred thousand men, with as many more to follow if necessary. This magnificent enlistment, while primarily due to the loyalty of our people, has been, in a large measure, made possible by the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

This greatest of all the national institutions is now assisting twenty thousand families of men who have enlisted for overseas service. These men have gone forward with the full assurance that the people of Canada will see to it that during their absence, their wives, widowed mothers and little children shall be maintained in comfort. We hear that the drain upon the fund is assuming large proportions, that to meet the needs of July and August $700,000 was expended, and that the receipts are being materially decreased, and that the National Executive Committee now finds it necessary to make a [illegible] appeal to the Canadian public.

There are many funds, most of them worthy, but of them all the Patriotic Fund is the one we cannot allow to fail. It is the duty of the Government to arm, equip and maintain the troops. Not a dollar do the Federal authorities give to the Patriotic Fund. This work depends solely on the patriotism and generosity of our own people. Thousands of brave men are fighting our battles, believing that we meant what we said when we told them as they went forward: "Go, and we will care for the wife and kiddies." It would be to our everlasting disgrace if our pledge were broken.

The national organization, with headquarters at Ottawa and branches or affiliated associations in every part of the Dominion, is worthy of our most generous support in the tremendous and ever-growing task that it has undertaken.

Ottawa, Sept. 1st, 1915.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Little Fred—Mamma, do I got another piece of pie?

Mamma—Why do you ask, dear?

Little Fred—'Cause if I don't I'll eat this piece real slow.

Eddie (aged 6)—What are the little lights in the sky?

Ethel (aged 5)—Why, they are stars.

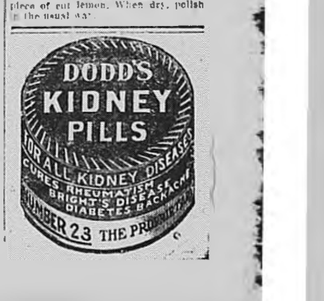
Eddie—What are stars?

Ethel—I guess they are good little night lamps that died and went to Heaven.—Chicago News.

"Johnny," asked the [illegible], "what is the [illegible]?"

"'Cause he don't know things," answered Johnny. "I had to take his candy and show him how to eat it."

If one's tan shoes have been spotted with grease, rub the places with a piece of cut lemon. When dry, polish in the usual way.



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1915.

INVASION OF CANADA.

Mr. Will H. Storer, a wealthy citizen of New York, who for many years has spent his summer holidays in New Brunswick, and who is said to be a most reputable man by the St. John, N. B. Telegraph, has given an interview in which he expresses the decided opinion that Canada is in danger of an invasion from German and Austrian reservists in the United States. He says that the number of these is probably over a million, that there are eight million Germans and five million Austrians in that country. Many of these are actually engaged in a propaganda on behalf of their own countries, that they are bitter and desperate, and the reservists well drilled and ready for anything. Mr. Storer says "I believe that Canada is in great danger of invasion at any moment by hundreds of thousands of the many millions of Germans and Austrians at present in the United States. Should the United States declare war upon Germany, Canada, and every province of it, would be as certain of invasion as that night follows day. Whether or not the United States and Germany go to war, I have no doubt that the question of invading Canada by armies of trained soldiers of Germany and Austria [illegible] in the United States is uppermost in the minds of the United States enemies of the Allies." Mr. Storer further says that

"There is a tremendous [illegible] propaganda going on all over the United States, and if photographs of what German activity could be seen in the picture houses of Canada and other parts of the Empire there would be such a rush to the standard of England and her allies that the question of the war's duration would be settled in a short time. What would the people here in New Brunswick think if they were told that the German reservists in the United States had information, with photographs of fortifications, [illegible] and passenger bridges [illegible] province in the whole Dominion? What would they think if they were told that they had exact information as to whether New Brunswick could be more successfully invaded from the United States through the [illegible] counties of [illegible] Charlotte, [illegible] of the city or county of St. John? What would Nova Scotians think if they were told that the [illegible] of England's enemies had all information as to how most successfully [illegible] gain an entrance to Halifax and other chief towns and cities of that province? What would Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the provinces farther west think if they were told that the unfriendly Germans had exact information of every [illegible] mile of the boundary between the United States and Canada, with no protective forts almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific? Whether Germany and the United States go to war or not, would not Canada be armed to [illegible] [illegible]? It appears to me that some home defence [illegible] to a [illegible] extent."

Mr. Storer [illegible] explosions [illegible] by the States, the fomenting of strikes, the placing of infernal machines on board vessels, and [illegible] and declares that "should Germany and the United States [illegible] the invasion of Canada by German and Austrian reservists by the hundreds of thousands may be considered as certain. That will bring the war [illegible] home to you Canadians, and [illegible] people will [illegible] the [illegible] Canadians should [illegible] England's side [illegible] [illegible] rather than in [illegible] and [illegible] as [illegible] for the past [illegible] months.

EDITORIAL NOTES

[illegible] in the States.

◆◆◆

These German [illegible] might be kept here [illegible] outside.

◆◆◆

[illegible] Germany has not apologized for the sinking of the Lusitania.

◆◆◆

We are now told [illegible] Canada's [illegible] statesman. Since when?

◆◆◆

Prussia is now intending all Germans under fifty-five. Turn more in the way.

◆◆◆

Don't forget that Germany hopes and expects to make the allies pay all her war expenses.

◆◆◆

If the Belgians [illegible] their [illegible] no wonder [illegible] the Allies [illegible]

◆◆◆

The city of Halifax [illegible] without a [illegible] Sir Robert [illegible] to make a choice.

◆◆◆

The [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] British [illegible] with the Entente [illegible] [illegible]

◆◆◆

The [illegible] W. F. [illegible] and now [illegible] feeling of satisfaction [illegible] all the country.

◆◆◆

Contrary to the [illegible] the British Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

◆◆◆

[illegible] and [illegible] man [illegible] what would

[illegible] profit Germany to keep perpetually a large army in the west? Some of the pro-German might explain.

◆◆◆

[illegible] Nationalist [illegible] are not doing much recruiting work in Quebec. Where is the Minister who [illegible] through the British [illegible]

◆◆◆

[illegible] told the Trades Union [illegible] at Bristol some truths [illegible] them, he said that the vast [illegible] The people were neither [illegible] nor trades unionists, and that it would be well for the future of trade unionism not to set this majority against its methods.

◆◆◆

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation's directorate, believes the war will soon be over, and that the United States will then have a great era of prosperity. While thus prophesying, the judge does not predict who will win the war.

◆◆◆

Kitchener proposes that his army [illegible] by means of ballot among men of military age. They would be balloted for as needed. In this way all would have the same chance. He favors the present voluntary system, [illegible] inadequate. Will the Labor men agree to this plan?

◆◆◆

Lord Kitchener's plan of raising troops by military ballot is similar to that in force during the American civil war. Every State was called on for a quota, and the proportionate fraction was assigned to each subdivision, and districts that supplied their quotas escaped the draft. Hence the large bounties offered in many localities.

◆◆◆

[illegible] to thank the war for keeping [illegible] of Canada's factories busy. [illegible] war times would have been [illegible] in the Dominion. The same may be said of the United States. They sold to Europe and chiefly to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, because of the war, $227,000,000 more than in 1914. This [illegible] of breadstuffs, which [illegible] as against $167,000,000 in 1914.

◆◆◆

An organization calling itself the Canadian Lay and Record Office, Prisoners of War and Field Forces' Tobacco and Cigarette Fund appeals for funds for tobacco and cigarettes for the troops. With the fund is incorporated the Maple Leaf Magazine, edited by Staff Sergt. Charles Cream. The magazine is sold for the benefit of the fund. How many tobacco funds are there in existence? Some sort of [illegible] of all these funds is surely needed. The public is becoming bewildered by the multiplicity of such appeals.

President E. J. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has returned from his western trip. He is of the opinion that the wheat crop this year will reach at least 275,000,000 bushels, while the conservative bankers estimate a total of [illegible] bushels. There is also a record oat crop this [illegible] along the Grand Trunk [illegible] cereals have matured perfectly. The president states that there [illegible] settlement in the [illegible] Valley of British Columbia, [illegible] well adapted to mixed farming. The feeling throughout the West is optimistic. It is felt that the disposal of the enormous crop at good [illegible] increased [illegible] revival of business activity in all lines.

◆◆◆

The Montreal Gazette, a good, old [illegible] Tory newspaper, protests [illegible] attacks of some Ontario [illegible] on Sir Wilfrid Laurier [illegible] recruiting in Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it [illegible] is on record in no unequivocal [illegible] speaking at St. Lin on August [illegible] he declared that he fully supported the policy of sending troops to participate in what is called the great conflict [illegible] now going on in Europe. Then, as reported, he added: "[illegible] with all the authority I possess as leader of the Liberal party [illegible] proclaim the fact that I am [illegible] and the Canadian Government in [illegible]"

That was straight as it could be. [illegible] supported it with advice that, [illegible] declared, helped the work of recruiting. Nor was this the only occasion on which the leader of the Opposition declared himself on the [illegible] The Toronto News might make a note of this.

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WILL SHE THEN?

[illegible]

Had A Lame Back

FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets so bad and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. [illegible], Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed, but after taking [illegible] of Doan's Kidney Pills I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

[illegible] Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Wooed By a Pauper

"Ay, Lucy, your once loved Lucy. Richard, look at me, and think what I was once till I loved you. Richard, I have sought you for years. I am starving, dying. Do not frown so cruelly; I did not say you knew it; I know my letter never reached you, that the servants would not deliver it. I knew that you thought me dead, or you would never have neglected your poor Lucy? Oh, no, Richard, you could not, you were too kind-hearted for that. Richard, look!"

And with a faint effort she caught the child up—a fine, beautiful little fellow—and held it before him.

"See, Richard," she continued; "he is your own! Take him and love him; I want nothing; I am too weak, too ill, too poor to take care of him. Do not think of me, but save him! Richard, I plead not for myself, but for my child!"

Sir Richard turned his head aside, pushed the child away, and, in a harsh, hoarse voice, said:

"There must be some mistake. I do not know you, my good woman. Take the child away—stay, there is a trifle."

And with a cold, faltering, cruel hand, he dropped a sovereign to the pavement.

"Richard!" cried the woman, with horror-stricken agony. "Do you not know me? It is Lucy, whom you loved—whom you wronged."

At these last two words her voice rang tragical, intense.

They touched the man for they frightened him.

Should some friend pass and find him, Sir Richard Wildfang, being quietly harangued by this this woman, what scandals would go forth! He turned, resolute and angry.

"No, my good woman; I do not know you; there is some mistake, I say. Leave go my arm. Quick!"

Then, as he heard a carriage entering the square, he flung her off, and hurried, like the fiend and the coward that he was, away.

The woman fell. She was too weak to walk or bear such violence. The child was thrown from her arms into the frosty road, and lay there for a moment, crying piteously.

With a groan the mother rose, and with pain, took the child in her arms again, and staggered weakly across the road.

The distance was short, but it was almost too far.

Her slight, fair hands clutched the iron railings and she sank upon the pavement.

The child, moaning from [illegible] to her scanty dress and called upon her name.

Wearied at last by her silence, the poor little fellow sank down beside her and nestled, shivering, against her bosom.

Half an hour passed. Carriages rattled through the square, people tramped along the frosty pavement, but the spot where the mother and child were lying so quiet was dark, and no one saw or noticed them.

Presently there came around the corner, from Oxford street a queer, ill-shapen little man, a deformed, diminutive little creature—a hunchback.

As he came round the corner at a sharp trot, his long arms swinging like a monkey's, he pressed his battered hat more firmly upon his forehead, and, striking his arms across his chest to increase their warmth, said to himself, with a gruff chuckle:

"I'll take a little quiet, I think. Ah, to think of the money as is being spent to-night in gas for all of them big shops. I never see such heaps of toys and meat an' toasting stuff. Ah! I think of the grubbery as will be going on to-morrow; the plum-puddens and the port and sherry wine! Ah, well, the more the better, says old Sam; and if he'd got chick or child, kith or kin, to jine him in a feed, he'd go in for another lively himself," and he plunged one hand into his pocket and dragged out a handful of coppers, with a piece of silver or two glittering among them.

After inspecting these with a whistle of satisfaction he trudged on again, shaking his head and muttering.

"No; I'll keep 'em. What should I do with a plum-pudden and a bunch o' colored crackers? I'll keep 'em for somebody as as a sight o' children and wants a pudden bad."

Then, with another ram of the hat, which was already quite far enough on his gnarled forehead, the little toe-shaped old fellow hurried on.

Suddenly he stumbled over something, and was precipitated with a jerk onto his head.

"Hello!" he cried, picking up his hat and rubbing its napless surface with anxiety. "Who's that lying there an' upsetting her majesty's subjects?"

A child answered him with a plaintive wail.

"Mother!"

"Whew!" whistled the old man. "A kid. Wonder which of us is killed, [illegible] or him. Here, little 'un, hold up your head. Hello!—why, mussy alive, the woman's [illegible] dead!"

He took her head [illegible] and turned it to the light. The face, [illegible] and thin, but calm and [illegible], stared up at him cold and dead.

The old man started against [illegible] a moment, then he took off his hat and wiped the perspiration from his forehead and the tear which would come from his eye.

He looked around anxiously and called for help.

For a wonder, a policeman was at hand.

With measured tread the guardian of the night crossed the road.

Hello! Tipsy?"

"No, dead!" replied the hunchback, almost indignantly.

"And a child, too," said the policeman, with [illegible] alacrity. "I must have a stretcher. Hold on there a bit, will you? The station's only around the corner; I'll fetch another man and the stretcher directly."

The dwarf motioned in acquiescence, and the policeman ran for assistance. He returned presently with another constable and the stretcher.

In silence they lifted the dead woman on to it, the child clinging to her and calling her by the only name he knew.

"Mother, mother!"

"What's to be done with the child?" asked the dwarf, huskily, as he stroked the little curly head pitifully.

"Work'us," replied the policeman, carelessly.

"No," said the dwarf, [illegible] "[illegible] little chap, it's hard lines for him. Don't cry, my little fellow. Mammy's all right; she's—she's asleep."

But the child would not be pacified, and the policemen had to drag its tiny hand away from the flimsy skirt.

"The action, though done as gently as was possible, touched the old man.

"Here," he said suddenly, "I'll take care of the little 'un. I've got no chick or child of my own, and I'd take the little 'un."

"Very well," said the policeman, "but you must come to the station and give your name and address to the inspector."

"All right," said the dwarf, picking up the child and wrapping [illegible] the bosom of his coat. "Come along, I'm Sam [illegible] old Sam [illegible] ashamed of his name. Don't cry, little 'un, anything better than the work-house. Don't cry, little 'un, [illegible] better off now than she's been for a pretty long time, and old Sam will take care o' you."

CHAPTER VII.

Christmas Day! What a host of memories, what varied emotions those words called up.

All the guests were assembled at the Vale. These were the Cunnings, the poor relations, the [illegible] gentleman whom Mrs. Newton most disliked and snubbed.

The Vale was hospitable to its connections, and they were [illegible] clustered around the Christmas fire in the drawing-room, waiting for the Christmas dinner.

Outside, on the drive, were many [illegible] footmarks, impressions of the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] performers, who had come up early in the morning to sing a Christmas Carol.

They did it in kind-hearted [illegible] Newton's time, they did it now in this widow's, but not for any love of her—oh, no, their grateful voices were all for beautiful [illegible] Stella, and their eyes, one and all, were directed to her window.

[illegible] knew her in [illegible] and [illegible] and the children in the [illegible] [illegible] and sprang within [illegible]

Stella was there, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] like [illegible] the [illegible]

"How cold it is!" groaned the old gentleman from the corner. "I think Christmas is [illegible] I [illegible] [illegible] I'm sure."

"[illegible]" [illegible] Mrs. Newton, [illegible] and [illegible] she could make answer. "You forget that your blood has grown thinner and your limbs older since you were a boy."

"Perhaps so, Martha," sighed the old man.

"Besides the idea of your being cold with such a fire as this. It's ridiculous."

[illegible] upon the little group, which Stella broke by poking the magnificent fire violently.

"Well, mamma, it is not such a very [illegible] one, after all," she said, with a gentle laugh. "We will have a Christmas log, [illegible] and as the old man looked up and chuckled in gratitude [illegible] at a [illegible] [illegible] the bell for the log, and with [illegible] hands and eyes superintended its elevation to the top of the burning coals.

Then tossed the [illegible], Mrs. Newton stalked off to spend half an hour in [illegible] badgering the footmen and butler, and the cousins fell to talking and laughing as if a ghost or a damp blanket had stalked off or been removed from her shoulders.

All but Stella. She sat beside the old man, her hand in his, and gazed at the fire.

It was cold, very cold; and if it was cold with such a magnificent fire as that, what must it have been without one, in a home, say, without curtains to keep away the draught and merry [illegible]

Many a poor creature was in that plight, but Stella, for one, was not thinking of the poor in general, but of one [illegible] individual whom she could picture to herself as sitting not a mile from where she [illegible] shivering in the dusty, draughty, [illegible] dining-room at Heavithorne.

Now, Stella was not a reserved, secretive girl; she was open as a rose in June, and all her [illegible] have been laid bare before an inquisition of [illegible]. But, for the first time in her life—perhaps, she mused, remembering the [illegible] she had kept her own counsel.

Moved by an indescribable, shy reluctance, strange [illegible] she had told no one of her meeting with the owner of that hut, and, as that part of the park was little frequented, no one had discovered his advent.

She asked herself if she should communicate her intimation to her mamma, who would [illegible] a [illegible] servants to wait upon Mr. Felton and ask him to transfer himself to the Vale.

[illegible] but a feeling of reluctance and the doubt whether the poor [illegible] of ruined Heavithorne would [illegible] the Vale kept her undecided and [illegible]

Presently [illegible] laughter [illegible]

"Aren't you coming, Stella?" [illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible] little maiden, [illegible] her dress and looking into [illegible]

[illegible] snatched the little one [illegible] and, dispelling her gloom by a great effort, was all as merrily as the rest.

Dinner arrived. They [illegible] a huge fire in the grandly decorated dining-room, [illegible] for the gratification of the elderly cousin.

There were [illegible] [illegible] side dishes and, glory of the [illegible]! there was the pudding.

Under its genial influence even Mrs. Newton melted into something like pleasantness, and the [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] old man's [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] John Thomas and [illegible] the butler, arrived with [illegible] wine and dessert.

[illegible] what toasts the old man proposed, with what warmth they wished the Queen a long life and [illegible] [illegible] like [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] trooped back into the drawing-room [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tucked up on the sofa [illegible] with his red [illegible] kerchief and all the available [illegible] macassars.

Mrs. Newton retired to her own room for a nap, with something more substantial than flimsy crochet as a covering, and the cousins seated themselves around the fire.

They talked as light-hearted girls only can talk until general gossip and mirth-provoking reminiscences were exhausted.

Then followed a pause.

"Stella, dear, tell us a story," said one, a school girl, who possessed an insatiable appetite for stories of every kind, but love romances in particular.

Stella tossed, and stroked the [illegible] hair with a laugh.

"Tell you a story! I don't think [illegible] tell us a story. Tersie [illegible]" prattled the mite.

And Stella, after staring at the [illegible] a half smile for inspiration, commenced:

"There was once—"

"[illegible] a love story or a ghost [illegible] [illegible] better all [illegible] said the school girl, solemnly.

Stella laughed.

"[illegible]" she said.

"[illegible] must be [illegible]" [illegible] knowingly. "[illegible] must have some love or [illegible] story at all."

"[illegible]" said Stella.

[illegible] she started off again.

"Once upon a time there lived a [illegible] who was shut up by herself in a high tower because people said [illegible]

"[illegible] she could [illegible] from the little, narrow slits of windows [illegible] the streets below and she seemed to be always waiting and watching for some one.

"Now the princess—for she was a [illegible]—was not really mad, but only labouring under a spell, and you must know, that this spell was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] palace [illegible] [illegible] had charmed her [illegible] and left her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in which the King had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a very wicked man, who [illegible] [illegible]

"Well, one day the King, who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] offered a [illegible] [illegible] half his kingdom to any one who could cure his daughter of the spell which had been [illegible]

"Well, plenty of [illegible] [illegible] tried, but they all failed.

"At last the King, in despair, issued [illegible] that he would give [illegible] of his kingdom to the successful man, [illegible] any who attempted and failed [illegible] be beheaded.

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] until one day, when a stranger [illegible] presented himself at the palace and [illegible] himself at the feet of the King [illegible] the usual offer.

"The King warned him of the penalty [illegible] and the stranger [illegible] to the turret.

"When he entered the room the [illegible] and with [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] weary of all the [illegible] but the old man [illegible] requested to be left [illegible] with the princess for one [illegible] [illegible] on the stair on the turret.

"[illegible] No [illegible] that they shut the door than [illegible] all his [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of a handsome [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the princess, and [illegible] [illegible] waiting; now she [illegible] and when the [illegible] [illegible] the old man [illegible] the princess [illegible] and led her to the King, saying:

"'Behold, [illegible] your daughter [illegible] [illegible]'

"[illegible] the King [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] young [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

"'My [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I love your daughter [illegible] her to me, and I'll [illegible] [illegible]'

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] And the King [illegible] the [illegible] young [illegible] the princess and the [illegible] [illegible] and lived happily [illegible]"

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] "Did they [illegible]"

"[illegible]" said Stella, [illegible] strange and [illegible] [illegible] "The King [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] young [illegible] [illegible]" said [illegible] King. The [illegible] [illegible] princess, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] was called away [illegible] [illegible] princess again."

"[illegible]" asked half a [illegible] "What became of her, [illegible]"

"[illegible] [illegible] Stella [illegible] she went dazed [illegible] had to be taken back to [illegible] and that's the end [illegible]"

"[illegible] a [illegible] story, too," [illegible]

"That [illegible] a loud [illegible] knock" [illegible] to the hall.

All the girls—including Stella—[illegible] and [illegible] started.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Newton, who had just entered the room. "Who [illegible] [illegible] visitor surely, on Christmas night. No more of those [illegible] I hope [illegible] [illegible] the hall door [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for a minute or two, then the drawing-room door was opened by John Thomas and there entered none other than Stella's stranger—Mr. Louis Felton.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] nervous. [illegible] It was a courteous [illegible] to all, and though none but Stella

(To be continued.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II. October 17, 1915

Elisha heals Naaman the Syrian—2 Kings 5: 1-27. (Print 5: 1-10, 14.)

Commentary. I. Naaman's leprosy (vs. 1). 1. Naaman—The name is Hebrew as well as Syrian, and means pleasant, "beautiful. captain—He was commander-in-chief of the armies of Syria. A great man with his master—He stood high in the estimation of Benhadad, King of Syria, because of his successes in war. There is a tradition, that Naaman was the man who, in the battle between Syria and Israel (1 Kings 22: 34), drew his bow at a venture and slew Ahab. Honourable—Honored. A mighty man in valour—He was possessed of unusual courage and skill. As the warrior in that age engaged in hand to hand combat with the enemy he must have physical strength to be successful, and Naaman must have been strong physically before he was afflicted with the leprosy. But—a word of wonderful significance in this narrative and in almost every phase of human experience. With all his greatness, his skill, his bravery and success Naaman was a leper. This would be his ruin. It was only a question of time with him when he would become an outcast. He was a leper—The disease of leprosy was, and is still, one of the most dreaded of all physical maladies. It was wide-spread, being found in many lands and climes. It was also considered incurable.

II. A remedy proposed (vs. 2-10). 2. By companies—Troops of Syrians entered the territory of Israel upon marauding expeditions to secure whatever plunder they were able. Brought away captive—To be held as a slave. A little maid—This young Israelitish girl was torn from her loved ones at home and taken into a strange country and among a strange people. Only those who have had the experience can realize the suffering and the heartache of such a calamity, yet this girl, trained in the religion of Israel, rose above her surroundings, and made known her faith in God. "Like Joseph in Egypt, and Daniel in Babylon, this captive girl becomes the instrument of making Jehovah known among the heathen."—Whedon. Waited on Naaman's wife—The service was far different from that required of slaves in more modern times. This girl was upon familiar terms with her mistress, and felt an interest in the welfare of her master. 3. Would God—"Would that"—R. V. Expressive of deep desire, my lord—Naaman. The prophet that is in Samaria—Elisha. The Jewish girl had been familiar with the remarkable career of this servant of Jehovah. Would recover him—Literally, "gather" him from his leprosy. An allusion to the Israelitish custom of shutting lepers out of the camp and then gathering in those who were found to be free from leprosy. 5. Go to, go—An expression calling for immediate action. The king at once opened the way for Naaman to apply to the king of Israel for relief. Departed, and took with him—He took a present to Jehoram. We can but estimate the value accurately. The money was probably weighed, and "talents," and "pieces," or shekels, were standards of weight. "A silver talent was worth $1,944, in all $19,440. A gold shekel was worth $9.75, in all $58,500."—Bible Treasury. According to this Naaman took nearly $78,000. Raiment—Doubtless it was clothing of great value. 6. That thou mayest recover him—The king of Syria considered it fitting to make the request directly to the king of Israel, who would at once be able to give Naaman all needful information. 7. Rent his clothes—In token of his distress of mind. Not only was Jehoram powerless to heal the disease, but he was not even sufficiently familiar with Elisha to direct the leper to him.

8. Elisha ... heard—No doubt the coming of the Syrian general with his retinue, and the fact that the king had rent his clothes, caused a sensation in Samaria, and the news came speedily to Elisha, who appears to have had his home in the capital city. Wherefore—A rebuke to the king for not knowing of the presence and power of the man of God. A prophet in Israel—It was to be shown that the God of Israel was the true God, not the god of the king of Israel as well as for the good of Naaman and the kingdom he represented. Jehoram had neglected the worship of Jehovah and needed to be reproved. 9. At the door of the house of Elisha—It was a magnificent retinue that halted at Elisha's door. 10. Sent a messenger—There were two reasons why Elisha did not personally appear to Naaman. He desired the captain to realize that it was by the power of Jehovah that the cure would be wrought and not by human means. He also wished Naaman to humble himself and accept the simple conditions proposed by the prophet. Seven times—"The sacred number seven was used in the Levitical observances connected with the cleansing of healed lepers."

III. The leprosy cured (vs. 11-19). 11-13. According to Naaman's idea Elisha had not shown him enough deference. He supposed that Elisha "would" use some method of cure in keeping with his office as prophet and in keeping with Naaman's high position in the kingdom of Syria. He scoffed at the idea of bathing in the yellow waters of the Jordan, while the waters of the Abana and Pharpar at home were clear. Naaman's pride had been injured and he was angry. His servants did not fully enter into his feelings. They saw the need of a cure and thought that relief from any source or by any means ought to be welcomed. The dared to reason with their master, and their argument was so clear [illegible] convincing that he was brought to think better of Elisha's directions. 14. Then went he down—He went down in a twofold sense. He got down from his high place of pride humbling himself to accept the word of the prophet, and he went down into the despised waters of the Jordan. He was clean. He submitted to the directions given by Elisha, obeyed and was healed. It was divine power that wrought the cure. It was an object-lesson [illegible] that the God of Israel was a [illegible] of power. 15-19. When Naaman realized that his cure was complete he returned to bestow a present upon Elisha but the prophet would take none. Naaman was led to believe in the God of Israel.

IV. Gehazi—In (vs. 20-27). Gehazi was base and conscienceless. He had no regard for honesty or truth and was willing to show Elisha in an unfavorable light. The prophet had refused the presents that Naaman offered, and he would appear changeable if he sent after [illegible] for what he had refused. His great sin was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who to this he added [illegible] and [illegible] The punishment visited upon him was severe, but not [illegible] severe for the crime.

Questions.—Who was king of Israel? Of Syria? Who was Naaman? What can you say of the leprosy? Who waited on Naaman's wife? What did this servant tell her mistress? What did the king of Syria do? Where did Naaman go? What did he take as a present? What did the king of Israel do? What word did Elisha send to the king? What did the prophet tell Naaman to do? Why was Naaman angry? What did the servants say to him? What did Naaman finally decide to do? What was the result? What was Gehazi's sin?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The Divine Healer.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands.

II. Acknowledged as God supreme.

I. Proclaimed in heathen lands. Our lesson introduces Naaman, captain of the host of the king of Syria, a great man. He was great in his position, in his possessions, in his achievements and in his authority. Besides his greatness are portrayed the circumstances of a captive Hebrew maid. She possessed two qualities that are never little or insignificant, a kind heart and faith in God. She merits the name of a great missionary. [illegible] was the [illegible] of bringing salvation to the [illegible] of her captivity, and of raising up a testimony for God, which rang through the whole land of Syria. Humble as she was, she initiated the entire series of events which form the substance of this narrative. She did the service that was nearest her. [illegible] just told where the [illegible] of health was likely to be found, to the effect that there was a remedial power in Israel equal to the emergency and that such power was delegated to the prophet Elisha. She knew that God was with Elisha, and therefore she [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It was no barrier in her simple, generous faith that Naaman's disease was incurable and he not of God's chosen people. It was a splendid testimony to the character and influence of Elisha that he had awakened such confidence in the soul of the little child. A few words from her moved the household of Naaman. No one could doubt the sincerity of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sympathy. Her words were the candid, artless statement of a truthful child. They carried conviction to all who heard them, so that the courtiers found themselves [illegible] taking Naaman's case [illegible] to disclose the [illegible] which it could be accomplished. Even the king said "Go." God turned the calamity of the captivity into blessing. He directed her life through that [illegible] [illegible] in order to do her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

II. Acknowledged as God supreme. High military command, great favor at court, splendid reputation, great success and noted personal bravery were desirable accomplishments, yet no honor, no valor, no victory could place Naaman beyond the reach of his sore calamity of leprosy. Only one way promised deliverance to him. One thing could change his grief into joy. He was directed to that by a child [illegible] sought his deliverance more than captain was [illegible] upon the king of Syria, nor Joram, king of Israel, was of any real help to Naaman in his trouble. The king of Syria placed the whole responsibility of seeing that his captain was cured upon the king of Israel, supposing him to be supreme in matters of religion. Israel's king viewed his letter as a request for the impossible, as an attempt to force a quarrel, as an attack upon his insufficiency. Naaman was on the point of being sent away when Elisha interposed. His words to the king were a rebuke to his [illegible] as well as an [illegible] to him to seek help where it was to be found. Naaman's leprosy had not humbled his pride. Elisha knew what respect was due to authority and station, but just then he was dealing with Naaman, the individual, the leper, and not in his capacity as a great general. As a servant of God it was his duty to benefit Naaman's soul as well as his body. [illegible] Elisha's [illegible] of his servants Naaman would have returned [illegible] still. A second time the blessing was nearly missed. This time through his own folly and obstinacy. God designed to show mercy to Naaman for his own glory and for a testimony that the Gentiles were not outside the reach of his grace. In one sentence Elisha delivered his soldierly [illegible] a mightier soldier than Naaman. It seemed to Naaman like a studied slight put upon the rivers of his native country as an intentional humiliation put upon himself to require him to bathe in the Jordan. He showed his good sense in giving up his anger and foolish resolve. To be cured of such a disease in such a manner convinced Naaman of the power of God and that Elisha was his true prophet. [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] His [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] T. R. A.

SUFFERED FROM

Catarrh Of The Stomach

FOR 8 YEARS.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you. I have been a great sufferer for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach and tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely cured me."

Be sure and get Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills when you ask for them as there are a number of imitations on the market.

The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WALKERTON TELESCOPE
LORNE A. EEDY - PUBLISHER -
WALKERTON, OCTOBER 21st, 1915

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Is it honest for people who owe the local merchant to send their cash to the Department store?

✣ ✣ ✣

Plowing has been delayed by wet weather this Fall. The man who finishes his work will have to hustle.

✣ ✣ ✣

Henry Ford may know how to make money in the automobile business, but his opinions on world politics must be rated at zero.

✣ ✣ ✣

With the experience gained in writing conciliatory epistles to Germany, President Wilson was able to put over a billet-doux on Mrs. Norman Galt which she could not resist.

✣ ✣ ✣

The Telescope invites discussion of questions of public interest through its columns. If you have any ideas to advance on any subject of local interest, write a letter to the Editor.

✣ ✣ ✣

Poor President Wilson. He managed to keep his country neutral, but has himself become engaged.—Toronto Telegram. Worse than that! He has no doubt lost his independence.

✣ ✣ ✣

Two members of the Telescope staff were away getting married last week. If this thing continues, there will soon be nobody left to get out the paper but the Editor and the office cat.

✣ ✣ ✣

It appears one has to have a double initial to get on the executive of the Bruce Press Association. "J. J." Hunter is president, "H. H." Vandusen is vice-president, and "E. E." Short, a member of the executive. What a pity our parents didn't stutter, too!

✣ ✣ ✣

A few Telescope subscribers complained that they did not get their paper last week. These readers overlooked the announcement in The Telescope that we were taking our annual holiday last week. To those readers let us say we promise not to let it occur again—not until next year.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bruce publishers paid a well-deserved compliment to Mr. William Wesley, of the Herald and Times, in naming him Honorary President of the county association. Mr. Wesley may be appropriately called the dean of Bruce journalism. The Telescope hopes the veteran publisher may enjoy many years more of active service.

✣ ✣ ✣

EASY NOW, MEN!

When it comes to the matter of saying a good word for a brother craftsman, no one can outdo the men of the newspaper fraternity. The publisher of the Telescope appreciates very warmly the many kind references to him which have appeared in the press the past week, but he cannot hope to measure up to the reputation which his confreres so generously give him.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Hanover Post)

Mr. Eedy is well-known and well liked in newspaper circles. He has come from a live weekly and no doubt will infuse new life into the Telescope.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Goderich Signal)

Mr. Eedy is a clever journalist and will make his influence felt in Walkerton.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Walkerton Herald and Times)

The new proprietor, Mr. Eedy, who comes here highly recommended as a practical newspaper man, should be able to keep the Telescope up to the high mark of efficiency that it has long occupied as one of the newsiest journals in the county.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Port Elgin Times)

Bruce county is to have a decided acquisition to its journalism. Mr. Eedy has much experience in newspaper work, is an active young man, and the Times welcomes him.

(Kincardine Reporter)

Mr. Eedy is a bright young newspaper man and will be an addition to the ranks of journalism in Bruce County.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Owen Sound Sun)

Lorne A. Eedy, who has been associated with his father, John W. Eedy, for a number of years in the publishing of the St. Marys Journal, has purchased the Walkerton Telescope, taking immediate possession. Mr. Eedy is one of the most able journalists in Western Ontario and in him Walkerton has the addition of a good public spirited citizen. Mr. Eedy is a nephew of Sheriff Thomson, of Owen Sound.

✣ ✣ ✣

(St. Marys Argus)

Mr. Eedy is a live newspaperman, and is thoroughly capable of conducting a good and successful paper. For several years he has practically conducted the St. Marys Journal and has proved himself a young man of exceptional ability. His training on the St. Marys Journal, which is one of the best conducted weeklies in Ontario, well fits him for his new position as publisher of the Walkerton Telescope. A host of friends in St. Marys, including The Argus, wish him every success in his new field.

✣ ✣ ✣

(Listowel Banner)

Walkerton has secured a splendid citizen and bright newspaper man in the person of Mr. Lorne A. Eedy, who has purchased The Telescope, an exchange which The Banner will now watch with increased interest. Mr. Eedy has been associated with his father, Mr. John W. Eedy, for a number of years in the publishing of The St. Marys Journal, one of the most up-to-date weeklies in the province, and the Walkerton folk will find Mr. Eedy, Jr., not only a good all-round newspaperman, but also a valuable citizen. The Banner wishes for Mr. Eedy a happy and successful career in Walkerton.

HOW PAT CASEY PUT TIM BROPHY UNDER THE TABLE

BY

DR. THOMAS O'HAGAN

A Clever Sketch of Early Life in Brant Township.

It was back in the sixties of the last century. In those days primeval nature held away in the county of Bruce, in Ontario. The early settler had built his shanty and like the Chrysalis emerging into the butterfly it was already beginning to give way to the more comfortable and stately log house. The woods were receding and the logged fallows stretching in every direction testified to the giant work of the axe and the handspike. This "Queen's Bush" as Bruce was known to the early settler, found favor with—drew to its heart—a varied and sturdy son of toil. The Highland Scotchman, whose ancestors had written their names upon the fishing sails that crowd the island ports of Western Scotland, the sons of Erin whose exiled fathers had fled the horrors of misery and famine, the German with his plain, practical and vigorous mind—all were early settlers in that long extended country, washed by the blue waves of Lake Huron and watered by the gurgling tide of aboriginal Saugeen. Each township too in Bruce had its distinction. Not only in its soil but in the character of its early settler did it stand apart. The little villages springing up recalled in their baptismal name now Scotland, now Ireland, now Germany, now England. They were historic souvenirs dear to the hearts of those who had set up their altars in the wilderness and would perhaps never again set eye upon the endearing scenes of their childhood nestling in memory beyond the seas. The religious character of the early settler in Bruce was quite as varied too as was his racial character. But all were devoted pilgrims of faith inheriting from their devout and law abiding ancestors in the old land those qualities of soul and mind that made for moral life and good citizenship. Let it be said too that the county of Bruce has a unique and enviable moral record. It has known but little crime its whole calendar for sixty-five years showing but one capital punishment.

But the early settler was human and so were Pat Casey and Tim Brophy whose fathers, hailing from Ireland, had first settled in the goodly township of Adjala in the county of Simcoe, known today for its hospitality and the warmth of its people's friendship.

We may say here that Pat Casey in character was a very foil to Jim Brophy. Both had come to Bruce in 1854, Casey recently married and Brophy single. They had settled in the township of Brant. I say settled for while both had taken up land as the term went, Brophy being unmarried was unable to set up housekeeping and so spent the first five years largely in the service of his neighbors as a hired man felling trees in winter and clearing the timber and gathering in the crop in summer. He was a superb axeman and so adroit with a scythe in a hayfield that he could almost run down a rabbit should it have the temerity to challenge his speed in his swath. An amusing incident once grew out of Tim's unusual speed as a mower. Mike McGulgan was known in the settlement as an "old skin flint" whose great ambition was to make every hired man whom he engaged do double work. Mike had a son called Patsie and Patsie was always the intermediary through whom "old skin flint" reached without pity or consideration the hired man.

McGulgan had engaged Jim Brophy for the summer and it taxed his mind night and day how he could get the most work out of Tim. Haying time came and McGulgan concluded it would be just the thing to let Patsie lead with the first swath at a rapid pace, and set Tim after him while he himself, "old skin flint" would bring up the rear. But McGulgan didn't know of Tim's speed behind a scythe. Tim's speed was simply a prophecy of the coming automobile.

Patsie led off as they say "at a good lick" and Tim buckled in after him while the old man for a moment watched the process. They had gone around the five acre field once and were starting on the second round when McGulgan observed that Tim's scythe was perilously close to Patsie's heels. On they sped and Patsie's fate in the old man's eyes seemed to grow more critical. At last he shouted to his son "Patsie arie you come and take my place and I'll take yours I haven't long to live any way."

Meantime Tim Brophy married. He had been a favorite among the girls of the settlement because of his physical prowess, his manly character and with all his "steady ways." Tim was not of a demonstrative character like Pat Casey but there was something very sincere in his work, his nature and his friendship, and there is nothing a woman admires more in man than sincerity and nothing a man admires more in woman than simplicity.

Brophy's farm was just across the road from Casey's and Pat and Tim not only exchanged work but their wives exchanged gossip. In those days a "logging bee" or a "raising" brought together well-nigh all the young men and women of the settlement. The men bantered and jollied each other and got off jibes and quips and artifices with a better and richer kernel in them than many of the jokes that pass for classical today. We speak of native wit and no where is it more native than in an Irish settlement in the country.

Tim Brophy, however, had one failing which was very common to the early settlers in Bruce. Many of his neighbors shared it, among others, Pat Casey across the way. Perhaps the gloom of the wilderness, perhaps the giant work of axe and handspike, perhaps a certain feeling of isolation invited "John Barleycorn" to every feast of toil but certain it is that in the twilight days of Bruce there was scarcely ever a gathering where the cup that inebriates was not in evidence. Yet strange to say, there was not after all in those days a great deal of excessive drinking—drinking that ruined the body and clouded the mind. This kind of drinking is usually reserved for the city and town where the plane of intelligence is supposed to be higher but the family virtues a little lower.

It may be well to state here that Pat Casey envied Tim Brophy's coolness and steadiness when subjected to the fire of "treating" whether at a "logging bee" or social gathering. Indeed Tim was in this respect the envy of the neighborhood. While others revealed their weakness under fire Tim always kept his head knowing well his capacity and fearing always to compromise with the enemy.

This commendable characteristic of Tim soon became the talk of the "Settlement" and Pat Casey told the "boys" one day that he felt certain he could and would in due time "put Tim Brophy under the table."

Pat and Tim, as I have already observed, were the closest and best of friends. Pat ran across the road to visit Tim and Tim dropped in most informally to visit Pat. One evening that Casey expected Brophy to visit him he put the kettle "down" and half filled it, not with water but whiskey. Casey knew well that Brophy had a liking for punch and by this insidious means he would be able to not only satisfy Tim's tastes but double the dose each time.

As expected Tim dropped in to have a chat with Pat. It was just before haying time when farmers have "some time on their hands" and as a Dominion election was pending with Edward Blake in the field as Liberal candidate for South Bruce, Casey and Brophy alone—for Mrs. Casey was visiting a neighbor—soon were deep in discussion threshing out the political possibilities and the prospective crop of the year. "I don't think," said Casey, "that Blake is the man for Bruce. These young lawyers are never popular with the farmers." "Thrue for you," said Tim, "besides isn't Blake already a member of the local legislature. One office ought to be enough for him." "You'll have a sup with me, Tim," said Pat as he brought the jug "The Cruiskeen Lawn" from the sideboard and laid it on the table. "Oh I'll have a drop with you" nodded Tim, "seeing that the seeding is now all through and there's the prospect of a good year ahead." "I know your taste," added Pat winking with his left eye at the cat under the table "and as the kettle is boiling I'll make you a drop of punch." "Here's to your breachy cow," said Tim, "May she break her neck the next time she jumps into your turnip patch!"

As the evening wore on and the kettle kept boiling, mingling its refrain with Pat Casey's upper notes as he sang, "Nell Flaherty's Drake" Tim began to feel the punch mounting to the lookout place in his head. As Pat was concocting the fifth round he looked out the window to see if his wife was on her way home for the moonlight had lit up everything as if it were day. He noticed that as Tim made the fifth attack he offered no toast. It was the kettle had done it all. Pat Casey had indeed succeeded in "putting Tim Brophy under the table."

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A DICTIONARY OF BUILDING TRADE TERMS

The following definitions will not be found in any of the standard dictionaries, but many of them will be understood and appreciated by those who have been identified with building operations. They were compiled by W. Livingstone Larned, and published in The Building Age, of Chicago—a city the inconsistencies of whose building trades are too well known to mention. Of course the definitions could not apply to the Canadian trades without great modifications.

Architect—A man who never puts closets and windows where you want them; a gentleman of some importance—at one time "a person skilled in the art of building."

Attic—That part of house which is never quite completed.

Bills—Insistent reminders which never stop coming.

Brick—Little pieces of red earth, in convenient shape to break when dumped from wagon.

Carpenter—A gentleman of uncouth appearance who stains neat, white pine planks with tobacco juice, who is always stopping to eat his lunch, and who "strikes" just before the roof is put on.

Chimney—An arrangement for drawing smoke down and into rooms.

Chisel—An excuse for a grindstone.

Contractors—One who contracts; generally a hard-working man of limited means who is handicapped in life by the reputation of possessing shrewd cunning and great wealth; a buffer between an architect and his client; sometimes known as a "boacontractor."

Door—Big piece of wood opening the wrong way.

Extras—What the building is really made of.

Hammer—An instrument of torture used extensively for purpose of crushing fingers.

Hardware—House jewelry.

Keys—Little jiggers a locksmith is compelled to bring in a hurry because the originals were lost.

Kitchen—A place where the bone of contention is cooked.

Knotholes—What they send instead of timber.

Laborer—One who stands back and silently admires what somebody else has done.

Laths—Equivalent to bones in a Shad. Long, slender planks, which permit expensive plaster to ooze through and out of sight.

Lime—What a plasterer puts on his face.

Masonry—Expensive stuff upon which to rest the house; outer "skin" of the cellar; dam used to hold water in basement when it rains.

Mortar—Long box of damp, soggy material mixed up for benefit of children in vicinity—that which a mason squeezes out from between the bricks after he has taken the trouble to put it there.

Nails—Little pieces of wire, or steel, chopped into conveniently short lengths for baby to bite on. Used extensively by carpenters to sprinkle over the ground.

"Nearing Completion"—The situation from the time the job is started until you decide to sell the place.

Night-watchman—Sound sleeper; a human machine for speedily removing all fire wood and wood blocks.

Painter—An artisan who suggests that green is a good color for shutters.

Pergola—Where the contractor makes his velvet

Plans—Diagrams of the way you do not want the house

Plaster—An ingredient employed as a floor-dressing.

Plumber—An impostor who tears down and rips out everything as soon as it is completed. (See Brigand).

Putty—Carpenter's dough. An article found one year later, in wasteful wads, beneath the back porch chairs.

Roof—The one part of a house upon which no two people agree.

Sash—Bandages for holes in side of house.

Sash Cord—Wash lines at double the price.

Sash Weight—Inside decoration.

Saw—An instrument with teeth, used to cut the right timber into the wrong lengths.

Sawdust—Practically all of a two-by-four, except a half dozen knotholes.

Saw-horse—A convenient place for workmen to sit.

Shingles—Flat surfaces of nice smooth boards cut thin. When sliced, used by neighbors as kindling wood.

Staircase—Device for mussing up proper arrangements of rooms.

Trees—Leafy, green ornaments which must invariably be cut down on your property before building, no matter where they are.

Trowel—Irish tablespoon.

Varnish—Preparation for covering up defects.

Wainscotting—The space used by painters for practicing.

Water Boy—A small chap, carrying a bucket half filled with sawdust and water, who is always on hand when you are not thirsty.

Wife—A female person who changes her ideas every time she sees the plans.

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News About Town

Taking Trip to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. McNamara left last Wednesday morning on a sixteen days' holiday trip to Chicago, Kansas City and Denver. At the latter city Mr. McNamara will attend the Ticket Agents' Convention which is to last several days. Elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain the men and their wives at Denver, and it is expected that the visit will be a memorable one for all. At Kansas City they will visit Mrs. McNamara's relatives, and they will also spend a few days at Chicago, and at Toronto on the way home, arriving at Walkerton about the end of the month.

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Leaving for California.

Walkerton is losing an old and respected resident through the removal of Mr. William Adamson, who has sold his residence opposite the hospital and purposes leaving next month with his daughter to make their home in California. Mr. Adamson has a son there, Mr. Ezra Adamson, who is engaged in business. His departure from the town will be regretted by a very wide circle of friends. Mr. Adamson has lived here 41 years, 29 years of which he carried on a large tile business successfully. He was a former member of the Town Council, and a good citizen whose loss will be felt.

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Johnston—Fraser.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fraser, Walkerton, a pretty wedding was celebrated on October 7th, at 12.30 o'clock noon, when their youngest daughter, Miss Eva Victoria Fraser, was united in marriage to Mr. Vernon Johnston, of Stayner. The ceremony was performed in the presence of the immediate relatives by Rev. D. A. Walker, B.A., pastor of the Methodist Church, in the capacious drawing room of the bride's home which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Both bride and groom were unattended. After the ceremony, a sumptuous repast was served after which Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left on a wedding tour to Toronto, Niagara Falls and other points. On their return they will live in Mr. Johnston's handsome new residence at Stayner, where he conducts a successful men's furnishing store. Many beautiful, as well as useful presents, testified to the high esteem in which the bride is held.

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Eidt—Rennie.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rennie, in Brant, on Thursday morning, October 7th, at 11.30 o'clock, when their youngest daughter, Annie Irene, was united in marriage to Mr. Frank G. Eidt, of the Walkerton Telescope. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thos. Wilson, pastor of Knox Church, only the immediate relatives and friends being present. The bride, who was prettily gowned in white chiffon over silk and carrying a bouquet of red roses was given away by her father, Mendelsohn's wedding march being played by Miss Rotha Schwindt. The bride was attended by Miss Doris Graf, of Clifford, Ont., Mr. Leslie Huether acting as groom's man. After the ceremony a tempting repast was served, and the bride and groom left on a wedding tour to Hamilton, Niagara Falls and New York, the bride's travelling suit being of becoming brown with hat to match. On their return they will reside in T. E. Atwood's cottage opposite the Lutheran Church. Among the many beautiful and useful presents received by the bride was a handsome pearl necklace, the gift of the groom, and a splendid cheque from her father.

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JOHN BULL, ADVERTISER

(Fourth Estate)

How many million dollars the British Government has spent in advertising during the first year of war no expert accountant has yet the facilities to estimate. It is a safe statement to make, however, that no nation ever spent onetenth as much on printer's ink in the same period.

Kitchener's army has been raised chiefly by advertising. Full page, ½ page and smaller advertisements in the papers are almost daily occurrences.

The recent big war loan, the largest in the history of Government borrowings, was the occasion of another tremendous advertising campaign. Even the big advertisers who have contracts for the outside pages of the dailies were pushed inside so John Bull could ask Britons to pour their savings into the nation's till. If the public had not become accustomed to Great Britain as a big advertiser because of the proportions of the army recruiting crusade, the dimensions of this campaign of advertising for money would have seemed startling, for in itself it was altogether without precedent among nations before this war.

Now there are signs of a third big advertising movement by Great Britain in its "thrift campaign." Already the posters are urging people to eat less meat, to eat more vegetables, to insist that each loaf of bread weigh two pounds, to report a dealer trying to sell a smaller loaf and giving similar advice as to economical housekeeping. The third campaign on the part of the Empire, hitherto regarded as conservative, and not given to modern or sensational methods, has not yet reached the porportions of the other two—the campaign for recruits and the campaign for money—but it is in embryo still.

All the patent medicine and breakfast food advertisers in the United States must take a back seat compared to the British Empire now, when the dimensions, cost or character of display advertising are in question.

John Bull has become the greatest advertiser on earth.

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LETTER FROM JOE FRITZ

Editor Telescope,
Dear Sir:—

Just a few lines to let you know that I am in Shaunavon now, with my brothers, Peter and George. There's quite a bunch of Fritz's in Shaunavon. There's Willie and John, sons of Lorences Fritz, North Dakota; Thomas, John and Simon, sons of Jos. Fritz, of Chepstow; Peter, George and Joseph, sons of Peter Fritz, of Chepstow. Peter has six of a family; George has five; John, one; Thomas, four. Quite a shower of Fritz's. There's sure a bumper crop here this summer. Wheat averages 40 bus., Oats 75, Barley 50, Flax 25 or better. Turnips, potatoes and all garden vegetables are as good as could be expected. The weather is rather wet this fall, and it is very difficult to get the crops threshed. There had been a heavy shower of rain all day Saturday. Sunday and Monday were sunshiny with a cold wind, but on Tuesday morning it was raining, and yesterday and today we are having a snowstorm. There will likely be threshing to do till Christmas and perhaps lots of it will not get threshed till next spring. I was surprised to hear that Dr. Sinclair died. I am in fairly good health this summer. Hoping that you are all the same. So by-by for this time, hoping to read this letter in the Telescope in the near future.

Yours very truly,
JOS. W. FRITZ.

Shaunavon, P. O.,
Sask., Oct. 6th, 1915.

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GREENOCK COUNCIL

Knox's Hotel, Pinkerton, Sept. 25, 1915.—Council met as per adjournment, all the members present, the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

The following accounts were presented for payment:—

D. Cassidy, pt. pay. of job, Con. 8, at sink hole	$50.00
T. Austin, cutting brush and pine stump, con. 2	$21.00
W. Pettiplace, rep. bridge, D. Rd.	$1.50
W. Kissack, putting in cement tile, Bruce boundary	$9.00
E. Lang, repair. culvert, con. 4.	$3.15
F. Taylor, rep. bridge and culvert, con. 10	$12.00
J. Coumans, clothing for Mr. and Mrs. M. Henry, for House of Refuge	$18.47
N. Lang, conveying Mr. and Mrs. Henry to House of Refuge	$3.00
Jos. Lippert, 14 yards gravel, per Div. 41	$1.40
T. Gamble, 234 yards gravel, per Divs. 1, 51, 52, 60, 61	$23.40
C. Webb, 39 yards gravel, per Div. 66	$3.90
W. Austell, 126 yards gravel, per Divs. 51, 53	$12.60
S. Reid, 80 yds. grav. per Div. 54,	$8.00
J. Fraser, 2 dys. statute labour, paid in taxes in 1914	$3.00
A. Fritz, 112 yds. gravel, per Div. 40	$11.20
J. Killen, 3 yds. grav., per Div. 52,	30c
Jos. Kenny, 103 yards gravel, per Divs. 47, 48, 60	$10.30
Jos. Kenny, road work paid in taxes in 1914	$9.75
H. Brownscombe, 250 4-inch tile for Pinkerton Hill	$4.00
Municipal World, blank forms for clerk	$1.36
Jas. S. Dewar, cement tile account	$79.50
D. C. Murray, examining J. Collins, A. Valentine and Mr. and Mrs. M. Henry for House of Refuge,	$8.50
G. Needham, in. cement bridge con., con. 14, 9 days at $2.50 per day	$22.50
Lewis Caskinette, 269 yards gravel per Divs. 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19,	$26.90
J. Moffat, cleaning out ditch S. L. 15, con. 12	$5.00
A. Knox, room for council meeting	$2.00
J. Cassidy, day statute labour, overcharged	$1.25

McKinnon—Collison: That the foregoing accounts being found correct, be paid and that the Reeve issue his order for the same.—Carried.

Hay—McKinnon: That this Council grant the sum of ten dollars to the Free Methodist Church, Glamis, to assist in putting in a cement crossing opposite the church.—Carried. Check issued in favour of Jos. G. Purdy, for $10.00.

Campbell—Hay: That this Council grant the sum of thirty dollars to Greenock Agricultural Society.—Carried.

Communication was read from John Moore re. fence on side line, N. D. R.

The Clerk was instructed to write Mr. McDonald asking him to remove his fence from the highway.

J. G. Moore presented a petition signed by G. W. Herd and twenty-four others, requesting the drainage of an area of land extending from the bridge, on Kinloss boundary, N.D.R., to the river or outlet.

The Clerk was instructed to scrutinize the petition and report to the Council at the next meeting.

Campbell—Hay: That this Council do now adjourn to meet at Riversdale on Monday, the 15th day of October, for the transaction of general business.—Carried.

THOS. H. PURDY,
Clerk.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. 835

H. M. LAY MANAGER, Walkerton O

ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Now Known as Woman's Best Medicine

"FRUIT-A-TIVES," the famous fruit medicine is particularly well suited *for the use of women*, because of its mild and gentle action and its pleasant taste.

In severe cases of *Constipation, Indigestion, Bloating, Sick Headaches, Pain In The Back, Neuralgia, or a General Run-Down Constitution*, "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine needed to correct such troubles and restore the sufferer to complete health.

As a tonic, "Fruit-a-tives" is invaluable to purify and enrich the blood and build up strength and vigor.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The very best Place to take a Commercial Training is

NORTHERN Business College

Owen Sound, Ont.

No other Canadian School offers these advantages;
Courses under personal supervision of a Chartered Accountant.
Complete Practical Department.
35 Successful years.
Our own building, and
Every Graduate in a position.

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Issuer of Marriage Licenses - Walkerton

THE LEADING
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Bicyles and Supplies.

Also a STEAM VULCANIZER for inside and outside auto tires and am prepared to do all kinds of vulcanizing.

Wm. White,
Jackson St.--Walkerton

Walkerton Flour Mills

Red Cross Manitoba Blended Flour.
Pure Manitoba Flour
Pastry "
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Cracked Wheat, Farnia Oatmeal, Bran and Shorts.
Chopping and Gristing a specialty.

PLETSCH BROS
Walkerton — Ont

Special this Month

Business Courses

The Walkerton Business College is offering special rates for a three months' commercial course in the following subjects; — Penmanship, Spelling, Arithmetic, Commercial law, Introductory forms to single and double entry, Book-keeping and Typewriting. Now is the time for the young people of this vicinity to improve their education, for further information regarding this course, apply to

P. J. MOLONEY
Principal Walkerton

DENTAL

W. J. HALLIDAY, D.D.S. Dentist. Successor to Dr. Coram. Modern methods employed in all dental operations. Special attention to crown, bridge and inlay work. Three doors east of postoffice. Visits Cargill 1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon of each month.

J.S. REED, Surgeon, dentist, crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, Colborne Str., south of new Carnegie Library.

MEDICAL

DR BROWN, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat. Neustadt, Ont. Will be at the Queen's Hotel, Walkerton, 1st Friday in each month 2 to 5 p.m.

W. A. HALL, B.A., M.D., C.M., Hon. Graduate in Arts and Medicine Queen's University. Member of the College of physicians and Surgeons. Office and residence on corner of Colborne and Cayley Streets.

AUCTIONEER

J. G. CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Bruce. Sales of all kinds promptly attended to. Farmstock and implements a specialty. Terms reasonable. For orders write J. G. CARTER, Greenock P. O., or arrangements can be made at the Telescope Office, Walkerton.

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Harold M. Younghusband

Graduate of the University of Toronto. Calls night and day promptly attended to. Office at Hanna's Livery, Cargill, Ontario.

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When in need of first-class Coal or Wood, phone to

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg, Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

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Our photographs are more than good photohgraphs—they are true portraits—bringing out all that's best in character and individuality. Make your appointments NOW.

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—A—
Representative WANTED
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THE OLD RELIABLE FONTHILL NURSERIES
TO SELL IN WALKERTON AND VICINITY

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers as well as good ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome outfit free. Highest commissions. Write for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON
TORONTO

Roasts retain their natural flavor—bread, cakes, puddings, etc., baked in a

McClary's Pandora Range always come fresh and sweet from its perfectly ventilated oven. See the McClary dealer in your town.

Sold by Paterson Bros.

Alma Ladies' College

A Christian college-home, healthful situation.

For prospectus and terms, write the Principal

R. I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont.

WINGHAM BUGGIES

When you want a buggy, you want one that will give you long service. That's what the WINGHAM BUGGIES give. They have a neat appearance and they last. Besides they are cheap. We have all lines in stock including rubber tired buggies with automobile seats and tops. If you are interested, call, and we will give you prices and all information.

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CHEPSTOW : : : ONTARIO

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College in Session Sept. 1st to July. Catalogue Free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt, Principal

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PACIFIC COAST TOURS VIA THE SCENIC CANADIAN ROCKIES

AT ATTRACTIVE FARES

Through Trains—No Change

See that your ticket reads

CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Nature's Exposition Route" the California Expositions

Particulars from H. G. HUNTER Agent, Walkerton, or write M. G. MURPHY, Dist. Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Brant Township Farms

I have, in Brant, 2 fifty acre farms, 1 forty-six acre farm, 1 one hundred and thirty acre farm, 2 two hundred acres all WELL IMPROVED, convenient to Hanover or Walkerton, and the owners have placed them in my hands because they ARE BOUND TO SELL. I have also a 100 acre farm in Perth, near Listowel, one of the best farms in the County of Perth, with extra improvements, a very great bargain at $7000. I never before had such a choice of Farms as now. My office is HEADQUARTERS and you should come to see me if you want to buy at right prices

H. H. MILLER

HANOVER · · ONTARIO

IT PAYS TO DRESS WELL

"You can have this done at the medium cost at this shop."

Clothes that you can feel proud to wear. Inexpensive yet decidedly dressy Clothes that give the wearer a neat natty appearance. Coats in the single-breasted styles after the English or American models, cleverly made.

T. PYE

Tailor and Furnisher

Returned to Town.

Chas. W. Brown, who removed recently with his family to Stratford, has returned to town and taken his old position with S. A. Rife & Co. He has rented a brick house opposite the foundry.

+ + +

Two Hurt in Auto Accident.

Mr. Barney Ellinghausen and Miss Agnes Zettler, of Walkerton, were the victims of an auto accident at Formosa on Tuesday of last week, which might easily have proven fatal. Through the failure of the brakes to work on a heavy grade, the auto gathered such speed that it turned turtle while rounding a corner. Miss Zettler sustained a fractured wrist and Mr. Ellinghausen escaped with a badly bruised arm and a gash over one eye. Only the lightness of the car appears to have prevented a fatality.

+ + +

A MERCHANT IS HIS OWN NEWS-MAKER

The editor of a newspaper must content himself with printing, in an informing and entertaining way, the news of things that Providence has permitted to happen in the world since his last issue went to press. Sometimes this means a tremendously interesting newspaper—and now and then a more or less dull one. For the editor does not "make news." He just makes a record of it.

The merchant, however, MAKES the news of his store. He originates the things that happen there—usually. If he is alive to his opportunities his store becomes, in its way, a real news center. Things happen there which concern, directly and importantly, every reader of this newspaper.

When he decides to readjust his stocks, and for that purpose to sacrifice profits on some broken lines of goods, he has "made news" for all who await such opportunities for economies in buying.

When he secures an especially attractive line of new goods, he has again "made news" for all live and up-to-date people.

Every improvement in his store service is a matter of news interest. The arrival of new stocks is a new event. The advent of a new dress fabric has a news value all its own. In hundreds of ways a live store is a news-maker.

If, however, the merchant does not publish his store news attractively, fully, interestingly AND CONTINUOUSLY, he misses the full advantage of his position as a maker of news. If, on a dull day, he does not publish any store news at all, he will break the chain of reader-interest in his store as a place where important things occur.

The dominant merchants in every community are those who make the most of their opportunities as makers and publishers of STORE NEWS.

JAMES COULTER

(REAL ESTATE AGENT)

All kinds of Farm and Town Property for sale. Money to Loan.

The War Does not Effect the Nursery Business

In spite of the war we are selling more nursery stock than ever before. We have room for another agent in this county however, and applications should be sent in at once. A good man should earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week right through the winter. No delivering or collecting. Outfit free.

Thos. W Bowman Son & Co LIMITED

RIDGEVILL - ONTARIO

WESTERN UNIVERSITY, LONDON

Another Great Advance

Income Doubled, now $75,000. Another Large Addition to Faculty and Equipment in Arts and Medicine

Greatly Increased Enrollment in View

Write for Particulars to

E. E. Braithwaite, M.A., Ph. D President.

Town and Countryside

Advertise it in the Telescope.

Farmers this year will be called on to pay higher bills than usual for threshing. The straw is so long and tough that it takes considerably longer to run it through the separator.

A local lumberman has informed the Echo that during the past two weeks he has sold more lumber than during all the summer. These orders were probably due to the demand created for shell boxes.—Wiarton Echo.

A Canadian epitaph on a wooden cross somewhere in France reads:—

Poor old Bill he left this place,
With smoking gun and smiling face,
But Bill won't mind if some good chap
Will follow up, and fill the gap.

J. J. Lembke, traveller for the Ahrens Shoe Factory of Berlin, was in town on business last Wednesday. Mr. Lembke is an old Walkerton boy and enjoys meeting many of his old friends on his occasional visits to the town.

The apple crop in Huron County this year is estimated to be only a quarter of what it was last year. It is stated that this season there will only be about 5000 barrels of apples to be packed while last year there was about 20,000 barrels.

On October 4th, Russell Findlay of the 10th con Brant had the misfortune to lose a valuable steer by lightning. This is the second time this season he has suffered loss from lightning, having had a horse killed about six weeks ago. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

Owing to the Legislative Grant to the Walkerton Horticultural Society being a smaller amount this year than in former years and the Society making a larger grant to the Bruce County Hospital, there are no funds to make the usual fall distribution of bulbs to the members of the Society.

The Ottawa Seed Branch sends out a bulletin advising that prospective supplies of red clover seed are very much reduced, and at best Canadian farmers next year will face an extreme shortage with high prices. Farmers should endeavor yet this Autumn to save every bit of the red clover crop that promises to yield good seed.

+ + +

Oberle--Pleskey

A popular young couple, Miss Martha Pleskey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pleskey, and Mr. Harvey Oberle of the Telescope, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Oberle, were united in marriage on Tuesday evening of last week at the manse, Walkerton, by Rev. Thos. Wilson. The young couple were unattended. The groom is a well known hockey player and a popular young man of the town. On their return from a short honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Oberle will reside in town.

+ + +

Trip across Continent

R. E. Truax M. P., Senator Donnelly Registrar and Mrs. McFarlane and Miss McFarlane were members of the party of a hundred and fifty, which included members of parliament, newspaper men and officials who left Toronto on Tuesday of last week for the inaugural trip across the continent on the new C.N.R. transcontinental road. The object of the trip is to give those who go as guests of the road some idea of Canada's newest transcontinental railway and the territory it serves. It passes through some of the richest sections of north Ontario, the three prairie Provinces and British Columbia. The party will probably be away between two and three weeks. Numerous receptions will be held on the trip and the party will be greeted by the civic governments in the cities and towns through which the line passes.

+ + +

Visited Blarney Castle

Capt. McNalley writes home from France that he has been in the trenches since his recovery and on his last leave, visited Ireland and saw, among the interesting sights, the famous Blarney Stone which he says is now almost black with the kisses that have been showered upon it for several centuries. Whether he kissed the mystic stone himself or not, his letter does not say. He had the pleasure of meeting Sir George Coutts on whose estate Blarney Castle is situated, and was shown over the beautiful estate by him. At the time of the Chicago World's Fair, Sir George was offered a large sum for permission to have the famous Blarney Stone brought to the Fair. According to the ancient tradition, this would bring ill luck to Ireland, so permission was refused, but those who attended the big Fair, remember that a model of Blarney Castle was erected there, with an imitation Blarney Stone. Capt. McNalley stated that he returns to the trenches this week.

Good for bread, good for pastry, good for you.

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

The Telescope is glad to receive soldier's letters for publication.

Mrs. Wm. Moody, who has been living with her daughter in Toronto, has removed to town and is living east of the river.

Mr David Dietch left last week for Toronto where he has secured a position in a novelty factory under Mr. Thos. Kerr.

A Culross farmer delivered three loads of hogs in town on Monday and received nearly $800 in payment.—Teeswater News.

The Brant Farmers Club held a meeting last week week and arranged a program for the first open meeting to be held shortly.

Walkerton men of the 34th and 71st Batts. who were home for the holiday last week include:—Art Farrer, Eth Reichenbach, Walter Bryce, Harris Rife, Wilfred McKay, Herb Henderson, A. Earwaker, Sergt. Winters, Frank Carpenter and Frank Zettel.

To the Chronicle the suggestion has been made that some of the socks now being knitted for the soldiers at the front should be reserved for many young men at home who appear to have cold feet when the recruiting officer puts in an appearance.—Arnprior Chronicle.

The engagement of Miss Lillian Baechler, eldest daughter of Councillor Chas. Baechler of Kinloss, to Mr. John W. Frieburger of Walkerton, was announced from the R. C. pulpit here, the marriage to take place at the Riversdale R. C. Church on Wednesday, October 27th.

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Clifford Wants Hydro.

A petition is being largely signed by the property owners of Clifford, to be presented to the Council, requesting the submission of a by-law to a vote on the introduction of Hydro Electric lighting system in Clifford. The towns from Mitchel via Listowel, Palmerston and Harriston have all carried by-laws, in each instance almost unanimously in favour of installing the system in their towns and it is proposed to have it extended from Harriston to Clifford.

+ + +

Walkerton Curlers Ready

The annual meeting of the Walkerton Curling Club was held in the Council Chamber last Friday evening, and was well attended. Preparations were made for the coming season and a larger membership than ever is expected. The election of officers and general business is summarised as follows:—President, A. E. McNab; Vice-President, A. P. Sieveright; secretary, Geo. D. McKay; treasurer, C. H. Stephan; Managing Committee, F. W. Lippert, Clarence Smith, H. M. Lay, Arthur Collins together with the officers. Senior skips, A. E. McNab, A. P. Sieveright, E. Pengelley, Arthur Collins, F. W. Lippert, Norman Robertson, H. M. Lay, J. M. White, L. H. McNamara, J. W. Morrison, Geo. Rourke, W. H. McBurney. Auditors, N. Robertson and H. M. Lay. Representatives to Ont. Curling Association, Clarence Smith and J. D. Flavelle. The membership fee was fixed at five dollars, ($5.00) for all members.

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Home Town is Best After All

If you meet a man who is down in the mouth, who thinks that his town is all wrong, just take him aside or give him a ride and hand him this quaint littlesong. "There are fancier towns than our own little town, there are towns that are bigger than this, and the people who live in the tinier towns all the city excitement will miss. There are things you can see in the wealthier towns, that you can't in the town that is small, and yet up and down there is no other town like our own little town after all. It may be the street through the heart of our town, isn't long, isn't straight; but the neighbors you know in your own little town, with a welcome your coming will wait. In the glittering streets of the glittering town with its palace and pavement and thrall; in the midst of the throng you'll frequently long, for our own little town after all. If you live and work and trade in your town in spite of the fact that it's small you'll find that the town, your own little town, is the best kind of town after all.

+ + +

MARRIED

Oberle—Pleskey— At the manse, Walkerton, on October 12th, by Rev. Thos. Wilson, Miss Martha Pleskey to Mr. Harvey Oberle, both of Walkerton.

+ + +

BORN

Huck—In Walkerton, on October 16th to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Huck, twin daughters.

+ + +

DIED

Wettlaufer—In Chesley, on Oct 1th Garbella Mary, infant daughter of Thomas Wettlaufer, formerly of Walkerton, aged 9 months.

Goodby—In Brant Tp, on Tuesday, October 12th, Smith Goodby, aged 70 years.

McAllister—At Toronto on Saturday Oct. 9th, Mrs. Wm. McAllister, formerly of Walkerton, aged 70 years.

Murdoff—In England, on September 23rd, T. R. Murdoff, formerly of Walkerton, aged 65 years.

Peter Lambertus spent a few days of last week in Toronto.

Mrs. Walton and infant daughter, Roberta, who were visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Sanderson, and her husband, left for their home at Guelph on Tuesday.

Mr. Perry, formerly of the Walkerton staff of the Bank of Commerce, who has been in Quebec for several years, paid a visit to friends here last week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Clara Gies, youngest daughter of Mrs. C. Gies of Greenock, to Mr. Louis Volsing of Culross Tp. the marriage to take place in the R. C. church, Formosa, on Monday morning, October 25.

The bazaar held by the young ladies of the Soldiers' Aid in the Town Hall proved a great success, nearly three hundred dollars being realized. The Field Kitchen which they purchased for the 71st Batt. at $500 is now paid for and the young ladies now have a surplus of $75.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Edward Kroetch, formerly of this town, to Miss Louisa Strange Griffen, the marriage to take place at the bride's home, 23 Augusta ave, Toronto, on the 21rd inst. Mr. Kroetch is manager of the Jess Appelgath Hat Store, Toronto.

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A Thoughtful Gift

Send the Telescope to the absent member of the family or to a distant friend. It is as good as a letter from home and is a weekly visitor. You can better imagine how the home paper is appreciated when you are absent yourself and a copy is forwarded to you.

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Buggy Ditched by Auto

While Mrs. Geo. Winters of Greenock was driving home from Walkerton recently, an auto from Mt Forest is reported to have crowded her rig off the road, upsetting her in the ditch. Chief Ferguson secured the name of the autoist who may have to face an action for damages caused by the mishap.

+ + +

What will Walkerton Do?

Magnificent soldiers and sailors from every part of the British Empire are laying down their lives for you and yours. Perhaps some of your own blood are amongst them. An urgent appeal has gone forth for friends to provide medicines, appliances, comforts and hospital equipment of all kinds to alleviate the sufferings from wounds and sickness of sailors and soldiers from all parts of the Empire. Walkerton's quota is placed at $3000. We can, and will raise this amount as a token that Walkerton feels for our wounded heroes and will not see them languish in their pain and suffering for the want of medical and other comforts. Do your part and help make Trafalgar Day a tremendous success in Walkerton.

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Special !

Factory to face Optical Sale at R. L. Gibson's Jewellery Store, Walkerton, on Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26. We will again sell regular $3.00 to $5.00 value (rimmed) spectacles and eye glasses for $1.00. Remember you get a guaranteed gold-filled frame with best quality, white crystal lenses, and your eyes properly tested by our expert opticians all for $1.00. You run no risk whatever in investing in a pair of these glasses as the same quality are sold everywhere for from $3.00 to $5.00. The satisfaction they have given thousands will satisfy you. If you think you need glasses don't hesitate but come to us for a free examination of your eyes. Messrs. Hughson & Baker, Graduate Opticians, with over 20 years' experience in fitting glasses, will conduct this sale. Lowest prices for double vision and special ground lenses. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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CHILDEN'S "WAR PLOTS"

Potato Growing for Patriotic Purposes By Bruce School Children a Great Success.

Three hundred and fifty children in 60 schools of Bruce County have been growing potatoes this summer for patriotic purposes under the direction of Mr. N. C. McKay, of the County Agricultural Department. The crop has been a splendid success, and will probably yield between four and five hundred dollars towards providing comforts for the men at the Front. The prize-winners in the various sections were announced this week. A silver medal had been offered by Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture, for the boy or girl who produced the greatest yield and showed the greatest care. As two pupils tied for the first prize, the Minister very kindly provided two first prize silver medals. The two winners are Gertrude Ashley of South Line, Brant, and Elsie Muir of No. 4, Saugeen, who each grew 197 lbs. of potatoes in a plot containing a hundred sets, sowed with 8 lbs. of seed potatoes. This would average 457½ bushels per acre. The prize winners in the Walkerton district:—1, Gertrude Ashley, No. 3, Brant, 197 lbs; 2, Annie Wilhelm, No. 2, Brant, 175 lbs; 3, Mary Hinphent, No. 2, Brant, 140 lbs; 4, Elroy Etsell, No. 2, 98 lbs. The children are beginning the marketing of the crop and are getting good prices. The moneys are to be turned in to Mr. McKay, and will be devoted to patriotic purposes.

Mrs. Hopkins of Brantford visited her sister, Miss M. Baird of Walkerton and Hanover and left for Mount Forest to visit her cousins over the week end and then return to her home.

+ + +

Pt. Elgin Hockeyists Enlist

Four members of the Port Elgin Northern League hockey club are now in training for overseas service. "Bobby Stevenson, one of the best defences in the Northern, has joined the artillery. Frank Geddes and Roy Thompson are with the 92nd Highland Batt. and Earl Hendry, the goal-tender, is in the camp at London. All four were born in Port Elgin, and their going will weaken the team for the coming winter.

+ + +

Young Women Assist

There is much clerical work and letter-writing to be done in the newly formed Grey County Recruiting League. This was made known to the lady stenographers of Owen Sound and they volunteered to do their bit in helping the recruiting of 250 men for overseas service by volunteering their services gratis every evening to typewrite the letters which are being sent out on the business of the league. The work is arranged in relays and up to the present 25 girls have participated.

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A Duty to Perform

The man who makes money in a community has a duty to perform to that community. It may be that he has made his money by his superior business ability, and that he would have done as well anywhere. That does not alter the case. If his gifts are great his responsibility is equally as great. No man was placed on earth for the sole purpose of making money, and the man who has this as his ideal had better never have been born. It is not an act of charity, but the performance of a simple duty for the man who has made money to pass a little of it on for the benefit of the community even though he never expects to see a dollar of his contribution back.

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W. M. S. Convention.

The district convention of the W. M. S. was held in the Methodist Church, Hanover, on October 13th, Miss Dirstein, the District Organizer, in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Elmwood Auxiliary. Greetings were extended by the different auxiliaries of Hanover and responded to by Miss Rolston of Walkerton. Encouraging reports were read from all over the district. Mrs. J. S. Williamson, of Chesley conducted a round table conference, in which were discussed questions relating to the work, one of which was the importance of mission study classes. Miss Marshall, missionary from China, gave two fine addresses in which she told of the increasing opportunities for work, and the eagerness of the Chinese to hear the Gospel. Rev. J. W. Cooley occupied the chair at the evening session and the presence of the choir added greatly to the interest. The Convention is invited to Elmwood in 1916.

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AT THE COUNTY GAOL

High Cost of Living Problem Solved—Prisoners Thrive on Low-Priced Fare.

Gaoler D. McKechnie has made his report to the government for the year ending Sept. 30th. The report contains much interesting information. Mr. McKechnie appears to have solved the high cost of living at the county gaol. Prisoner's food costs only nine and seven-tenths cents per day. And it must not be supposed that the inmates are not properly fed. The menu includes half a pound of bread at every meal; two or three ounces of oatmeal twice a day; meat and potatoes for dinner three times a week, with soup two other days of the week. The bill of fare though not luxurious, is substantial and some of the prisoners get fat on it, which is remarkable when you consider the cost of their daily diet. Other items include:—Number of prisoners in custody during the year, male 72, female 3, Under 16 years, 3 male; for first time, 51 male, 2 female; for second time, 12 male; over three times 6 male, 1 female; total number committed, 72 male, 3 females. (Nationality of prisoners.—Canadian, 61; English 4; Irish 2; other countries, 5. Religious denominations, Roman Catholics, 16; Church of England, 11; Presbyterian, 17; Methodist, 19; other denominations, 9. Prisoners married, 83; unmarried, 37; could not read, 0; temperate, 30; intemperate, 45. Gaol expenditures for the year—food, clothing, fuel, etc. $623.72; officers' salaries, $1500; repairs, $175; total, $2298.72. Daily cost of rations per prisoner, nine and seven-tenths cents.

Offences for which prisoners were committed:—abusive and obscene language 2, assault 3, abduction 1, destroying and injuring 0, escaping from or obstructing constable 2 fraud 5 giving liquor to Indians 1, horse stealing 1, indecent assault 1, larceny 12, lunatics 7, misdemeanor 2 rape and assault with intent 2, receiving stolen goods 1, seduction 2, threatening language 1, trespassers 7, vagrancy 13, other offences 2. Occupation, trade or calling of prisoners:— Agents 1, boys 3, cabinet-makers 1, constable 1, dentist 1 engineers and machinists 5, farmers and yeomen 14, labourers 52, masons and stonecutters 2, merchants and traders 1, plumbers and painters 1, railway employees 1, servants and washwomen 2, other occupations 7.

Demand an Inquest.

The farmers on the 8th Concession, east of Deemerton, are anxious that an inquest be held in the matter of the fire which destroyed John Niesen's barn last week. So many fires have taken place in that locality recently that were not "mere accidents" that the whole community is being alarmed and want the affair probed to the bottom.—Mildmay Gazette.

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Our Farmers

The farmers have just as much to do in building up and improving their town as do the citizens of the town. It is to their interests to have up-to-date merchants, machinists and mechanics. How can they expect those conveniences if they send to all the large cities for merchandise that should be bought of the home dealer. The few cents that might be saved by buying goods away from home is injuring your community to the extent of many dollars by retarding progress and the increased valuation of all kinds of property, including your own. Stand together, and together all prosper. Divide and prosperity will flee.

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Potatoes Higher in Price.

From $1.20 to $1.25 per bag is the price of Ontario and New Brunswick potatoes in Toronto, and in London the figures are higher. Wholesale buyers are receiving confirmation of the ominous reports as to the effects of rot in the Ontario tuber crop. Some dealers go so far as to say that it is almost a total failure, while others state that potatoes grown on the higher ground are in fairly good shape. One of the largest Toronto dealers stated that in his opinion the price would be around $2 per bag this winter, as against 85c last year. New Brunswick potatoes are entirely free of rot, but the yield is not more than 60 per cent of last year. The embargo against imported potatoes having been removed by both Canada and U.S., New Brunswick product will find a large market in the eastern states. In Bruce County the crop was most promising for a heavy yield of murphies, but the rot brought great dissapointment at digging time, except where spraying had been done throughout the growing season. This plan seems to be the only hope for farmers to get anything out of potato growing. The Port Elgin Fruit Growers Company raised 1000 bushels and report no rot. Spraying the tops kept the tubers from the slightest taint of the widely prevalent disease—Paisley Advocate.

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COMMUNICATION

To the Editor of
Walkerton Telescope.

Dear Sir:

As the busy season of the harvest has passed, and the long evenings are here, and not so much time occupied in work, it has been on the mind of the writer to try and get our young people—yes, and our old folks to, also—to use their time in the way of self-improvement. Much time can be used or spent in reading and study that would be of benefit to those who would do so, and make them useful and influencial members of Society. We have an excellent library in our town, bright and cheerful—with a good supply of books, papers and the leading magazines, which is available to all who wish to use it. This library has books on all classes of literature, science, history and the ordinary arts in general use. If our young people would take up a course on any line of reading or study for one season the student will be surprised at the amount of useful information that has been stored up, and can be followed up in their various details.

Try for one season and see how it acts.

CONSTANT READER.

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THIRTEEN IN A DAY

Last Wednesday was a Busy Day at the Walkerton Recruiting Office

A great bunch of recruits for the 71st Batt. enlisted with Lieut. Farrell on Wednesday last. Four splendid looking fellows came from Durham and later in the day Capt. Clark brought eight recruits from Tobermory all Walkerton boys. The total enlistments for the day were thirteen. Lieut. Farrell received word on Thursday to report at London. [A new assistant to Capt. Klein, recruiting officer has not yet been appointed.

The recruits were as follows:—

Chester A. Cunningham, 19, Walkerton, bookeeper.

Edward G. Eidt, 19, Walkerton, printer.

Rupert M. Etherton, 20, Walkerton, farmer.

John S. Jackson, 21, Walkerton, farmer.

Levi G Miller, 10, Walkerton, lineman.

Wm. H. Mortimer, 40, Walkerton, moulder.

Roy A. Oberle, 20, Walkerton, clerk.

Alden E. Wilton, 21, Walkerton, book-keeper.

John F. Ryan, 22, Walkerton, factory worker.

John L. Steadman, 21, Weston, printer.

Johnston Allen, 18, Durham, hardware clerk.

Launcelot McGirr, 19, Durham, clerk.

Arnott C. Dewar, 22 Durham, bank clerk.

Four other men from Tobermory enlisted at Wiarton the same day:—Corp. A. Britton, Privates G. Bennett, W. G. Frances and J. Spicer.

OLD COUNTRY NEWS

LATEST V. C. HERO.

The King has awarded the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer for most conspicuous bravery and determination in the Gallipoli Peninsula from August 7-9:

Lieut. William Thomas Forshaw, 19th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment, Territorial Force.

When holding the northwest corner of "Vineyard," he was attacked and heavily bombed by Turks, who advanced time after time by three trenches which converged at this point, but he held his own, not only directing his men and encouraging them by exposing himself with the utmost disregard to danger, but personally throwing bombs continuously for 41 hours. When his detachment was relieved after 24 hours he volunteered to continue the direction of operations. Three times during the night of August 8-9 he was again heavily attacked, and once the Turks got over the barricades, but after shooting three with his revolver he led his men forward and recaptured it.

When he rejoined his battalion he was choked and sickened by bomb fumes, badly bruised by a fragment of shrapnel, and could barely lift his arm from continuous bomb throwing.

It was due to his personal example, magnificent courage and endurance, that this very important corner was held.

Lieutenant Forshaw is twenty-five years of age, and the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Forshaw, an official at Messrs. Vickers' works, Barrow-in-Furness. He was educated at the Westminster Training College, and for a short time took up a post at the Barrow shipyard. Afterwards he became a school teacher at Lancaster, and two and a half years ago he was assistant master at the North Manchester Grammar School.

He joined the army when war broke out and was promoted to a lieutenancy in November last. He is a fine athlete, and at the regimental sports in Cairo won a championship cup.

Lieutenant Forshaw is now in Cairo convalescent. He has received numerous telegrams expressing admiration. General Douglas has wired his own and General Sir Ian Hamilton's congratulations on his well-deserved award.

Eye-witnesses say that Lieutenant Forshaw was magnificent. He treated bomb-throwing as if it were snowballing. Lieutenant Forshaw, they say, looked thoroughly happy all the time.

Interviewed by a correspondent, the lieutenant said he was terribly excited and had never enjoyed anything better than the desperate fight. All through that time he smoked continuously for the purpose of lighting the fuses of the bombs, which were made out of jam tins.

This, coupled with the fumes of the bombs, brought on sickness and a complete loss of the voice lasting several days. Lieutenant Forshaw said, "It was a strange feeling suddenly to see huge Turks facing you. There is nothing like a revolver in such circumstances. I shot my first man as he was attempting to bayonet a corporal, a second as he was running for our ammunition wagon, and a third as he was attempting to bayonet me. All was over in a few seconds, but the Turks had fled."

When Lieutenant Forshaw came up with his half-company to the post allotted him he realized that he had to hold on at all costs to his position to save the line. Lieutenant Forshaw is shortly proceeding to England for rest.

HEROES' LAST STAND.

An officer of the Liverpool Regiment, who was attached to the staff of one of the infantry brigades during a recent battle around Hooge, has told a graphic story of the fighting to the Manchester Guardian. He said:

"At a point between the two lines a number of wounded and unwounded men had taken shelter. They numbered under a hundred, and in the afternoon, when the enemy were pressing home an attack, with the idea of flinging back our supports, these men found themselves up against a battalion of Germans who had been brought up to reinforce their fighting line.

By all the rules those men were done for, and it was only as a matter of form that the Germans called on them to surrender. The corporal who had taken command of this band of stragglers returned a curt 'No,' and in a few minutes the little band were fighting for dear life against the eager foe. The Britons put up a dandy of a fight, and time after time the enemy's attack was smashed to smithereens against that slender little force.

In the end ammunition failed, and the heroes, now reduced to one-half or less, had to withstand with the bayonet a new and furious onslaught. The Germans charged down like a hurricane, but the little line stood firm. In the end, however, brute force told, and the weary survivors died where they stood rather than surrender. Their stand, however, had saved our line at a vital point.

ANGELS AT MONS.

"I have read," says a distinguished lieutenant-colonel in a letter to Mr. Arthur Machen, author of "The Bowmen," "the admirably written legends with great interest, and I propose to tell you my experience during the retirement."

The officer then tells of the retirement from Le Cateau on August 26, 1914. The brigade to which he belonged covered the retirement of the rest of the division, "so that we had very hard work, and by the night of the 27th we were all absolutely worn out with fatigue—both bodily and mental fatigue.

"On the night of August 27 as we rode along I became conscious of the fact that, in the fields on both sides of the road along which we were marching, I could see a very large body of horsemen. I did not say a word about it at first, but I watched them for about twenty minutes.

"At last an officer asked me if I saw anything in the fields. I then told him what I had seen. A third officer then confessed that he too had been watching these horsemen for the past twenty minutes. So convinced were we that they were really cavalry that, at the next halt, one of the officers took a party of men out to reconnoitre and found no one there. The night then grew darker and we saw no more. The same phenomenon was [illegible] (man) men in our column."

SOLDIER'S PRIZE COD.

There can never have been anglers more "complete" than the hundred and three wounded soldiers who fished the sea at Deal last Thursday for a hundred and three prizes presented by the Deal and Walmer Anglers' Association.

The winner—Private O'Dell, a Canadian—caught a cod weighing 2½ lb. and no one came near to this result. Many of the other men well deserved their prizes for the great variety of the treasure they brought in.

The man who caught the smallest fish, a little sea urchin, was presented with a giant iron cross on a black chain.

NOTES.

Bristol Channel transport workers have issued a protest against the maintained high prices of flour in view of the reduced cost of wheat.

Stafford magistrates have decided to make the local Belgian Refugees Committee liable for rates for the premises they occupy.

Respecting the party truce, there will be no political demonstration in Ulster on Sept. 28, the anniversary of Ulster Covenant Day.

An almost complete human skeleton in a good state of preservation has been found during excavations on Biggar Bank, Walney Island.

At an inquest at St. Pancras on a ten-year-old boy, a doctor stated that the brain weighed 50 ounces, whereas that of an adult was normally only 47 ounces.

It is estimated that there are 200,000 past and present members of the Boys' Brigade on active service, says the annual report of the Brigade Council.

By a supplement to the London Gazette just issued, British firms whose factories are situated in enemy territory are classified as "enemy traders."

The heroism of a soldier named Sanderson, who almost lost his life in trying to save a comrade named Pullen from drowning, was highly eulogized by a Clipston jury.

At Leamington Walter Treunill, a private in the Warwickshire Yeomanry, was committed for trial at the Warwickshire sessions charged with stealing £19 in cash and jewelry from a Leamington licensee.

For attempting to rescue a girl friend who was killed in a motorcar accident a girl guide, named Ivy Crost, aged 11, was given a silver medal at the Guides' headquarters, Clacton-on-Sea.

In an express from Manchester to Marylebone a snake, two feet long, was found in a third-class compartment occupied by a number of soldiers, and was killed after an exciting five minutes.

The Admiralty has conveyed to the newspapers, for the first committee its assurance that the scheme for the supply of newspapers has proved to be of very great value, and is highly appreciated.

William Johnson, 12, of [illegible] Whiskin street, Islington, London, has been awarded the Royal Humane Society's testimonial for his gallant attempt to rescue a private's five-year-old son from drowning in the New River.

Father Walker, of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, recently chaplain at King's College Hospital, has died at Colombo, aged 59.

Mr. Howeld Cuthbertson, for over fifty years coroner for the Western Glamorgan division and one of the oldest coroners in the country, has died at Neath, aged 80.

Rev. William Wallace, D. D., has died at Budleigh Salterton, Devon, at the age of 87. He was for 15 years vicar of St. Luke's, Stepney, and resigned the living 18 months ago.

The death has occurred at Park Hall, near Chorley, of Mr. Henry Allison, for 35 years treasurer of the County Palatine of Lancaster. Born in 1826 he was present at the Duke of Wellington's funeral.

The death has occurred at Malton, Yorkshire, of Mr. Thomas Lister, who was the oldest postman in the town, and the holder of the Imperial Service Medal. He had completed 30 years' service at Malton.

Mr. William Henry Lynn, the Irish architect whose plans for the new Government offices and Parliament House at Sydney, New South Wales, won first place in the open competition, has died in Belfast, aged 86.

The general district rate for the next half-year for the city of [illegible] will most probably be 1s in the pound less than the amount levied twelve months ago.

At the Rotherham inquest on a man [illegible] identified as [illegible] married, aged 28, [illegible] Albert Allot, forge labourer, Yellowgate terrace, stated that when going to work he saw the body in the River Don near Main street.

The French Flag Day at [illegible] realized the sum of £28 15s 6d.

The sum of £[illegible] has been subscribed on the Corporation tramways at Doncaster for the purpose of providing tobacco for the local troops at the front.

The Lowestoft steam drifter, The Brothers, landed the record catch of the herring season at Scarboro' on Saturday week. The nets contained 90,000 herrings.

Sergeant I. Y. Ogles, 5th K. O. Y. L. I., a well-known Bentley man, has died of wounds in France. Twenty-two years of age, the deceased was educated at Westminster College, and was, prior to enlisting, on the teaching staff at the Bentley New Village School.

In opening a Church Army canteen for munition workers at Middlesboro', Lady Zetland said that for a month past she had been assisting at a munition canteen.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the minister of the City Temple Church, in a letter to the secretary, which was read at a meeting of the church executive, announced his resignation of his ministry.

Fourteen hundred miners were idle on Tuesday week at Tylorstown, South Wales, as a protest against the employment of non-unionists.

Leicester Labor Party has passed a resolution expressing "disgust and contempt" at the attacks upon Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P. for the division.

Officials of the unions of the South Wales tinplate workers were instructed by a mass meeting representing 10,000 men at Swansea to demand a general 15 per cent. advance in wages.

Two of the three collieries at Tylorstown, Glamorganshire, at which a dispute over the non-unionist question took place, resumed work on Monday, and the third will restart as soon as a heavy fall of earth has been removed.

Brigadier-General Hubert B. Walker has just been gazetted temporary major-general.

Mr. John Macleod, Unionist M. P. for Glasgow Central, has decided not to take any salary as a member of Parliament during the war.

Captain Frederick E. Guest, M. P., has relinquished his appointment as aide-de-camp to Sir John French.

It is officially learned that Miss Violet Asquith, elder daughter of the Prime Minister, who is still away recruiting her health, is now making very good progress.

It is announced in the London Gazette that Temporary Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. H. Bowden, of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), relinquishes his temporary rank on vacating command of a battalion.

Mr. Trevor Lewis, son of Sir Henry Lewis, of Bangor, has travelled here from the Fiji Islands to enlist in the army, in which service two of his brothers hold commissions.

Pemberton Wells has been promoted company sergeant major in the 20th Welsh Regiment.

Parties of wounded soldiers, some of whom have not previously seen hop-growing, visit the hop gardens of Kent daily.

Thirty-three warrant and non-commissioned officers were gazetted second lieutenants for service in the field.

Miners employed at a Nuneaton colliery have given £270 and the firm £[illegible] for the purchase of an ambulance car for the front.

When John Bruce, Andrew Buchan, William Strachan and the little son of the last-named were fishing off a headland near Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, a squall struck the boat, which filled with water. The four were thrown into the sea. The accident was seen from the shore, but before boats could reach them Bruce, Buchan and the boy were drowned. The man Strachan was saved.

Two children, at an inquest in Dalkey, County Dublin, described how they saw their father drown. Their father, they said, took them at midnight on Saturday to fish from the pier. While casting the line he overbalanced and fell in. One of the children shouted, "Father, where are you?" The reply was, "Here—I'm gone!"

An unique auction was held at Braintree, Essex, when the Stisted Hall estate of about 4,000 acres, including the village of Stisted, was offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, by order of the proprietor, Major Cecil Sebag-Montefiore. Every house in Stisted including the Hall, the postoffice, two village inns, six farms and all the cottages was for sale.

Carl Peterson, a Grimsby skipper, was killed and two other men were slightly injured in a taxicab accident.

The general officer commanding one of the divisions in the Persian Gulf has sent the following telegram to Major Thompson, commanding the 5th Hants Howitzer Battery Territorial Artillery: "The well-directed fire of your battery was largely conducive to success attained in the Tigris, and I desire personally to express my grateful thanks." The battery is composed of men from Freshwater and Newport, Isle of Wight.

The gold medal given annually by the King for the most proficient scholar at Lynn King Edward VII. Grammar school, has been won by Herbert Scott, of King's Lynn. In the recent Cambridge local examination he was awarded first-class honors with two distinctions and received the Norfolk County Senior Scholarship of £65 per annum for three years. He entered the grammar school by winning a county scholarship at an elementary school, followed by an intermediate scholarship.

Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Liberal M.P. for Northampton, and associated for many years with Ruskin College, Oxford, has enlisted as a private in the sanitary section of the Royal Army Medical Corps. He hopes after training to go to the British front in France for anti-typhoid work.

Following a post card which [illegible] Darby [illegible] sent out last week saying that he would resume operations, a case of horse-maiming [illegible] on Wednesday night at Darlaston, Staffs. This was the third case of the kind in Staffordshire for over two decades. For over twelve years the authorship of a long series of these maiming outrages in the Black Country has remained a mystery. [illegible] Darby, [illegible] of the Wyrley gang," is the unknown writer of many letters and post cards which accompanied the outrages.

Figures produced at the meeting of Scarborough's Town Council show that this season, owing to the war, has been the worst on record. The Marine Drive receipts are £435 against £1,050 last year; Valley Bridge tolls, £[illegible] against £[illegible]; tolls on the sands £[illegible] against £291. The total decrease in the district fund and the borough fund up to the end of August this year as compared with last year is £725.

Seeing John Oliver, aged 11, to be in difficulties while bathing at Roker, Sunderland, Sergeant [illegible] George Anderson, York and Lancaster Regiment, swam to the boy's help. Before reaching him he himself got into difficulties and both were drowned. Anderson was a London man.

Sergeant H. Redmond, who has in a year recruited 1,050 men at [illegible], has now recruited himself. He has relinquished his position on the West Surrey recruiting staff in order to rejoin the R. A. M. C., in which he served in the Ashanti Expedition and the South African War.

Mrs. Gray, of Hardwick street, Weymouth, works for the Weymouth Garrison Needlework Association, which has been organized at the Queen Mary Needlework Guild, [illegible] St. Thomas street, for the making of shirts for the Army Clothing Department. Her husband, a soldier at Dover, drew a new army shirt and found in it a label showing the work was his wife's, whose registered number was on the label.

NAPOLEON III.

[illegible] the British historian, gives [illegible] explanation of the origin of the title of Napoleon III., assumed by Louis Napoleon. He said that when Louis Napoleon's adherents were manufacturing public sentiment to receive him as ruler, [illegible] who was preparing a proclamation, wrote these words: "The [illegible] will be: Vive Napoleon!!!" The printer mistook the three exclamation marks for three I's, and the [illegible] was so named. This was considered a good story when it was related, but it has lacked confirmation.

"Why did that young man look so [illegible] when Mrs. Smith told him she heard he had such killing ways?" "She told him that?" "Great Scott! He's a doctor."—Baltimore American.

It isn't wise to assume that a man is polished, just because he casts reflections.

Little Lands of Europe

Belgium and Luxemburg are no longer the only small states of Europe concerned in the present struggle. Andorra hopes to keep out, but San Marino has gone to war [illegible] a neutral [illegible] offering [illegible] for the war birds of Austria-Hungary. [illegible] republic of Tavolara is presumably contributing its quota to the Italian armies, and Cracow, once a tiny independent republic in the heart of autocratic Central Europe, may yet [illegible] the hands of the Russians when they have gained strength to come back.

These little lands of Europe are mostly curious political survivals of mediaeval times, and most of them, although completely surrounded by one or another great monarchy, are republics. San Marino, Andorra, Tavolara and Luxemburg have less than 1,500 square miles and less than 300,000 inhabitants between them.

Their whole armed force [illegible] not much above 2,500 men, though in San Marino almost one in ten of the whole population is a soldier. The same proportion would give the United States an army of about 10,000,000 men.

Tavolara is the smallest of the four queer little lands. It is an island of less than 2½ square miles just off the northeastern coast of Sardinia. Charles Albert, king of Sardinia and of Piedmont on the Italian mainland, good-naturedly turned over the island of Tavolara in 1836 to the Bartoleoni family, and the head of the family [illegible] as king [illegible] through the troublous European times of the next 46 years, and when he died the people of Tavolara set up a republic, in which the president is elected for ten years, and the women vote. Tavolara has attracted so little attention that that arguments from her example have been drawn by neither [illegible] for [illegible] but in that land is [illegible] which has no history, the little island republic must be accepted as [illegible] equal struggle.

San Marino, with 32 square miles of mountainous territory between the crest of the Apennines and the Adriatic coast of Italy, a [illegible] southwest of Rimini, gravely insists it is the oldest state in Europe. Its capital of the same name, said to have been founded in the fourth century, has a [illegible] from the great council of 60, elected by the people, from which council is chosen a [illegible] small executive council.

The citizens of San Marino are [illegible] in all [illegible] surrounded [illegible] Italian territory, she has no [illegible] with any [illegible] San Marino [illegible] has a frequent [illegible] a treaty with Italy [illegible] San Marino undertakes [illegible] Italy [illegible] Austria-Hungary, San Marino [illegible] from her neutrality [illegible] of the republic as a [illegible] San Marino is under mobilization as well her army [illegible] her neighbors [illegible].

Austrian [illegible] would probably extinguish the liberties of a people who [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] their independence since the [illegible] is acknowledged [illegible] in 1631.

Andorra is the only one of the tiny states of Europe likely to have no relation to the war. For more than 1,000 years this little republic, with its area of less than 200 square miles in the heart of the Pyrenees between the Spanish province of Catalonia and the French Department of Ariege, has maintained the independence which Charlemagne is said to have conferred upon it in recognition of services rendered to him when he was marching against the Moors.

There is no freer or simpler people in the world than the Andorrans. They number rather more than 6,000 souls and every male between sixteen and sixty is liable to military service. Andorra has little arable land, and has to import grain from France, but her iron mines are rich, her forests, much reduced in area within the last two centuries, are still valuable and she has plenty of pasturage for her fine herds.

Andorra's revenues are raised in part from a tax on land values. The little republic has a legislative council of 24 members chosen for four years by the heads of communities, and presided over by two officers, one chosen for life, the other for four years. In which arrangement one sees the same fear of one-man power shown by San Marino in having two ruling captains. Andorra has two criminal judges, one of whom must be a French citizen, and a civil judge appointed alternately by the French Government and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel, whose see [illegible] the republic. [illegible] may be appealed to the French court of cassation, but there is no appeal in criminal cases. [illegible] than the [illegible] republic hidden away in a [illegible] lonely valley of the high Pyrenees.

[illegible] and Cracow attained [illegible] and Cracow [illegible] after [illegible] a generation or two.—the Philadelphia Record.

Hypnotic Power in Animals.

An interesting instance of the [illegible] is given by a correspondent of [illegible] the animal [illegible] The bird still remained motionless and immovable, and only after a [illegible] as though still under the influence of the terror which had arrested its faculties.

FIXED THE "BEAK."

How Late P. J. Nolan Got an Acquittal for His Client.

The late P. J. Nolan, of Calgary, whose resemblance to Hon. T. Mayne Daly was frequently remarked, was an Irishman with a spontaneous and irrepressible wit, an excellent story-teller and an original and daring practical joker. His fund of anecdotes was inexhaustible, and the number of stories told about himself was legion. Here is one of them.

Like most Irishmen, "Paddy" Nolan had a big heart. He was easily touched by a tale of distress and generous to a fault. About the beginning of the century, when Calgary was a good deal smaller than it is now, a railway man who lived in the town was killed in a wreck and left his widow penniless. His estate consisted of nothing but a gold watch. It was little it would bring, but some friends of the widow, among whom was "Paddy," sought to increase this pittance by disposing of the watch through a raffle. "Paddy" and some others undertook to sell the tickets. The affair had not gone very far, however, when an officious policeman swooped down and arrested the widow on a charge of conducting a lottery. She was haled off to court, but "Paddy" was beforehand. Approaching the magistrate who, he knew, was to try the case, and who had, at this time, heard nothing of it, he told a touching story of the woman's poverty, and departed after having exchanged two of the tickets to the raffle for a crisp five-dollar note.

The case came into court, and "Paddy," who was acting for the defence, had the woman make a clean breast of everything. Then he proceeded to lecture the bench. He told again the story of the woman's loss and the straits to which she had been reduced. He chided her ignorance of the law, and when reminded that that was no excuse, he proceeded to dilate on the danger of lotteries and raffles to a community. He painted a vivid picture of evils they might bring, and described at great length the punishments he deemed meet for anyone who, knowing the law, should dare to conduct a lottery or raffle or act as agent for it, or buy tickets in it, or have anything to do with so damnable an enterprise.

The magistrate had seen quite early in "Paddy's" speech, how things were trending and had been squirming on his bench. He [illegible] however, he cut the [illegible] short, and giving the woman a very mild reprimand, let her go on suspended sentence. Then, he called for "Paddy."

"[illegible] you!" he exclaimed, shaking his fist in the face of the laughing Irishman. "I expected every minute to hear you say, 'And your Honor has two of these same tickets in your waistcoat pocket.'"

[illegible] suited for the fall, closer-fitting like or for golf is this suit of mixed green and brown wool jersey. The short skirt is untrapped either by too much or too little fulness. The [illegible] is little more than hip length, is belted and pocketed of Norfolk fashion and finished, like the skirt, with a row of smoked pearl buttons down the front.

ALL WED COUSINS.

Curious Custom of Some Native Tribes of Southern India.

In some parts of Southern India the natives have a custom of marriage between cousins which is a result of a strange compromise between two opposite rules of succession. The natives are Dravidians, who have come under Brahmanical influence. Among the Dravidians the mother was the head of the family, and all descent and inheritance came through her. The Brahmanical rule of succession is through the father.

According to F. J. Richards, writing in "Man," the matrilinear community, while being unwilling to give up its traditional custom, saw the advantage of insuring to children the benefit of the natural desire of the father—the worker and provider—to provide for his offspring. Therefore they adopted the custom of a man marrying the daughter of his mother's brother, of his father's sister or of his own sister.

In this way a community in which all property is inherited through the [illegible] conforms to the patrilinear system, and so keeps the property in the family. This, according to Mr. Richards, is the economical reason for the strange custom.

Old women in Minnesota [illegible] to have a home where they may [illegible] their pipes in peace. Recalls the fact that the great Thomas Carlyle used to run away from London sometimes to enjoy a pipe with his old mother.—New York Evening Telegram.

Overheard In the 'Bus

"Nannie?"

"Yes, darling."

"Why are we going to see grandfather this morning?"

"Because grandfather is very sad, and mother thinks it will cheer him up to see you."

Such sweet, eager, quiet eyes in one so [illegible] face! The little fellow was three or four years old, a miniature man-o'-war's man in his dark navy serge suit with broad collar and black 'kerchief beneath, his cap with H.M.S. Good Hope in gilt thread on the ribband, a scarlet monogram on his sleeve. He was sitting on the girl's knee.

"Nannie, why is grandfather sad?" he asked.

"Hush, darling!" she said and went on reading the paper she had spread out before her.

The child's eyes went to the pair of [illegible] looking [illegible] seated along the opposite side of the 'bus. They were staring at him. He wondered why they sat there staring at him like dumb animals, why they did not talk to him or to each other, as he talked to Nannie.

The girl laid down one paper and took up another.

"Why, what for do you want two papers, Nannie?" he asked with an elfish, gleaming smile, his thoughts diverted from the people in the 'bus.

"I want to read about the battle, darling," she said.

"What battle?"

"The battle that—" Her preoccupation vanished. "See, there are some soldiers passing."

She lifted him to the window of the bus.

A regiment of the London Scottish swung past. But his eyes did not light with excitement as most children's do when they see soldiers on march.

After a moment he said eagerly: "Do you think any sailors will pass, Nannie?"

The girl did not answer. She was reading again.

"My father's a sailor," the child went on crooning to himself. "P'raps, he'll go along past the bus with lots of other sailors. No . . . I forgot . . . he's right away over the big, big sea in his ship, my father . . . and when he comes home we'll play 'bear,' and he'll say I'm a big boy . . . and when I've growed bigger and bigger, I'll go away in a ship too—like my father . . . and . . . and I've got to be a good boy now and look after mother and the twenty-weeny new baby sister until father comes home, haven't I, Nannie?"

"Yes," the girl said.

He looked at her quickly, then down at the paper she was reading to see what there was in it to make her voice s and so funny. There were photographs of men and ships on the page.

"Nannie!" he cried with a shrill scream of delight, "it's my father and his ship!"

The girl's lips were quivering.

"We won't stay long at grandfather's will we, because my father's coming home?"

He wriggled excitedly.

"But darling, he isn't!"

"That's his photograph . . . . Nannie he must be near now."

She could say no more. Her simple, kindly face wrinkled with the lines of restrained grief.

The child gazed at her anxiously searching her face.

"Why do you look like that, Nannie?" he asked, friendly, "like the Twenty-Weeny when she's going to cry." "My mother did, too, this morning. Nannie . . . why isn't my father coming home?"

"Oh, my lamb, don't ask me!" The girl rocked him in her arms.

"I'll ask grandfather."

"No, dearie!" Her voice had a frightened note. "Just be good and loving to him . . . put your arms around his neck and kiss him like mother said."

"Yes," the little fellow nodded to reassuringly. "And I'll ask him to stick pins in the ball with the sea on it to show me where father's ship is!"

"No, don't do that, darling," the girl said, distressfully.

"Why, Nannie?"

"Because . . . because . . ."

Nannie was against the storm wall again. The child's face was troubled and doubtful.

"Isn't my father coming home for a long, long time, Nannie?"

"No, darling."

"And I must look after mother and the Twenty-Weeny . . . for a long, long time . . . and not ask grandfather to stick pins in the big ball with the sea on it to show me where father's ship is?"

He hesitated a moment.

"Nannie, is that why grandfather wants me to cheer him up?"

"Yes, darling," she said, a little wearily. "You see, you're the only little boy he's got now. Father was grandfather's big boy."

Instantly she realized that she had said what she had not meant to say. That "was" carried a subtle illumination to the child's brain. His eyes flashed on her.

"Nannie!"

"Yes, darling."

The girl flinched. She saw the dreaded question in his eyes.

"Here you are, miss—Parkview square!" the conductor cried.

The nurse grasped the child's hand. They got off the 'bus, but the little face, so infantile and yet so grave, with its shadowing sorrow, turned again to her face with that question, unasked, unanswered. A dawning mind was struggling with the mysteries which began to—why father was not coming home for a long time; why a small boy must be good and look after mother and the twenty-weeny sister; why he must not ask grandfather to stick pins in the globed map of the world to show him where father's ship was; why Nannie's and mother's faces were both like the twenty-weeny's this morning. Why—the world was so great. Who to him this question of mornings—though the newspapers told the story and every one of us knew of the loss of gallant men and ships.—Manchester Chronicle.

PARIS—ART CENTRE

Its Treasures in the Louvre and Its Gems of Architecture.

In population Paris ranks third among the cities of the earth, with more people than Washington, Mexico City, Rio, Buenos Ayres and Santiago together. It is the world's capital in many respects. Its art treasures surpass those of any other city; its fashions dominate the civilized world and even influence the uncivilized; its language is the court tongue of the earth; its history is a panorama of the story of civilization from the days of the Goth and the Vandal down to the present.

In the heart of the city stands one of the world's most noted buildings—the palace of the Louvre. It is the priceless art museum of France, and there are contained within its three departments—sculpture, paintings and antiques—examples of the highest expression of human genius. The collections of the Louvre, were they offered for sale, would bring a total price so stupendous as to be unbelievable. For example, in the gallery of Apollo, among other treasures, rest the diamond-hilted sword of Bonaparte, valued at $400,000, the famous Regent diamond, valued at $7,000,000, the gems of many a beauteous queen of France, and the swords and spurs of Charlemagne.

A life might be spent in study here, and libraries might be written upon the treasure which the Louvre houses. In the hall of sculpture stands the peerless Venus of Melos, a thing more ravishing than any other vision ever hewn from a stone. In this hall there are many places of antiquity and of more modern times, the loss of any one of which would be irreparable. Yet the strange people of this city, fired with enthusiasm for a communistic theory, once raided the Louvre, poured petroleum over it, and prepared to destroy with gunpowder what it had taken the world more than 2,500 years to produce.

Paris is overrich in the possession of the beautiful, the impressive and the magnificent. Its famous buildings make an almost unending list. Richest among the world's theatres is the Paris home of opera—without an architectural delight, within, a fascinating inspiration in snow white marble, onyx, jasper, malachite and bronze. Its famed grand stairway is a fitting prelude to the highest moods that can be produced by the music on its stage.

And there is not wanting a strong element of gruesome and terrifying reminiscence in this glorious city. The traveller stands amid the wide sweep of the Place de la Concorde (Place of Peace), and he thinks that here before an assembled brutal mob the razor blade of the guillotine rose and fell untiring, while head after head, mid bitter jest and song, rolled from the gory machine into the great common basket and the quivering trunks were curded at its side. Age and youth and loveliness were sacrificed to brutish passion on this now serene square in a way that only Rome had equaled.

Every contrast is found in Paris and all varieties of excellence. Here is the world's highest structure, the Eiffel tower. This huge shaft of steel is one of the most overpowering things within the city. Forty draftsmen worked two years on the 15,000 different designs necessary for its 15,000 sections. Restaurants, shops and a theatre are housed upon its steps and within its corridors. Ten thousand people can gather here at one time.

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO BAD COULD NOT SIT UP.

Attacks of cholera morbus are caused mostly by indiscretion in diet, the use of unripe fruit and new vegetables, and usually occur during the hot summer months.

On the first sign of this very weakening trouble Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken.

Mrs. George Lee, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband said I looked as if I had been sick a month; he got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured me. We are never without it in the house for I don't think it can be beat."

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "Dr. Fowler's," as imitators have gone so far as to imitate our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, etc.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price, 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CURIOUS ANTICS.

What Would Beasts Say After Watching Humankind.

Did you ever have a cat or a dog or a horse look at you very intently? Did you ever notice how searching that glance can be?

Did you ever stop to think how human antics might look to creatures that were not human?

Most of us are likely to think that we have all the curiosity. We look at a creature like the secretary bird in the zoo, for example, and say how human that headdress is!

Or we might turn to the philosophic chimpanzee, gorilla or most any ape.

Fancy, if you can, not being human and then watching humans go in bathing! Could anything be more screamingly funny than bathing clothes?

Fancy not being human, and then watching humans streak about in motorcars. Fancy trying to understand the fearful look of them straining against the wind in a machine that emits growls more hideous than anything known to the jungle.

But the supreme perplexity of the unhuman onlooker must be the human dance. Clutched in strange postures, strangely draped bodies cavort in movements that are neither flight nor [illegible]. These antics might be either agony or hysteria.

And then it must be appalling to unhuman beings to watch us eat. Our hunger for certain creatures while they are still alive; our eagerness to consume other creatures that went alive to the fire, our fantastic way of [illegible] the dead for the table, in eating places hung with pictures of dead bodies—these things might surely amaze a detached spectator who was not hampered by being human himself.

CHICAGO.

The word Chicago is taken from the [illegible] word "Checagou," the [illegible] word for thunder and name of the Indian thunder god. The name was given by the Indians to the "Chicago river," an inlet into Lake Michigan, and this gives its name to the city.—Indianapolis News.

Don't jump to the conclusion that a fellow has sent [illegible] because his left foot doesn't feel right.

Was Troubled With Smothering Spells.

Would Wake Up With Breath All Gone.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Entirely Cured Her.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right.

"Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would be sound asleep but would waken up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so she gave me a box which I tried, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, and I took the rest of them and they entirely cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

RLD

…ock to …mes. A flock … during the winter slow up towards the summer, and when they begin to moult, but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without apparent reason, suspect vermin.

Of all the many varieties of vermin that infest fowl the red mite is the most troublesome. Unlike the ordinary hen louse, they are not as a rule found on the fowl, neither are they killed by dusting, as the ordinary body louse is. They breed very rapidly, especially during the hot weather, mainly in cracks containing filth or in dirty nesting material. They are not red in color, as is popularly supposed, but grey. It is only after they have come into contact with the fowl and have become filled with blood that they appear red. The young mites are white and have only six legs, but after casting their skins, which they do several times, they have eight legs. The mites may be seen like a white powder around the perches, this often being the first indication of the presence of mites. They are able to live and reproduce for months without animal food, the first food of the young probably being filth or decayed wood. They thrive best in dark, dirty houses, and have been found to exist in houses the following season after the fowl had been removed. They usually attack the birds at night, but are sometimes found on laying hens, and they frequently drive broody hens from the nest. They pierce the skin with their needle-like jaws, and suck the blood, after which they retire to the seclusion of the cracks and crevices of the roosts, nests and other parts of the house. They will bite man or other mammals, causing severe irritation, but they never remain on them for any length of time.

If the fowl are not doing well and are thinner than they should be, a sharp lookout should be kept for mites. At night they may be seen either on the fowl or running along the perches. In the day time examine the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls closely, or lift the roosts and examine the cracks and places where they come in contact with the supports. If mites are found to be present, the first step in banishing them is to give the house a thorough cleaning. Remove all droppings and soiled nesting material, scrape and sweep out every particle of dirt and burn it. Then if you are so fortunately situated that you have water pressure at your command, turn on the hose with as much pressure as you can get, forcing the water into every crack. In the absence of this method, it is advisable to scrub down the walls with a brush or old broom, but in any case they should be thoroughly sprayed or painted with a good strong disinfectant. This wash should be repeated in a few days, to destroy the mites which hatch after the first application. The disinfectant may be applied with a hand spray pump, or if such is not available, a brush will do, but in either case the fluid should be used liberally and every crack flooded.

Fresh air and sunlight are wonderful disinfectants, and combined with cleanliness are preventives against most of the ills of the poultry yard.

One of the best disinfectants to use against mites is made as follows:

Dissolve one pound and a half concentrated lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. It will be necessary to do this two or three hours before it is required as the lye should be cold when used. Put three quarts of raw linseed oil into a five gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye very slowly, stirring meanwhile. Keep on stirring until a smooth liquid soap is produced, then gradually add two gallons of either crude carbolic acid or commercial cresol, stirring constantly until the resulting fluid is a clear dark brown. Use two or three tablespoonfuls of the mixture to a gallon of water.

The foregoing is offered as a most effective remedy against mites; but those who regard the preparation of the mixture as too much work, may use a good strong solution of "Zenoleum" or any other creolin preparation.

Ordinary coal oil will kill mites but as it evaporates quickly the effects are not so lasting. An excellent "paint" to apply to the roosts and nest boxes is composed of one part crude carbolic to three or four parts coal oil.

Even after the house has been cleaned, the cracks in the roost and nest-boxes should be flooded at regular intervals throughout the summer either with the forementioned "paint" or with coal oil. This will go far to keep the pests in check, but it must be regarded simply as a check and the thorough or annual house cleaning described above put into effect as soon as possible.

To facilitate the ease with which this house cleaning may be done all fixtures such as roosts or nests-boxes should be made movable. If they are stationary at present, advantage should be taken of the first rainy day to change them. It will be time well spent.—Poultry Division, Experimental Farm.

NOTES.

This is one of the months when good care should be exercised with the growing stock. Many colds can be avoided if the fowls are placed in well-ventilated buildings and not overcrowded.

Winter eggs are obtained from early-hatched pullets properly grown from known egg-producers. Any other methods, such as July hatches, poorly-grown, will not prove a success. Some experienced poultry-keepers can attain success with later-hatched fowls, but beginners cannot.

The outlook for a good poultry year is poultry feed; the up-to-date poultry keeper should show a balance on the right side of the ledger. No one can make a profit in any line of business with haphazard methods, and the failures chalked up against the little Canadian hen should be laid to mismanagement.

…lecting pullets for this winter's layers it has been previously pointed out that consideration should be given to those birds that have grown rapidly and well and to those that show quality as indicated by a soft pliable skin over the breast bone and abdominal cavity. In addition to these two considerations quality is further indicated by the texture of the head parts. The comb and wattles should not only be well developed but should have a nice smooth velvety texture. A fourth consideration in selecting the prospective layer is that of capacity. A hen in action needs lots of room, that is to say, room for the digestive and reproductive organs. Such capacity is indicated by good width between the pelvic bones and also good width between these and the rear end of the keel.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Differing Forms of Speech in Great Britain and the States.

The common objects and phenomena of nature are often differently named in English and American. Such Americanisms as creek and run for small streams are practically unknown in England, and the English moor is a stranger in the United States. The Englishman is naturally but little familiar with bayou, gulch, gully, canyon, butte, divide and bluff. He knows the meaning of sound (Long Island Sound), but always uses channel in place of it.

In the same way the American knows the meaning of English bog, but almost always uses swamp or marsh (often elided to ma'sh). Foothill is an Americanism; so is cold snap; so also are prairie, backwoods, flats and neck (in the sense of peninsula). The Englishman seldom if ever describes a severe storm as a hurricane, a cyclone, tornado or blizzard. He does not say that the temperature is 29 degrees or that the thermometer or the mercury is at 29 degrees, but that there are three degrees of frost. He calls ice water, iced water.—Pittsburgh Press.

TORTURING SCIATICA

A Severe Sufferer Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Fierce darting pains—pains like red hot needles being driven through the flesh—in the thigh; perhaps down the legs to the ankles—that's sciatica. None but the victim can realize the torture, but the sufferer need not grow discouraged, for there is a cure in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, which soothes and strengthens the feeble nerves and thus frees them from pain and restores the sufferer to cheerful activity. In proof we give the statement of Mr. Thos. D. Leinster, Wapella, Sask., who says: "I was attacked with sciatica which gradually grew worse until I was confined to my bed. For three months I had to be shifted and turned in my bed as I was unable to help myself. I suffered the greatest torture from the fierce, stabbing pains that accompanied every movement. I consulted several doctors and took drugs and medicines until I was nauseated, but without getting any benefit, and I began to believe I would be a continuous sufferer. Finally I was prevailed upon to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and after taking them for about six weeks I was able to get out of bed. From that on I kept steadily improving until I was free from this terrible and painful malady."

The most stubborn cases of sciatica will yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills if the treatment is persisted in. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

TULLE DANCE FROCK.

A charming tulle dance frock is shown in tones ranging from gold to brown. This change of color develops from the top and deepens as it reaches the hem. The simple necked bodice is quite transparent with surplice crape front and back. Dainty folds of the silk tulle are tacked here and there, then caught at the waist line by a crushed girdle of brown satin nocturne. The skirt, a fascinating series of panier drapes, causes the satin bound edge to dip here and there.

Blissful Gravity.

In a border south town lives an elderly negro carpenter who is locally distinguished for two things—his use of large words and his abiding fear of his wife, who is both impressive and domineering. In the town a trio of young professional men kept bachelor quarters together.

Not very long ago one of the three called the darkey in to do some small repairing jobs about the apartment.

"Jim," inquired the young man, in the midst of his work, "do you white gen'l'mens live heah in a state of total depravity of de feminine sex?"

"We do," was the answer.

From the bottom of his henpecked soul the old darkey fetched up a long, deep, sincere sigh.

"Well, suh," he said, "if I wuz ez you is, I should certainly remain so."—Saturday Evening Post.

Their long acquaintance had ripened into love and he had proposed. "Dearie," he asked confidentially, "when did you first learn that you loved me?" "When I found that I became very angry when anybody referred to you as a brainless boob," she answered.—New York Herald.

Vital Healing Power Fills the System And Health Returns

A crowning curative triumph in medicine is now given to the world, and all who have been sufferers from stomach ailments, indigestion and headache can be cured by a purely vegetable remedy.

Calomel, salts and such like are no longer necessary. They are harsh and disagreeable. Science has devised something far superior, and you can go to-day with 25c to any druggist and buy a box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are considered the very quickest and safest cure for the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys.

Half sick men and women who scarcely know what ails them, will be given a new lease of life, with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Depressed spirits disappear, headaches are forgotten, appetite increases, blood is purified and enriched, pains at the base of the spine are cured, the nerves are toned up, ambition to work is increased, and day by day the old-time health and vigor return.

A trial only is necessary to prove how beneficial Dr. Hamilton's Pills are to all who are weak, nervous, thin, depressed or in failing health.

The HouseKeeper

Before using any tins for cooking, I always fill them with cold water, adding a handful of salt, and allow them to stand several hours, then rinse well in clear, cold water, says a New York Press contributor. You will find this well worth the trouble, for nothing sticks to them.

One of the best remedies for removing the unpleasant odor from a room is to put a lump of ammonia in a common jar and pour in a few drops of any perfume on hand. The ammonia will absorb the extract. Then pour in half a teacupful or less of boiling water.

When beating butter and sugar to a cream, a perforated spoon will make the task easier.

To prevent made mustard from drying and caking in the mustard pot add a little salt when making.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Sponging with warm vinegar is said to remove the shine from blue serge. Sponge thoroughly, then lay a cloth over the serge and press with a hot iron.

A pinch of gum tragacanth in stove blacking will brighten the polish.

To clean a sink without injuring the hands, put a lump of washing soda in the sink and let the hot water run upon it till melted.

A little vinegar will take the tarnish off the range trimmings.

THE 'PHONE IN WAR.

Contest, Without It, Impossible as Conducted at Present.

If the telephone were not a part of the army equipment to-day the war simply could not be conducted at all along the present lines. The war thus far has been an artillery duel. Without the telephone the big guns would be useless, for the objective is rarely, if ever, in sight of the battery.

The gunners train their guns on the target by laying them at a fixed angle with some definite visible point. The captain goes to a place from which he can see the enemy, and has a telephone line run out to him from his battery. Watching the fall of the shells he telephones in the necessary corrections.

In the German artillery trenches orders and instructions are sent almost exclusively by telephone, the soldier attending it lying face downward and calling out instructions for firing, giving the range and the distance.

The perfection which has been attained in means of communication is a factor of incalculable value.

For instance, the possibility of such a departure from the front as that of General Sir John French recently would have been unthinkable in other days.

To-day, however, General French can return to England, confer with Lord Kitchener and Premier Asquith, attend councils before the king, and in the meantime hold hourly conferences over the telephone with Sir Archibald Murray at the front in France or Belgium.

A direct telephone line to the base headquarters at Saint Omer, France, from the home of General French, near Hyde Park, London, insured General French being in as close touch with conditions at the front during his three-day visit to England as if he were present at headquarters.

Not the least valuable phase of telephone usefulness, though seemingly a very minor one, is its ability to supply entertainment to the entrenched armies.

A really grave hardship of war is the entire lack of diversion suffered by the men at the front, and the strain of remaining long in the trenches without any amusement has frequently proved extremely serious.

By means of the telephone however a way has been opened to overcome this condition, for it has been found that soldiers in the front trenches can listen to gramophone concerts being enjoyed by men in camp eight miles in the rear.

The report does not specify how widely this means of diversion has been employed so far, but limited as its application must of necessity be at present, it is undoubtedly of very definite value.

In obtaining information regarding the movements of the enemy the telephone is of the greatest significance, and the multitude of adaptations and skilful manoeuvres to transmit information by telephone unknown to the enemy are practically unlimited.

Examples are manifold, but one instance warrants especial mention.

One day during a change in position the Russian troops in hundreds passed by a man in soldier's uniform lying in a ditch, where he complained of rheumatism, but refused aid.

Finally, a Cossack patrol came along and one of the Cossacks, suspecting that the man might be a spy, struck him with a whip.

At this he leaped to his feet, revealing a telephone, over which he had been telling the Germans of everything that had passed along the road.—Tit-Bits.

"FIGHTING MAC" STILL FIGHTING

Is Radko Demetrieff, the Russ General, Really Scottish Hero, Sir Hector Macdonald ?

Is Hector Macdonald—"Fighting Mac," the greatest Scottish soldier since the days of Bruce—still living? Is he playing a hero's part in the present war?

These are strange and staggering questions. But hundreds are asking them. Thousands and tens of thousands will be asking them soon.

All the world knows that in the gusty murk of a March morning 12 years ago a coffin, believed to contain the remains of the departed General, was lowered into a grave in the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh.

Britain was heavy of heart that day.

Westminster Abbey was the only resting place fit for so grand a warrior. But his amazing career had ended, not in a maze of glory, but in blackness and horror.

"Fighting Mac," the soldier's idol, the man who had climbed by sheer brain power and courage from the ranks to a Knighthood and a great command, had died by his own hand.

Thus, at least, all believed.

And now a story comes from the front and is gaining currency all over the North of Scotland, says the People's Journal, of Dundee, that the suicide's grave in that Edinburgh cemetery is empty; that "Fighting Mac" never died and was buried; that in the uniform of a Russian General he is fighting the Germans in the eastern theatre of war, opposing to Prussian weight and ferocity that great infinitude of resource, that superbly calculated strategy, that thunderbolt suddenness of action that won for Britain the battle of Omdurman, and that placed Macdonald for all time among the great military heroes of the world.

General Demetrieff, the mysterious and brilliant leader of Russian troops, whose exploits during the last few months have been of incalculable service to our great ally in the east, is said to be none other than Major General Sir Hector Macdonald, K.C.B.

Demetrieff bears an amazing facial resemblance to the great Scottish soldier, whose grave lies in Edinburgh. This fact was commented on again and again by Scotsmen travelling in Russia before the war.

When, therefore, Demetrieff drew sword against the Germans, and began to display military abilities of the highest order, small wonder the rumor arose that here indeed was Macdonald himself.

No one who compares in detail the portraits of Demetrieff and Hector Macdonald can fail to be convinced of the striking likeness that the two faces bear to each other. "They're photographs of the same man taken at different ages!" is the thought that immediately springs to the mind.

THE FEATURES COMPARED.

Head and brow are of the same massive cast. The deepset eyes hold the same bright, dauntless expression. The nose, straight and broad, and big-nostrilled—the nose of the born fighting man—is common to both; so is the pugnacious chin hewn out of granite, so even the ragged moustache, and the firm, generous mouth.

In the case of the heavy jaw, there is some slight divergence, but no more than twelve years of life might well account for.

Compare a present-day photograph of Kitchener with a portrait taken of him at the close of the Boer War, and you will see that the jaw line has altered in precisely the same degree as the difference between the jaw-line of Hector Macdonald and that of General Demetrieff.

In fact, one might truthfully say that the Kitchener of to-day differs no more from the Kitchener of 1901 than does the present-day face of Demetrieff from the face of "Fighting Mac" as we knew and loved it.

Demetrieff is said to resemble Macdonald as much in military characteristics as in feature. He is a leader of extraordinary dash and daring, and from the time of the first Russian invasion of Galicia last autumn he has been a continual thorn in the side of the Prussians.

His strategic powers are declared to rank with those of the Grand Duke Nicholas, while no Cossack horseman excels him in courage and nerve. His soldiers worship him.

If Hector Macdonald be living today, as so many believe, he is 62 years of age.

It was in the year 1853 that he first saw the light, in the little village of Rootfield, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, his birthday being on the 13th of April. It was on the 25th of March just 50 years later that the world received the dumbfounding news that he had blown out his brains in a Paris hotel.

But suicide was the very last fate one could have imagined for Hector. He was far too virile and healthy a man for that. And there are scores of people, including many old soldiers of the Highland Brigade, who fought under his leadership, who for years have resolutely maintained "Mac's no deid."

"He was just fed up wi' the treatment he was gettin'," these old soldiers will tell you, "so he took himsel' off quietly to some place abroad, where he knew he'd get better appreciated. Sma' blame to him, either."

VICTIM OF MALICE.

Certainly an insult of the grossest character was offered to Macdonald, when shortly after his appointment to command of the troops in Ceylon he was summoned to appear before a court-martial of his brother officers and answer charges alleging misconduct of the foulest description.

The threatened court-martial would never have been allowed to cast its shadow upon Macdonald had he been a man of high social influence instead of a soldier who had risen from the ranks.

That the charges were without foundation was amply proved some few weeks after Hector's death had been announced, … [illegible] his innocence could have had no compelling motive for an exit from the world. But the ingratitude, snobbery and insidious malice, which numbers of his superiors in birth had long served out to the one-time plowboy and ex-draper's assistant, must at last have thoroughly disgusted a man of Macdonald's temperament, and one can quite imagine fierce disdain prompting him at this final insult to act in the way that the old Highland soldiers hint at and dramatically sever himself from a society in which the system of caste ruled with so much arrogance.

In the days when Macdonald left the Inverness drapery counter to become a Gordon Highlander, the army was generally regarded as the proper sphere for ne'er-do-weels and winna-works. The dividing line between the soldier and the officer was much more drastically defined than it, happily, is to-day. To rise without influence to commissioned rank was a task more difficult than to climb the Matterhorn without rope or guides.

HOW "BOBS" WAS SAVED.

But Macdonald was determined to achieve the impossible. He meant to be a general some day.

His first great chance came when the Kabul Field Force, with "Bobs" in command, advanced into Afghanistan with the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, constituting part of the First Infantry Brigade.

"Bobs" and his staff were pushing forward through a dark and frowning Afghan defile, when the little party of Sikhs, who formed the advance guard, discovered an ambush of 2,000 Afghans.

The Afghans had determined to capture "Bobs" and his staff, and they would in all probability have succeeded in this audacious plan had it not been for "Fighting Mac."

Dashing forward with a handful of Highlanders, the young color-sergeant—such was the rank he had attained—unhesitatingly attacked the Afghans though they outnumbered his own little force more than twenty to one!

The foe was taken by surprise, and after a short, sharp fight they fled. It was an amazing victory.

At the Battle of Kandahar Macdonald again distinguished himself in dramatic fashion. His deeds of valor against the wild Ghazees that day were worthy to rank with the deeds of Richard the Lionheart against the Saracens.

At the end of the campaign Hector was offered his choice between the Victoria Cross and commission. He chose the commission, and was thereupon appointed to a second lieutenantship in the Gordons, the regiment he had joined as a private nine years before.

"Fighting Mac" will go down to posterity as the only man who ever refused the V.C.

IMMORTAL DEEDS.

Immortal is the story of Macdonald's deeds on the grim day of Majuba, when with a force of 18 men he held for seven hours the position allocated to him and declined to surrender when even the last of his heroic Highlanders had fallen.

Taken prisoner, he fought with his clenched fists the Boers who attempted to deprive him of his sword, and he would have been shot down in cold blood but for the interference of a commandant, who cried, "Don't kill such a brave man!"

Immortal, too, is the tale of how at the critical moment of Omdurman Col. Macdonald, as he then was, turned the tide in favor of Britain by the dazzlingly original fashion in which he led his Soudanese troops.

"Had the brilliant, the splendid deed of arms, wrought by Macdonald been done under the eyes of a sovereign or in some other armies," wrote Bennet Burleigh, the famous war correspondent, "he had surely been created a general on the spot. If the public are in search of the real hero of the Battle of Omdurman, there he is ready made!"

But it is not for these feats, or for the many brilliant ones he accomplished in the South African War, that the memory of "Fighting Mac" is so beloved by the rank and file.

He was a great man as well as a great soldier. His heart was as warm and impulsive as his brain was machine-like and cold.

And if the story of his changed identity be true, if it be proved eventually that that noble, generous heart is not dust but is living and beating still, then a thrill of joy far beyond the power of words to express will pass through his native land.

What deeds the Highland troops would do if Hector were with them now!

Simplicity of Modern Home.

In place of the restless, overfurnished, overdecorated rooms that were in vogue a few decades ago, our homes are growing more gracious with the beauty of simplicity. Elimination blowing like a refreshing breeze through open doors and windows, is sweeping away that which was needless or ugly, leaving the useful, the comfortable and the beautiful behind.

That this is the general trend to-day and that permanence, simplicity and individuality are becoming more and more widely the American homemaker's idea we know not only from observation, but from practical experience. We have found that those who come to us for advice about their home problems are seeking not for the novel or the unusual or the fashionable, but for the thing that is appropriate for their special needs, that expresses their personal taste in design and color, that will bring comfort as well as beauty into the home, and, above all, that will last. They have had enough of temporary furnishings, of objects that were made to endure only as long as the fad or fashion that deceived them. And today they are seeking wall and floor coverings, finishes, furniture and fittings that, once installed, will become satisfying and permanent elements of the home.—Craftsman.

"Hey, Mike, and phwat do ye t'ink of these new sanitary drinkin' cups?" "Sure, Pat, and soon we'll have to spit on our hands wid an eye dropper!"—The Gargoyle.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

WINNIPEG MONTREAL

FARM GARDEN

GETTING THE GOOD FROM THE SOIL.

Plant food in the soil is an important study, especially the available and unavailable plant food, and the dependence of plant life upon the soluble portion of the fertilizing constituents present.

Plants are composed of two classes of chemical substances, the organic or volatile compounds, which are destroyed by burning; and the inorganic, or fixed elements, which remain in the ash after burning. The importance of inorganic or fixed elements to plant life rests in the fact that no matter what sort of a soil is under cultivation, a healthy plant carries away about the same amount of these constituents which it obtains from the soil for the building up of its structure. At the same time, while the same species of plant when matured may yield to analysis very similar qualities of elements, different species will show different results as to kind and quantity; and the more remote the natural affinity of the species to each other the wider will be these differences.

Perfect plants cannot be produced, much less can fruits, on soils where one or more important constituents is absent. The most valuable materials are phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and lime. Accordingly, where soils have been exhausted by the growth and carrying away of crops, to a point below that of remunerative cultivation, they may be restored to fertility by making a judicious return of the ash or mineral constituents along with the element nitrogen. This last named, the nitrogen, belongs to the organic class of plant foods.

While it is true that some alluvial soils possess vast stores of plant food, both of nitrogenous and of mineral substances, so as to be regarded as practically inexhaustible, yet by constant cropping, without a suitable return in manure, they will in time become unproductive.

Now the greater part of the plant food constituents necessary to profitable crop cultivation are locked up in an inert condition, in which state for the most part they remain until unlocked with a solvent supplied as manure. For example, in one of the experimental plots of the late Sir John Lawes, at Rothamsted, England, to which no manure whatever was applied for 50 years, the soil at the end of that period was found, on analysis, to contain in the top 9 inches, as much as 3,000 pounds of potash per acre and 2,000 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre. Of this very large amount of plant food in the soil, only 21 pounds of phosphoric acid per acre were in soluble condition and available to plants. The addition of three hundred-weight of superphosphate per acre to this same soil, on an adjoining plot, increased the solubility of the plant food to 165 pounds of potash per acre, and to 1170 pounds.

Having by this means brought the very mineral constituents into a condition of solubility, the addition of nitrogen in the form of ammonia salts as manure to this same land raised the produce from 12 to 41 bushels of barley grain per acre, and the straw from 11 hundredweight to 24 hundredweight per acre.

The plant grown in exhausted soil is therefore starving, with mineral elements everywhere in the soil, and organic elements everywhere in the atmosphere, and none available for use.

Thus the chief office of manure is to furnish assimilable food for the immediate use of growing crops, and to combine with and supplement the natural food supply existing in the soil. When it is said that certain constituents in the soil are lacking it does not always mean that the soil does not contain them, but that it does not supply to the growing plants as much as they need. It is not so much, therefore, because soils have been worn out of plant food, but rather because the food is locked up in such combinations that the plant roots cannot get at and use it, that an artificial supply of soluble food in manure becomes necessary.

It is believed that the beneficial effects of commercial fertilizers are due as much to the timely supply as to the amount of nourishment they contain. This timely supply enables the plants to enlarge their root system, whereby they are able to secure more nourishment from the soil over and above that furnished by the fertilizer than they could have secured without such supply. If this be so, it is seen that the use of concentrated manures in small quantities may not only largely increase the yield of crops, but may also serve to deplete the soil of some of its elements of plant food more rapidly than would the same kind of crop and treatment without their use.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

The Rural New Yorker, commenting on the possibility of getting potash fertilizers from new sources and the necessity for taking good care of the barnyard manure, which contains a fair percentage of this substance, says: "The liquid portion of manure carry most of the potash in animal excrements. Except in the case of pigs, the liquids contain five or more times as much potash as the solids. With cattle, 53 per cent. of the potash is found in the liquids. For every 1000 pounds of cattle there will pass each year in the liquids about as much potash as we buy in 225 pounds of muriate." This year somehow we have a stronger argument than ever before for concrete floors, full bedding and anything that will save the liquids. Remember, too, that in our grains most of the potash is found in the straw and stalk rather than in the seeds. So use all available straw as bedding and in the manure pile.

Clover can be used as a silage crop, but has an objectionable odor that taints milk. Hollow-stemmed plants are not best for the silo.

The easiest time to wash dairy vessels is immediately after they are used. The albumen has not then congealed on the surface.

Cows do not become great producers "just so." They must have the blood of good producers in them.

It's a waste of feed to winter stunted fall pigs. And it's a waste of pigs to let them go stunted. Keep the little fellows growing, and sow a patch of rye to turn them on next spring. There's money in fall pigs if they are handled right.

It is hard to churn cream at too low a temperature. Keep it cool after separating it, until some time before churning. Then expose it to an ordinary room temperature, about 70 degrees, until it sours.

When on your rounds with the currycomb and brush, do not forget the calves. No animals in the barnyard will respond more readily to good care than the calves. They are your future dairy cows.

RENOVATING CARPETS

Floor Coverings Brightened Up by Dyeing or Washing Them.

Perhaps you were planning to buy new rugs or to re-carpet the floors and perhaps you have changed your mind about it and decided that the old rugs and carpets will do until the cost of living isn't quite so high.

But this won't be so bad after all if you invest in a little dye, which fortunately is not expensive and brighten up the faded floor coverings. To do this successfully you must first scrub the rug and then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even. While the rug is still wet, apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor, place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture. It should be thrown double over a line to dry, or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly.

For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and delft blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the rug.

If a carpet is almost all wool, the color may be brightened or wholly restored if washed with a pail of water containing three gills of ox gall. If necessary to use fresh ox gall, procure it at the butchers, cut it into small pieces, cover with warm water and allow it to soak for several hours. Dilute the liquid and wipe the carpet off with it. It makes a lather and should be rinsed off with clear water.

Found the Missing Brooch.

Detective work, following faint clues, dark hints and the like, is not the only method by which robberies may be solved. The wife of a prominent officer in the marine corps, who resides in Baltimore and has a country place in Virginia, is authority for the statement, and offers the following little story in proof of her contention.

It seems that while she was at her Virginia place, she one day missed from her jewel box a valuable diamond brooch. She had the servants search high and low for the trinket, but it could not be found. All of her servants except one had been with her for years, and were absolutely trusted by her. The one exception, a mulatto girl, persistently urged upon her mistress the possibility of the brooch being at her Baltimore town house.

"Tain't 'round heah, Mis' Alice," (not the real name of the mistress, of course), "I know dat it ain't eround heah," persisted the girl.

Whatever suspicions the mistress may have had she kept to herself. After a while she returned to Baltimore, bringing her servants with her.

"Is you found it, Mis' Alice?" asked the mulatto girl, after a search of the house had been concluded.

Her mistress shook her head.

"No," said she, "I have not found it, Mary, but," lowering her voice and speaking impressively, "I have no cause to worry."

"Ain't you?" enquired the girl.

"No," continued her mistress. "You see, I went to a fortune teller to-day. She told me that whoever had the diamond would die shortly, and that the brooch would be found among their effects. I only have to wait for their death to know who took my brooch."

"Mah gracious!" breathed the mulatto girl. "Did dat voodoo woman say dat?"

"She did," replied her mistress, solemnly.

The mulatto girl precipitately departed and, strangely enough, her mistress found the missing brooch that very night pinned to one of her gowns.

Breaking it Gently.

"If you please, mamma," said Benjamin, aged ten, "will you kindly lend me a pencil?"

"But," said his mother, "I left a pen and ink for you to do your lessons with on the nursery table. Why don't you use that instead of a pencil?"

"Well, you see," Benjamin explained, "I want a pencil because [illegible]"

"There is plenty of room at the top," quoted the Wise Guy. "That's because all the people who think they ought to be there aren't," added the simple Mug.

Smart Shapes in Men's Hats

Men's Soft Hats in the season's newest fedora shapes with pencil roll, bound brims. Pure fur felt quality. Colors Navy, Carbon and rich Brown shades. All particularly dressy hats and soft hats are the correct thing this season. Special values at **$2.**

Mens' Fleece-Lined and All Wool Underwear

Splendid qualities in Penman's and Tiger Brand makes. All perfect garments and although wool yarns have advanced greatly it has not affected the price of these lines.

Values were never better—the result of early and careful buying. Special values at **50c, 75c, $1 & $1.25 a piece.**

Men's & Women's Sweater Coats

Notwithstanding the very great increase in the price of worsted yarns, we are offering this season a range of fine Sweater Coats that, considering quality, are ahead of anything offered in years. They are also splendidly made, in fact fit like a tailored coat.

They come in plain or fancy stitch with high storm shawl collar, two pockets and tight fitting cuffs. All popular colors including plain grey, maroon, slate, navy and brown, together with many pretty combinations. Sizes 36 to 44. Special at **$3.50, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00.**

Lower lines at **$1.50, $2.00 & $2.50.**

Very Smart New Styles in Women's and Misses FALL AND WINTER COATS

Very fashionable cut in smart belted styles. Flare Skirt and collar buttoning close to chin. Very many different styles, in fact no two coats alike, except in lower priced lines. Made of splendid all wool materials which supply warmth without too great weight. The materials are Zebelines, Chinchillas, Epongee, Velours and beautiful Tweed mixtures. Very attractive values at **$10, 11.50, $12.50, $14.50.**

WOMEN'S FALL SKIRTS

Some very smart fall styles in women's tailored skirts have just arrived. Mostly serges and gaberdines in navy and black. They're particularly well tailored and smart in appearance. Special values at **$3.50, $4.50 and $5.00.**

STEPHAN BROS.

READ THE TELESCOPE

For Live Local News of Town and Country

STOVES! STOVES!

Why not enjoy the comfort of that new Range now, before the cold weather sets in? We handle the two leading Ranges on the market today:

BUCK'S HAPPY THOUGHT and McCLARY'S PANDORA.

Also a number of second-hand Coal and Heating Stoves at tempting prices.

PATTERSON BROS.

Phone 61 - Successors to H. A. Havill

Greatest Newspaper Value in Canada

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MORNING, NOON, AND EVENING EDITIONS

$2 PER YEAR Every Day by Mail

The Best as Well as the Cheapest

$2 PER YEAR Every Day by Mail

WAR NEWS Has the unmatched Associated Press and Canadian Press service, besides special services

GENERAL NEWS Everything of importance by cable and telegraph. News received hours after Toronto papers have gone to press.

WESTERN ONTARIO NEWS Unequaled by any other paper.

EDITORIAL PAGE Discusses the day's issues in a bright and comprehensive style.

WOMAN'S PAGE THE BEST IN CANADA.

MARKET PAGE THERE IS NONE BETTER

SPORTING PAGES All the general sporting news, with special reference to Western Ontario.

The Advertiser started the Stay-in-Ontario movement. It was the first newspaper to take up the Made-in-Canada movement.

The Advertiser's circulation has almost doubled in a year and a half. THERE'S A REASON.

Address **THE ADVERTISER**, London, Ont.

FORMOSA

Rain and rain. The farmers have a hard task taking in their corn.

Mrs. McCue, wife of our Doctor McCue, has been seriously ill the last while.

Weller & Son moved the frame of Graff's' Hotel stable up to the farm near Ambleside.

Rev. Father Brennan and John Zinzer went per auto to Teeswater recently.

A number of our citizens attended the Teeswater celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Lambertus of Teeswater were here on business.

Mr. Albert Hergott of Berlin came on a visit to his relatives and left for home last week.

Mr. Alex Fedy of Mildmay was here on business last week.

Mr. George Martyn of Mildmay visited his relatives here last week.

Last week Thanksgiving day was very lively on account of the shooting match here.

Christ Weiler has put up a frame stable on the place where the old one was burned last summer opposite his residence here.

Thos. Kramer's Cider mill has a lively time the last three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hundt visited relatives in Port Elgin last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Beninger of Clifford visited relatives here Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. Ignatz Uhriech of Mildmay Sundayed here.

MAPLE HILL

School Report

V—Gorden Schilling.

IV—Layton Glauser, Willie Sickel, George Pinkney.

III—Pearl Sickel, Percy McNaughton, Craigie Leach, Ruby McNaughton, Wilmer Glauser.

Sen II—Reuben Harnock, Allan Burrell, Laverne Brockelbank, Mayme Pinkney.

Jun II—Anna Schilling, Grace Leach

Sr I—Graham Pinkney, Douglas Walker.

Sr Primer — Gertrude Harnock, Audrey Pinkney, Lorena Schilling.

Jr Primer—Margaret Fisk, Emma Fisk.

Ella N. Teuple,
Teacher.

+ + +

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as printers and publishers in the Town of Walkerton, in the County of Bruce, under the firm name and style of the Telescope Printing Company, was on the 1st day of October, 1915, dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated at Walkerton this [illegible] day of October, 1915.

C. Payne, witness

J. E. McConnell
L. M. Payne

The Telescope enjoyed a pleasant call from an old newspaper friend, Mr. W. S. Dingman, vice-chairman of the Ontario License Commission. Mr. Dingman was for many years prominent in newspaper work, being publisher of the Stratford Daily Herald, and a past President of the Canadian Press Association. He fills his present important position with dignity and good judgment. It is worth noting that many of the big positions in public life the last few years are being filled by newspaper men. They are now proposing to recognize journalism as a profession at the University of Toronto.

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Farmers!

Four plough points for $1.00. Every one guaranteed. At foundry —S. F. Ellinghausen.

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Harvest Thanksgiving.

Rev. R. Perdue preached at Durham on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Morris of Durham took the Harvest Thanksgiving services at St. Thomas Church here, preaching morning and evening to appreciative congregations.

+ + +

Nobody Pleased.

The new 8 p. m. closing law of the Ontario Government satisfies nobody. The hotel men don't like it and the temperance people expected more. Mr. Hearst's spineless attitude on the liquor question will yet seal the fate of his Government.

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Pumpkin Pie Social

A pumpkin pie social under the auspices of the Women's Institute and in aid of Canadian Red Cross work will be held at the home of Mr. Wm. Morgan, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26. A good program of music, etc. will be provided. Bring your friends with you and enjoy a pleasant evening and help along a good cause. Ice cream and candy for sale. Admission 25 cents.

+ + +

Roll of Honor

Miss Sinclair, art teacher in the public school, has sketched an artistic wreath of maple leaves, surmounted by the national insignia of the lion and the unicorn enclosing the names of former public school pupils who are now serving their country. The scroll has been framed, and is hanging in the hall at the public school as a "Roll of Honor" for the inspection of the pupils.

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At Movieland.

All the surplus receipts of Movieland Thursday night have been kindly donated by Mr. Filmon to the Red Cross Funds. A special program has been arranged, including one or two good solos besides the films. Red Cross Committeemen will be in charge of the box office. The public can help swell the Trafalgar Day Funds by patronizing Movieland Thursday night. Admission 10 and 20 cents.

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Word From Private Turner

Miss Maggie Baird received a military postcard last week from her nephew, R. M. Turner: "I have been admitted into hospital and hope to be discharged soon. Letter follows." The only intimation his relatives had previously received that he had been wounded was the appearance of his name in the casualty lists as wounded about the first of the month. The post card encourages them to believe that his wounds are not of a very serious nature.

+ + +

Death of T. R. Murdoff.

Mr. E. Myles received word on Tuesday of the passing of a former Walkertonian, T. R. Murdoff, in England on Sept. 23rd Mr. Murdoff bought out Mr. James Whitehead's business in 1912, and conducted it for about a year. Lately he had been living in England. Death followed an operation for gastritis. He had been ill about five weeks. Mr. Murdoff was well thought of in Walkerton and the news of his death was received with general regret.

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Buy at Home

Outside towns and cities do not pay our taxes; do not build our roads; do not improve our properties. None of the money sent away goes to support our churches, our schools, our public library. Give your home dealers a fair chance to meet your demands. If they cannot, or will not, then you are justified in sending out of town for your goods. If they can, and do so at a reasonable price, you are not loyal to your town. You are not a good citizen if you do not spend your money in the town in which you live and make your living.

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Latest War Despatches

Premier Asquith's condition is reported satisfactory. Reports from Frankfort say that Germany and Austrian forces, with-drawn from Galicia, are gathering in Bosnia to attack Montenegro. An unconfirmed despatch from Bucharest says the Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz following the breaking of their lines by the Russians on the Strypa River. Athens despatch says that indications in Roumania of strong leanings towards the Allies have caused Bulgaria to concentrate large forces on the Roumanian frontier. Rome reports that Italy has called four more classes of reserves to the colors. Geneva despatches state that report received from the Roumania frontier indicate Serbians are doing well near Belgrade where, they are said to be on offensive.

An Ashfield Visitor.

A farmer named Phillips, who lives at Ashfield came up on a horse buying expedition on Tuesday, and got rather under the influence. When one of the hotels refused to sell him any more booze, he wandered into a hardware store and began making himself obnoxious. Chief Ferguson locked him up for a few hours to cool off.

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Donations to Hospital.

The superintendent of the Bruce County Hospital wishes to acknowledge with thanks, the following donations:—Mrs. Loos, cake for nurses; Mr. Lay, vegetables and cut flowers; Miss Hoeghan, vegetables; Miss Rowand, six jars fruit; Mrs. Shaw vegetables; Mr. Edwin Tolton vegetables; Mrs. Wilhelm, vegetables and cream; Mrs. D Noble one pillow; Mrs. Weber homemade bread and cake for nurses; Miss Wilhelm cream; Mrs. Benton fruit and honey; Mrs. J. E. McGregor, one bag of apples and vegetables.

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WALKERTON RECRUITS

49 Recruits Have Signed Up Since Sept. 6th. at the Local Armoury

Following is the list of men who have enlisted at Walkerton for the 71st and Pioneer Regiments since Sept. 6th:—

WALKERTON

1 John Burke
2 David Netska
3 Clarence Krueger
4 Walter Yaeck
5 Wilfred Yaeck
6 Harry Weltlaufer
7 David Seiling
8 Wilfred McKay
9 Louis Anderson
10 George Cunningham
11 Melville Wilson
12 William Wolfe
13 Charles Nutting
14 Fred Moore
15 Theodore Wilhelm
16 Everett Truax
17 Herbert Henderson
18 Felix Thomas
19 Elmer Neilly
20 Thos. Warbrook
21 Fred Hawkes
22 Harris Rife
23 Geo. D. Jackson
24 Alvin E. Wilton
25 Roy Oberle
26 John S. Jackson
27 Edward Eidt
28 Rupert Etherton
29 Chester Cunningham
30 John Lynch
31 Leith Russell
32 Edward Erdman
33 Levi Miller
34 William H. Mortimer
35 Frank Schefter

CARGILL

36 Wellie Loughleen
37 Alex. Thompson
38 Frank H. Sawyer

DURHAM

39 Caldwell Marshall
40 Johnston Allen
41 Annett Dewar
42 Launcelot McGirr
43 John L. Stedman
44 William G. Gunn

FORMOSA

45 Edwin Doerr

HANOVER

46 Edward Harrison

PINKERTON

47 Samuel Rebann
48 Elmer Gregg

BELMORE

49 Geo. T. Leonard

Eye Tax.

Greater demands are constantly being made on the eyes by our advancing civilization. The most perfect adjustment is called for. Life is often a failure through poor sight. The eyes are the bread winners. We can give you the best vision possible.

C. A. Fox, Walkerton
Jeweller and Optician

Women's Elegant Footwear

For women who want elegance and beauty in footwear. We have a pleasing message. Our fall lines are now ready and we want you to see the newest styles.

Handsome, every one of them. The narrow toes, high arched instep, the cuban and spool heel, button or lace, best quality patent colt leathers with dull calf or cloth tops. all sizes and styles.

Fetteplace's
Shoe Store

DRESS GOOD

Fall Coa

We now have a most c goods, Silks, Velvets and early to take advantage of pr

A swell range of serges in black **.50c, 65, 75, 85. $1.00, $1.25, and $2.00.**

Beautiful crepe poplins, sateen cloths, Voilles and Tweed effects in the new shades. Belguim Blue, African Brown, Russian Green, etc. prices from 50c to $2.50 per yard.

A pleasing variety of dress silks, Paillette, Duchess, Poplin, Crepe de Chene and Taffeta, 36 to 40 inches wide, prices **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 $2.00**

Velvets, Corduroys and Brocades at **50c 60 85c $1.00**

Blankets, Cloth Coating, in plain and combination colors at **$1.25. $1.35, $1,50.**

Bear cloth, Curl cloth, Tweed effects, and plain Beaver Cloths at **$1.50, to $3.00** per yd

We have these stocks all complete at rock-bottom prices. They will be higher in price later so do not delay in making your selection for your new dress, suit or coat, Another shipment of ladies fancy collars ties and belts, **.25 to $1.00.**

McBurney & Co.

Does Advertising Pay?

Mr. C. A. Brownell, advertising manager of the Ford Motor Company, says that his company spent just $6,000,000 in United States last year. He says that advertising is the only way to reach the people and is one of the greatest business forces of the day. But to be such, he said, 'it must be reliable: people will consult it as they do a time table.'

+ + +

Work Among the Sailors.

The work of the Mission to Sailors on the Great Lakes was well presented to thoroughly interested audiences at the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches on Sunday by Mr. George Speedie, one of those zealous missionaries who are ministering to the spiritual welfare of the twenty five thousand sailors on inland waters. On Monday evening a large audience saw his lime light views of the work, at the Methodist Church. Mr. Speedie, also gave his lecture on Germany, a Country in which he spent over seven years as missionary. He is a great admirer of the rank and file of the German nation, but says that they will soon discover that they have been betrayed by the military classes. Rev. Mr. Walker presided, and Rev. Mr. Wilson showed the slides with his lantern. A very pleasing solo was given during the evening by Mr. Royce.

Family of Fighters

H. Hales of the Pioneer section of the 33rd Battalion has perhaps the best reason of any man at London camp to be more than proud of the part his family and connections have played in the present war and are still playing. Pte. Hales has seven sons, seven nephews, seven brother-in-laws, and two son-in-laws at present fighting for Great Britain. His youngest son, who is but 17 years of age, attempted to join one of the units the other day but was prohibited on account of his age.

+ + +

School Report.

FORMOSA.

Form IV—Clara Weishar, Elizabeth Zimmer, Teresa Frank, Magdalene Schultzler, Louisa Oberle, Leo Kramer Caroline Beninger, Helen Fedy.

Form III—Clarence Schefter, Clayton Hundt, Alphonse Fedy, Leander Dentinger, Joseph Weller, John Kramer, Caroline Duerrer, Irene Hehn, Alice Meyer, Marie Schnurr, Antoinette Beninger, Johanna Fedy, Olivia Kraemer, Hildegard Strauss.

Form II—William Massel, Marie Dentinger, Arthur Noll, Magdalene Duerrer, Frank Schnurr, Clara Oberle, Henrietta Zettel Elizabeth Massel, Anthony Brick, Edwin Schmitzler, Mildred Bildstein.

THE PEOPLES' STORE

Fall Weather

Is here, and with it comes the need of heavier clothing. Perhaps you need underwear or a sweater coat. We are ready to supply you with these.

We have a very large range of underwear.

For Ladies— In natural wove union and heavy cotton, at prices in keeping with the quality.

For Misses and Children—In a variety of quality and prices-

Men-In natural and heavy wool and fleeced, at popular prices.

Boys-In wool and fleeced.

Sweater Coats

Our assortment in this line is large, we have them in all sizes, styles, shades and prices. Just what you want for these cool evenings.

We have wrapperettes and kimona cloths in a variety of patterns. See our new coatings and dress goods

Blankets, Comforters, Flannels and Flannelettes Take advantage of these extra good values.

Produce Wanted

J.H. APPEL

Telephone No. 53.